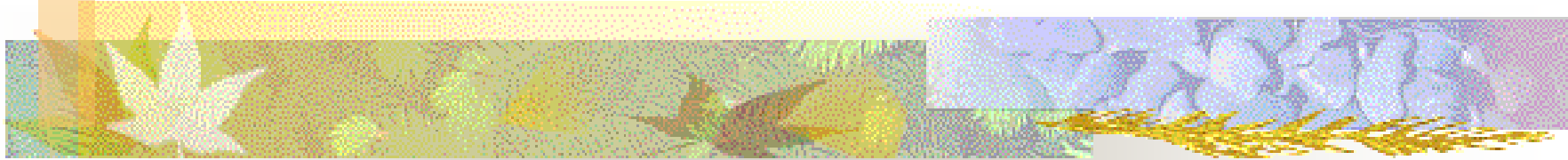


# Spring Vacation 2001

May 18-21



- Gettysburg
- A Day in Annapolis
- Chesapeake Bay Blues Festival
- Natural History Museum, Washington D.C.



REI  
Every war has  
souvenirs. For  
more interest  
and collect. This  
the time of the  
Here are a few  
War relic collect  
them into souv

Gettysburg Museum – Civil War artifacts





Gettysburg Museum – Civil War bullets



Cannonball lodged between two posts

# HISTORY OF THIS MUSEUM

---

The history of John Rosensteel, the Battle of Gettysburg, the objects in this case, and this museum are all interrelated.

Sixteen-year-old John witnessed phases of the battle from his home east of Culp's Hill. After the battle, he helped clear the battlefield and bury the dead. This experience had a profound impact on him and stimulated a lifelong interest in the battle and in relic collecting. A few years after the battle, he opened a museum near Little Round Top.

John's nephew George also became an avid collector of Gettysburg relics during his boyhood near the turn of

the century. George Rosensteel's collection grew with the passing years, and he acquired other collections, including his Uncle John's. He opened a museum on this site in 1921, calling it the National Museum. It grew to become the largest Civil War museum in the country.

In 1973, the Rosensteel family discontinued operation of the museum that had been in the family for almost a century and donated the enormous collection to the people of the United States. Today the collection and museum are part of Gettysburg National Military Park.



Confederate battle flag



**GENERAL OFFICER'S FROCK COAT**  
Brigades, divisions, and army corps were responsible for anywhere between 10 and 20,000 men. In the Army of Northern Virginia, Brigadier Generals usually commanded brigades, Major Generals, divisions, and Lieutenant Generals, army corps.

This beautifully made general officer's frock coat was made for General Robert E. Lee along with three stars indicating the Third Army which identified Confederate generals wear three stars on their collars.



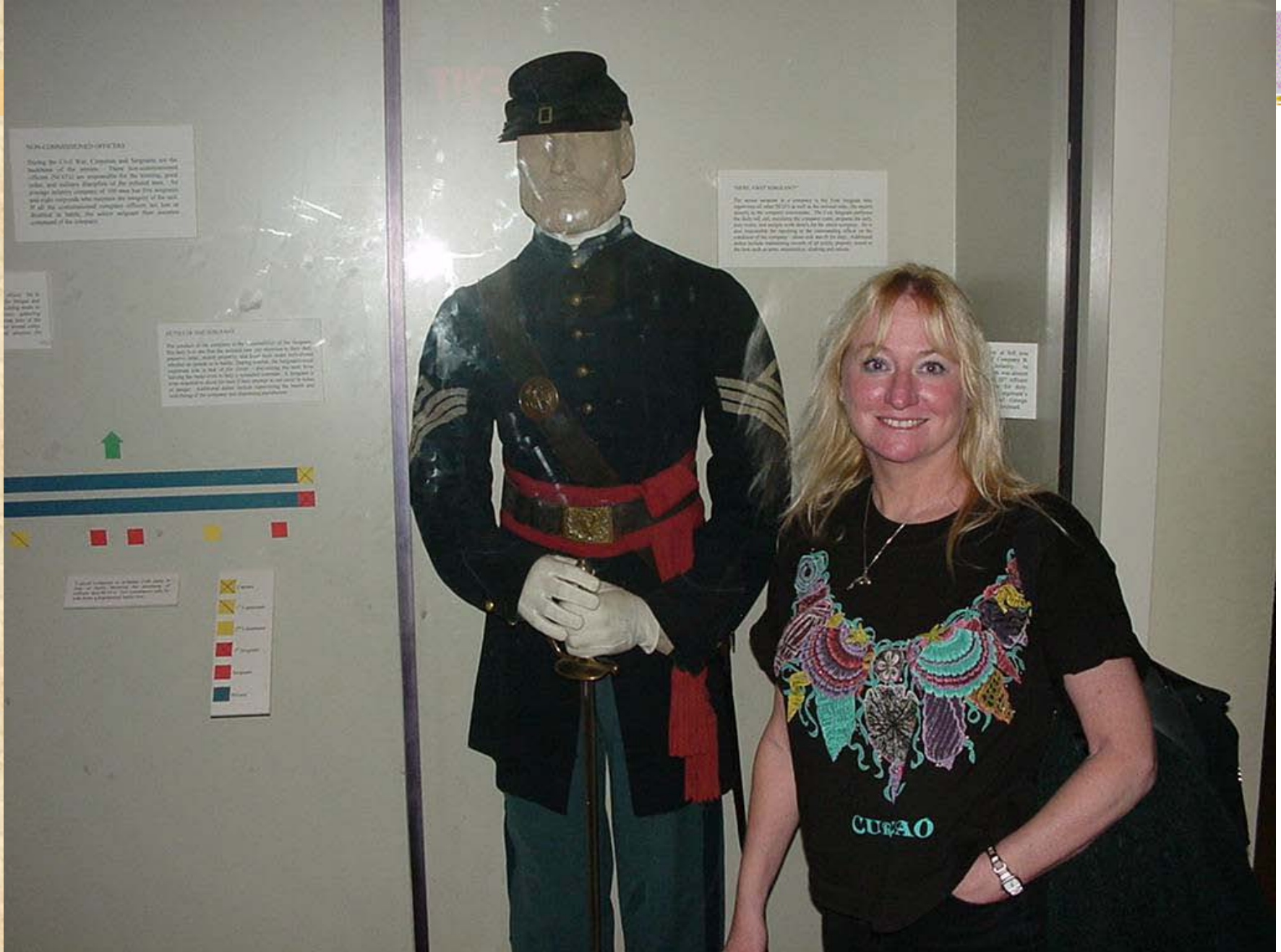
This uniform was designed in 1862 for General Robert E. Lee who commanded a brigade of North Carolina troops in the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, while commanding the "First Corps" during the "Pickett's Charge". During the Battle of Appomattox, Lee's army was surrounded and surrendered.

Karen and Confederate uniform



John and Union uniform (notice how small in stature the uniform is)





Karen and Union sergeant uniform



Civil War carbines and muskets



Civil War revolvers

# ARTILLERY AMMUNITION

There were four basic kinds of projectiles used in both smoothbore and rifled cannons: solid shot, common shell, case shot, and canister.

Iron for  
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ery Shrapnel, an  
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il bursting powder  
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the balls and  
assed troops. Case  
a long range anti-  
and was fired from  
nd rifled cannons.

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t. When fired, the  
ated and the balls  
e a giant shotgun  
as extremely  
mashed troops at  
was greatly feared  
entry.







View to the southwest from Cyclorama, with Copse of Trees in the distance



View to the southwest from Cyclorama



Copse of Trees

Path of Pickett's Charge

Emmitsburg Road

View of Pickett's Charge from Cemetery Ridge





View toward The Angle from the Cyclorama building



Headquarters of Union commanding General George Meade



A cove of latter-day veterans of Gettysburg



One of many memorials just south of the Gettysburg Museum



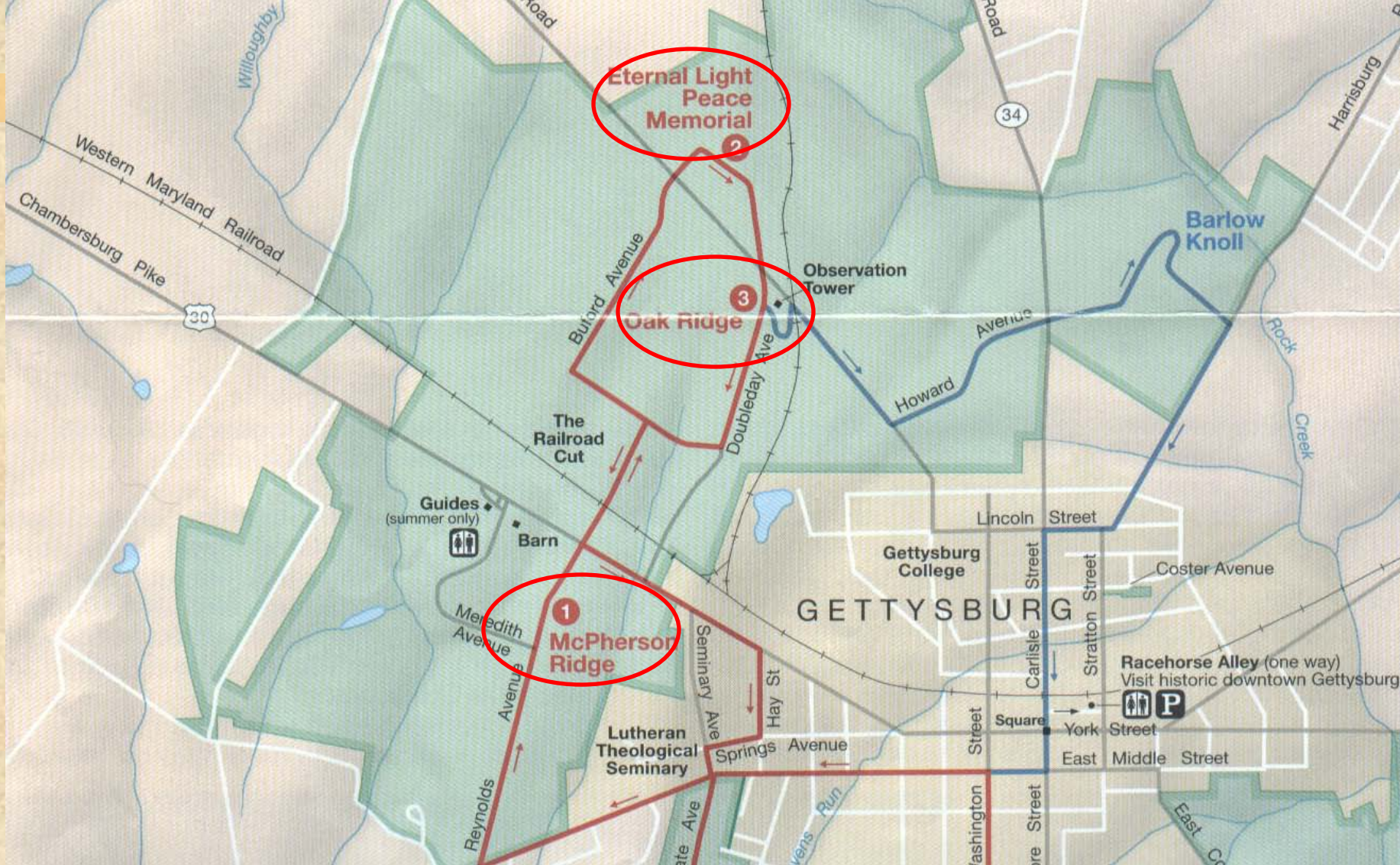
View west from Taneytown Road, Meade's HQ at left



View from Meade's HQ looking south on Taneytown Road



Meade's HQ and Memorial



1. McPherson Ridge, site of first skirmish between Buford's Union Cavalry and Heth's Confederate Infantry.
2. Eternal Light Peace Memorial – General Rodes launches his artillery attack from here.
3. Oak Ridge – Alfred Iverson's North Carolina regulars get clobbered.





View toward Chambersburg Pike, site of first Buford-Heth skirmish



[Click Here to  
Play Shockwave  
Movie over  
Internet](#)

Memorial to Gen. John Reynolds, killed during first skirmish

# The Battle Oper

"Forward, men, forward for God's sake, & drive those fellows out of those woods."

Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U.S.A.  
Commander, First Army Corps



On the morning of July 1, 1863, the bloodiest single battle of the Civil War began here on the outskirts of Gettysburg.

About 8 a.m., 7,000 Confederate infantry attacking from the west and north (in front of you) clashed with 3,200 dismounted Union cavalry positioned along this ridge. The cavalry slowed the Confederate tide until the Union infantry arrived on the battlefield.

By 10:30 a.m., the Union First Corps reached the field and drove the Confederates back in a bloody hour-long action here that left nearly 2,000 dead and wounded. Among the victims was Union Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, the first of many generals whose careers ended at Gettysburg.



You are standing on McPherson Ridge looking to the northwest.

① **Reynolds Woods**  
Scenes of fierce struggle between Maj. Gen. Henry Heth's Confederate brigades and the famed "Iron Brigade."

② **Reynolds Marker**  
Marks the location where John F. Reynolds was killed.



Chronology of first skirmish

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA  
EWELL'S CORPS                      RODES'S DIVISION

CARTER'S BATTALION                      FRY'S BATTERY

THE ORANGE ARTILLERY

TWO 10 POUNDER PARROTTS AND TWO 3 INCH RIFLES

JULY 1 OPENED FIRE SOON AFTER ARRIVING HERE UPON THE UNION TROOPS NEAR THE CHAMBERSBURG PIKE TO WHICH THEIR ARTILLERY REPLIED WITH A HEAVY FIRE THAT CAUSED SOME LOSS SOON AFTERWARD THE UNION FORCES EXTENDED THEIR LINE NORTHWARD TO THE MUMMASBURG ROAD AND THIS BATTERY BY ITS ENFILADING FIRE AIDED OUR INFANTRY IN THE SEVERE CONFLICT WHICH ENDED WITH THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FIRST CORPS FROM SEMINARY RIDGE

JULY 2 IN POSITION BUT WAS NOT ENGAGED

JULY 3 ALL ITS GUNS WERE ON SEMINARY RIDGE NEAR THE RAILROAD CUT AND TOOK PART IN THE CANNONADE PRECEDING LONGSTREET'S ASSAULT

JULY 4 AFTER NIGHTFALL BEGAN THE MARCH TO HAGERSTOWN

LOSSES NOT REPORTED      AMMUNITION EXPENDED 882 ROUNDS

Site of General Rodes' battery north of Mummasburg Road

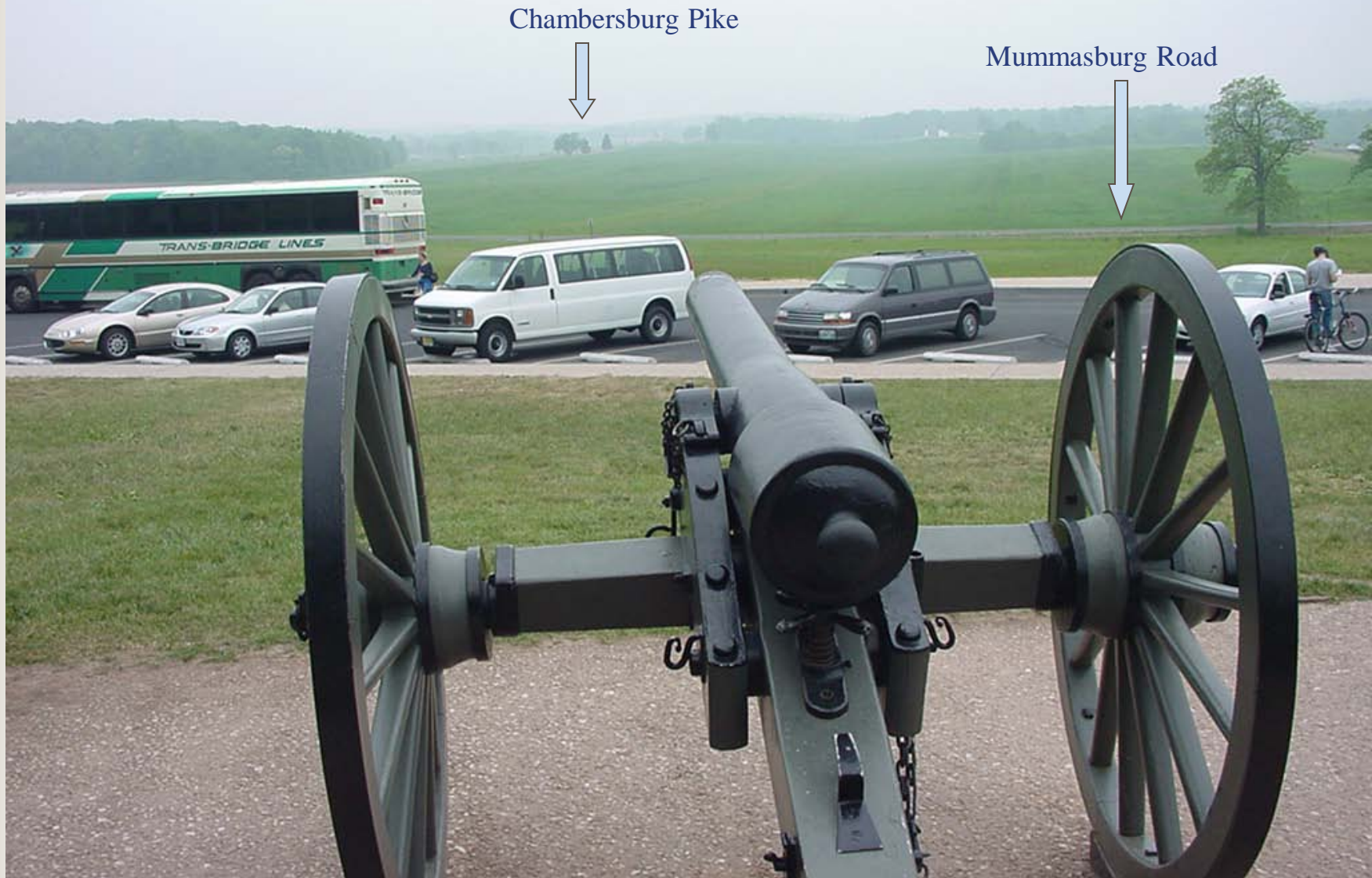


Eternal Light Peace Memorial north of Mummasburg Road

1863.  
direction



Map view



Looking south across Mummasburg Road (the bus is a sitting duck)

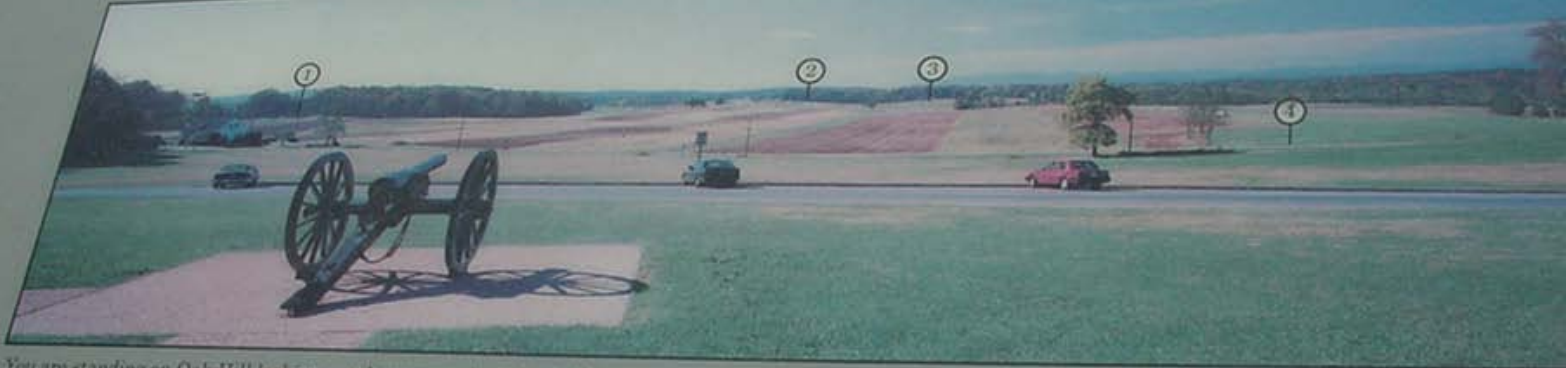
# General Rodes Attacks

Gettysburg National Military Park

...my was rash enough  
to attack me, I  
felt...

Robert E. Rodes, C.S.A.  
General, General Corps

...er a lull in the  
...ert E. Rodes took  
Gettysburg with  
...nfederate  
...he town from  
...Union troops  
...le in front



You are standing on Oak Hill looking south over much of the field of the first day of the battle.

**1 Oak Ridge**

From behind the stone wall here, Union infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter slaughtered Iverson's North Carolinians with musket fire.

**2 Reynolds Woods/ McPherson Ridge**

Scene of fierce fighting at the opening of the battle on the morning of July 1.

**3 Chambersburg Pike**

**4 Mummasburg Road**

...ositioned  
...ttack.  
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Infantry positions at midday, July 1, 1863. The map is oriented to the south, the direction you are facing.





# General Rodes Attacks

*"Finding that the enemy was rash enough to come out of the woods to attack me, I determined to meet him."*

Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes, U.S.A.  
Rodes Division, Second Corps



At midday on July 1, after a lull in the fighting, Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes took position on this hill north of Gettysburg with 8,000 Confederates. Other Confederate divisions were converging on the town from your right and left. The closest Union troops were on Oak Ridge about 1/3-mile in front of you.

The thunder of Southern cannon positioned here signaled the beginning of the attack. Following the cannonade, Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson's North Carolina Brigade advanced with other Confederates against Oak Ridge. As Iverson neared the ridge, Federals concealed behind a stone wall rose up and raked the North Carolinians with murderous fire. More than half the 1,470 Confederates engaged were killed, wounded, or captured.

Rodes then regrouped and renewed the attack, bringing more Confederate troops into battle. By 4:00 p.m., despite heavy losses, the Confederates had pushed the Federals back to the streets of Gettysburg.



You are standing on Oak Hill looking south over much of the field of the first day of the battle.

① **Oak Ridge**

From behind the stone wall here, Union infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter slaughtered Iverson's North Carolinians with musket fire.

② **Reynolds Woods/ McPherson Ridge**

Scene of fierce fighting at the opening of the battle on the morning of July 1.

③ **Chambersburg**

④ **Mummasburg R**



Infantry position  
The map is oriented  
you are facing.

Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes commanded the largest division in the Confederate army—8,000 officers and men. 2,000 of these were lost on the fields in front of you on the first day of the battle.

Eternal Light Peace Memorial,  
commemorated during the last  
great reunion of Civil War  
veterans in 1938. A fire burns  
continuously in the torch at the  
top.





# Confederate Line of

"Smoke soon hid everything, the firing was as rapid as musketry, and shot and shell flew in flocks."

Lt. Col. E. Porter Alexander, C.S.A.  
Commander of the Confederate bombardment.



Confederate artillery and infantry occupied the low, wooded ridge you are standing on—Seminary Ridge—July 2 and 3. Union forces defended Cemetery Ridge, the parallel ridge 3/4 mile in front of you. In between lay the Emmitsburg Road and fields crisscrossed with fences.

About 1:00 p.m. on the third day, Confederate cannon along this ridge opened fire, answered shortly by the Union guns. For two hours, more than 270 cannon thundered, creating a scene one correspondent called "a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers."

About 3:00 p.m. the cannonade ceased, and Confederate infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. James J. Pettigrew and Maj. Gen. Isaac Trimble formed ranks in the fields behind you, marched through these trees, and advanced out across the field in front of you. To your right, other Confederates under Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett did the same. The ill-fated assault commanded by Lt. Gen. James Longstreet would come to be known as "Pickett's Charge."



July 3 1863



Looking east from Seminary Ridge toward Cemetery Ridge



1863

## NORTH CAROLINA

TO THE ETERNAL GLORY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS, WHO ON THIS BATTLEFIELD, DISPLAYED HEROISM UNSURPASSED, SACRIFICING ALL IN SUPPORT OF THEIR CAUSE. THEIR VALOROUS DEEDS WILL BE ENSHRINED IN THE HEARTS OF MEN LONG AFTER THESE TRANSIENT MEMORIALS HAVE CRUM—  
BLED INTO DUST.

THIRTY TWO NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS WERE IN ACTION AT GETTYSBURG JULY 1, 2, 3, 1863. ONE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER IN EVERY FOUR WHO FELL HERE WAS A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THIS TABLET ERECTED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Monument to soldiers of North Carolina on Seminary Ridge



General Pickett's view from Seminary Ridge

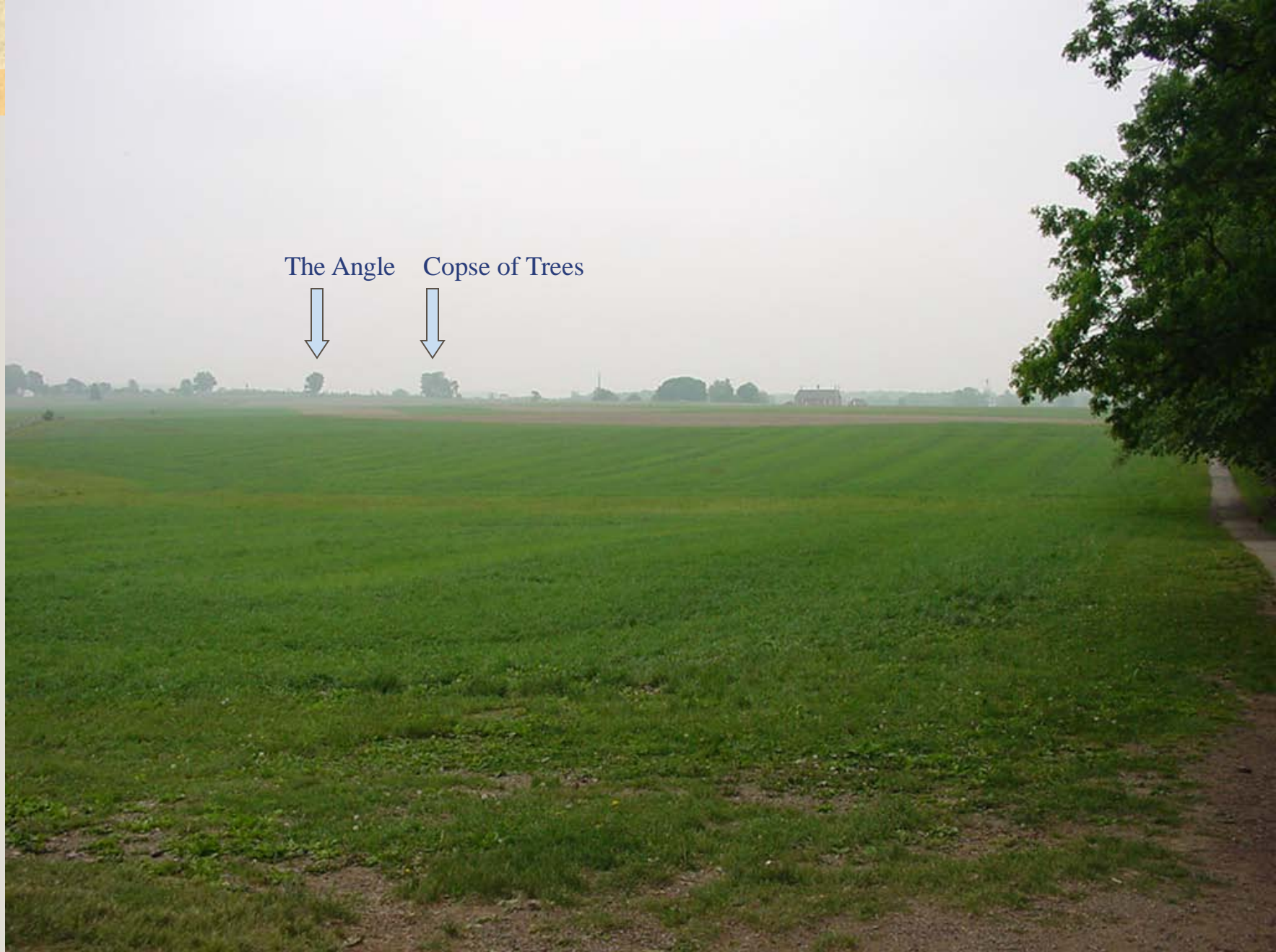
Monument to Soldiers of  
North Carolina





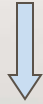


Monument to Soldiers of North Carolina



The Angle

Copse of Trees



View of Cemetery Ridge from Virginia Memorial

# Pickett's Charge

Gettysburg  
National Military Park

...up the sunlight flares  
...line words of command  
...order, this gallant  
...charge straight down into

...dolph Howell, C.S.A.  
...via Infantry

...g a furious two-hour  
...infantry launched  
...in this ridge against  
... Cemetery Ridge  
... comprised this  
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...strong, surged  
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You are standing along the Confederate line on Seminary Ridge looking east and south toward the Union line on Cemetery Ridge 3/4 mile ahead.

**TOUR NOTE:** This tour stop offers a Confederate perspective of Pickett's Charge. A tour stop on the opposite ridge allows you to visualize the scene from the Union point of view.

**1 Ziegler's Grove**

The most prominent landmark on Cemetery Ridge. The Confederates directed their attack against that section of the Union line running from here south to the Copse of Trees.

**2 Emmitsburg Road**

Fences bordering this stunken road impeded the advance of Confederate infantry.

**3 The Angle**

Here, where a stone wall makes a 90° turn, Confederates broke through the Union line. In one of the most desperate engagements of the war, the Southerners were beaten back.

**4 Copse of Trees**

Also known as the "Clump of Trees."

**5 Point of the Woods**

You may walk a short path to this point where General Lee rode out to console his defeated men. A wayside exhibit describes the scene.



Confederate infantrymen set out on their fatal march. Painting by Gil Cohen.

**Gen. Robert E. Lee**, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, accepted responsibility for the failure of Pickett's Charge. "This has been my fault," he told Pickett. "I thought my men were invincible."

Atop the Virginia Memorial behind you, General Lee, mounted on his favorite horse, "Traveler," looks toward the Union line. Below him stand Virginia soldiers representing the infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The memorial was dedicated in 1917.

The famous assault here was named for **Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett** who commanded three Virginia brigades. In response to General Longstreet's fatal order, Pickett replied, "General, I shall lead my division on."



# Pickett's Charge

the valley of Death!"

Pvt. Randolph Shotwell, C.S.A.  
8th Virginia Infantry



About 3:00 p.m., following a furious two-hour cannonade, Confederate infantry launched a massive frontal assault from this ridge against the center of the Union line on Cemetery Ridge ahead. The Confederates who comprised this section of the line were Virginians commanded by Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett.

The Southern attackers, 12,000 strong, surged forward in a line of battle a mile long. As they marched across the Emmitsburg Road and approached the enemy line, the Federals raked them with deadly canister and musket fire. Nevertheless, with unsurpassed courage, the Southerners pressed on.

Pickett's men gained a small lodgment in the Union line at the Angle, but could not hold it. Casualties mounted, and the attack lost momentum. By 4:00 p.m. Confederate survivors came streaming back to the shelter of this ridge. The Confederate tide had reached its high water mark.



You are standing along the Confederate line south toward the Union line on Cemetery Ridge.

① **Ziegler's Grove**

The most prominent landmark on Cemetery Ridge. The Confederates directed their attack against that section of the Union line running from here south to the Copse of Trees.





Virginia Memorial - Monument to General Robert E. Lee



Monument to the men of the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine at Little Round Top

HERE THE 20TH MAINE REGIMENT,  
COL. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN COMMANDING, FORMING THE  
EXTREME LEFT OF THE NATIONAL LINE OF BATTLE,  
ON THE 2D DAY OF JULY 1863, REPULSED THE  
ATTACK OF THE EXTREME RIGHT OF LONGSTREET'S  
CORPS AND CHARGED IN TURN, CAPTURING 302  
PRISONERS. THE REGIMENT LOST 38 KILLED OR  
MORTALLY WOUNDED, AND 98 WOUNDED, OUT OF  
353 ENGAGED.

THIS MONUMENT, ERECTED BY SURVIVORS OF  
THE REGIMENT, A. D. 1886, MARKS VERY NEARLY  
THE SPOT WHERE THE COLORS STOOD.

Monument to the men of the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine at Little Round Top

# "Hold The Ground"

## Colonel Strong Vincent & Colonel Joshua

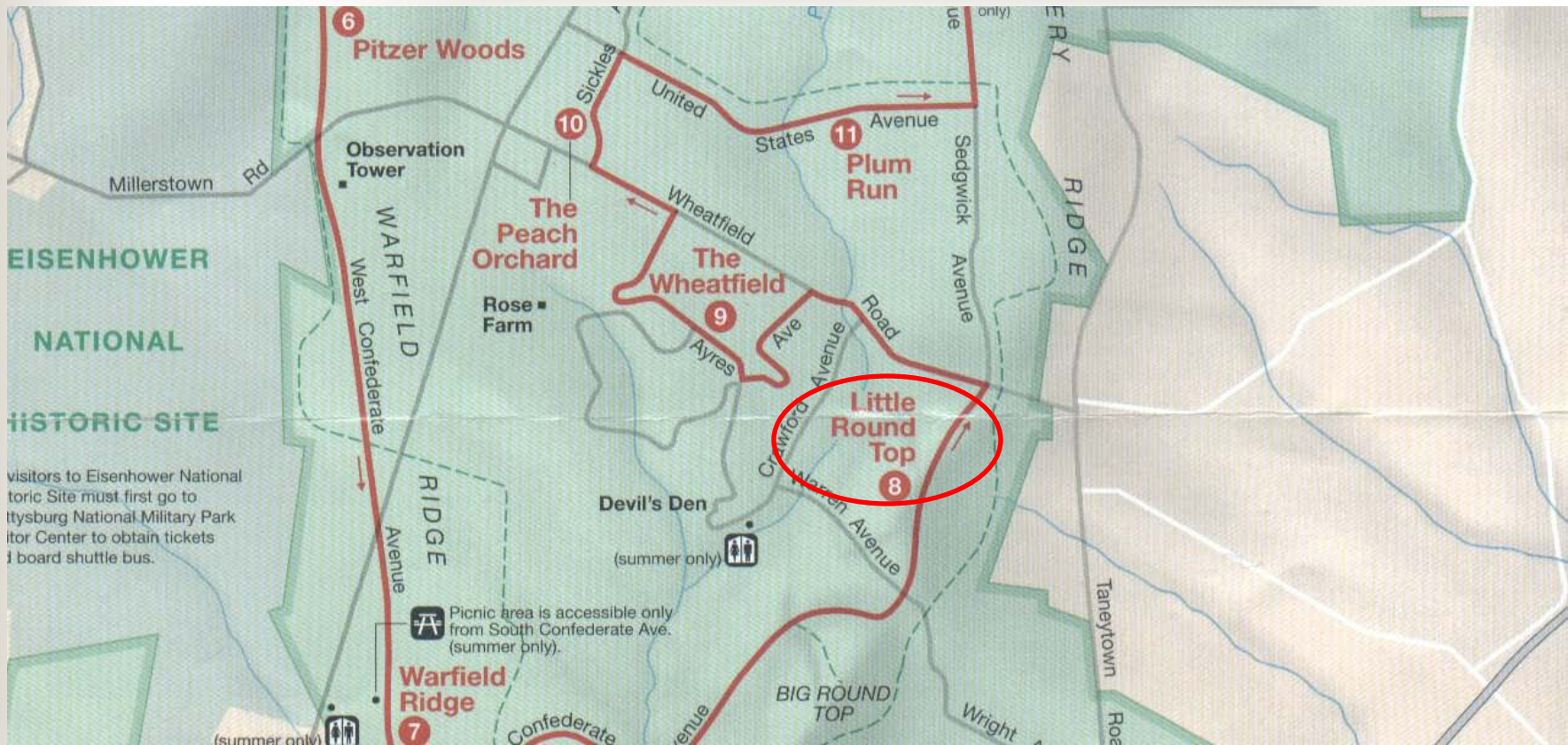
On the afternoon of July 2, 1863 Union General Gouverneur K. Warren found Little Round Top undefended. He quickly sent his staff to find troops to defend this vital position. General George Sykes, commanding the 5th Corps, agreed to send a brigade to occupy the hill. Sykes' orders were intercepted by Colonel Strong Vincent, commanding the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. Without waiting for approval from his commanding officer, Vincent, "took the responsibility of taking my brigade there," to Little Round Top.

Riding ahead of his troops, Vincent ascended this hill and selected the ground where his brigade would make its defense. Vincent personally placed each of his four regiments. He entrusted his left flank to Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain's 20th Maine. Vincent's orders to Chamberlain were to "hold the ground at all hazards." Within minutes of forming his line, Vincent's brigade was assaulted by Confederate regiments of Law's and Robertson's brigades. A desperate battle ensued across the entire brigade line. The line held, but the cost was high, including Vincent, who was mortally wounded.



The Battle for Little Round Top





Some of the fiercest fighting occurred in the area bounded by The Wheatfield, Devil's Den, and Little Round Top



Long Vincent, using his wife's riding crop, indicates to Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain the area that Chamberlain's 20th Maine is to defend. In the background, the 20th Maine is moving at the double-quick, while Confederate artillery fire bursts around them.

## The Battle for Little Round Top



Union infantry of the 20th Maine took advantage of natural defenses here to repulse superior numbers

## The Battle for Little Round Top

## Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain



Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, a professor before the war, led the charge here that secured the Union left flank. For gallantry he was awarded the Medal of Honor. Later, he officiated at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, and was elected Governor of Maine.



Col. William C. Oates commanded the 15th Alabama Infantry which lost 343 men and 19 officers—nearly half their strength—in an attempt to dislodge the 20th Maine. His beloved brother, John, was hit by six bullets, and fell mortally.

At that crisis, he ordered the bayonet. The word was enough. It ran like fire along the line, from man to man, and rose into a shout..."

Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U.S.A.  
Commander, 20th Maine Volunteers



Late on the second day, the 358 men of the 20th Maine Volunteers found themselves anchoring the southern end of the Union line. If they could not stop the Confederate tide here on the southern slopes of Little Round Top, the Federal line might be unhinged.

For more than an hour, waves of Alabamians repeatedly stormed this hillside from below, but were repulsed each time. So deadly was the struggle that "blood stood in puddles on the rocks." When the New Englanders' ammunition was nearly spent, Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain ordered a desperate bayonet charge that drove the Alabamians back for good, thus securing the Union left flank.

The short walk in front of you leads to the secluded 20th Maine monument. It rests on ground Chamberlain was ordered to hold "at all hazards."

The Battle for Little Roundtop



Monument to the men of the 20<sup>th</sup> Maine at Little Round Top



View of hill defended by 20<sup>th</sup> Maine

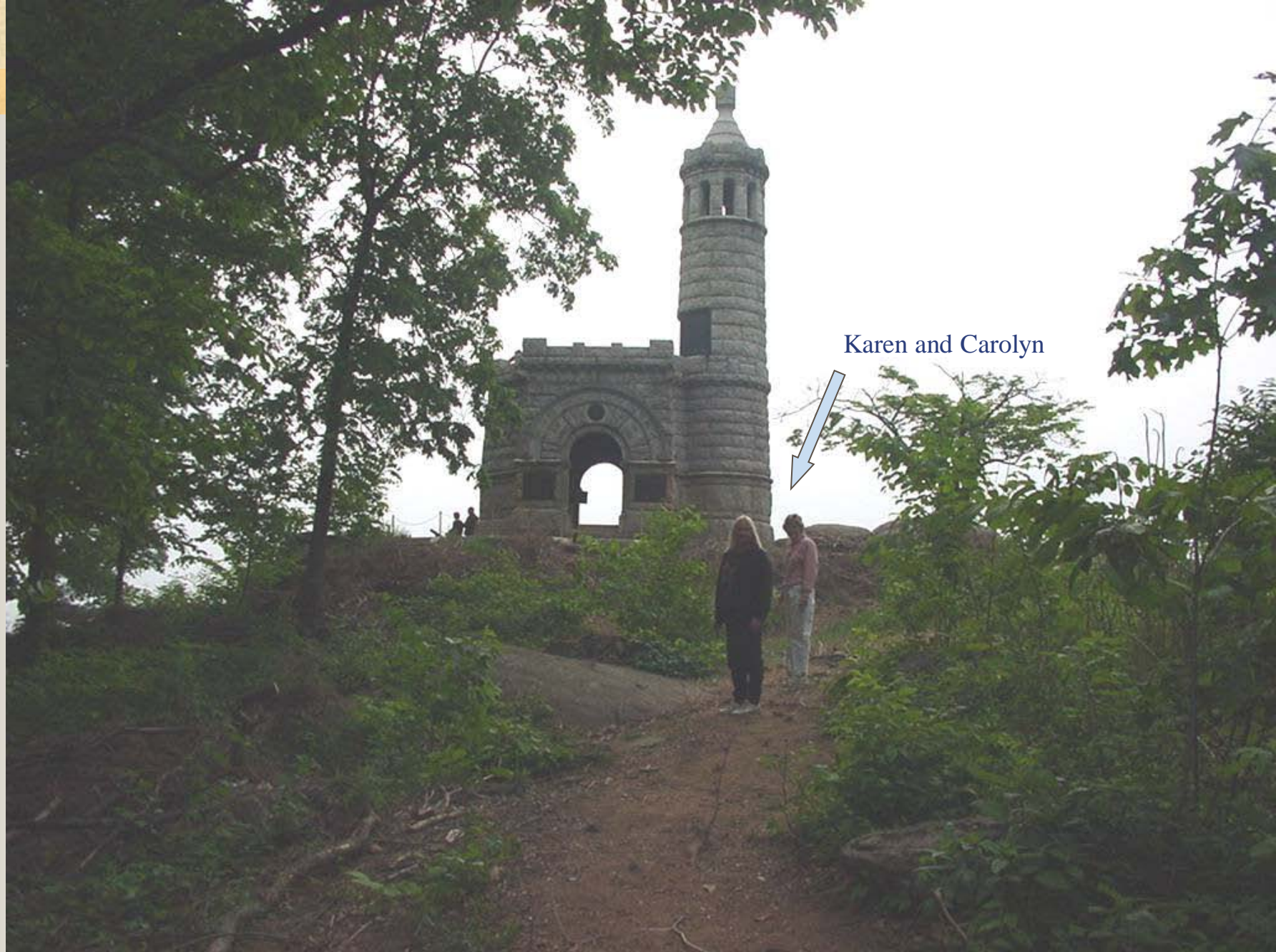


View of hill defended by 20<sup>th</sup> Maine





Right flank of Chamberlain's 20<sup>th</sup> Maine



Karen and Carolyn

View toward summit of Little Roundtop and New York Memorial

and literally swarming with riderless horses and fighting, fleeing, and pursuing men."

1st Lt. Porter Farley, U.S.A.  
140th New York Infantry



Col. Strong Vincent and his 1,300-man Union infantry brigade rushed to defend this hill about 4:00 p.m. on July 2—and none too soon. Just as his men took position on the slopes below, Texans and Alabamians of Maj. Gen. John B. Hood's division began streaming out of the woods to your left. Rapid, deadly fire from Vincent's line drove them back.

Hood's determined men rallied and renewed the fight. When the Union right flank began to crumble, Colonel Vincent went to their aid. While thus exposed, he fell mortally wounded.

Just when the Federals seemed doomed, over the hill behind you poured the 140th New York Infantry led by Col. Patrick O'Rorke. The New Yorkers, who had no time to load their muskets, swept down the hill in front of you into the surging Confederates. O'Rorke fell dead when a bullet pierced his neck. After a bloody struggle the exhausted Southerners fell back, leaving Little Round Top in Union hands.



Col. Strong Vincent and the Battle for Little Roundtop

# Defense of Little Round Top



The timely counterattack of Col. Patrick O'Rourke's 140th New York Infantry down the slope in front of you probably saved Little Round Top for the Union.

Col. Strong  
war, was on  
here. His d  
Top preven  
flank. He  
the fight,  
promoted

Col. Patrick O'Rourke

## Col. Strong Vincent and Col. Patrick O'Rorke

Top



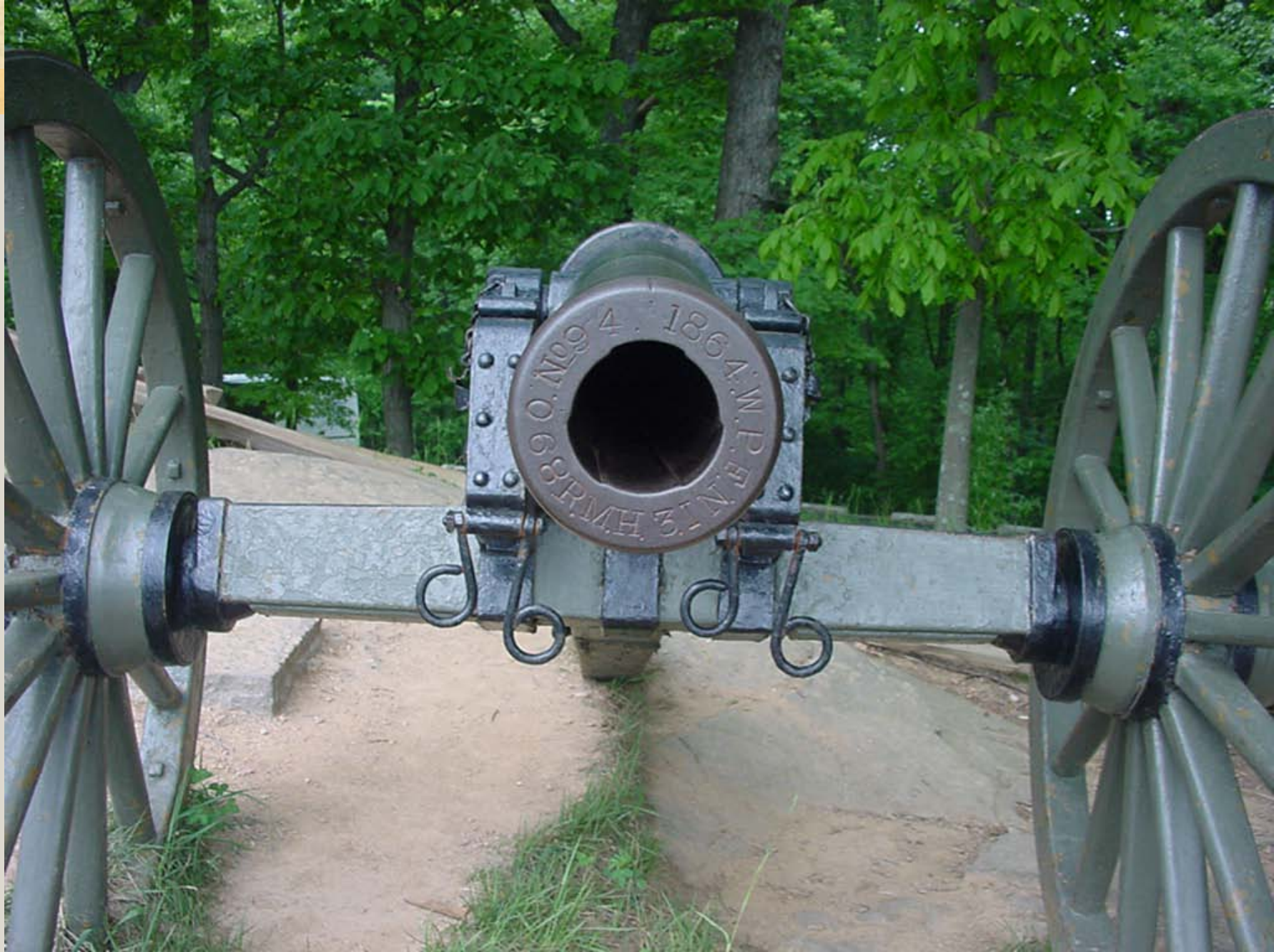
Col. Strong Vincent, an attorney before the war, was only 26 when he was mortally wounded here. His decisive action in seizing Little Round Top prevented the destruction of the Union left flank. He died in a field hospital five days after the fight, perhaps unaware that he had been promoted to brigadier general.



The gallant Col. Patrick O'Rorke graduated first in his class at West Point in 1861. The 140th New York was his first combat command. Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren, who had sent O'Rorke into the fight here, lamented his death: "I would have died to save him if I could." O'Rorke is honored on the monument behind you to the left.



View from Little Round Top summit towards Devil's Den



Union cannon on summit of Little Round Top



ARMY OF THE POTOMAC  
FIFTH CORPS  
ARTILLERY BRIGADE

BATTERY D FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY

SIX RIFLED 10 POUNDERS

LIEUT. CHARLES E. HAZLETT COMMANDING

JULY 2 MARCHED TO THE LEFT OF THE UNION LINE ABOUT 4.30 P. M.  
AND IN REAR OF BRIG. GENERAL J. BARNES'S FIRST DIVISION FIFTH  
CORPS IMMEDIATELY UPON TAKING POSITION HERE AT 5.45 OPENED  
FIRE UPON THE CONFEDERATES WHO WERE ENGLACING THE DIVISION

THE BATTERY KEPT UP A CONTINUOUS FIRE UNTIL AFTER DARK  
LIEUT. HAZLETT WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED AND THE COMMAND DEVULVED  
UPON LIEUT. BENJAMIN F. RITTENHOUSE

JULY 3 REMAINED IN POSITION AND IN THE AFTERNOON DID EFFECTIVE  
SERVICE ON THE LINES OF INFANTRY ENGAGED IN LONGSTREET'S ASSAULT  
CASUALTIES KILLED 1 OFFICER AND 6 MEN WOUNDED 3 MEN

Monument to artillerymen positioned on Little Round Top



# The Valley of Death

Gettysburg  
National Military Park

new height illuminates, one more spot is fitting to Devil's Den and they awake, the only in the grounds of the the town.

© F. Brantzen, U.S.A. 1983

le Round Top  
Run and the Valley  
the Slaughter Pen,  
s and boulders, may  
our left.

nd day of the battle,  
egic high ground  
nder of the battle,  
oth sides died in



You are standing on Little Round Top looking west over the Valley of Death.

**1 Wardfield Ridge**

This wooded ridge, an extension of Seminary Ridge, helped screen General Longstreet's attacking Confederates from the view of Union lookouts here.

**2 The Slaughter Pen**

Men of the 44th and 48th Alabama Infantry fell in great numbers in this rock-strewn area. The photo below was taken by Alexander Gardner on July 6, 1863. The blasted and rain-drenched bodies had not yet been removed by Union burial details.



**3 Devil's Den**

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles positioned the left flank of his Third Corps at this unusual geologic formation, thinking its rugged nature would hinder Confederate troop movements. However, Confederates captured Devil's Den on the afternoon of July 2.

From concealed places among the rocks, Southern snipers and sharpshooters kept the Union soldiers on Little Round Top under fire. The photo below was taken at a Confederate position in Devil's Den three days after the battle.



**4 Houck's Ridge**

This low ridge served as a line of defense for General Sickles' advanced Union line. It was the scene of desperate fighting on July 2, and finally fell to Confederates of McLaws' and Hood's Divisions late in the afternoon.

**5 The Valley of Death**

Many soldiers fell here during the struggle for Little Round Top. Correspondent Whitelaw Reid of the Cincinnati Gazette reported from Gettysburg: "Who shall say they did not go down into the very Valley of the Shadow of Death that terrible afternoon."

**6 South Mountain**

**7 Seminary Ridge**

**8 The Peach Orchard**

An advanced Union line commanded by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles formed a salient, or projecting angle, here at John Sherry's peach orchard on July 2. His left extended southeast to Devil's Den, while his right ran north along the Emmitsburg Road. A series of Confederate attacks drove Sickles' men back.



View from Devil's Den toward Little Round Top

# Father Serrano





Pennsylvania Memorial

# Pennsylvania Memorial





Copse of Trees on Cemetery Ridge, reference point for Pickett's Charge



Union cannon on Cemetery Ridge near The Angle



No one we know

View toward Seminary Ridge from Cemetery Ridge





View toward Seminary Ridge from Cemetery Ridge



View to the north of Cemetery Ridge, toward Cyclorama Building



A Day in Annapolis





A Day in Annapolis



A Day in Annapolis



A Day in Annapolis



A Day in Annapolis



A Day in Annapolis





A Day in Annapolis



A Day in Annapolis



A Day in Annapolis





A Day in Annapolis



4<sup>th</sup> Annual Chesapeake Bay Blues Festival

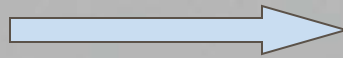


Laura stays warm



Jonny Lang

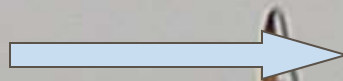
Click Image to Play Movie



Jonny Lang



Click Image to Play Movie



Jonny Lang



Laura's fashion show at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Laura's fashion show at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Making faces at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Shelby at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Deer in the headlights at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



More faces at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Emily at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant





Laura



Emily



John & Emily at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Laura at The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Time for Shelby to wake up



Escaping The Green Jalapeno Restaurant



Night of the Iguana



Emily meets Godzilla







Emily catching raindrops



Kung Fu Laura



Emily's Charge



Emily Morphed

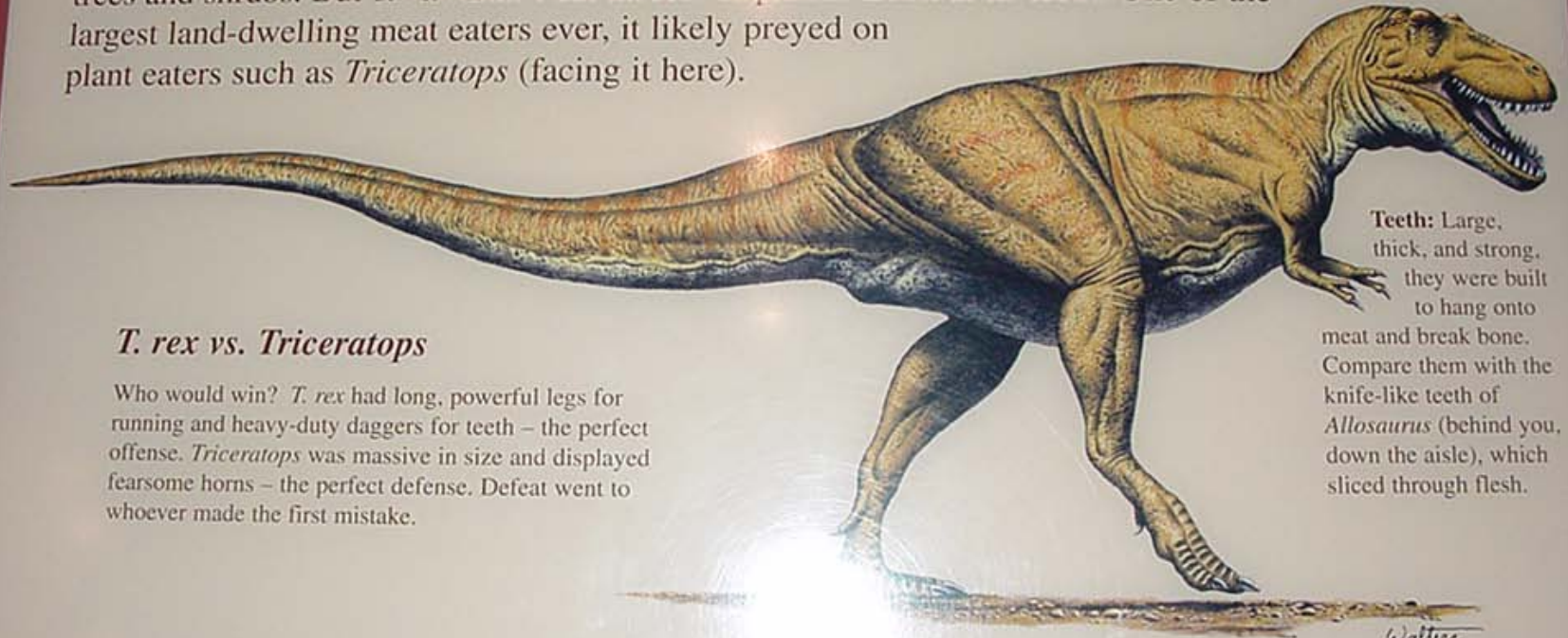




Natural History Museum – T-REX

# King of the Tyrant Reptiles. . .

. . .that's what *Tyrannosaurus rex* means. About 65 million years ago, it reigned over western North America – a warm world teeming with buzzing insects and scented with flowering trees and shrubs. But *T. rex* didn't eat insects or plants. Look at its teeth. One of the largest land-dwelling meat eaters ever, it likely preyed on plant eaters such as *Triceratops* (facing it here).



## *T. rex* vs. *Triceratops*

Who would win? *T. rex* had long, powerful legs for running and heavy-duty daggers for teeth – the perfect offense. *Triceratops* was massive in size and displayed fearsome horns – the perfect defense. Defeat went to whoever made the first mistake.

**Teeth:** Large, thick, and strong, they were built to hang onto meat and break bone. Compare them with the knife-like teeth of *Allosaurus* (behind you, down the aisle), which sliced through flesh.

**Feet and ankles:** Strong and sturdy, they provided stability when running over uneven ground. They could also hold and steady prey while *T. rex* ripped off mouthfuls of flesh.

*Tyrannosaurus rex* (cast)  
Late Cretaceous, 65 million years ago  
Harding County, South Dakota

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Natural History Museum – Dinosaur Exhibit



Natural History Museum – Stegosaurus



## *Stegosaurus stenops*

Late Jurassic (150-140 million years ago)

Wyoming

Its relatively small head and slender jaws identify *Stegosaurus* as an inoffensive plant-eater. However, its long, spiked tail must have been an effective weapon. Like all reptiles, *Stegosaurus* wagged its tail in time with its stride because the main muscles that propelled the hind legs originated in the base of the tail. The faster *Stegosaurus* moved, the faster its tail wagged. A retreating *Stegosaurus* must have discouraged all but the hungriest predators.

## The Eocene's Big Bird

In the evolutionary race to fill the role of large terrestrial predators, left empty by the dinosaurs' disappearance, birds got off to a fast start but ultimately couldn't go the distance.

Early in the Age of Mammals, the ranking predators on land were birds—huge, flightless forms such as *Diatrypa*. These giant birds

disappeared by the end of the Eocene (37 million years ago), perhaps because of competition from the evolving mammalian predators.

*Diatrypa* skull, 1928  
Early Eocene, 35-36 million years ago  
Wyoming



Natural History Museum – Big Bird



Natural History Museum – Ancestor of Rhinoceros

Natural History  
Museum –  
Giant Sloth





The Smithsonian Museum