

Tour of

20th (Turners) Regiment

of

The City of New York

A handwritten signature or scribble, possibly in ink, located below the main title. It consists of a large, stylized letter 'Z' or '2' with a horizontal line extending to the right and a wavy line below it.

September 9-15, 1906



BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS

Personally Conducted Tour Arranged for the 20th
(Turners) Regiment, of the City of New York,
to Gettysburg, Antietam, Harper's Ferry and
Washington, September 9-15, 1906.

Appreciating the advantages offered by the Personally Conducted Tours organized by the Passenger Department of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, its excellent train service and delightful scenery, this route has been selected and tour planned in accordance with the following:

Itinerary

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.—Special train of vestibuled coaches will leave Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, at 8.15 A. M. Ferry-boats, connecting with this train, will leave West Twenty-third Street, at 7.55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, at 8 A. M.; Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 8.40 A. M. Train will run direct to Gettysburg via Allentown and the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, passing en route numerous points of interest, among which may be noted the Bethlehem Steel Works, which has recently received an order from the United States Government for armor plate to be used in the construction of new battleships, and the historic cities of Easton and Bethlehem, Pa. Arriving at Gettysburg about 2.30 P. M., the party will be at once transferred to the Eagle Hotel, where accommodations have been provided. Box lunch will be served on train at Reading.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.—At Gettysburg. On the field of Gettysburg, the most sanguinary and momentous battle ever fought on American soil. Carriages will be provided, and Captain J. P. Long, the well-known guide and lecturer, will accompany the party. The morning will be spent going over the ground of the first and second

days' fight (July 1 and 2, 1863), and after dinner at the hotel, the rest of the day will be devoted to the scenes and incidents of the third and greatest day's battle.

Gettysburg is classic—yes, holy ground. Here nearly two hundred thousand of the flower of American manhood fought to the death for three long days—the one side with the strength born of determination; the other, with the valor engendered by despair. The United States Government has made this a National Reservation



BLOODY ANGLE, GETTYSBURG.

and Park for all time to come. Thousands of dollars have been spent in building roads, preserving entrenchments and in placing landmarks designating the positions held or stormed by the different corps, divisions, etc.

A Soldiers' Monument, sixty feet high, crowns the hill. All over the field are memorials erected by the different States and organizations, in memory of the hallowed dead.

A day spent here, on the very ground, listening to Cap-

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

tain Long's graphic account of the great conflict, conveys a lasting and vivid impression not otherwise attainable of this greatest of battles.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.—Breakfast at Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg. Special train to leave Gettysburg via Western Maryland Railroad at 7.30 A. M., running through to Antietam via Hagerstown, and the Norfolk & Western Railway. Dinner and drive at Sharpsburg, Md. Leave Antietam via Norfolk & Western Railway, at 4 P. M., for Washington via Shenandoah Junction and B. & O. R. R. The train will make a short stop at Harper's Ferry. Arriving at Washington about 6.30 P. M., party will be conducted to the National Hotel in time for supper.

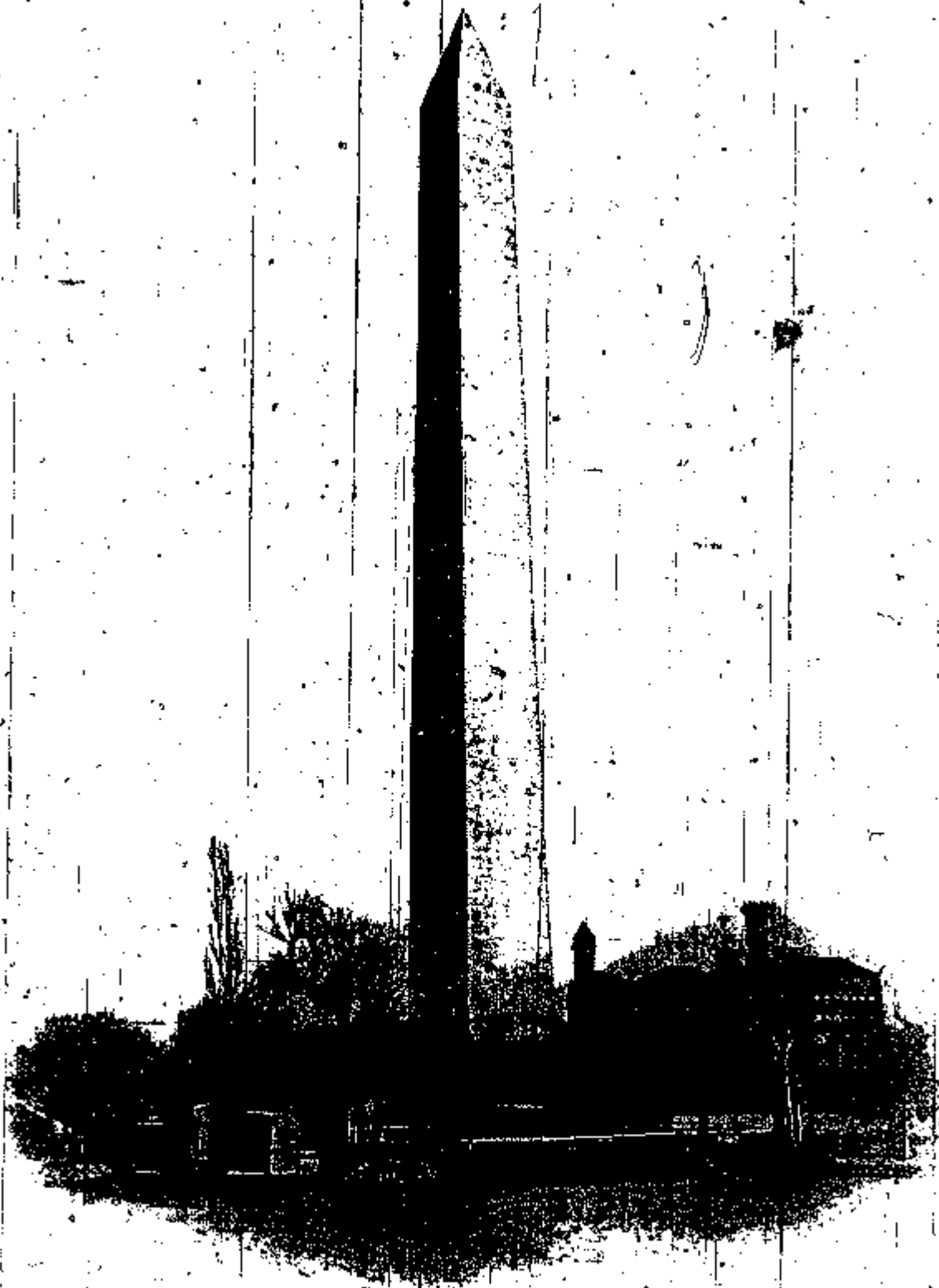
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.—At Washington, D. C., where specially conducted groups will visit the Capitol, Congressional Library, White House and other public buildings, for which that city is famous. Side trips will be arranged to Mount Vernon, Alexandria and Arlington at special rates.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.—Leave Washington via B. & O. R. R. at 1 P. M. for New York direct, arriving in New York at 7 P. M.

The tickets provided for this trip will include all expenses in accordance with the foregoing itinerary. They will bear a return limit of ten (10) days, and may be used for the return from Washington at any time within that period, provided that the going trip from New York to Washington must be made with the party, as outlined in the itinerary. Parties remaining at Washington longer than the time specified, must provide and pay for their own accommodations not covered by these arrangements, but special rate will be secured at hotel.

Baggage

Baggage can be checked and carried in baggage car on the special train on the going trip, and will be acces-



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

sible en route, if desired. Tags will be attached to baggage for ready identification. Conductor of party will collect checks and arrange for transfer of baggage to and from hotels. Every person will, however, look after his own hand baggage.

General Information

The foregoing conveys all the essential facts pertaining to the trip, but if any information is desired which is not given, A. J. Simmons, General Eastern Passenger Agent, or W. B. Lindsay, Eastern Passenger Agent, LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, 1460 Broadway, New York City, will cheerfully respond to any inquiries for information which may be desired.

Important

On account of the heavy summer travel and consequent demand for staterooms and hotel accommodations, it is desirable that names be registered for these tours as far in advance as possible.

A. J. SIMMONS,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
1460 Broadway, New York.

W. B. LINDSAY,
Eastern Passenger Agent,
1460 Broadway, New York.

J. FLOYD ANDREWS,
District Passenger Agent,
810 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.

W. F. HOLWILL, JR.,
City Passenger Agent,
325 Fulton St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

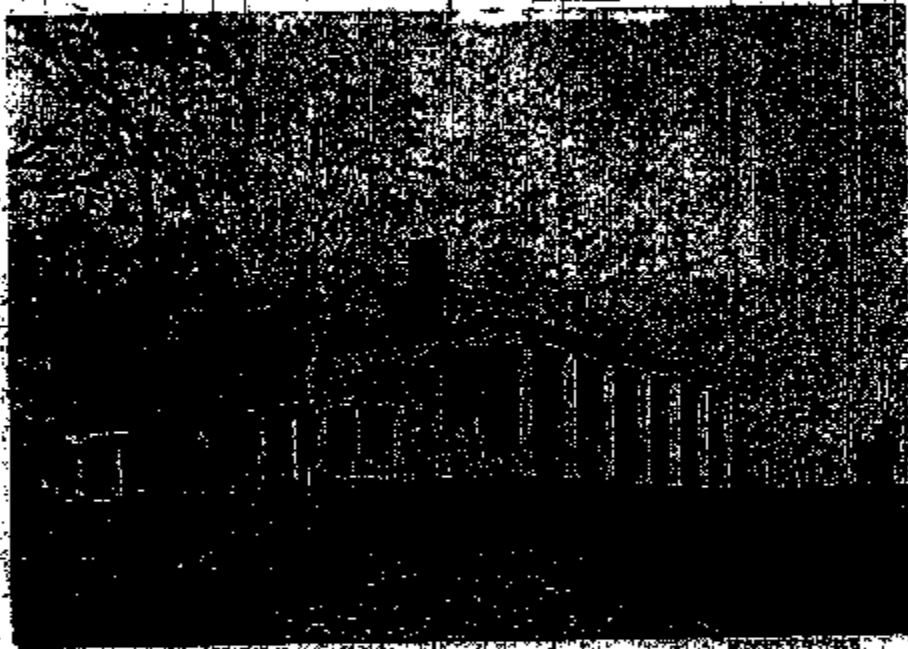
CHAS. S. LEE,
General Passenger Agent,
143 Liberty Street, New York.

F. E. HAMMANN,
Ass't General Passenger Agent,
143 Liberty Street, New York.



Historical

The 20th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, "Turner Rifles," was organized by the New York Turn-Verein a few days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men, and the New York Turn-Verein at once communicated with the different organizations in the vicinity of New York, and the responses from affiliated societies—viz., New York, Williamsburg, Newark, Morrisania, Yonkers, etc.—were a great surprise. In less than two weeks the



• MOUNT VERNON.

regiment was complete, and on the third day of May it was mustered into the service of the United States. On June 13th the regiment received marching orders, and with its gallant colonel, Max Weber (later general), at the head, accompanied by many societies, friends and relatives, it marched down Broadway and embarked on the steamer Alabama for its destination, Fortress Monroe, Va.

The first camp was at Tyler's Point, near Hampton

Creek, the residence of President Tyler. On August 26th the regiment took part in the expedition to capture Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark in North Carolina, under the command of Major General Benjamin F. Butler and Commodore S. H. Stringham. This was the first Union victory.

While on March 8 and 9, 1862, the great naval battle in Hampton Roads was fought between the Merrimac and Monitor, the regiment was under arms, expecting an attack from Yorktown. This battle also was a great victory for the Union.

On May 10, 1862, President Lincoln reviewed the troops at Fortress Monroe, and on that day the 20th Regiment with other troops, a total of about 5 000 men, were embarked, and landing at Willoughby Point, marched onward to Norfolk under the command of Major General John E. Wool. As General Wool approached the city, he was met by the Mayor and the Common Council, who formally surrendered the city.

The capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth caused the destruction of the Merrimac.

On June 12, 1862, the regiment received orders to join the Army of the Potomac, and the troops were embarked and were transported by way of York and Pamunkey rivers. At White House Station the regiment was assigned to the third brigade, second division, sixth army corps. It participated in the seven days' retreat under the command of Major General George B. McClellan, which is known as the seven days' fight before Richmond. It arrived at Harrison's Landing, situated on the James River, on or about July 2d. After losing twenty-two good comrades by death on account of sickness contracted by the hardships of the campaign, the regiment, with the rest of the army, received orders on August 12th to march to Fortress Monroe, at which place it was embarked and brought to Alexandria, Va., arriving there on August 20th.

August 26th the regiment marched to the battlefield of the second battle of Bull Run, which was fought on August 30th under the command of Major General John Pope.

After the defeat of General Pope, the regiment covered the retreat and returned to Alexandria. On September 6th it marched to Tenallytown, beyond Georgetown, D. C., closing the long bridge and beginning the Maryland campaign.

On September 14th the battle of Crampston Gap, South Mountain, was fought, in which the regiment took an active part, the sixth army corps, under the command of Major General W. F. Franklin, winning the most complete victory up to that time gained by any part of the Army of the Potomac.

The battle of Antietam was fought on September 17, 1862.

The sixth army corps had orders to reinforce Colonel Miles, on September 15th, at Harper's Ferry, but as Colonel Miles had surrendered before assistance could be rendered, the sixth army corps received counter orders. It remained in camp until the evening of September 16th, when orders were received that the sixth corps should join the army at Antietam next morning, the 17th. The third brigade arrived on the battlefield between 12 and 1 o'clock, after crossing Antietam Creek. The enemy was advancing and the third brigade, commanded by Colonel Irwin, of the Seventh Maine Volunteers, was at once formed in line of battle. The 20th Regiment was the first which charged, and passing through the regular battery, then commanded by Lieutenant Thomas. Fourth Artillery, charged gallantly upon the enemy and drove them until they were abreast of the little Dunker Church, at the point of the woods, the possession of which had been so fiercely contested. At this point a severe flank fire from the woods was received by the regiment, and the brigade rallied behind the crest of a slope, remaining

in an advanced position until next morning. The loss sustained by the 20th Regiment in this battle was 145 men and 9 officers.

After the battle of Antietam the army went into camp, the 20th Regiment at Hagerstown, Md. On October 26th the Army of the Potomac recrossed the Potomac River into Virginia. On the 9th of November Major General George B. McClellan was superseded by Major General Burnside, who, on the same day on which he took command of the Army of the Potomac, advanced to Falmouth on the Rappahannock River, opposite the City of Fredericksburg.

On the 13th day of December, 1862, the Sixth Army Corps crossed over the pontoon bridges, which had been built with the greatest difficulty, and fought in the battle of Fredericksburg (which was a great failure), and later under cover of night, recrossed the river. In the early part of January, 1863, General Burnside attempted once more to cross the Rappahannock River, but on account of a heavy rain his whole army stuck in the mud, and he was compelled to return to the old camps.

On January 25, 1863, Major General Joseph Hooker, who superseded General Burnside, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and on May 3, 1863, the battle of Chancellorsville was fought, in which the 20th Regiment took a very active part. This was its last battle before being mustered out of the service of the United States, which took place in the city of New York on June 3, 1863.

The total loss of the regiment sustained in the service, and in its effort to suppress the rebellion was about five hundred.

The veteran society of the 20th Regiment, New York Volunteers, was organized April, 1865, for strictly social, historical and benevolent purposes, to preserve the me-

mentoes of the great civil war, to help the needy, and to protect the widows and orphans.

The society since its existence has done noble work and the feeling of fraternity, which exists among the comrades, is of the very highest. The society holds a reunion every year for the purpose of celebrating the departure from New York to the seat of war. On this occasion the comrades come from all parts of the country. The society also celebrates the anniversary of the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862.

In 1887 the members erected a monument in memory of their fallen comrades in the National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md. They have also erected a monument on the grave of their late Lieutenant Colonel, Engelbert Schnepf, at the Lutheran Cemetery.

Benefits

The society has lost through death, fifty-four members. It gives a sick relief of \$6 per week for twenty-six weeks; \$100 to the heirs of a comrade in case of his death; \$50 to a comrade in case of the death of his wife. The relief fund of the society amounts to \$6,300.77.

Officers

Joseph Unger, President. Adolph Reimann, Cor. Sec'y.
Chas. Pfeiff, Sr., Vice-Pres. Ernst Graef, Fin. Sec'y.
Fred'k Kiehn, Sec'y. Nicholas Dewes, Treasurer.

Committee of Arrangements of the outing to the battlefields of Gettysburg, Antietam, Washington, etc.:

Joseph Unger, President. Chas. Pfeiff, Sr.
A. Reimann, Secretary. A. Andessner.
Nicholas Dewes, Treasurer. Chas. H. Lorch.

John P. Heintz.