

vation of old, historic land-marks which will awaken within the hearts of future generations more love for the stars and stripes which float so proudly from nearly every hamlet in this free land of ours, and create within them a deeper and more lasting respect for the fallen heroes who became martyrs upon these hallowed fields.

If those of you who have never been permitted to visit the Battle-field of Gettysburg will imagine yourselves standing on the rocky summit of Little Round Top, three miles south of the town and one hundred and thirty-six feet higher, facing north, you will have the field almost wholly before your vision. Let me add first that this famous field covers an area of twenty-five square miles, and is not one field of a few acres as thousands imagine, and as one of our Presidents expressed himself before being driven around and having the different movements and lines of battle pointed out to him. It is made up of farms with the town near its centre, just such a view as you may have from any window in our old Alma Mater.

The first day's fight was north and west of Gettysburg and about one mile distant. It was upon these lines that Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Buford and Gen. Howard made the gallant stand which was soon to give way to Ewell and Hill, who greatly outnumbered them. The Union forces were driven back through the town to Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill after losing Gen. Reynolds, commander of the First Army Corps, and many other brave officers and men.

With the dawn of the second day the Union forces were greatly strengthened by the presence of Gen. Hancock and his Second Corps, but little did the hundreds of valiant soldiers think that before the close of that day they would have fought their last battle at the Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, Valley of Death, Devil's Den, and upon the precipitous slopes of Little Round Top.

Culp's Hill lays to the east of Cemetery Hill, and was the extreme right wing of the fighting portion of the Union Army, whose line of battle resembled in form that of a fish-hook and was more than three miles long, extending to Big Round Top, three hundred yards south of the point upon which you are supposed to be standing. The Confederate line was from one to two miles longer than that of the Union Army and conformed to it, but was one to one and one-fourth miles north and west, and