

This monument, one of the first erected at Gettysburg outside the Soldiers' National Cemetery, was dedicated in 1878 to denote the spot where this brave hero met his demise. He died five days later. Although he probably never knew it, Vincent was promoted to the rank of brigadier general dating to July 3.²⁴

In the mid-1970s, the monument was vandalized and broken into two pieces. It was later repaired and replaced, on the same spot (but facing in the opposite direction) in 1978—one century after its initial dedication.

As You Walk take note of the numerous stone walls which were almost certainly built by the 44th New York on the night of July 2. The New Yorkers occupied this position from about 5:00 p.m. on July 2 to about 11:00 a.m. on July 3. A marker is said to have denoted the position specifically, "about 100 feet in advance" of the 44th New York Monument. It certainly does not exist today and the writer has never seen a photograph or a map containing clues to its whereabouts.²⁵

STOP #9 — THE 44TH NEW YORK MONUMENT

Nestled between the 83rd Pennsylvania and the 16th Michigan was the 44th New York Infantry. At 44 feet tall, this memorial is by far the largest regimental monument on the battlefield. It was dedicated in July 1893. Costing almost \$11,000, it honors both the men of the 44th New York as well as two companies of the 12th New York which were serving at 5th Corps headquarters. Feel free to climb to the viewing platform of this monument.²⁶

The 44th New York was organized in Albany in the late summer of 1861. Its original colonel, James C. Rice, was still in command as the regiment fought on the slopes of Little Round Top. As the 16th Michigan was being flanked by the 4th Texas, the situation was critical for the Union. The 16th Michigan was on the right flank of the brigade and there were no other troops to its right. The Yankees needed reinforcements immediately or they would need to abandon Little Round Top and potentially open the delicate rear of the army to the Southerners.

But reinforcements did arrive in the form of General Stephen Weed's Brigade of four regiments, two each from New York and Pennsylvania. Their exploits will be described in the coming tour stops.



The 12th and 44th New York Monument from the south, photographer unknown, c. 1920s. The Maltese cross of the 5th Corps may be seen atop the memorial.

(Timothy H. Smith Collection)

STOP #9A — THE VINCENT ROCK CARVING

Just a few stops ago you visited the spot where Colonel Vincent was mortally wounded. You have now, however, arrived at it again. The carving on this boulder was inscribed soon after the battle. It reads:

COL. STRONG VINCENT FELL HERE
COM'G 3RD BRIG. 1ST DIV. 5TH CORPS
JULY 2ND, 1863

Was he wounded here on the crest or down where the marker is? How can there be such a discrepancy? The truth is, we will never know for certain. Two people seeing the same event will rarely recall it the same way. The same is true for events in battle except more so. With blinding smoke, deafening noise and horribly intense scenes presenting themselves to the observer, accounts rarely coincide with each other. It must be noted that more time will be spent taking this tour, than the time many men of Vincent's Brigade spent on Little Round Top. Hence, we are left with many varying accounts to sort through. One method is to accept the most contemporary account.



The Vincent carving. This inscription is on a boulder directly north of the 12th and 44th New York Monument.

In this case, the carving was made many years before the monument, yet we know nothing of the author. Evidence clearly states that Vincent was endeavoring to rally the 16th Michigan when he was mortally wounded. If this is the case, the carving would appear to more accurately denote the spot than the marker.

Making this rock carving would have been difficult since this is igneous (volcanic) rock which is extremely hard. These diabase boulders are some 180 million years old.²⁷

STOP #10 — THE 140TH NEW YORK MONUMENT

To many people, the action of the 20th Maine represents the turning point at Little Round Top. It is necessary, however, to consider the deeds of the 140th New York as well. The 140th New York was raised in Monroe County in September 1862. Its first colonel, Patrick H. O'Rorke, had graduated first in his class from West Point in 1861. Devoted to his regiment to the last, he held the admiration and respect of his troops.²⁸

After making his timely discovery at the vacant Little Round Top, General Warren sent requests for reinforcements. Claiming he never saw Vincent's Brigade come into position, he rode down the north-

ern slope of Little Round Top to look for troops himself. He soon came upon his old brigade on the Wheatfield Road and took the responsibility to detach the 140th, which happened to be in that brigade, despite that they were expected elsewhere.

The men of the 140th arrived at this point just in time to push the Texans back. They arrived, not in line of battle, but in a wild bunch. O'Rorke knew that time was too precious to be wasted on time-consuming maneuvers. He simply screamed "Down this way, boys!" Little Round Top had been saved, but not before O'Rorke was killed near this spot while urging his men into position.²⁹

This monument, dedicated on September 17, 1889, has one curious feature—O'Rorke's nose. According to battlefield guides, O'Rorke had the "luck of the Irish" but his luck ran out on Little Round Top. Thus, it is said that he surrendered his luck to the living which is why visitors rub his nose for good luck.



View on Little Round Top showing New York memorials, photographer unknown, c. 1903. The 140th New York Monument is at center. Note the broken artillery carriage in the right foreground. (Boardman Collection)

STOP #11 — HAZLETT'S POSITION

You are standing in a place where few soldiers were brave or foolish enough to stand on the afternoon of July 2, 1863. Some did not have a choice, though. After Vincent's Brigade occupied the southern portions of the hill, Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett's Battery D, 5th United States Artillery was ordered to occupy this position. There can be no doubt that issuing this order was far simpler than executing it.

Unlike today, there were no roads leading to the top of this hill in 1863. Thus, Hazlett's command had to move the guns uphill over the rugged, wooded terrain. The drivers were skillful, yet the guns could only be taken part of the way up the hill by horsepower alone. The remaining distance was covered by the manpower of infantrymen and artillerymen alike.³⁰

This was not a particularly effective artillery position on July 2. It was greatly exposed to enemy snipers and the artillerymen could not depress the gun barrels sufficiently to stop the Southerners charging up Little Round Top. The guns were more effective on July 3, when sections of the battery were able to lob shells into the charging Confederates during Pickett's Charge.

The battery has been memorialized in a number of ways. The inscription on the white monument at this stop explains itself perfectly:

ERECTED BY THE 91st REGT P.V.
IN MEMORY OF BRG GEN WEED
3 BRIG. 2 DIV. 5 A.C.
AND LT. CHS. E. HAZLETT,
5 U.S. ARTY, WHO FELL
ON THIS SPOT JULY 2, 1863

Another memorial was the placement of three cannon barrels propped up on stones atop the crest of Little Round Top. These cannon barrels were not Parrott Rifles, as Hazlett's were, but soon they were mounted on crude iron carriages. Not until 1895 would three ten-pounder Parrott guns along with new carriages be placed on Little Round Top. Complete with foundation stones, the carriages were appropriately made in Hazlett's home state of Ohio. In the early part of this century, a small plaque was erected for all of the Regular Army units at Gettysburg. Soon afterward, the small plaque atop the hill



Early memorialization of Hazlett's Battery, W.H. Tipton, c. 1887. The guns displayed are not Parrott Rifles, such as Hazlett employed on Little Round Top.
(Adams County Historical Society)

was replaced by the battery plaque we can enjoy today. A fourth gun, as well as stacked Parrott shells, were placed at some point as well. Since then, the shells have been removed, but regardless of the form the memorials take, it is good that the deeds of these men are remembered.³¹

Much can also be gleaned by examining the guns marking Hazlett's Battery. First, you can tell that they are Parrott Rifles because they each have a wrought iron reinforcement band at the breech. The remainder of the tube is made of cast iron. Looking at the muzzle, you can see the rifling grooves inside the barrel, as well as writing on the face of it denoting the weight, the manufacturer, its serial number, the year it was made and the initials of the inspector. One handy rule in dating Parrott Rifles is to look at the muzzle. If there is a swell at the tip, then it was made in 1863 or earlier. The post-1863 guns have no such muzzle swell.³²

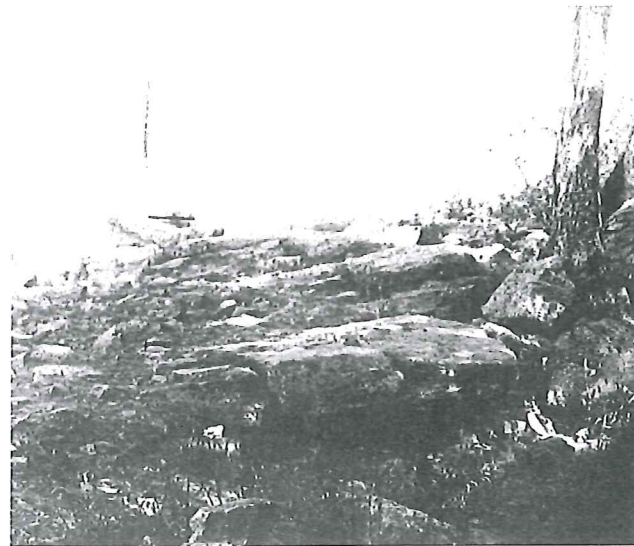
STOP #11A — CREST ROCK CARVINGS

It is likely that the impressive carving on the boulder upon which sits the monument to Hazlett and Weed was carved by the same individual who produced the Vincent carving near the 44th New York monument. The carvings look identical in size and shape of letters, they were both done soon after the battle, and the word "commanding" is abbreviated identically on both carvings. This particular inscription reads:

C.E. HAZLETT FELL
COM'G BATT'Y D U.S. ART'Y IN
BATTLE JULY 2ND 1863.

It is not known how the artist knew to carve the inscription into this boulder. Regardless of the accuracy of his sources (or if he was on Little Round Top during the battle) this carving has influenced local guides and photographers who consistently denoted this rock as the site of the mortal wounding of Hazlett and Weed. Weed was shot first. When his friend Hazlett bent over him to hear his final words, Hazlett was shot, and fell lifeless upon the body of his dying friend. The site certainly makes sense when compared with the available evidence.³³

There are also other, less impressive, carvings on the taller rock, just to the north of the boulder discussed above. Visible are the letters "US" with a circle below. Other letters can be seen, but unfortunately these are typical of most rock carvings on the battlefield—they lack enough information to assist the historian substantially.



Rock where Lieutenant Hazlett and General Weed were killed, W.H. Tipton, stereo, c. 1887. Upon the rock in the foreground is etched the impressive carving to Lieutenant Charles Hazlett. (Boardman Collection)

STOP #12 — THE 91ST PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT

Arriving soon after the 140th New York, the 91st Pennsylvania took position here, below the booming guns of Hazlett's Battery. Although the scene was one of confusion and death, the 91st, as well as the 146th New York and the 155th Pennsylvania of Weed's Brigade, did not take part in the heavy fighting on Little Round Top. They did, however, play a valuable role. The presence of Weed's remaining regiments made Little Round Top all the more intimidating to the exhausted Confederates across the Valley of Death. They skirmished with the Southerners and protected Hazlett's Guns as well.

The 91st lost just under 9% of its men at Gettysburg, far less than the 140th New York (30%) or the regiments of Vincent's Brigade (26% on average) all of whom took part in the heavy fighting on July 2. That evening, the 91st assisted in the erection of the network of stone walls which are so prominent on the western face of Little Round Top.³⁴

Initially, the 91st Pennsylvania had erected but one monument. When the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania appropriated funds for monuments for each Pennsylvania regiment that fought at Gettysburg, however, the 91st rededicated the smaller monument (now at tour stop #11), moved it to its current location, and replaced it with the much larger monument you see today.

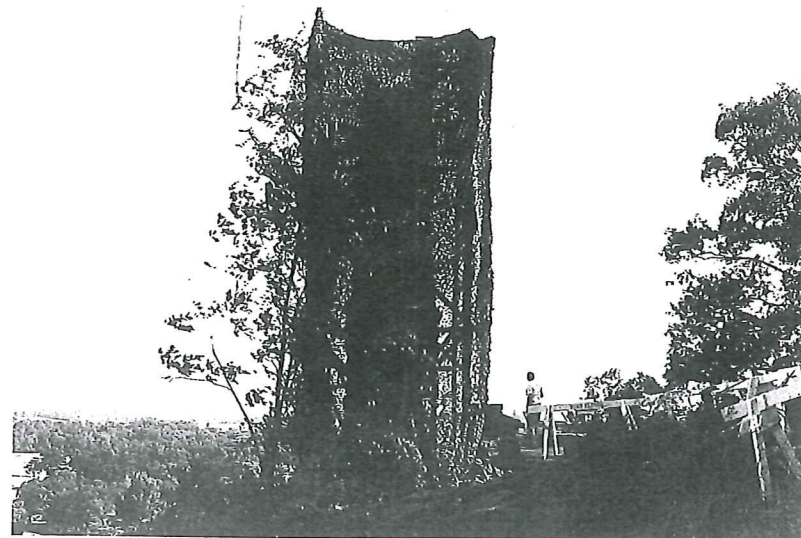


The original monument to the 91st Pennsylvania, W.H. Tipton, stereo, c. 1887. The view is looking southwest in the direction from which Hood advanced. (Gettysburg National Military Park)



The larger monument to the 91st Pennsylvania, photographer unknown, 1903. This view looks northward toward the Union line.

(Boardman Collection)



The 91st Pennsylvania Monument under camouflage for the filming of the movie, Gettysburg, 1992.

STOP #12A — THE "CURIOUS ROCKS"

This is a feature easily seen without actually going to it, but feel free to walk down the slope if you like. Known commonly as the Curious Rocks, this pile of boulders has received many other designations. Through the years this feature has been called the "Natural Runic Arc," "Natural Fortification," and even "Devil's Den." Almost certainly, men of the 91st Pennsylvania or the 146th New York occupied these boulders when advancing down the hill to skirmish with the enemy. It may even have been incorporated into the original breastworks constructed by Weed's Brigade.³⁵



The Curious Rocks, W.H. Tipton, stereo, c. 1888. This view looks up the hill to the east.

(Boardman Collection)

STOP #13 — THE 146TH NEW YORK MONUMENT

Like the 91st Pennsylvania, the 146th New York arrived on Little Round Top too late to participate in heavy fighting. The men spent their time harassing the enemy, protecting Hazlett's guns and constructing fortifications. Its colonel, Kenner Garrard, would take General Weed's place after he was wounded.

The excellent view from Little Round Top did not go unnoticed by the high command at Gettysburg. A lieutenant in the 146th explained:

As the hill made an excellent outlook over the field of the third day's fight, General Meade and his staff, with the Signal Corps, were there all day, occupying a rocky pen directly in the line held by the One hundred forty-sixth.³⁶

We will never know for certain, but the rocky pen to which he refers is probably one which sits in close proximity to the monument, which was erected in 1888 or 1889.³⁷

STOP #14 — THE 155TH PENNSYLVANIA

It is no surprise that the last regiment of Weed's Brigade to arrive on Little Round Top suffered the lowest percentage of casualties (5.3%). But the men of the 155th Pennsylvania did their duty. On the way up the hill, some of the men assisted Hazlett's men in dragging their guns up the hill. Taking position on the right of the brigade line, the 155th performed essentially the same service as the 91st Pennsylvania and the 146th New York.

The monument at this tour stop was first placed in September 1886, but it was not so ornate as it is today. Three years later, after additional funds had been allotted, the impressive granite statue of the soldier, wearing the Zouave uniform of the 155th, was placed atop the original monument.³⁸

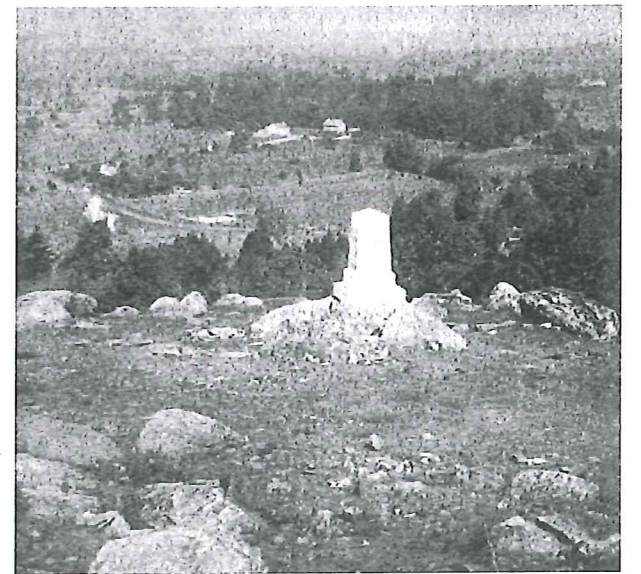
STOP #14A — THE ORIGINAL SYKES AVENUE ROADBED

By aligning the left flank marker of the 146th New York with the same in the photograph on page 46, it is clear where Sykes Avenue used to be located. Upon closer inspection of the ground to the north and east, remnants of the road, as well as those of an old retaining wall, can be found littering the slope.



View looking northwest from Little Round Top, H. Weaver, stereo, c. 1884. The future site of the 155th Pennsylvania Monument is in the center of the view.

(Garry Adelman Collection)



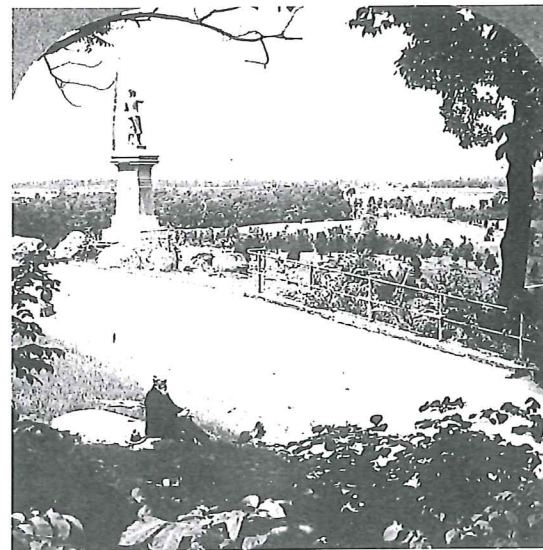
The 155th Pennsylvania Monument, W.H. Tipton, stereo, c. 1887.

(Boardman Collection)



Original Sykes Avenue as it passed by the 155th Pennsylvania Monument, W.H. Tipton, 1897.

(Gettysburg National Military Park)



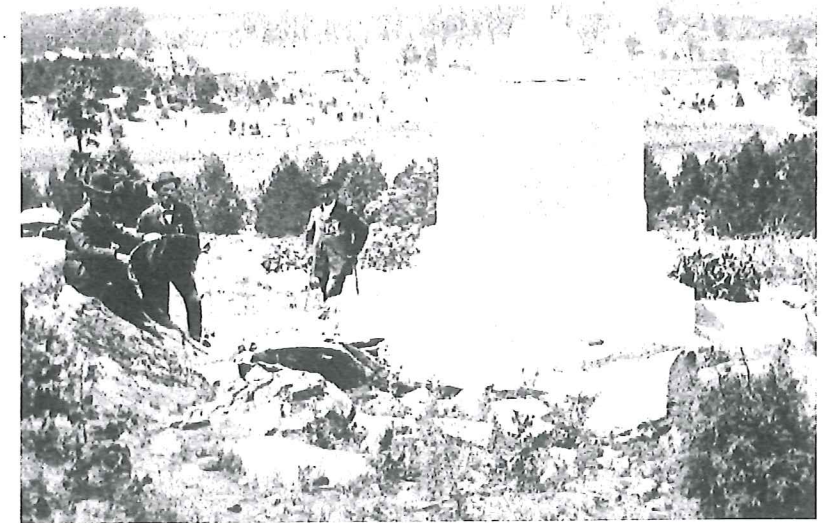
Another view of original Sykes Avenue showing retaining wall, Keystone view, c. 1903. The soldier in the Zouave uniform of the 155th has been added to the top of the memorial.

(Boardman Collection)

STOP #14B — GIBBS' LEDGE

On July 2, 1863, this point would have provided an excellent view of the little-known actions of Gibbs' 1st Ohio Light Battery (L). Gibbs had two of his 12-pounder Napoleon cannons south of the Wheatfield road near this position and the remainder on the north side of the road. Like Hazlett's Battery atop the hill, Gibbs' men had to unhitch their horses and place the guns by hand. They gained this position just in time to cover the retreat of the United States Regular brigades of Colonels Hannibal Day and Sidney Burbank. The Regulars had suffered heavily during their brief assault in and around the Wheatfield and Gibbs' fire, directed over their heads at the Rebels, was a welcome sight.³⁹

After Day's and Burbank's Regulars retired, Little Round Top was in danger once again. Remnants of no less than three Southern brigades were in position to ascend Little Round Top at dusk when five regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves charged down the slope and into the disorganized Rebels. This charge, which produced very few casualties, secured Little Round Top for the Union. The hill was never assaulted again.⁴⁰



Monument to Gibbs' Battery, W. M. Chase, stereo, c. 1890. Houck's Ridge and the Wheatfield are visible in the distance.

(Boardman Collection)

STOP #15 — THE GUARD SHACK BASE

This stop can be difficult to locate at any time of the year, but it is a worthwhile expedition, thorn bushes and all. Only by standing upon the foundation of the former building, can one appreciate how much the crest of Little Round Top has been altered by the laying of the modern Sykes Avenue. Note how much farther down the slope the foundation rests today compared with the same in the accompanying photograph.

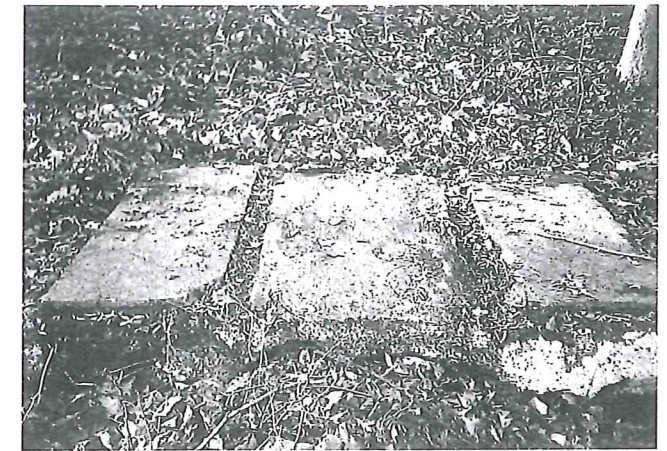
This building was erected in the early 1900s to house security personnel who patrolled and protected Little Round Top. In 1904, the Gettysburg National Park Commissioners said that guards were “necessary and useful in preventing injuries to the public work and mutilation of the monuments by mischievous visitors and foolish relic hunters.”⁴¹

Pieces of the corrugated roof of the shack, as well as wire from the fence which passed by the shack, still litter the ground today.



View from summit of Little Round Top looking northeast, photographer unknown, c. 1920s. The Guard Shack is visible at right.

(Timothy H. Smith Collection)



The base of the guard shack today.

STOP #16 — THE 5TH CORPS PLAQUE

Almost every unit that fought on Little Round Top was from the 5th Corps. The 5th had been the general reserve of the Union army, but news of the arrival of the 6th Corps allowed them to be hurried to the Union left to prevent certain disaster.

This marker was erected in December 1906 and details the actions of the 5th Corps. A similar marker exists on this battlefield for every corps that fought at the Battle of Gettysburg.

STOP #17 — THE 121ST NEW YORK MONUMENT

The 6th Corps marched the farthest of all the Union Corps to reach the battlefield. Most of the 6th Corps, therefore, arrived too late to participate in the fighting on July 2. The 121st New York was one of those units. Positioned here after the heavy fighting was over in this sector, they provided even more strength to this nearly impregnable position. This monument was dedicated on October 10, 1889.

STOP #17A — THE 98TH PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT

This unit was one of the few regiments in the 6th Corps to have fought in the battle on July 2. The 98th Pennsylvania became detached from the remainder of Nevin's Brigade on the way to Little Round Top.⁴² From this position, probably just behind the Pennsylvania Reserves, they charged into the Valley of Death, harassed by enemy snipers on Houck's Ridge.

The remainder of Wheaton's Brigade took position just north of the Wheatfield Road, charged retreating elements of Longstreet's Corps, and suffered casualties slightly higher than those of the 98th.

This memorial initially rested with the other regimental monuments of Nevin's Brigade, north of the Wheatfield Road, near the J. Weikert House. When a second monument to the 98th was purchased, this monument was rededicated on this spot in 1889.

As You Walk toward the final stop, you will pass by three more memorials. Two on the west side of the road mark the temporary 12th Corps positions of the 5th Ohio and 147th Pennsylvania Infantry. These two markers denote the position of the units on the evening of July 1 and the morning of July 2.

In the woods, on the east side of the road, feel free to visit the plaque to Martin's 5th Corps Artillery Brigade. The brigade plaque, interestingly enough, sits awkwardly upon its base. Apparently it needed to be swiveled to face the road when Sykes Avenue was straightened in the 1930s.

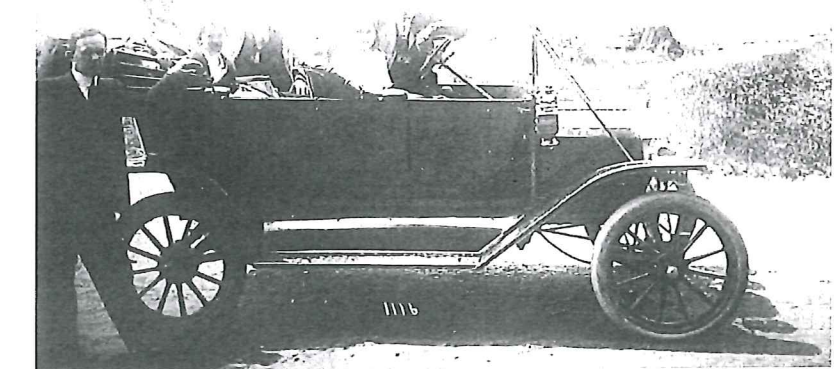
STOP #18 — ROUND TOP PARK

This now-peaceful area of the battlefield was once the most popular place in the vicinity. In 1884, the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad completed construction of a spur that ran from the town of Gettysburg to the eastern side of Little Round Top. Thirteen acres of land were purchased here at the terminus and Round Top Park was established. The park boasted a pavilion, two wells with pumps, a full kitchen, a tintype studio, and several other buildings.⁴³ One 1885 advertisement called its "carpet of wild flowers" and other appointments "the fittings of paradise." Round Top Park quickly became a popular attraction. In fact, it became so well-attended that problems developed within weeks of its opening.

Acts of damage and vandalism on the adjacent lands of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association on the western face of Little Round Top were noted. Some felt it inappropriate to have what was deemed a recreational park in such proximity to hallowed ground. Eventually, alcohol abuse, prostitution, and gambling were among the other activities which allegedly took place—and all this on Little Round Top! Round Top Park flourished for decades, but eventually the park was closed and the land was purchased by the United States government, in whose hands the parcel rests today.⁴⁴



Crowd gathered for an ox roast at Round Top Park, W.H. Tipton, 1884. It is said that over 5,000 people attended. (Adams County Historical Society)



Visitors on Little Round Top, photographer unknown.

(Fields of Glory)

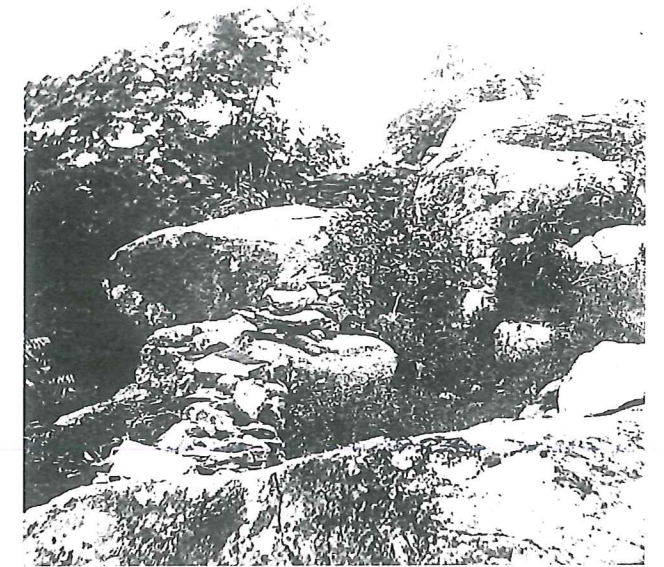
The Challenge

Throughout this study the reader has learned of many significant changes on Little Round Top since the Battle of Gettysburg. Inspired by the work of William A. Frassanito, I learned of most of these changes through the examination of 19th century photographs. But simply examining the views is not enough. It is only through the pinpointing of the precise locations from which these views were recorded that changes to Little Round Top can be truly appreciated.

In this spirit, I challenge the reader to discover the locations of the following unpublished views taken on Little Round Top. (Hint: All of the photographs were recorded on the west side of modern Sykes Avenue.) Keep in mind that some of the views may be sufficiently elusive to require hours of searching. Good luck!



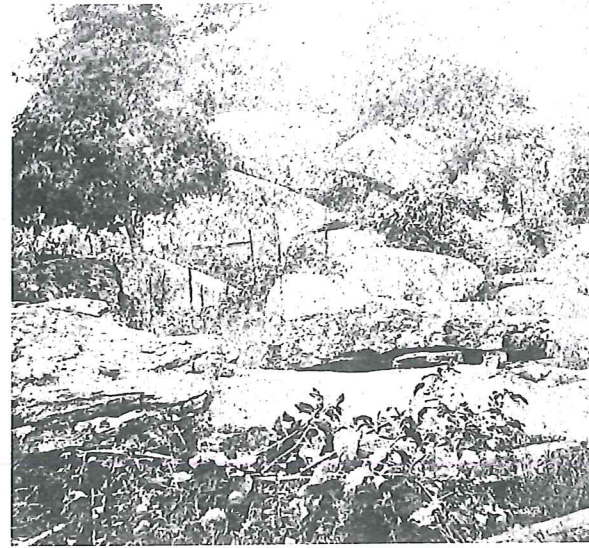
There are many clues in this c. 1920s photograph to help the reader locate this site—roads, a stone wall, boulders, and people in the view to help size the rocks. The photographer is unknown. (Timothy H. Smith Collection)



Fortifications on Little Round Top, C.J. Tyson, stereo, c. 1867. The stones are not piled up so high today, but there is one boulder of particular importance in this view. (Boardman Collection)



Boulders on Little Round Top, C.J. Tyson, stereo, c. 1867. Hint: the view looks roughly southeastward. (Boardman Collection)



More rocks on Little Round Top, C.J. Tyson, stereo, c. 1867. With so many boulders, views such as this one can be difficult to locate.

(Boardman Collection)



Fortifications on Little Round Top, Mumper & Co., stereo, c. 1880s. Sometimes the poor quality of the print or a misleading caption can make the location of the view more elusive. The handwritten caption on the back of this mount reads, "Fortifications on Big Round Top." The photographer was mistaken, for these rocks are on the smaller hill. Hint: the view looks roughly southeastward.

(Boardman Collection)



Visitors on Little Round Top, photographer unknown, c. 1900. Despite numerous boulders and the presence of the 6th New Jersey Monument in the right distance, this can be a difficult view to locate.

(Garry Adelman Collection)



“Position of the 121st N.Y. Infantry,” W.H. Tipton, stereo, c. 1880s. This view can be either easy or difficult to locate, depending on one’s impression as to the size of the rocks in the foreground.

(Adams County Historical Society)

Appendix I Order of Battle

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Major General George Gordon Meade

First Corps—Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds

First Division—Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth

Brigades: Meredith and Cutler

Second Division—Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson

Brigades: Paul and Baxter

Third Division—Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday

Brigades: Rowley, Stone and Stannard

First Corps Artillery—Col. Charles S. Wainwright

Second Corps—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock

First Division—Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell

Brigades: Cross, Kelly, Zook and Brooke

Second Division—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon

Brigades: Harrow, Webb and Hall

Third Division—Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays

Brigades: Carroll, Smyth and Willard

Second Corps Artillery—Capt. John G. Hazard

Third Corps—Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles

First Division—Maj. Gen. David B. Birney

Brigades: Graham, Ward and DeTrobriand

Second Division—Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys

Brigades: Carr, Brewster and Burling

Third Corps Artillery—Capt. George E. Randolph

Fifth Corps—Maj. Gen. George Sykes

First Division—Brig. Gen. James Barnes

Brigades: Tilton, Sweitzer and Vincent

Second Division—Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres

Brigades: Day, Burbank and Weed

Third Division—Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford
 Brigades: McCandless and Fisher
 Fifth Corps Artillery—Capt. Augustus P. Martin

Sixth Corps—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick

First Division—Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright
 Brigades: Torbert, Bartlett and Russell

Second Division—Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe
 Brigades: Grant and Neill

Third Division—Maj. Gen. John Newton
 Brigades: Shaler, Eustis and Wheaton

Sixth Corps Artillery—Col. Charles H. Tompkins

Eleventh Corps—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard

First Division—Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow
 Brigades: Von Gilsa and Ames

Second Division—Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr
 Brigades: Coster and Smith

Third Division—Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz

Brigades: Schimmelfennig and Krzyzanowski

Eleventh Corps Artillery—Maj. Thomas W. Osborne

Twelfth Corps—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum

First Division—Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams

Brigades: McDougall, Lockwood and Ruger

Second Division—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary

Brigades: Candy, Kane and Greene

Twelfth Corps Artillery—Lt. Edward D. Muhlenberg

Cavalry Corps—Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton

First Division—Brig. Gen. John Buford

Brigades: Gamble, Devin and Merritt

Second Division—Brig. Gen. David M. Gregg

Brigades: McIntosh and I. Gregg

Third Division—Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick

Brigades: Farnsworth and Custer

Horse Artillery—

Brigades: Robertson and Tidball

Artillery Reserve—Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler

Brigades: Ransom, McGilvery, Taft, Huntington and
 Fitzhugh

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

General Robert Edward Lee

First Army Corps—Lt. Gen. James Longstreet

McLaws' Division—Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws

Brigades: Kershaw, Barksdale, Semmes and Wofford
 Artillery—Col. H.C. Cabell

Pickett's Division—Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett

Brigades: Garnett, Kemper and Armistead
 Artillery—Maj. James Dearing

Hood's Division—Maj. Gen. John B. Hood

Brigades: Law, Robertson, Anderson and Benning
 Artillery—Maj. Mathis W. Henry

Second Army Corps—Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell

Early's Division—Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early

Brigades: Hays, Smith, Avery and Gordon
 Artillery—Col. Hilary P. Jones

Johnson's Division—Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson

Brigades: Steuart, Williams, Walker and Jones
 Artillery—Maj. James W. Latimer

Rodes' Division—Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes

Brigades: Daniel, Iverson, Doles, Ramseur and O'Neal
 Artillery—Col. Thomas H. Carter

Third Army Corps—Lt. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill

Anderson's Division—Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson

Brigades: Wilcox, Mahone, Wright, Lang and Posey
 Artillery—Maj. John Lane

Heth's Division—Maj. Gen. Henry Heth

Brigades: Pettigrew, Brockenbrough, Archer and Davis
 Artillery—Col. John Garnett

Pender's Division—Maj. Gen. William D. Pender

Brigades: Perrin, Lane, Thomas and Scales
 Artillery—Maj. William T. Poague

Stuart's Cavalry Division—Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart

Brigades: Hampton, Lee, Robertson, Jones, Chambliss
 and Jenkins

Horse Artillery—Maj. Robert F. Beckham

Imboden's Command—Brig. Gen. John D. Imboden

Artillery Reserve—Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton
 First Corps Artillery—Col. J.B. Walton
 Battalions: Alexander and Eshleman
 Second Corps Artillery—Col. J. Thompson Brown
 Battalions: Dance and Nelson
 Third Corps Artillery—Col. R. Lindsay Walker
 Battalions: Pegram and McIntosh

Appendix II

Strengths and Losses of Units Engaged on Little Round Top

These units include those which fought and suffered the bulk of their casualties on Little Round Top proper. Thus, the Pennsylvania Reserves, the 98th Pennsylvania, and the 1st and 2nd US Sharpshooters have not been included. Strength and loss figures come from Busey and Martin's *Regimental Strengths & Losses at Gettysburg*.

UNITED STATES TROOPS

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Commander (Brigade)</i>	<i>Engaged</i>	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Wounded</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
20 ME	Col. Chamberlain (Vincent)	386	29	91	5	125	32.4
16 MI	Lt. Col. Welch (Vincent)	263	23	34	3	60	22.8
44 NY	Col. Rice (Vincent)	391	26	82	3	111	28.4
83 PA	Capt. Woodward (Vincent)	295	10	45	0	55	18.6
140 NY	Col. O'Rorke (Weed)	447	26	89	18	133	29.8
146 NY	Col. Garrard (Weed)	454	4	24	0	28	6.2
91 PA	Lt. Col. Sinex (Weed)	219	3	16	0	19	8.7
155 PA	Lt. Col. Cain (Weed)	360	6	13	0	19	5.3
D 5 US Art.	Capt. Hazlett (Martin)	68	7	6	0	13	19.1
L 1 OH Art.	Capt. Gibbs (Martin)	113	0	2	0	2	1.8
Total		2996	134	402	29	565	18.9

CONFEDERATE STATES TROOPS

Unit	Commander (Brigade)	Engaged	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total	%
4 AL	Col. Scruggs (Law)	346	21	45	21	87	25.1
15 AL	Col. Oates (Law)	499	31	50	90	171	34.3
47 AL	Lt. Col. Bugler (Law)	243 ¹	14	26	4	44	18.1
4 TX	Col. Key (Robertson)	371 ²	26	51	30	107	28.8
5 TX	Col. Powell (Robertson)	409	54	112	45	211	51.6
Total		1868	146	284	190	620	33.2

COMBINED TOTALS 4864 279 686 219 1185 24.4



View looking northwest from Little Round Top.

Notes

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

1. See Appendix I for an order of battle at Gettysburg.
2. John W. Busey and David G. Martin, *Regimental Strengths and Losses at Gettysburg* (Highstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1986), 16, 129. All strength and loss figures in this work come from this valuable source.
3. For a thorough discussion of the topographical nature and clearing of Little Round Top, see William A. Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1995), 243.
4. An entire book has been devoted to the subject of Sickles' movement and the controversy that followed. See Richard A. Sauer, *A Caspian Sea of Ink: The Meade-Sickles Controversy* (Baltimore, MD: Butternut and Blue, 1989).
5. United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), series 1, Vol. 27, pt. 1, 116. (All notations for the Official Records shall hereafter be cited as *OR* and will be from series 1, Vol. 27). Meade moved elements of the Union 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 12th Corps to the threatened points.
6. James Longstreet, "Lee's Right Wing at Gettysburg," in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (New York and London: Thomas Yoseloff, 1956), vol. 3, 339-340.
7. Thorough discussions of Warren's actions and the troop movements to Little Round Top can be found in Harry W. Pfanz, *Gettysburg: The Second Day* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1987), 201-240.
8. *OR*, pt.1, 659. The battery he ordered to Little Round Top was Battery D, 5th U.S. Artillery.
9. *OR*, pt. 1, 651.
10. *OR*, pt. 2, 391-414. These units include the 4th, 15th, and 47th Alabama of Law's Brigade and the 4th and 5th Texas of Robertson's Brigade.
11. Oliver Wilcox Norton, *The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top* (Gettysburg, PA: Stan Clark Military Books, 1992), 285. This book was originally published in 1913. It was also an advantage for the Yankees to finally have local citizens friendly to their cause. Unlike operations in the South, Northern citizens were more willing to provide accurate information about enemy troop movements and to guide the Yankees over unfamiliar country roads.
12. *OR*, pt. 1, 593, 651-652; pt. 2, 404-411.
13. The Pennsylvania Reserves included the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 11th and 13th regiments. The Ohio Battery was Gibbs' Battery L, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. Additionally, the 98th Pennsylvania, of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton's (Nevin's) Brigade charged down the slopes roughly when the Reserves did.

THE TOUR ROUTE

1. There is much merit in discussing more specifically the movements of units and the lives of the commanders on Little Round Top, but this is beyond the scope and purpose of this book. There are numerous books which may fully acquaint the reader with these aspects of Little Round Top.
2. *OR*, pt. 3, 489. The dispatch was co-signed by both Norton and Signal Officer Taylor.
3. *OR*, pt. 1, 406.
4. Oliver Wilcox Norton, *Attack and Defense*, 308.
5. *New York at Gettysburg: New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Final Report on the Battle of Gettysburg* (Albany, NY: J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, 1900), vol. 3, 974-976.
6. Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Blue* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1964), 541-542; Mark Mayo Boatner III, *The Civil War Dictionary* (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1959), 891. When the Warren Statue was damaged in 1896, suggestions were made to protect the monument. Among them were building a fence and even digging a moat around the boulder! The Gettysburg Park Commissioners decided upon the sign we see today which forbids visitors from climbing atop the boulder.
7. The visitor might want to carefully investigate one curious boulder while at this stop. A person of average weight can stand atop it and, by shifting his or her weight, can make the boulder sway ever so slightly. The "Movable Rock" may be seen behind Warren's right knee in the accompanying photograph.
8. The best source for learning of the laying of battlefield roads and the methods used is, *Annual Reports of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, 1893-1904* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905).
9. General Daniel Sickles is the only Union corps commander without a statue in his likeness at Gettysburg.
10. Busey and Martin, *Regimental Strengths and Losses*, 61; *Maine at Gettysburg: Report of the Maine Commissioners Prepared by the Executive Committee* (Portland, ME: The Lakeside Press, 1898), 274.
11. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 527-528.
12. *OR*, pt. 1, 622-626.
13. Boatner, *The Civil War Dictionary*, 135.
14. *Maine at Gettysburg*, 248-251.
15. It should be emphasized that this site was not a popular place to either visit or photograph soon after the battle. Although the deeds of the 20th Maine were recognized as important within days of the battle, the current widespread popularity of Chamberlain and his regiment is a somewhat recent phenomenon. It must also be noted again that the stone walls around this tour stop were not here when the 20th Maine fought the 15th Alabama. Some of the breastworks in the vicinity were not even erected during the Civil War!
16. *OR*, pt. 2, 393.
17. *OR*, pt. 1, 623; *Maine at Gettysburg*, 264.
18. Samuel P. Bates, *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-5* (Harrisburg, PA: B. Singerly, State Printer, 1869), vol. 4, 1248.
19. *Ibid.*, 1249-1255.

20. *OR*, pt. 1, 608.
21. *Michigan at Gettysburg: July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863* (Detroit, MI: Winn & Hammond, 1889), 106-111.
22. For a description of Smith's Battery and its deeds at Devil's Den and in the Valley of Death, see Garry E. Adelman and Timothy H. Smith, *Devil's Den: A History and Guide* (Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1997).
23. *Michigan at Gettysburg*, 112-114.
24. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, 528.
25. The main monument to the 44th and 12th New York (at stop #9) contains a plaque which makes reference to the advanced marker.
26. *New York at Gettysburg*, 358-360; Frederick W. Hawthorne, *Gettysburg: Stories of Men and Monuments* (Gettysburg, PA: The Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides, 1988), 54, 55. The interior of the chamber as well as the height of the interior all have dimensions of 12 feet to honor the 12th New York. The monument was designed by General Daniel Butterfield who was chief of staff of the Union Army at Gettysburg and at one time commanded the brigade of which the 44th was part. The curious visitor might be able to spot two spikes, sticking out of nearby boulders, which were almost certainly used in the erection of the monument.
27. One common misconception about these boulders is that they were formed by glacial activity. See Adelman and Smith, *Devil's Den*, 1-2, for a thorough description of the boulders at Gettysburg.
28. Norton, *Attack and Defense*, 288-290.
29. A thorough examination of both Warren's and O'Rourke's actions at Little Round Top, as well as numerous eyewitness accounts, can be found in Norton, *Attack and Defense*.
30. For an examination of the accounts regarding the placement of Hazlett's Battery, see Garry E. Adelman, "Hazlett's Battery at Gettysburg," *The Gettysburg Magazine*, Issue #21, July 1999, 64-73.
31. "Hazlett's Battery at Gettysburg," 73.
32. For more information about Civil War artillery pieces, see Dean S. Thomas, *Cannons* (Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1985).
33. George J. Gross, *The Battlefield of Gettysburg* (Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 1866), 13.
34. Busey and Martin, *Regimental Strengths and Losses*, 249. The 91st Pennsylvania was recruited in Philadelphia and was mustered into service in December 1861.
35. United States Army, Engineer Dept., Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg. This map, popularly known as "The Warren Map," displays breastworks as they existed in the late 1860s. The breastworks bulge out near the Curious Rocks, but it is difficult to tell if these rocks were actually incorporated.
36. *New York at Gettysburg*, 971.
37. *Ibid.*, 966. The 146th N.Y. was recruited in Rome, N.Y. and was mustered into service on October 10, 1862.
38. Hawthorn, *Gettysburg: Stories of Men and Monuments*, 57. The 155th was recruited in western Pennsylvania in the fall of 1862.
39. *OR*, pt. 1, 662.

40. This point in the tour is a good one to visit Weed's Brigade plaque, which is located on Sykes Avenue, at the northern end of the parking lot.
41. *Annual Reports of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905), 97.
42. The 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Corps, marched to Gettysburg under Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton but Wheaton was elevated to division command and Col. David Nevin commanded the brigade at Gettysburg.
43. The two Round Top Park wells, although most difficult to locate, can still be found in the ground today.
44. See Adelman and Smith, *Devil's Den*, 78-81, for a complete description of Round Top Park.

APPENDIX II

1. Only 7 of the 47th Alabama's 10 companies fought on Little Round Top. Hence, the author has used a figure representing 70% of its total engaged strength.
2. Company I of the 4th Texas was placed on the skirmish line during the charge of the brigade and remained with the 1st Texas at Devil's Den. Strength and losses for this company have been removed.

Suggested Reading

BOOKS

- Adelman, Garry E. and Timothy H. Smith. *Devil's Den: A History and Guide*. Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1997.
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About the Author



(Courtesy Gibson's Photographic Gallery, Gettysburg, PA)

*The writer on Little Round Top,
R.J. Gibson, wet plate collodion, May 11, 2000.*

Garry E. Adelman was born and raised just outside of Chicago, Illinois. He received his bachelor's degree from Michigan State University in 1990. Relocating to Gettysburg in 1992, he currently works for Thomas Publications as Director of Marketing. He is a licensed battlefield guide at the Gettysburg National Military Park and is a board member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association. He is the co-author of *Devil's Den: A History and Guide*, he has had three articles published in the *Gettysburg Magazine*, and his maps have appeared in numerous publications as well. A frequent lecturer at Civil War round tables and seminars, he specializes in the southern end of the Gettysburg Battlefield and its photographic coverage. He is a graduate student in history at Shippensburg University and hopes to earn his doctorate eventually.

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