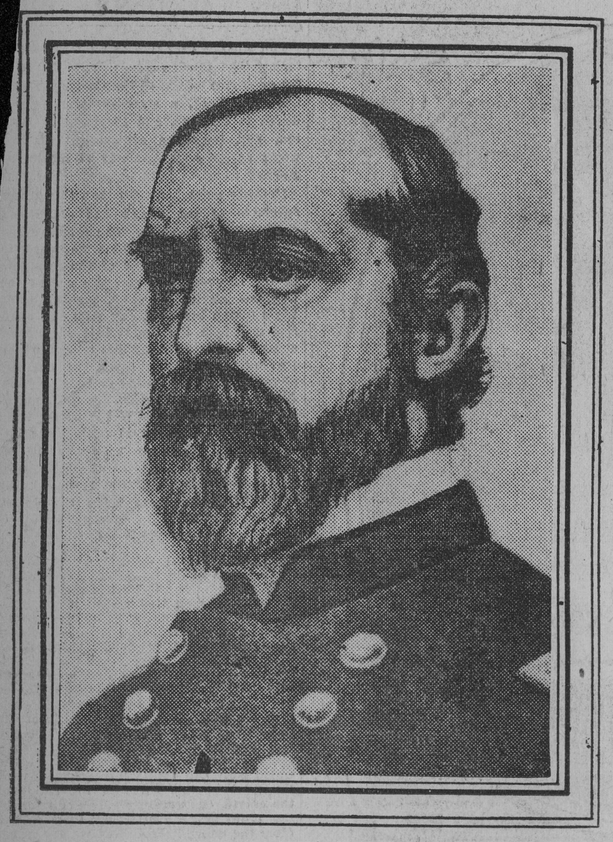
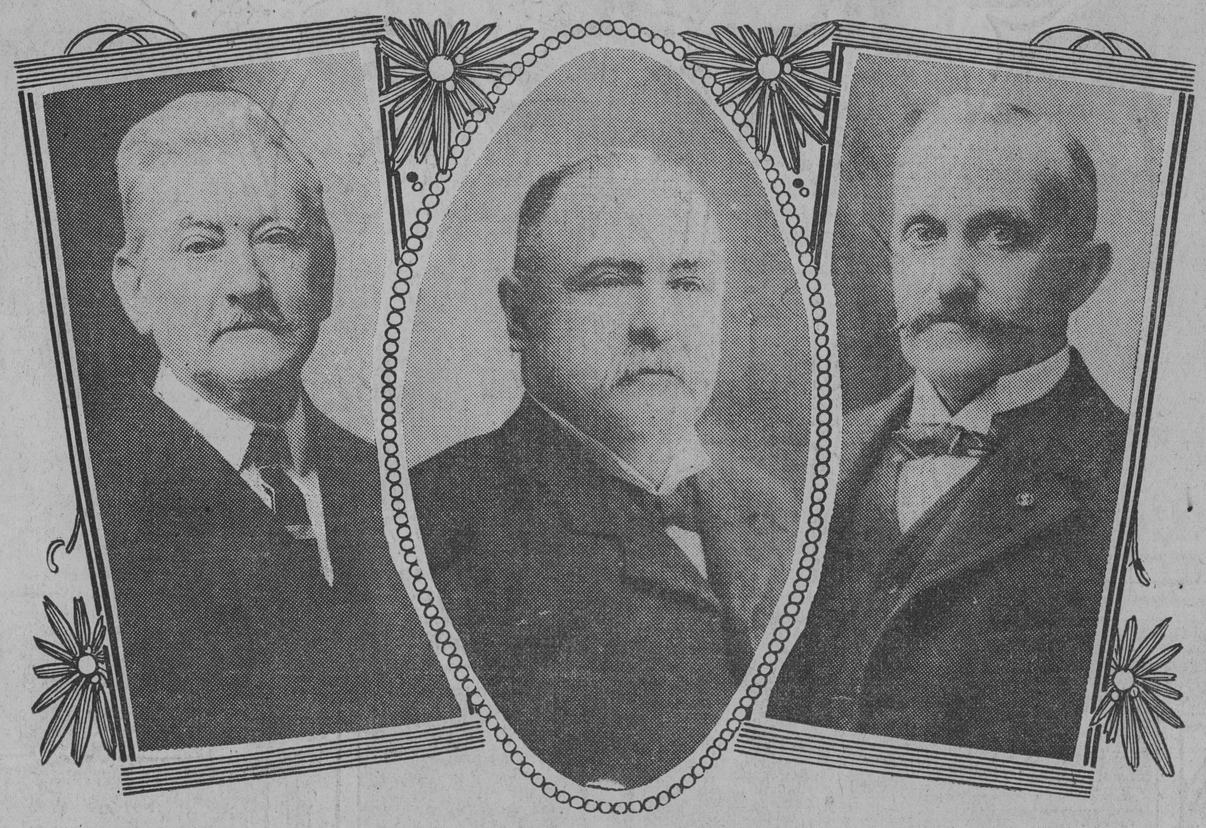
THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

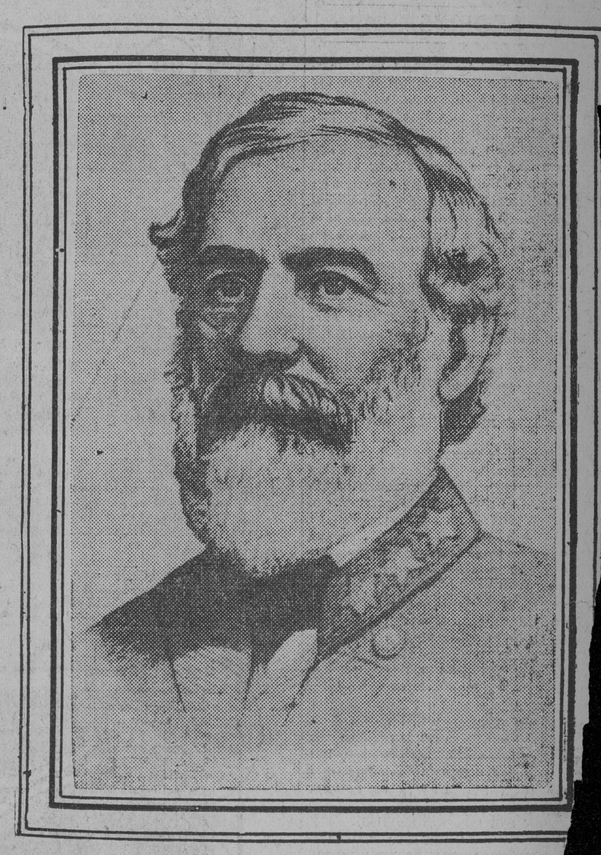
THE MARYLAND GETTYSBURG COMMISSION



GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE
Commander of federal forces.



JAMES H. MULLIKIN | ANDREW C. TRIPPE | JOHN R. KING



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
Commander of the Confederates.

BY JOHN R. KING,
Chairman Maryland Commission.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg will be celebrated next July 1, 2, 3 and 4 in a way to make it one of the most interesting of battle commemorations. On that occasion at least 50,000 survivors of the Civil War—both those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray—will be gathered on the historic field of Gettysburg.

The proposed celebration had its inception in the passage of a resolution by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania providing for an appropriate celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, the appropriation of $250,000 for the purpose and the appointment of a commission to make the necessary arrangements and inviting all the states of the Union to send advisory representatives to co-operate with the Pennsylvanian commission. The State of Maryland, through the last session of its legislature, made formal acceptance of the invitation, passed a resolution creating a commission of three survivors of the Civil War to make all arrangements necessary to insure a suitable representation of the state on that occasion.

Maryland's Commission.

Governor Goldsborough appointed John R. King, Andrew C. Trippe and James H. Mullikin as the commission. The Congress of the United States appropriated $350,000 toward the project and directed the Secretary of War to have provision made for the accommodation of all survivors of the Civil War who will be in attendance on the celebration. The Secretary of War has had a topographical survey of the field made under the supervision of Major James E. Noomoyle and Capt. Franklin B. Dalton, of the Engineer Corps of the Army. These officers will make all arrangements for the accommodation of the visiting veterans. The following tentative arrangements have been planned:

There will be established a great camp, laid out in avenues, on each side of which will be erected wall tents, containing eight cots each, supplied with bankets. These avenues will be lighted by 500 75-candlepower tungsten lamps. There will be 6,000 tents, 48,000 cots and blankets, 12,000 tin wash basins, 13,000 candle-burning lanterns, 75,000 wax candles, 7,000 galvanized iron buckets for drinking water, 50,000 mess kits, 50,000 enameled plates, 50,000 cups, 50,000 spoons, 50,000 knives and 50,000 forks. These kits alone cost the government $12,000, and the veterans will be permitted to retain them as souvenirs of the celebration. There will be 400 great army cooking ranges and outfits, one chief commissary, four assistant commissaries, 800 cooks, 800 assistant cooks and 130 bakers. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of food of various kinds, meats, cereals, vegetables, bread, coffee, tea, etc. One great general hospital will be established outside of the camp; within will be 87 field hospitals, with 130 army surgeons and a full ambulance corps. Three artesian wells have been bored capable of supplying 1,000,000 gallons of pure water daily. Every known precaution will be taken to preserve the health of the veterans. The expense to the United States government for the week's entertainment will exceed $350,000.

The State of Maryland was well represented at the battle of Gettysburg. Of the Union forces the infantry regiments were: Third Regiment, First Eastern Shore, Second Eastern Shore, First P. H. B., First Regiment of Cavalry, Snow's and Rigsby's Batteries. The Confederates were the Second Maryland Battalion, the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Infantry. Alexander's Baltimore Battery, of French's Division of the Third Corps, which did not reach the scene of the battle in time to take part, but followed the pursuit of Lee's army. Cole's Cavalry was active on the flanks of Lee's army.

Suggestions to Veterans.

The camp at Gettysburg will be established one-half mile from the town and will be surrounded and guarded by soldiers of the regular Army. No one will be admitted to it except the veterans and each one upon passing the lines must produce his identification card or badge. No women or visitors will be admitted, and just here the Maryland Commission wishes it to be well understood that veterans from the State of Maryland, who wish to avail themselves of the accommodations of the camp—a cot in a wall tent and subsistence for the four days, free of charge, must send at once to the members of the commission their name, service and postoffice address. All those residing on the Eastern Shore should send their name and address to Col. James C. Mullikin, Easton; and those of the southern and western part of the state to Gen. Andrew C. Trippe, 347 North Charles street, and John R. King, 25 West Mount Royal avenue, Baltimore. Unless this is done before the first of June, when the list will close, those failing to do so will not receive an identification card or badge and will not be admitted to the camp. It is suggested that the Grand Army posts and Confederate camps can materially aid the commission by canvassing their membership to find out who will go and send a detailed list to the commission.

In this connection, it is well to state further for the benefit of the general public, this celebration is not for them; it is solely in honor of the surviving veterans of the Civil War, and it is well that the outsiders who contemplate going there at that time should know what conditions will confront them. Gettysburg has some ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, with 1,400 houses and half a dozen small hotels, so that sleeping accommodations of the whole town will not exceed provision for 10,000 people. How are they to be fed? Where is the food to come from? It is estimated that 300,000 people contemplate going there. The largest hotel there, which has accommodations for 200 people, has so far received over 2,700 applications for rooms. Don't for one moment think of taking women or children.

The Tentative Program.

A tentative program of exercises has been arranged:

First Day, July 1, Veterans' Day—All surviving veterans to be participants in a great camp fire, presided over by the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

Second Day, July 2, Military Day—Exercises to be under the command of the chief of staff of the United States Army. Special detachments from each branch of the Army to be detailed by the secretary of war; representatives of the National Guard of the states, to be designated and invited for merit.

Third Day, July 3, Civic Day—Under the personal supervision of the governor of Pennsylvania, the participants to be the governors of states, their staffs and the general public.

Fourth Day, July 4, National Day—The chief justice of the Supreme Court to preside, and the President, Vice President, the Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the Congressional Committee to be the guests of honor. A. M. a great mass meeting will be held at the rostrum, at which prayer will be offered; singing by a great chorus and the people, and an oration delivered by the President of the United States. At noon the cornerstone of the great Peace Memorial will be laid by the President, and the act will conclude the exercises.

MEMORABLE MARYLAND FLOODS AND THE HAVOC THEY WROUGHT

MARYLAND, happily, has been free from floods of the magnitude of those which swept the West last week; but the state has had its experiences with waters, as many Marylanders no recall. At Port Deposit and points the Susquehanna River floods are of unusual occurrence because of s dammed by ice jams below the Others there have been which are or less historic.

most vividly recalled floods in and are those of 1868, when the s rushed down the Patapsco River Jones Falls, and of 1889, when stown was swept away, when the mac, Patapsco and other rivers in land were seething currents.

that time Washington, D. C., hburg, Va., Harrisburg, Pa., and Deposit, Md., were flooded in some s, the boom of logs at Williamsport, was broken and carried into the sapeake Bay, the Chesapeake and o Canal in Maryland was destroyed, graph lines were overthrown, houses, s and cattle were washed away.

is estimated that the rainfall during hours was six inches and a fifth, and following are estimates of the pretation by valleys: Susquehana, drain- 26,070 square miles, 1.895 cubic mile water; Potomac, 12,050 square miles, 05 cubic mile. Allegheny and Monoga- a, 18,840 square miles, .837 cubic mile; nemaugh Valley, 628 square miles, 15 cubic mile; South Fork Valley, 52 uare miles, .0065 cubic mile.

Maryland's Worst Flood.

The most disastrous flood in Maryland curred on the Patapsco River in 1868. ver 100 lives were lost. The property struction exceeded $3,000,000. So great as the rush of the torrent that it carried downstream from Ellicott City a ge iron safe containing $3,000 in gold. e safe has never been recovered. It s on the Baltimore county bank that flood at its height wiped out the ttiest part of the town and many s. The sight of fathers, mothers and ldren walking over the roofs of mer's Row as each house gave way he rushing waters, until, before the of kneeling groups on the opposite k, they disappeared, is one that yet ains in the memory of the living. n followed one of the Gambrill flour s that was never rebuilt.

he Granite company's new cotton l, which had only recently been reit from the ravages of fire, was allowed up in the flood. It was situd just above the old covered bridge ding over the river into Ellicott City. e waters took on additional strength turning a sharp curve, rushing gainst Tarpeian Rock, rebounding and ending their force on the mammoth ilding opposite. Many will remember e tolling of the mill bell in the cupola the watchman imprisoned within. He uld not desert his post, as it meant ath, and willing hands ashore were yond affording rescue. When the aters swept down the structure the pola wavered, then fell, and the bell ng out in sadness in its descent into e whirlpool. It was the faithful tchman's funeral dirge. Not a stone the mill can now be seen. Its vilge was deserted by the hundreds that pt its machinery going.

From far up the Patapsco region, days er, came tales of the flood's terrible ngs. Homes, factories and crops e destroyed, roads wiped out, leaving deep furrows to locate them, bridges and railroad tracks lifted and carried miles away by the rushing, maddened torrent.

The Patapsco flood of 1868 had its counterpart in Baltimore. Jones' Falls was then a raging torrent, which carried death and destruction.

For a week prior to the storm intense heat prevailed, on some days the thermometer recording a temperature of 97 to 101 degrees in the shade. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning, July 24, 1868, the storm broke, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy peals of thunder, but the fall of rain was not serious until 8 A. M. It then began to pour and continued without intermission for seven hours. Accompanying the rain was a strong wind from the southeast, which backed the water up from the harbor. At 12 o'clock the cellars of 2,000 houses in the vicinity of Jones' Falls, between Eager street and the drawbridge, were filled with water, and the first floors were being invaded. Then the storm began to abate in its fury, and hopes were entertained that the waters would recede.

The giving away of a number of bridges, however, which up to this time had greatly retarded the flow of water in the bed of the Falls, permitted it to rush down in a resistless torrent. So rapid was the rise which followed and so wild and furious was the rushing water that the lives of many persons escaping from the second stories of their houses in boats and upon improvised rafts were jeopardized, and a number were drowned. Had the disaster occurred at night it is believed the loss of life would have been immense.

About 12:30 o'clock a horse car of the Gay street line of the City Passenger Railway Company crossed the Gay Street Bridge, coming toward Baltimore street. When the car reached Saratoga street it was submerged to the windows and the horses floundered in the rushing waters. The front wheels of the car left the track, and the driver detached his horses and endeavored to hitch them to the other end of the car and draw it back on the bridge. He could not do so, and the driver and conductor, mounting on the backs of the horses, found terra firma, leaving the luckless passengers to their fate. The car, containing eight persons, was swept down Harrison street, and two of the passengers, an old gentleman and a lad of 14 years, were drowned. The others were rescued by police officers in boats, but not until after a number of hairbreadth escapes from being engulfed in the torrent.

Destruction of Property.

At 1:30 o'clock Madison Street Bridge had gone and the water was dashing over Gay and Baltimore Street Bridges in wild confusion, driving into High street the people assembled there for safety. The waters brought down parts of dwellings, hen coops, timbers of bridges, bodies of cows, horses and other animals and in a few cases those of human beings.

When the waters receded it was found that while the loss of life had not been so great the destruction of property had been terrible. What was termed "the flooded district" extended along North and Holliday streets, and through the intersecting streets from Eager street to the Basin. The bridges over Charles, Monument, Madison, Center, Fayette and Swan streets were entirely swept away and those at Gay and Baltimore streets badly damaged. Foundations of many houses in the district had been undermined and most of them had to be rebuilt. The destruction of property in Baltimore county was immense. There was scarcely a bridge over a stream of any considerable size left standing. At Ellicott City 38 lives were lost.

The destruction wrought by the flood occasioned a widespread discussion as to what, in the circumstances, was best to be done with the Falls. Many favored diverting its course, turning it out of the city and filling up the bed of the stream. It was thought that the property thus acquired would largely compensate for the cost of improvement. When the subject came to be considered in the City Council the late John T. Ford, then a member of the body, advanced a scheme for the filling up of "the flooded district," but this was regarded as extravagantly expensive. After considerable discussion the question resolved itself into an ordinance creating what was styled the Jones Falls Commission, a body authorized to employ the services of competent engineers and to formulate a comprehensive scheme of improvement. This commission decided upon the erection of substantial retaining walls and the handsome bridges which for some years past spanned the stream. With the laying of sewerage pipes in the bed of the Falls and a great boulevard constructed upon it, the subjugation of Jones Falls will have been accomplished at last.

In the Early Days.

In the early history of Baltimore the overflow of Jones Falls was not an uncommon occurrence. From Gay street bridge to the river and west as far as Frederick street and up "the Meadow" to Charles street (where the stream ran then) was one unbroken marsh, and this was frequently covered with water. A very heavy tide would force the water over the banks and give the falls the appearance of a lake.

The first flood of which there is any record occurred on Tuesday and Tuesday night, July 30, 1754, and did immense damage. The like had never been known up to this period. Almost all the bridges were carried away in the county, and "the fine large bridge in Baltimoretown was removed about 60 feet, and the roads so washed as to be almost impassable." There was scarcely a mill left in Baltimore county.

In 1786 there was another flood that did considerable damage. The year before the Second German Reformed Church congregation laid the cornerstone of its new church, at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Front streets. Scarcely was the church under roof, in 1786, when the gable wall was swept away by this flood, and the damage done was more than £600. There was much trouble in raising money to rebuild, and the congregation was much demoralized. In 1795 it sold its building to St. Paul's Episcopal Church (or Old Christ's Church, as it was afterward called).

By far the most damaging flood took place August 8 to 29, 1817. On Friday night and until 1 P. M. the next day it rained with great violence and Jones Falls rose to a great height. The stream is about 14 miles long, and with a rapid descent, passes through a hilly country. In the early part of the century it was lined by more mills than any creek of its length in the United States. At 1 o'clock the wooden bridge at Center street was lifted from its abutments and deposited in a garden below. The water in the Meadow by this time was from 10 to 15 feet deep. Many of the milldams had been swept away, and their accumulated waters were added to the torrent.

The next bridge, at Bath street, met the same fate, but passed in an undivided body down the stream and lodged against the stone bridge at Gay street. Here it instantly collected an immense mass of floating timber, parts of houses, etc., and formed a complete dam. Of all the bridges on the Falls only that at Market street (now Baltimore) escaped uninjured. Those at Gay and Pratt streets were so much injured that they could only be crossed on foot and had to be rebuilt. At Harrison and Market streets a coach undertook to cross, but was carried away and lodged against the posts at the market the horses narrowly escaping. Houses, horses and cattle, with many swine, carts, drays and carriages, with perhaps thousands of cords of wood and immense quantities of heavy timber of all sorts and descriptions; household furniture, hogsheads and barrels of whisky, flour, etc., and on two or three occasions human beings were seen mingled in tremendous confusion dashing against each other and impelled with irresistible force.

One of the most extensive and destructive calamities with which the city was ever visited occurred on the night of July 14, 1837. Heavy showers of rain caused a sudden rise of Jones Falls, tearing up the mill dams and wooden bridges which crossed the upper part of the stream and bringing them down against the stone bridges within the city limits. The bridge at Gay street had a single arch; that on Baltimore street two arches, and that on Pratt street three arches. The last named was first to be obstructed by the descending timbers, and that at Baltimore street was soon after in the same condition. The bridge on Gay street passed all the smaller fragments until the new bridge on Centre street was swept bodily from its abutments and lodged against it.

The first bridge of any consequence over the Falls beyond the city was about two miles from the line where the road crossed the stream at the first turnpike gate. The gatekeeper, roused by the noise of the waters, left his house with his family and immediately awakened the occupants of three frame dwellings adjoining his own. He had scarcely succeeded in getting the families out before the bridge was swept off, carrying the four houses with it. At the Lanville cotton factory the dam was swept away. The dam at Belvidere Bridge, which supplied the reservoirs of the water company, was carried away. At Centre street the large wooden bridge was also carried off. The large distillery of Messrs. I. C. White & Sons suffered considerably and numerous buildings were destroyed, but the greatest loss was in live stock. No less than 30 to 40 valuable horses and about 60 cows were drowned.

Family Drowned in Bed.

The waters rose to the second-story windows and the height of the water in the Falls was fully 20 feet. At the intersection of Centre and North streets a small house standing by itself was swept away. The inmates—an elderly Irishman and his wife—went with it. The Presbyterian church at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets was materially damaged in the interior. The water rose to the cushion on the pulpit desk and part of the pews were removed from their places.

The sexton of the church—a German—John Weist, lived in a small house adjoining it. The whole family, consisting of Weist, his wife and three children, were asleep in a lower back room. They were all drowned. The water rose to the ceiling of the room. Bath street was under water from Calvert street to the Falls, and the bridge at this point was carried away. At the corner of Bath and North streets the water was six to seven feet deep and the bridge at Pleasant street was also carried away.

The occupants of houses in the vicinity of Gay street bridge were severe sufferers. Many of them had the goods in their stores totally ruined. The house of Mr. Roche, adjoining the bridge, was nearly demolished by the flood and floating timber. The water swept over the bridge. In Harrison street the water was about eight feet deep and swept along with resistless fury. An immense quantity of timber and fragments of bridges which came down the stream collected at Baltimore street bridge and so choked up the arches that the water rose to within a few feet of the pavement. About 4 o'clock the accumulation became so great that the structure was unable to resist the tremendous pressure against it and a portion of the upper side of the center pier gave way, fell in to the distance of six or eight feet from the edge, carrying away a whole of the stone parapet and iron railing. The stone bridge at Pratt street, being below all the wooden structures which were carried away, and being composed of three arches, intercepted everything brought down by the current and an immense mass, consisting of fragments of milldams, bridges, fences, sheds, etc., was piled up against it. As the stone bridge above it, it could not resist the immense pressure and nearly one-half of the structure gave way and fell. On the eastern side of the bridge the tannery of William Miller was swept away.

Some Lucky Escapes.

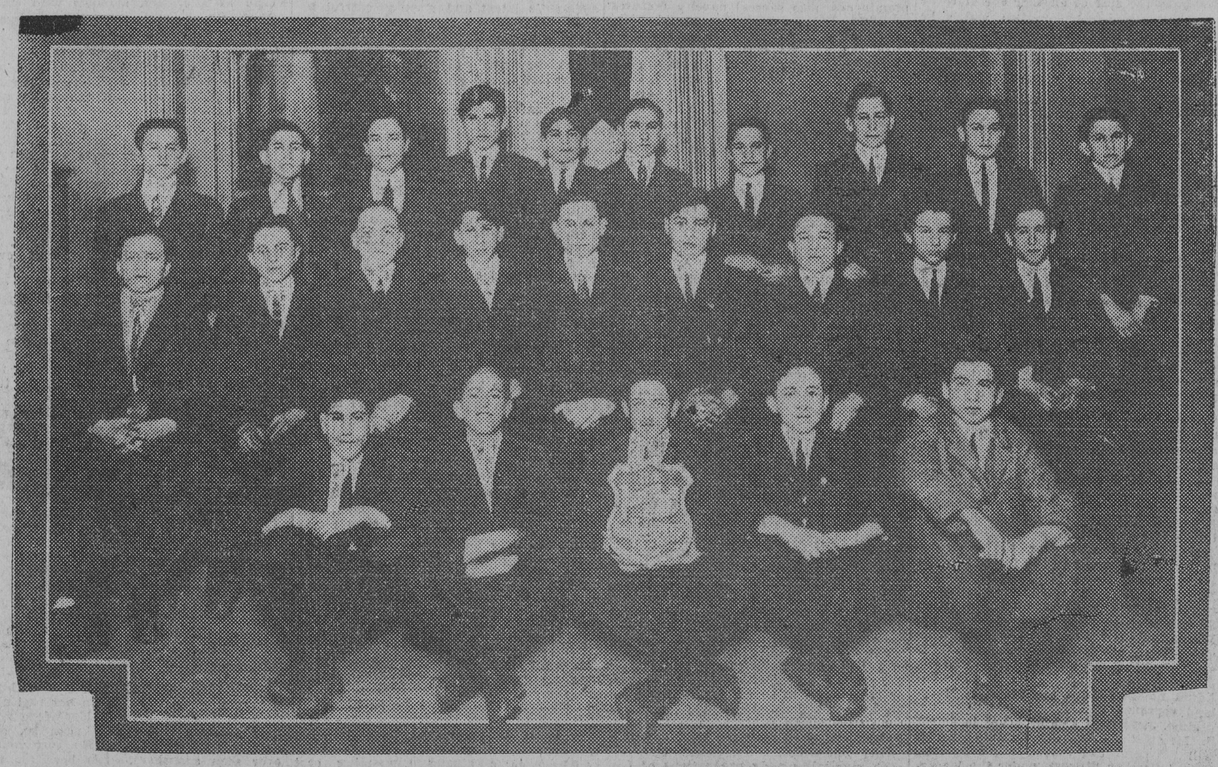
Many lucky escapes are related. A five years of age was discovered floating on a bed, and was rescued on Pratt street. He was supposed to be the only survivor of a family which occupied a house that was entirely swept away. Another instance was that of a young man who was sleeping soundly in the basement under Washington Hall. He was awakened by the pawing of a faithful dog when his bed was nearly afloat. The sudden rising of the flood left scarcely a minute of time for his escape from a watery grave. About two miles up the falls a family who had just finished a shanty for their residence were warned of their danger by kind neighbors, who they told advisers to "mind their own business; that they would look out for themselves," and in a few moments after the shanty, with its inmates, was swept off by the current, and it is supposed that were all drowned.

A boy 12 years old had fallen from a drift which clogged Baltimore street bridge into the swollen and whirling current of the river, and, being unable to swim, was passing rapidly and helplessly down the stream, only the top of his head above water, and had at one time entirely disappeared, when two young men hastily dashed into the stream, and, just as the drowning youth was about to be drawn under the drift of lumber which clogged in like manner the bridge below on Pratt street, he was seized exhausted and almost lifeless, from and delivered to his family.

The following persons lost their lives by the freshet: Christopher Wiest and three children, Saratoga street; Dougherty, corner Concord and Pratt streets; Catherine Donnelly, Pratt street; James Doyle, Long wharf; Jacob Falls road; an unknown woman and daughter; James Keey, Henry Donnelly, Mr. Donnelly and five unknown on the Falls road.

There was a flood on Saturday, June 12, 1848, almost equal to that of 1868 in amount of property destroyed, though not to be estimated. The principal sufferers were those doing business on Harrison and Saratoga streets and the east side of Center Market. Several police officers secured boats and rendered great service to persons unable to get out of their houses.

MEMBERS OF THE ATLAS CLUB



The Atlas Club is a flourishing organization which holds debates, lectures and various kinds of literary entertainments. In the athletic season the club participates in all branches of sports. The Atlas Club is a branch of the Jewish Educational Alliance, 1204 East Baltimore street. The club is directed by a capable leader, Mr. Meyer Brown, of the Pontiac Club, of Baltimore. Those in the picture are, from left to right: Top Row—F. Goldberg, M. Aaronson, M. Cohen, L. Pollack, S. Waxman, L. Snyder, L. Schw[illegible]reeman, I. Miller and M. Scherr. Middle Row—D. Greenfeld, D. Brozer, D. Greenblatt, I. F. Rosengarten, Mr. Meyer [illegible], A. Z. Levy, S. Simon, H. Berman, S. Skurnick. Bottom Row—S. Solomon, R. Goodman, A. A. Shugar, B. Buckh[illegible]

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