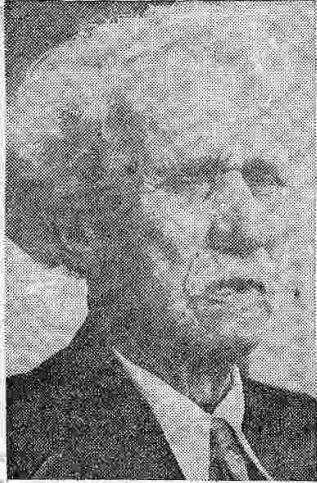
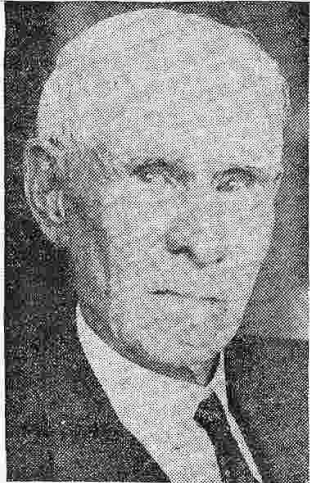


75th Anniversary of Gettysburg Battle Calls 4 Columbus Veterans



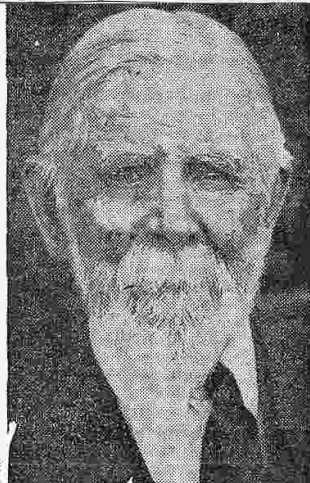
W. L. Hooper



Rev. J. C. Arbuckle



J. C. Bowser



Isaac Tipton

75th Anniversary Is Occasion; 17 Survive in County

By JESSE ZOUSER

In 17 Columbus and Franklin County homes today aged veterans of the Civil War were again detailing for eager ears their often-repeated memories of exciting experiences, fleeting seconds spent with figures now revered in history, great encounters.

But for four of these veterans today's Memorial Day celebration, its attendant individual homage to each, ordinarily the high-spot of their now inactive years, will be but a prelude to a greater celebration.

Next month, from June 29 to July 6, these four Columbus men, the youngest 89 years old, will journey to Gettysburg, Pa., to meet with about 2000 others of the nation's 8000 living Civil War survivors in honor of the 5748 soldiers killed in the three-day battle.

Reunion for Both Sides

There, on a battlefield on which none of the Franklin County veterans saw action, these four will mix with survivors of the Confederate Army in a "Blue and Gray Reunion" celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, one of the bloodiest in all history, one of the most decisive, one which witnessed the greatest artillery duel ever to take place on the American continent.

The four men who have planned the trip to Gettysburg (the Federal Government is paying all expenses including those of attendants for each veteran) are: Isaac Tipton, 94, of 1223 Madison-av; Rev. W. L. Hooper, 90, of 936 Chittenden-av; Rev. John C. Arbuckle, 89, of 1255 Sunbury-rd, and J. C. Bowser, 91, of 111 Henderson-rd.

Mr. Tipton is a member of the J. C. McCoy Post No. 1 which now has but three other members: Commander David Harkless, 89, of 525 Oakwood-av; J. W. McGill, 94, 1784 Mecca-rd, and John W. Hamilton, 98, 2540 Summit-st.

Post List Includes Four

Rev. Mr. Hooper is commander

of the J. M. Wells Post No. 451 which, in addition to Rev. Mr. Arbuckle and Mr. Bowser, has on its rolls William B. Elliott, 93, of 380 Wyandot-av.

Together with Michael J. Allen, 91, of Canal Winchester, and John Snouffer, 92, of Worthington, remaining veterans of the Civil War in Columbus are: George W. Carter, 91, of 419 Derr-rd; Joseph Reed, 92, of 1571 Arlington-av; W. W. Rosensteel, 93, of 1217 Grandview-av; James K. P. Barker, 90, of 1633 S. High-st; Franklin Wishon, 96, of 595 Seibert-st, and Joseph Lycan, 98, of 1847 Korb-el-st.

Oldest veteran in the county is Edward Cummins, of 2588 East-av, who marked his 100th birthday last Sept. 26.

Five veterans have died in the city and county since last Memorial Day.

Eager to See Field

"I'm very eager to see the Gettysburg Battlefield," Mr. Tipton, who marched to the sea with Sherman, told friends yesterday. "I want to meet the Confederate men. It's going to be fun to talk things over and compare notes. I only hope the Daughters of the Confederates don't mar things by waving their flag too much."

There was much flag-waving, much cause for rejoicing in Confederate Army camps 75 years ago today.

General Robert E. Lee and his army had just maneuvered successful encounters with Union forces at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

Reorganizing his army into three corps commanded by Generals James Longstreet, R. S. Ewell and A. P. Hill, General Lee decided on an invasion of the North.

Moved June 3

There was nothing to be gained, he told his staff at Fredericksburg, from "remaining quietly on the defensive."

In an invasion of Pennsylvania, he would threaten Washington and thus relieve Virginia of the presence of a hostile army. supplies and clothing for his high-spirited low-supplied army; he would help strengthen the anti-war party in the north; a victory would give him much desired English recognition.

On June 3, 1863, General Lee began to move his army from Vicksburg. A week later General Ewell's corps started for the Shenandoah Valley, followed by Longstreet and Hill.

On June 27, with the Confederates only four miles from Harrisburg, Pa., General Lee's army of 75,000 men was encamped in Pennsylvania.

Meade Named General

That same day General Joseph Hooker, commander of the Union forces, whose army had followed Lee northward, always standing between Confederates and Washington, asked to be relieved of his command after General H. W. Halleck's refusal to comply with certain orders.

On June 28, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade was appointed to command the Union Army of the Potomac, the fifth commander in 10 months.

The next day, General Lee, handicapped by the lack of cavalry—the eyes of his army in the days when telephonic and telegraphic communications were unknown—was suddenly informed that the Union army already had crossed the Potomac. He called for a concentration of Confederate troops between Cashtown and Gettysburg, eight miles east.

Brigade Commander Pettigrew, who had been with Heth's division of Hill's Corps at Cashtown, on the following day, was sent to take possession of a supply of shoes known to be at Gettysburg.

Hill Troops Leave

En route he was met by Buford's Union cavalry also advancing on the city.

Pettigrew returned to warn General Hill. Buford informed Generals Meade and Reynolds of the approach of the Confederates and decided to hold the entrance to Gettysburg if possible.

On the morning of July 1, at about 5 a. m. General Hill, with Heth's and another division, started for Gettysburg, eight miles away.

Buford, expecting the advance, awaiting infantry help, formed a line of dismounted troopers behind Willoughby Run, across the Chambersburg road, in an action now hailed as "the most valuable day's

work done by cavalry in the Civil War."

Confederates Nab 5000

At 10 a. m. both forces met. In half an hour Union General J. F. Reynolds arrived with two infantry corps to aid Buford. Soon he was shot through the head, killed instantly. Then both sides were re-inforced.

By 3 p. m. the battle was over. The Confederates had captured 5000 Union prisoners, dealt the Union a serious reverse. Doubleday, replacing Reynolds, had been forced to withdraw his corps south of Cemetery Hill.

While the Union forces, augmented, rallied at Cemetery Hill, General Lee, noting the enemy retreat, gave order to General Ewell to take Cemetery Hill "if possible." Ewell felt it impossible, and the Confederates lost the one chance during the three-day engagement when they might have won the

battle, according to contemporary authorities.

Lee Plans Early Attack

That night, with the Union forces encamped on Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill, Little Round Top and Round Top—all to be key posts in the coming two-day battle—the commanders of both armies inspected the battlefield.

The land between Willoughby Run and Rock Creek, while cleared in the main, and under cultivation, had numerous irregular patches of wood on rocky grounds, highways and byroads, fences, stone walls, farm houses.

Said General Lee: "Gentlemen, we will attack the enemy in the morning as early as practicable."

Said General Meade: "Well, we may fight it out here as well as anywhere else."

Push Union Forces

By noon of July 2 both armies were ready on the battlefield. Lee had mustered 70,000 men, his tire army, with the exception of two brigades, guarding his retreat. Meade had 93,000 men less losses of the previous day.

At 4 p. m., after continued jockeying by both armies, the battle began.

The Confederates crossed Plum