

same year the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed to the United States all avenues, monument plots and lands then under their jurisdiction for the purpose of making further improvements, the result of which change is very appreciable, even to the casual observer. The avenues, which were originally unpaved, are being replaced by the Telford system of roads, of which many miles have already been constructed, connecting the town with the points of greatest interest. This work is being done under the direction of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, consisting of Col. John P. Nicholson, chairman; Major C. A. Richardson, of the Union army, and Major W. M. Robins, of the Confederate army. The monuments, now over four hundred in number, range in value from fifty dollars to sixty thousand dollars, and many of them are fine works of art. The equestrian statue of Gen. Reynolds will be dedicated on the first day of July of the present year. It is the third and last one to be erected by the State of Pennsylvania in honor of her three illustrious sons—Gen. Reynolds, Commander of the First Corps; Gen. Hancock, Commander of the Second Corps, and Gen. Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac. A visit to Culp's Hill, where natural earthworks and trees destroyed by shot and shell can be seen, and a drink from the famous Spangler's spring where soldiers of both armies drank, are some of the features which make one's visit interesting.

There remains much to be accomplished on the field by the National Park Commission, and it is to be hoped that they shall receive hearty coöperation from the people as well as from Congress.

The Antietam battle-field covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is situated fourteen miles south of Hagerstown, near the town of Sharpsburg, Md., at the southern limit of the fertile Cumberland Valley, and between the beautiful Antietam Creek on the east and the majestic Potomac on the west. It is not so widely spoken of nor as frequently visited as the former field, yet it is none the less interesting, for it was here that America's noble sons and even more, brothers, met and fought the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, killing more men in the one day than at Gettysburg during the three days. The field is rather hilly, with many prominent ledges of rocks protruding sufficiently to be used as natural earthworks. The hand of destruction has removed