

could be seen partly from this location. The Devil's Den, a wonderful geological formation and historic place, is southwest about four hundred yards from you, and the Valley of Death, Wheat Field, and Peach Orchard, where Gen. Sickles with his Third Corps made such a gallant stand, are to the west and distant about three hundred and six hundred yards and one mile. The Trostle Buildings, where Biglon's Battery was almost annihilated, losing eighty out of eighty-eight horses and many brave men, is about one mile northwest, and on the same line, but one-half mile farther, are the Codori Buildings, which are also southwest and distant about five hundred yards from the High Water Mark of the Rebellion, better known, probably, to those who have visited the field as the Bloody Angle and Stone Wall.

It was here on the afternoon of the third day that the flower of Gen. Lee's army, Pickett's division, and a portion of Hill's command were repulsed after a desperate attempt. These brave men walked shoulder to shoulder with decisive step for one and one-fourth miles over gently undulating ground, one half of which distance they were in view of the Union troops, against whose centre they making the attack, and under a deadly fire. While this was going on, we must not forget that the greatest cavalry fight known in history was raging four and one-half miles east of you, between Gen. Stuart, the dashing Confederate, who was soon to have his face stamped with defeat, and to be driven whence he came, and the indefatigable Gen. Gregg. From this hour, the veil of uncertainty was lifted and the destiny of the greatest nation of the world was determined.

The National Cemetery, containing seventeen acres, is situated on the summit of Cemetery Hill, and was completed soon after the battle. It is semi-circular in shape with the National Monument at the centre. The dead number 3,598 and are buried in sections which represent the different States. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania soon after the battle, and by their careful supervision the monuments were placed in their proper positions, marking the locations of regiments. Avenues were opened up in order that tourists might learn more in detail of the great struggle and have better means of access to the field.

In the winter of 1895, Congress passed a bill making this the Gettysburg National Military Park, and in the spring of the