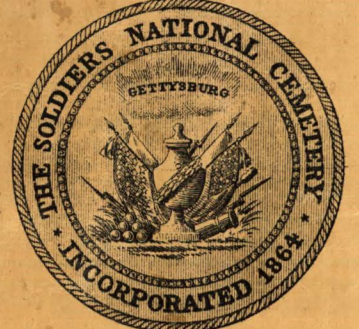


Gettysburg June 10th 1864

The undersigned Commissioners of States composing the Board of Managers of the Soldiers National Cemetery take pleasure in recommending to the public "Elliott's Map of the Battle Field of Gettysburg" as a reliable map, made from instrumental survey of the field. It also has a novel and interesting feature, not presented by any other maps we have seen, of showing the localities of the burial of the dead on the field. It also exhibits with entire accuracy the location and design of the Soldiers National Cemetery.



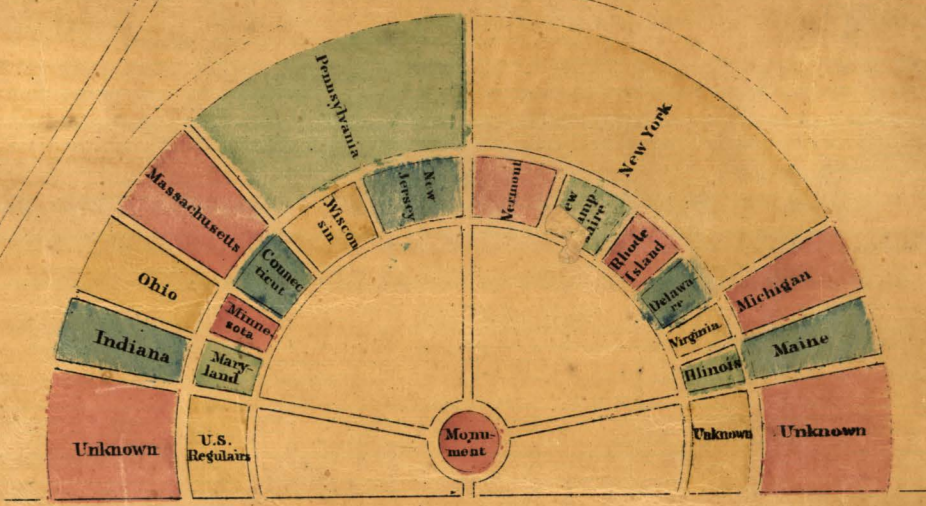
David Wills President of the Soldiers National Cemetery and Commissioner for Pennsylvania

John R. Bartlett Secretary and Commissioner for Rhode Island

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- Clark E. Carr Illinois
- T.W. Ferry Michigan
- W.Y. Sellock Wisconsin
- Alexander Ramsey Minnesota

# MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD of GETTYSBURG

Published by H.H. LLOYD & CO 21 John St New York Made from an accurate Survey of the Ground by Transit and Chain. BY S.G. ELLIOTT C. E.



## PLAN of the NATIONAL CEMETERY



### Sketch of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Unionists, under General Meade, about 90,000. Losses—killed, 2,837; wounded, 13,718; missing, 6,643. Total loss, 23,198.

Rebels, under General Lee, about 100,000. Killed, wounded not taken prisoners, and missing about 18,000; prisoners, 13,221. Total loss, about 32,000.

On the north and west of Gettysburg there is a semicircular elevation known as Seminary Ridge. This was the position of the Rebel army during the last two days of the battle. Just south of the village is a bold eminence called Cemetery Hill, from which a succession of hills extending south-east and south-west forms the two sides of a triangular promontory, the east of which is the Baltimore turnpike, and on the west, the road to Emmitsburg. This was the position of the Union army.

July 1st. The battle of Gettysburg began in an engagement at Willoughby Run, on the west side of McPherson's farm, between the Rebel corps of Ewell and Hill, and the First and part of the Eleventh corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Reynolds. The object of Gen. Reynolds was to hold the enemy in check till the balance of the army could be brought up. The general results of the day were favorable to the Unionists. Though they were outnumbered three to one, they inflicted severe loss upon the enemy, and took some 1,500 prisoners. Their own loss was very great. Generals Reynolds, Paul, and Zook were killed, Barlow wounded, and near half the officers and men lost before these heroic corps retired to Cemetery Hill. The Eleventh corps had nobly stood for its failure at Chambersburg. The object of the day's battle had been attained; the enemy had been held in check, and Cemetery Hill saved for the Army of the Potomac in the sanguinary conflict that was to follow.

July 2d. During the night the new commander-in-chief, Gen. Meade, had arrived, and by 7 A. M. the Union force had been increased by the coming up of the 3d, 5th, 6th and 12th corps, and at 2 P. M. Sedgwick came to hand with the 6th. The two armies were now numerically about equal. The Unionists had thrown up breastworks and planted batteries on Cemetery Hill, and the two ridges extending thence, south-east and south-west. Lee's army had likewise thrown up breastworks and established itself on Seminary Ridge. As the roads were commanded by Meade's guns the Rebels for once would have to fight with the hills against them. Skirmishing began early, but there was no severe fighting till the latter part of the day. This was a great favor to the Union troops, who had been worn down with long and forced marches, and were in great need of rest. About 4 P. M. a terrific cannonade opened the contest, and soon 50,000 men rushed from the woods on the left against the Federal lines. The Third corps met the advance, supported soon by the Second and Fifth, including the regulars and Pennsylvania reserves. A division of the Twelfth from the extreme right was ordered up, and finally the Sixth, after its march of 36 hours, joined in the struggle and the rebels were driven back in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. This contest exhibited such strength and courage on the part of both armies as have rarely been equaled. But scarcely had the rebels of the enemy been accomplished on the left before Ewell's corps made a sudden and determined onset on our right wing which had been weakened to support our left. Reinforcements were soon at hand and the enemy checked. At 9 1/2 P. M. Ewell's last desperate charge was repulsed with great slaughter, and fighting for the day ceased.

July 3d. The combat with Ewell was renewed at 4 A. M. the enemy charged upon our lines with reckless fury, so that at 10 A. M. when they were finally repulsed, the ground was covered with mounds of Rebel dead. There was not a hill left in P. M., when a tremendous cannonade burst forth from the lines of both armies, during which cannoniers and officers were killed, batteries demolished, and caissons exploded. The Rebels poured their fire upon Cemetery Hill, and the centre and left wing of the Union Army. Now they were ready for their last assault. They came from their covers on Seminary Ridge across the plain, and charged furiously up to the Federal batteries. It was a most fierce and determined struggle, but after two hours the Rebels were again repulsed with a loss of 3,500 prisoners. Thus closed the battle of Gettysburg. The tremendous loss on both sides attest the unsurpassed courage and obstinacy with which the three days' battle was waged.

- EXPLANATION**
- Union Graves
  - Rebel Graves
  - Dead Horses
  - Breast Works
  - Batteries or Breastworks for Artillery
  - Rifle Pits

SCALE Seven inches to the Mile

Note. The principal field hospitals of the Union Army were South West of the left wing of the line of battle, and distant from one to four miles, and are not within the scope of this map.

The principal hospitals of the Rebel Army were West & North West of the right wing of the Rebel line of battle between Willoughby Run and Marsh Creek.