

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

MARCH DESCRIPTIVE



REPRODUCTION OF PICKETT'S FAMOUS CHARGE

COMPOSED BY

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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

The greatest battle ever fought on the American Continent, and the most famous of all the battles of the American Civil War, was fought on the soil of the old Keystone State, the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence. Lee's Army was flushed with victory after the battle of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, in Virginia. Southern hopes were high, and public opinion was unanimous for an invasion of the North. The army of the Potomac had changed leaders. George Gordon Meade was now its Commander. On the morning of July 1, 1863, the two armies were still scattered, the extremes being forty miles apart. General Reynolds, of the Union Army, a few miles away, was hastening to Gettysburg, while Longstreet and Hill were approaching from the west. In the heat of the first day's battle General Reynolds, one of the bravest and ablest Generals of the Union Army, fell dead, he having received a sharp-shooter's bullet in the brain. The three days' battle of Gettysburg was a crescendo of carnage—each day marked by a special climax more deadly than the preceding one.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

The most desperate struggle of the Second Day's Battle, July 2d, was the fight for the possession of "Little Round Top," held by the Union Army, which was the key to the whole battle-ground west and south of "Cemetery Ridge." Hood's division of Longstreet's corps moved steadily toward the Hill, determined to occupy it. Had Hood succeeded, the result would have been most disastrous to the Union Army. At the summit of the Hill occurred one of the most desperate hand-to-hand conflicts of the war, in which men tore at each other like wild beasts—the Blue and the Gray, grappled in mortal combat, falling dead side by side. "Little Round Top" was saved to the Union Army, but the cost was appalling. Scores of Confederate sharpshooters, with their unerring aim, spread death and destruction among the Federal officers and gunners. General John B. Reynolds was dead. Colonel O'Rourke and General Vincent were dead. General Weed was dying; and, as Hazlett was stooping to receive Hood's last message, a sharp-shooter's bullet laid him—dead—across the body of his chief. In the valley below, on a more stupendous scale, the battle raged with demon-like fury. General Dan Sickles' leg was shattered by a shell, while scores of his officers and thousands of his men lay on the field of battle. This valley has been appropriately named the "Valley of Death."

THIRD DAY'S BATTLE—PICKETT'S HEROIC CHARGE—THE TRAP OF DEATH.

The most desperate onset of the three days' battle was yet to come—Pickett's charge up the hill of "Cemetery Ridge," which was preceded by the heaviest cannonading ever heard on the American continent. At 1 o'clock, on July 3d, signal guns were fired on "Seminary Ridge"; a few moments later there was a terrific outburst from 159 long-range Confederate cannon. The whole crest of the heights, for two miles, was a flame of fire. The scene was majestic beyond description. General Meade and his staff were driven from their headquarters on "Cemetery Ridge." No living thing could exist on that hillside, swept by cannon that were being handled as fast as human hands could work them. General Lee saw that in this moment the fate of the entire Southern Confederacy hung in the balance. Pickett's division, a body of fifteen thousand (15,000) troops, as yet not engaged, standing in the woods a mile and a half distant, was the force Lee designated for the world's greatest military charge, every man was a Virginian, forming a veritable Tenth Legion in valor.

THE NOW-OR-NEVER CHARGE OF PICKETT'S DIVISION.

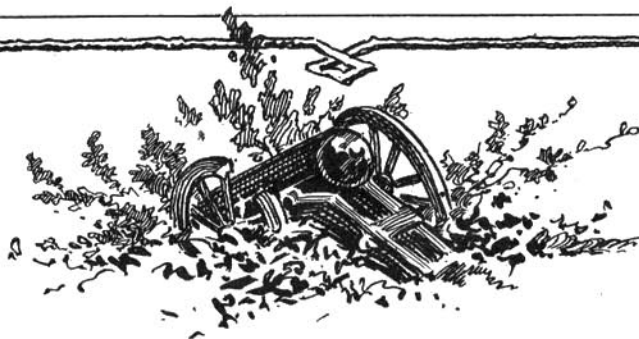
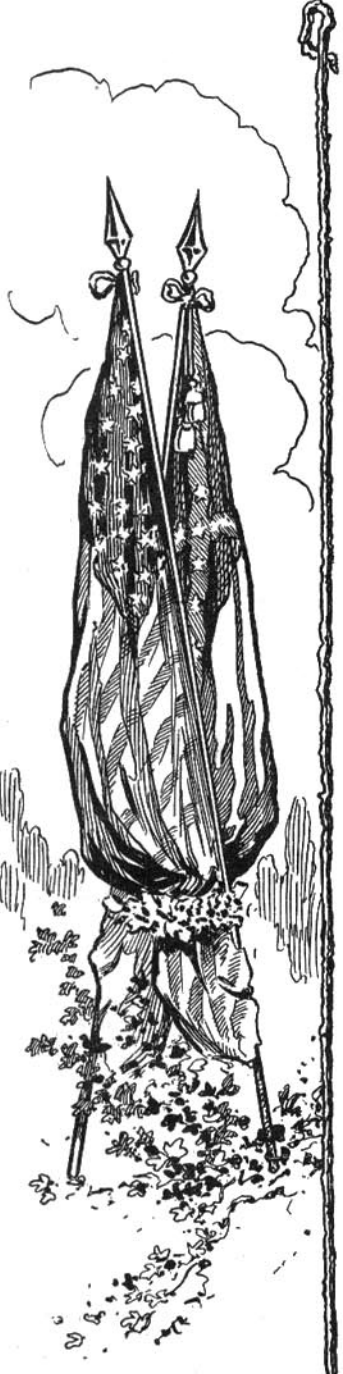
Twice Pickett asked Longstreet if he should go forward. At last Pickett said, "For God's sake, come on!" "Sir, I shall lead my division," and, at the heavy-hearted Longstreet's reluctant nod, the commander led his splendid column of fifteen thousand (15,000) Virginians across the plain in their tragic charge up "Cemetery Ridge." For a mile Pickett and his men kept on in the face of a deadly hail of round shot, canister, and the bullets of Hancock's resolute infantry. Every one of Pickett's brigade commanders went down, and their men fell by scores and hundreds around them. The charge was one of the most desperate and daring ever made in warfare. On across the Emmitsburg road, up the incline, came Pickett's dauntless brigades. From behind a stone wall the Federals hurled death-dealing volleys into the Confederate ranks. Up to the fence, held by Hay's brigade, dashed the first gray line, only to be swept into utter confusion by a cruel enfilading fire. Then the brigades of Armistead and Garnett moved forward. Despite the death-dealing bolts on all sides, Pickett determined to capture the Federal guns; and, at the order, Armistead leaped the fence, and, waving his cap on his sword-point, rushed forward, followed by hundreds of his men, driving Hay's brigade back through the batteries to the very crest of the hill, and, as Armistead shouted, "Give them the cold steel, boys!" he seized one of the guns. For a moment the Confederate flag waved triumphantly over the Federal battery, while the fight raged fiercely at close quarters. General Armistead was shot down beside the gun he had taken, and his men were driven back. General Garnett, heading his brigade, fell dead close to the Federal line. General Kemper sank, wounded, into the arms of one of his men. Pickett, as he looked around the top of the ridge he had gained, could see his men fighting all about with clubbed muskets, and even flag-staffs, against the troops that were rushing in upon them from all sides. Flesh and blood could not hold the heights against such terrible odds. His men were compelled to surrender in masses, and, with a heart full of anguish, he ordered a retreat from this trap of death. Longstreet, in despair, watching from "Seminary Ridge," saw through the smoke the shattered remnants retreating down the slope. He knew that Pickett's glorious but costly charge had ended in defeat and confusion. As the remnant of the gallant division returned to the works on "Seminary Ridge," General Lee rode out to meet them. With hat in hand, he greeted the men sympathetically, saying, "It was all my fault; now help me to save that which remains." The Battle of Gettysburg was over. The cost in men was frightful. The losses were terrific on both sides. Lee could do nothing but lead his army back to Virginia. The high tide of the Civil War was reached at the "Battle of Gettysburg"; from this point the ebb began, which terminated two years later at Appomattox.

Very respectfully,

E. T. PAULL.

NOTE.—In the magnificent edition of the photographic history of the Civil War, published by the Review of Reviews Company, New York City, New York, will be found a complete account of this great battle. The writer is indebted to the Review of Reviews for historical extracts given above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Write for a complete list of E. T. Paull's musical compositions and arrangements, which will be sent free, post-paid, to any one, by addressing the publishers, E. T. Paull Music Company, No. 243 West Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y.



Battle of Gettysburg

DESCRIPTIVE MARCH

By E. T. PAULL

Author of (Napoleon's Last Charge
Battle of the Nations
Paul Revere's Ride
Burning of Rome, etc. etc.)

Allegro Con Spirito

Bugle Call to Arms (Union Army)

Bugle Call
in Distance

f stacc. Cannon *p* Cannon *pp*

8.....*

sva Cannon *mf* Fife and Drum Corps (Yankee Doodle)

8.....* Play bass, octave lower for drum effect

8.....* Cannon Bugle Call to Arms (Confederate Army)

Bugle Call In Distance Cannon *pp* Cannon

8.....* 8.....*

sva *mf* Fife and Drum Corps (Dixie)

8.....*

Marching to Battle

ff Band plays *f*

This system of music features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part begins with a series of chords, followed by a melodic line with accents. The bass clef part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4.

This system continues the musical score for 'Marching to Battle', showing the progression of the melody and accompaniment in the grand staff.

This system continues the musical score for 'Marching to Battle', showing the progression of the melody and accompaniment in the grand staff.

Bugles

stacc.

This system of music features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with staccato markings. The bass clef part has a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4.

Massing Artillery on the Heights

ff *mf* *ff*

This system of music features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part has a melodic line with accents. The bass clef part has a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 2/4.

This system continues the musical score for 'Massing Artillery on the Heights', showing the progression of the melody and accompaniment in the grand staff.

mf ff

Bugle Call to Charge
fz fff Heavy Cannonading fff

Charge of Picketts Division (Confederate Army)
fff not too slow marcato

fz f

fz f

Bugles
fz f stacc.

Bugles
stacc. fff Clashing of Bayonets and Guns

fff Battle Raging Furiously

Sua

The first system of music features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. A first ending bracket labeled 'Sua' spans the final two measures of the system.

The second system continues the piece with similar accompaniment and melodic lines. A first ending bracket labeled 'Sua' is present at the end of the system.

The third system continues the piece. A first ending bracket labeled '8' is present at the end of the system.

Bugles Pickett orders retreat from the trap of Death

The fourth system features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord.

Bugle Call

cresc. *f* *f stacc.*

The fifth system features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord.

pp *f*

The sixth system features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord.

The seventh system features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord.