This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Gettysburg National Military Park /Soldiers' National Cemetery**

other names/site number **Gettysburg National Military Park; Gettysburg National Cemetery**

2. Location

street & number **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT), 97 Taneytown Road**
The district is a discontinuous nine square mile area practically surrounding the borough of Gettysburg. It includes battlefield areas surrounding the borough, the Soldiers' National Cemetery, the site of the East Cavalry Battlefield in Mount Pleasant Twp, and other small units.

not for publication **N/A**
city or town **Gettysburg, Cumberland Township, Mount Joy Township,and Straban Township** vicinity **N/A**
state **Pennsylvania (PA)** code **PA** county **Adams** code **001**
zip code **17325**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _X_ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — December 3, 2003 — Date

___ National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
___entered in the National Register		
___See continuation sheet.		
___determined eligible for the National Register		
___See continuation sheet.		
___determined not eligible for the National Register		
___removed from the National Register		
✓ other (explain): Accept documentation on the National Register-listed Gettysburg National Military Park	Patrick Andrus	1/23/2004

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
_X_ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

___ buildings
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
135	197	buildings
112	99	sites
1,205	70	structures
1	0	objects
1,453	366	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

541

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Defense	Sub:	Battle Site
	Funerary		Cemetery
	Landscape		Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Defense	Sub:	Battle Site
	Funerary		Cemetery
	Landscape		Park
	Agriculture		Agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation **Stone**
walls **Wood, Stone, Brick**
roof **Wood Shingle**
other

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets for complete narrative description of the historic and current condition of the property.

Introduction

Gettysburg National Military Park and the Soldiers' National Cemetery are located in the environs of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Gettysburg battlefield covered an area of about 22 square miles; the national military park comprises 9 square miles of that total area. The Park is composed of two major battlefield areas located to the north and south of the town of Gettysburg, surrounding, but not including the town itself. East Cavalry Field is located 3 miles east of Gettysburg. The section of the Park located south of the Borough includes the Soldiers' National Cemetery, the present Visitor Center and the Cyclorama Center. There are other non-contiguous features that are included within the boundary of the park. These include: Jones Battalion Avenue, the Washington Street garage, the First Shot Marker, Coster Avenue, the Wills House, Neal Avenue, and Seminary Ridge Avenue. When Gettysburg National Military Park was originally listed in the National Register on 10/15/1966 the acreage of the park was 3,865 acres. In 1990 Congress expanded the legislated boundary of the park (P.L. 101-377) to its current 5,989 acres. Gettysburg National Military Park is included in and surround by a larger Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1975.

The park embraces most of the significant terrain features that influenced the outcome of the July 1863 battle, most notably Little Round Top, Seminary Ridge, Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. In addition to these well-known landmarks, the terrain features include most of the farm fields, hilltops and ridges, woodlots, woodlands, and orchard sites in which occurred battle action and significant troop movement and massing. Traversing through the park are many of the avenues of approach used by the contending armies, including public roads and farm lanes. At the end of many of these farm lanes are agricultural building complexes, composed of vernacular houses, barns, and outbuildings of frame, brick and stone construction. These buildings were surrounded at the time of the battle by a tracery of varying fencing styles, enclosing fields, meadows and pastures. Generally the area south and east of the Borough contained the majority of the roadways and circulation corridors. It is also the area of the park where the Union defenders entrenched while the Confederates attacked for the majority of the three-day battle.

Commemoration activities began immediately after the battle and led to the establishment of the Soldiers' National Cemetery and a seminal private-public movement for preservation of significant Union defensive positions and structures. The cemetery became part of a larger national cemetery system in 1872 and was administered by the U.S. War Department (1872-1934). The design and construction of the cemetery occurred prior to its transfer to the Federal Government. The acquisition of battle terrain features, buildings, avenue corridors, and monument plots began under the auspices of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, whose efforts at preservation and commemoration of the battle on the site itself led to the creation of the national military park in 1895. A system of designed avenues, markers, and site furniture introduced a formal commemorative corridor atop the battle terrain. Elements of park design common to other formal (non-military) parks of the period were utilized to make it apparent that order was being imposed on the battlefield landscape. The park retains almost all of the original terrain and large-scale features that characterized the battlefield and commemorative landscapes. The contributing resources of the park include one hundred thirty five buildings, one hundred twelve sites, one thousand two hundred five structures, and one significant object (The Gettysburg Panorama painting).

Note: There are other resources in the park that may meet National Register Criteria in other contexts (prehistoric archeology, agriculture and architectural history). It is beyond the scope of this nomination to address the individual eligibility of resources under themes not related to the themes presented in this nomination. Additional research is needed to fully assess the eligibility of these resources.

HISTORIC AND PRESENT APPEARANCE

Historic Appearance of the 1863 Battlefield

The historic district comprised the site of the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg and primarily was a rural landscape, composed of subsistence farms and managed vegetation varying in size from 3 acres to 200 acres. These farms surrounded the market center and county seat of Gettysburg. Large- and small-scale features on each farm were proportionately similar, and these features characterized the agricultural landscape and affected the battle landscape. These features contributed to the patchwork appearance of open areas interspersed with natural and man-made features. The vast majority of the troop movement and combat of battle occurred on and across this agricultural setting. The agricultural landscape consisted of two kinds of large-scale features—the farm building complexes and the farm fields.

The farm building complexes were scattered across the landscape and consisted of the many buildings and structures associated with each individual farmstead. The majority of these buildings were clustered to form the individual farmsteads typical of 19th-century Pennsylvania and Maryland agricultural practices. These farmstead building complexes included a variety of structures, dominated by the farmhouse and barn. Ancillary structures variably included wagon sheds, corn cribs, hog pens, chicken houses, smokehouses, blacksmith shops, springhouses, summer kitchens, woodsheds, privies, dooryard and barnyard fencing, and others. A number of factors, such as the size of the farm, the wealth of the farmer, and location of the farm complex, determined the historic limits of each farm complex. Small-scale features, such as fences, ornamental of shade trees, gardens and other similar characteristics, completed each farm complex. During the 1863 battle there were 61different building complexes associated with the farms of the future national park.

Nearly all of the fields associated with these farm building complexes were used for agricultural purposes either for crops, meadow, or pasture. The majority of these fields were fairly small (less than 15 acres). The diversification of use within each field produced a varying pattern of textures, colors, density, and height. During the battle era, there were more than 3500 acres of open fields within the current park boundaries.

Almost universally, these agricultural fields were divided and enclosed by utilitarian fences, built by the farmers to contain or repel livestock. The fencing often more clearly defined the field patterns because they physically and visually separated the diverse uses. Although considered a small-scale feature, the 160 miles of fencing were an integral part of the agricultural landscape and function and ultimately influenced the battle in ways never imagined by the farmers who built them. The fences of the 1863 Gettysburg landscape were almost universally made of wood or

wood and stone and constructed using a variety of methods. Chestnut and locust were the preferred woods for their high durability.

The farms in the northern section of the park were generally larger: fences here were mostly mortised rail or board. On the southern and central sections of the park were generally smaller farms on rougher and rockier ground. Thus these fences were made of wood and stone or entirely of stone. Stones were not only more available (as they were constantly turned up when the fields were cultivated) but also economical as well (requiring less maintenance).

Present on the 1863 Gettysburg landscape were eight types or styles of fences built by farmers for agricultural use. The style of the fence was an important characteristic of the 1863 battlefield, because different styles presented different problems to the troops that faced them. Depending upon its style, a fence might be easier or more difficult to dismantle or might provide more or less cover, for example. The most common fence types were Virginia worm, post and rail, and stone walls or walls with rail riders. Other fences included stone with a post rail fence, sawn board or slab board post fence, and stacked rails.

Those fields that were not in crops or in meadow of some type were reserved for other uses. The most common of those uses was the "cultivation" of managed vegetation. These included woodlots, groves, hedgerows, orchards, nurseries and individual trees, among others. These features were significant because many were essential in providing materials, food, cash reserves and other items necessary in the everyday operation of a farm. Because of their usefulness, most of these vegetation features were actively managed by farmers, unlike natural vegetation features such as woodlands and thickets. Woodlots and groves were a critical part of a farm and were needed to provide material for a variety of needs, including fencing, firewood, housing and general carpentry over the life of a farm. Woodlots and groves were also cut and sold to raise revenue. Although most woodlots were parts of farms, town residents also owned some of the woodlots found on the battlefield. In most cases, a woodlot was located on the poorest land on a farm (rocky, thin or steep soils, etc.) and its historic limits would depend on the amount of such land available to the farmer. Woodlots usually consisted of slow-growing upland trees, but because they had to furnish materials for a wide variety of uses—e.g., hard wood for fuel, light smooth wood for lumber and construction, durable wood for fence posts and rails, small trees for farm tools and implements— they would be actively managed by their owner to contain a wide variety of species and age. The health of a woodlot was also an important characteristic the managed by farmers, for the trees harvested met their need for materials over the life of a farm. Because they had to manage their woodlots to encourage health, composition and appropriate age distribution of the trees within it, woodlots were more open in nature to allow for the passage of wagons and teams. In addition, woodlots were cleared of underbrush, shrubs, deadwood, and trees that were not healthy or that were undesirable. This led to an appearance that was more orderly than would be found in naturally occurring woodlands. Therefore, the species distribution (the type of trees it contained), age distribution, and density of a woodlot were important characteristics that contributed to its historic appearance. The management of a woodlot and its overall age affected the height of the trees it contained; in younger woodlots, and in woodlots that were heavily managed, a tree might never reach the full height common for its species, and the overall height of the woodlot might be less than found in naturally occurring woodlands.

In addition to vegetation planted and maintained by farmers, there were also woodlands, thickets and other natural vegetation found on the battlefield. These woodlands and thickets played an important role in the battle. Although productive fields, orchards, pastures and woodlots dominated the 1863 Gettysburg landscape, there were areas of woodlands and thickets that were covered by a thick growth of bushes, scrub growth, brushwood and trees. These areas of naturally occurring vegetation normally existed in bottomlands and along streams. Since these areas could not be farmed, or even used as pastures, the vegetation was allowed to grow unmanaged; thus these features usually were composed of undesirable fast-growing wetland trees, scrubs, bushes and other types of undergrowth. These elements gave woodlands and thickets a cluttered and dense character, a marked difference in appearance from the woodlots and groves that consisted of slow-growing uplands trees carefully managed by farmers and town residents.

The historic limits of woodlands depended on the amount of land upon which the farmer would allow vegetation to grow unmanaged. Because this vegetation was not cultivated for use or profit, the species distribution (the type of trees it contained), age distribution, density and health of a woodland a product of natural succession and became important characteristics that contributed to its historic appearance. This lack of management gave woodlands a high density; they were filled with underbrush, scrubs, briars and deadwood, and in many cases produced trees that were unhealthy. These practices could also affect the height of woodlands, since it allowed healthier trees to reach a mature height, something that rarely occurred in a managed woodlot. Thickets were usually located in areas where woodlots had been recently harvested and were naturally regenerating or where rock outcroppings or other natural features encouraged shrubby growth. Because thickets consisted of younger vegetation, they were not as tall as woodlands or woodlots. During the battle era there were approximately 320 acres of woodlots and an additional 580 acres in woodland and thicket.

Scattered throughout the battlefield were groups of trees similar to woodlots, but smaller in size. Groves had the same characteristics as woodlots (historic limits, species distribution, age distribution, density, height and health). The only difference between the two features was their appearance. Local residents used some groves as gathering spots, such as for community picnics and church meetings because their appearance was more clean, orderly and open, almost park-like, than that of woodlands or woodlots.

Many orchards dotted the 1863 Gettysburg landscape. Because the area was primarily agricultural, mostly composed of subsistence farms, each farmstead typically had at least one orchard. Fruit harvested from orchards could be eaten fresh at harvest, or dried and canned for use in winter. Much of the apple crop was used to produce cider and other drinks. Both apple and peaches were commonly used as livestock feed. Surplus fruit could also be sold to create cash revenue. The fields where younger orchards were planted were also commonly used for crops, especially corn or small grain, or even pasture land for livestock. The historic limits of each orchard depended on many factors, including the size of each farm, how much land each farmer could or was able to devote to orchards, and the needs of each farm. The average orchard was between one to five acres. The species of fruit varied and included, among others, apple, peach, cherry, pear and plum, and many orchards contained more than one type. The internal arrangement of each orchard varied according to the type of fruit it contained and the method employed by the farmer. Some used a square pattern, using rows 15 to 40 feet apart depending on the fruit, planting the trees "at each crossing." Others used a

quincunx pattern, "that is the trees in one row opposite to the intervals of the next" row. The distance between the rows was 15-20 feet for peach trees and 30-40 feet for apple trees. During the battle era there were 230 acres of orchards and nurseries associated with the farmsteads.

Connecting these farms and their agricultural resources was a network of roads, lanes, and field or woodlot access lanes. Gettysburg's emergence by the mid-19th century as the county's economic and political center was due primarily to its importance as a major road network and as the terminus of the Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad. With a total of ten roads, including three major turnpikes, intersecting at its square, the town became a vital transportation hub because it provided access to several major cities. The Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad reached Gettysburg in 1858 and increased the county's access to other markets substantially.

While many of these roads were simply wide dirt paths, others had been improved. The quality of the road depended upon its initial construction and continued maintenance. Three of the roads radiating from Gettysburg were macadamized pikes, being made of "crushed rock of graduated size...laid on a foundation of stones," which made them nearly weather proof. These turnpikes were usually laid down using a well planned alignment that made them more stable and easier to maintain, were sufficiently wide, contained fills and cuts to lessen sharp grades, were constructed with excellent workmanship using durable materials, such as stone.

A secondary tier of the circulation infrastructure consisted mostly of dirt lanes that served to either provide farmers access to the main roads from their residences and fields or to connect two primary roads. Therefore, the majority of these lanes were inferior, compared to primary roads, in nearly all characteristics, including alignment, width, grade, and materials. Field access lanes normally traced their alignment along a fence line and provided access to a particular field, pasture or even residence. The woodlot access lanes gave farmers access to, or passage through, a woodlot or woodland. These lanes were used so infrequently that they are not even recognized as such and do not always appear on any official maps of the battlefield. These were generally single-track dirt paths that received little or no regular maintenance. Therefore, the majority of these lanes were inferior, compared to the roads and lanes of the areas primary and local road network, in nearly all characteristics including alignment, width, grade, and materials.

The most important natural feature to influence the battle was the topography of the 1863 landscape. The creation of this topography was heavily dependent upon the various geological features present in the battlefield landscape, including sills, formations, dikes and outcrops. These features, along with differential weathering, erosion, etc., created the important natural terrain landmarks that heavily shaped the battle. One of the most important geological features is the Gettysburg sill, "the largest concordant body in the area." Consisting primarily of diabase bedrock, this formation crosses the area south of the town from northeast to southwest. Soils on the hills and ridges across the battlefield is generally rocky, thin and otherwise unsuitable for farming. Thus many of the hills on the battlefield were partially or completely covered by woodlots.

There were numerous swales and ravines, formed by streams or natural drainage areas, scattered across the Gettysburg battlefield. While many swales and ravines contained ideal soil for farming, others consisted of poorer soils or were

otherwise unproductive. Factors that contributed to this futile condition included the swale or ravine's unusual depth, steep grade or the geological formations beneath the surface. These factors, alone or in combination, sometimes resulted in the existence of wetlands at the bottom of these features. Still other swales or ravines were unproductive because of the numerous boulder outcroppings they contained.

The Gettysburg landscape consists mostly of gently rolling terrain interspersed with higher ridges and hills. Despite the predominant undulating nature of the terrain, there were a few plains—areas of relatively flat open land—present on the landscape. Typically these plains consisted of good soil and therefore were used primarily for cropland. Several factors made these areas ideal for raising crops, including their large historic limits, the grade, the lack of intervening tall or woody vegetation, and the absence of boulder outcroppings. The open character of a plain, however, usually resulted in the construction of numerous fence lines that separated the various crop fields present on the plain.

Several streams pass through the battlefield and cutting gouges at various locations, thus creating steep banks at the stream's edge. These banks had some influence on the location of crossing points for everything from roads, pikes and lanes to cattle crossings on individual farms. Characteristics of stream banks that determined a crossing point included its length, depth and grade. Obviously, stream banks that consisted of one or more of these characteristics was to be avoided in favor of one that was level with the streambed and consisted of an easy grade.

In addition to the agricultural landscape features, the battle produced another type of military feature—defense works. Although military leadership was still debating the value of defense works in 1863, units in both armies did construct works at Gettysburg. These improvements were constructed from a variety of materials that were readily available, including, rocks and stones, fence rails, trees and earth. The works considered under this category were built independent of, and in addition to, the agricultural stone walls and fences that already existed on the field. Compared to the elaborate entrenchments constructed by Civil War armies later in the war (1864-1865), the defensive works on the Gettysburg battlefield were small, yet were still substantial enough to provide protection and influence the fighting. Defense works were defined by two categories: stone walls and earthen. Because much of the battlefield was rocky in nature, particularly south of town, stones were readily available for use in the building of defense works. The majority of these stone walls were constructed in the vicinity of Little Round Top, Big Round Top and Devil's Den. Most of these walls were constructed during lulls in the fighting, since soldiers stacked them to either strengthen a defensive line or to consolidate a position that had been gained through offensive action. Many of these defensive stone works were impressive, both in height (approximately 2-3 feet) and mass, although not constructed for permanence.

See Figure 2, Gettysburg Battlefield 1863 conditions

Present Appearance of the 1863 Battlefield

The park extends over an area of 5,989 acres, much of it planted in fields and crops, extending between two low ridges: Seminary Ridge, held by the Southerners, and Cemetery Ridge, held by the North. The central part of the battle terrain is usually described as shaped like a fishhook: Cemetery Ridge forms the long shank of it. Curving back on the

hook, just southeast of the borough, is Culp's Hill, and at the other end a series of hills called the Round Tops. The area encompasses a predominantly open agricultural area of rolling hills, scattered woodlots, and groupings of farmsteads that are remnants of a 19th century south-central Pennsylvania farming community. Farm structures, fields, and woodlots are dominant features on the landscape that evoke the rural character of the district.

For the purposes of this description the park has been divided into five zones. These zones are referred to as the First, Second, and Third Days' Battlefields, Culp's Hill, and East Cavalry Field. A description of each area follows.

First Day's Battlefield
Located in the northwest quadrant of the park, the First Day's Battlefield is a broad, open area where the initial clash of Confederate and Union troops occurred on July 1, 1863.

The battlefield is composed of two major areas: the upper ridge area, including McPherson and Oak Ridges, punctuated by Oak Hill, and the lower valley areas just north of town. The upper ridge area is composed of relatively broad rises under agricultural production. Dominant structures found here include the McPherson barn just north of Reynolds Woods, a truncated metal observation tower, and the Eternal Light Peace memorial on Oak Ridge. It is from this area that a panoramic view of South Mountain is possible. Tow other historic farmstead existing in this area. On the western edge flows Willoughby Run. Bisecting and edging the bottom of the eastern slope of Oak Ridge are the tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad. The second area is the Gettysburg Plain, which is east of Oak Ridge, north of town, and bordered on the east by Rock Creek. This lower valley area includes Barlow Knoll, which surrounded by agricultural fields. Five historic farmsteads mark this lower valley. Very little fencing and pasture exist in both of these areas with the exception of the McPherson property.

Second Day's Battlefield
This zone includes all the park lands south of Wheatfield road, where Warfield Ridge and the Round Top area converge to form the southern terminus of the park. The dominant landscape features of this area are Little and Big Round Top, tow craggy knobs rising 160 and 275 feet respectively above the valley floor. Bother hills are heavily wooded, with the exception of the western face of Little Round Top. Rock outcrops are revealed by this cleared face. At the base of Little Round Top is the area called Devil's Den, a major boulder field of eroded granitic diabase material. North of Devil's Den is the area called the Valley of Death, an area containing Plum Run, rock outcrops, and scrub trees. To the west of the Valley of Death, Houck's Ridge and the Wheatfield are found, and west again of the Wheatfield is the Peach Orchard at the junction of Emmitsburg Road and Wheatfield Road. Ten historic farmsteads dot this area, with most of the structures located on the valley floor. A metal observation tower is at the intersection of Warfield and Seminary Ridge.

Third Day's Battlefield
Immediately south of the town is the Third Day's Battlefield. This zone includes the Confederate line on Seminary Ridge that initiated the charge of Longstreet's Corps preceded by an early afternoon cannonade and the Union position along Cemetery Ridge that was the focus of the assault.

Emmitsburg Road bisects the battlefield. From this road, the terrain gently slopes downward and then upward to Cemetery and Seminary Ridges, the defensive positions for each army. Almost a mile of open agricultural fields separates the two lines in this zone. Seminary Ridge is lined with a series of woodlots that accentuate the rise in topography found there. In contrast, Cemetery Ridge is mostly open and exposed ridgeline that diminishes in height as it runs southward toward the Round Tops. Woods dominate the Plum Run headwaters between the southern part of Cemetery Ridge and Emmitsburg Road. Over 15 historic farmsteads exist in this zone.

Two major structures are on the north end of Cemetery Ridge, just south of town: the Cyclorama Center, built in the 1960s, and the park visitor center, the original portion of which was built in the 1920s. The largest monument is found on the Third Day's Battlefield. The Pennsylvania Memorial is located at the center of the Union line on Cemetery Ridge.

Monumentation is prolific around the point where Pickett's forces breached the stone walls marking the Union line. A copse of trees just south of here is surrounded by an iron fence, affording protection for the living reminder of the focus of all this fury.

Culp's Hill

The Culp's Hill area borders the east edge of the Third Day's battlefield and includes Culp's Hill, Benner's Hill, Powers Hill, Cemetery and East Cemetery Hills, Stevens Knoll, the National Cemetery, and the area west of Taneytown Road, behind the Union line along Cemetery Ridge. The area is bordered on the east by Rock Creek. The area is very heavily wooded, particularly along the steeper sloped areas, with cleared agricultural fields along the flatter areas found in the northern, central, and western edges of this zone. The vegetation creates a shaded and cooler atmosphere contrasting with the open character of the rest of the battlefield. The vegetation reduces the number of long vistas available from this area, with mostly inward views possible. A metal observation tower is located on the crest of Culp's Hill, where a 360-degree panoramic view of the entire battlefield is possible. Seven historic farmstead radiate around the base of Culp's Hill.

East Cemetery Hill contains small fields lined with stone walls punctuated with a series of lunettes to mark the defensive position held by the Union troops.

East Cavalry Field

Sandwiched between Hanover and Hoffman Roads, 3 miles east of Gettysburg, the land of East Cavalry Field, characterized by few woodlots, has been in agricultural production since the mid-1700s. Cress Ridge and Rummel's Woods mark the northwestern side of the field, with the remainder of the site gently sloping to the southeast and into the eastern arm of Plum or Cress Run. The area is dominated by six historic farmsteads surrounded by cultivated and pastured agricultural land.

Integrity of the Battlefield

The National Park Service administers Gettysburg National Military Park. NPS uses the site to provide interpretation of the Battle of Gettysburg for park visitors, and for agriculture through its permit program. Some parts of the battlefield are in private hands, and most uses in these areas are residential or agricultural, although there are a few commercial businesses operating on lands not yet acquired by NPS. Historic buildings throughout the battlefield area are used for visitor interpretation, for park administrative functions such as resource management and maintenance, and to house park employees and others.

Changes to the battlefield accumulated slowly. The original founders of the park sought to keep those portions of the landscape in their ownership just as it had been in battle while other portions of the former battlefield were to be improved for memorial purposes. In the first 75 years after the battle, positions of some orchards changed a few barns and outbuildings burned and were rebuilt, and houses were modernized, but few other changes occurred.

After NPS took over the administration of the park in 1933, management of the battlefield changed from preservation of the surviving 1863 farm patterns to a major introduction of soil conservation treatments. Although only a few changes were made initially, NPS management ultimately resulted in the removal of fences and field boundaries to enable mechanical farming and to utilize modern soil conservation methods. The majority of such changes in the battlefield occurred between 1974 and 1994. Since 1990 the park has been rehabilitating and reintroducing field patterns and fencelines.

At present, the major topographic features of the battlefield – the hills, ridges, watercourses and wooded areas – remain. McPherson, Seminary and Warfield Ridges provided subtle rises in the landscape, and Cemetery Ridge, Herr's Ridge, Culp's Hill and the Round Tops still exhibit that greater topographic change that was present during the historic era. These ridges, hills and watercourses have changed little and retain their integrity.

The pattern of open vs. closed that once characterized the landscape has changed somewhat. In the intervening years, particularly in the 20th century, changes in agricultural use patterns have meant that woodlands have grown up in areas that were once open. In some areas of the battlefield, especially in the Warfield Ridge area, in the bottomland along Plum Run, and on Culp's Hill, these changes have largely obscured the historic battle topography. Throughout the park a little more than 1000 acres of non-historic woodlands have encroached on the open fields of 1863. Because this succession growth is composed primarily of cedars and some coniferous trees mixed in with deciduous trees, the density is consequentially much different from the open character of the park's period of significance. However, the core of the historic woodlands throughout the park is intact; less than 100 acres of historic woodlots, woodlands, and thickets are missing. Many of these woodlands were historically managed as woodlots, with the characteristic open appearance that 19th century woodlot management created. Woodlot management ended after 1934 with the result that only a few of the park's woodlands have the appearance of woodlots. However, as the 1999 General Management Plan is implemented, the woodlands will be managed to reflect their 1863 appearance.

Generally, the battle areas of the park reflect the pattern and placement of its 19th century settlement. This spatial arrangement includes the tightly clustered farm complexes surrounded by cultivated fields and pasturelands. There

were 61 historic building complexes in 1863. Of these, 38 survive as recognizable complexes of two or more buildings. Nine additional historic complexes are represented by one surviving building. In some instances, there are no standing buildings at the farmstead sites (14 in number). Many of the original wooden fences then present have been lost in the intervening years, resulting in a deficit of more than 100 miles of this important landscape feature. Additionally, in some areas, new plowing patterns instituted to prevent erosion have erased historic field boundaries and farm boundaries. More than two-thirds of the historic farm lanes and woodlot lanes remain in some form on the battlefield. Orchards, which were common in 1863 on the battlefield, are almost non-existent today. Only 18 acres of orchards remain.

Despite the several cited incremental changes, the Cultural Landscape Inventory (Level II) completed in August 1997 assessed that the park "still retains much of the rural character of the 1863 battlefield." Features that describe the historic spatial organization of the 1863 battlefield (roads, farmstead clusters, cultivated open fields, and woodlots) retain considerable integrity to the historic period. Most of the major topographic features and characteristics of the historic period have changed very little over the years (with the exception of encroaching vegetative cover). Historic land use has also relatively unchanged. Agriculture, commemoration, tourism, and, to a lesser degree, military use continue today. Many historic views survive, but several others have been compromised—particularly due to intrusions by post-1927 structures and lack of vegetation management. Farm buildings, earthworks, and stoneworks also retain integrity to the historic period. In general, the 1997 Cultural Landscape Inventory found that although certain characteristics of the 1863 battlefield have undergone incremental change through increased visitor use and changes in management of the agricultural landscape, the battlefield retains integrity and is representative of the nationally significant battle landscape.

See Figure 3, Missing Features of the 1863 Battlefield

HISTORIC AND PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY / GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY

Historic Appearance

The Soldiers' National Cemetery is located south of the Borough of Gettysburg and is bounded on the east by Baltimore Pike, on the southeast by the Evergreen Cemetery (active civilian cemetery), on the west by the Taneytown Road and on the northwest by Steinwehr Avenue. A stone wall on the north, west and south sides encloses the historic Civil War section of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Encompassing 17 acres, the historic section of the Soldiers' National Cemetery is a curved rectangular shape to incorporate the semi-circle of Civil War graves at its center. There are 3,555 Union burials within this section.

The historic appearance was the product of a design by William Saunders. Its key elements included two central visual features—the graves of the Union dead from the battle and an appropriate monument to commemorate the soldiers' victory at Gettysburg. The graves themselves were mounded, with curvilinear granite headstones (known dead) and small marble blocks (unknown dead) jutting about six inches above grade. Each interment had its head

directed towards the central memorial, the Soldiers' National Monument (July 4, 1865). The lawn area around the gravesite was embellished with suitable trees or shrubs, all of which were planted deliberately to focus attention on the interments and on the monument and away from any views to the battlefield beyond. A circular macadamized drive and crushed stone walks provided access to and within the gravesite. A stone Greek-Revival gatekeeper's quarters was the only building within the enclosed boundaries of the cemetery, but it was altered with a mansard roof and surrounding piazza within three years. The building set just inside the cast iron entrance gates on the east or Baltimore Pike side of the cemetery. These ornamental gates and posts were part of an iron fence that fronted the pike. A substantial stone wall enclosed two other sides of the cemetery and a low iron rail fence separated the national cemetery from the adjacent local civilian cemetery. An arbor vitae hedge fronted this latter fence. Monumentation within the central memorial feature at Gettysburg came early, when veterans of one regiment erected a marble urn within a section of graves (1867). The south end of the cemetery was unimproved and remained partially in woody vegetation.

Present Appearance

The Soldiers' National Cemetery is located between Taneytown Road and Baltimore Street in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The properties on the north and south side boundaries are privately owned. It encompasses 22 acres, including 17 acres designed by William Saunders and a 5-acre annex added in 1948. In addition, the Soldiers' National Cemetery contains 7,000 interments.

There are two entrances to the Cemetery, one on Taneytown Road and another on Baltimore Pike. A simple, 18' wide curvilinear drive loops around the central portion of the cemetery. The drive is asphalt paved with short turn off areas at the Lincoln Address Memorial and the Storage Building. Pedestrian paths are limited to a brick walk leading to the Lincoln Address Memorial, and exposed aggregate walk around the Soldiers' National Monument and to the lower drive, and a short brick paved path leading to public restrooms. The drive has been closed to vehicular traffic since 1989.

The cemetery is enclosed on all sides. On the east, a 1450-foot long cast and wrought iron fence (the relocated Lafayette Square/East Cemetery Hill fence) separates the Soldiers' National Cemetery from the private Evergreen Cemetery. The boundary along Baltimore Pike is defined by an iron fence and entrance gateway. NPS-era entrance gates are mounted to the original (1864) two large, eagle-topped piers. A stone wall encloses the west and southwest sides.

There are three buildings and one structure located on the grounds. Buildings include the Cemetery Lodge (1908), the Storage Building (1873), and the public restroom (1927). The only structure on the site is the 1879 brick and wood rostrum.

The cemetery contains a mix of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. Spruce, hemlock and pine are planted along the perimeter of the cemetery. Large tulip poplar trees are planted along the southern perimeter of the site. There are several groupings of large mature specimens and single specimen trees located on the grounds and on either

side of the main carriage drive. There are also large evergreen trees located within the semi-circle of graves. The northern section of the upper drive includes an allee of Crimson King maples, planted within the last decade to replace lost and deteriorated Norway maples. Shrub beds and herbaceous materials are located around the lodge, on the border separating the Evergreen Cemetery from the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and on the western side of the New York State monument.

Markers and memorials include granite curbing marking the graves of the Civil War dead (1865), The Soldiers' National Monument (1865), the New York State Monument (1893), the Lincoln Address Memorial (1912), the Collis Memorial (1906), the Reynolds Statue (1872) and the Kentucky Memorial (1975). Artillery positions are marked by cannon and are located primarily on the eastern (and highest) portion of the Cemetery to designate battle positions.

Integrity of the Soldiers' National Cemetery

Changes to the cemetery began immediately after its transfer to the Federal Government in 1872. Some of these changes were the result of general rules pertaining to all such U.S. cemeteries. These changes continued into the NPS era. The most significant of these changes included the removal of the interment mounds, the raising of grade in the interment section (resulting in the diminution of the height of the headstones), the deliberate removal and natural decline of historic patterns of vegetation, the addition of vegetation to historically designed open lawns, the addition of new buildings, the addition of another gateway on the opposite side of the cemetery, connecting it with the Taneytown Road, the erection of more monuments and memorials related to the battle and marking battle lines, the replacement of the low iron rail fence and arbor vitae hedge with the tall and open Lafayette Square fence, and the addition of several thousand more gravesites than originally planned.

Albeit the number of incremental changes have been significant and numerous, the essential features of the Saunders design are either still intact or are readily recoverable. The arrangement of the burials, the elliptical drive, and the exterior boundary fence lines are still intact. The locations of the interior drives and walks have not been preempted by trees or other development; they should remain intact under the fill that was introduced into the semicircular gravesite in the 1930s. Almost all of the perimeter evergreens that historically enclosed views from the cemetery have been replanted along the stone walls. Even a replacement gatehouse (c. 1906) was erected on the same site as the historic gatehouse.

The spatial organization of the national cemetery generally reflects the character of the original design (the Saunders Plan) in the retention of the arrangement of the gravesites radiating from the central monument, the encirclement of the gravesites and Civil War commemorative space by the upper and lower drives, and the location of the main entrance gate and gatehouse. Certain small-scale and circulation features have been altered (height of curvilinear headstones), eliminated (inner drives and walks), or added (Taneytown Road gates). Accretions and removals of original designed vegetation have to some extent compromised the contemplative intent of the designer. Use of the cemetery for veteran interments extended beyond the Civil War era and most open spaces outside of the Civil War section have been filled with these later military burials. The cemetery, however, still performs its historic function as a place of honor for the nation's servicemen and women.

Historic Appearance of the Battlefield Commemorative Landscape

The 1895 law establishing the park expanded upon the 1893 Commission Act, authorizing the federal government to preserve for the American people the "important topographic features of the battlefield" and to preserve and mark the battle positions. The law gave the Commission the tools to protect the historic and natural resources that comprised the battle setting in 1863. The Commission's preservation and memorial activities ultimately overlaid a distinct, formal, commemorative landscape on the original landscape of the battlefield.

Creation of a park at the war's most celebrated battlefield stirred national and veteran interest in the site. Veterans saw the park as a visible and fitting reward for past services, but it also had a large national appeal. The commemoration of southern military units on northern soil, undertaken by the United States government, strengthened bonds between battle veterans and reinforced the ties between the two sections of the country. The park became a symbol of national unity and a benchmark for reunification, a symbol that was never more obvious than at the grand reunion of Civil War veterans held at Gettysburg in 1913, at the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the battle.

To develop the park, the Commission first acquired the strips of land that comprised the Confederate battle lines. Determining and marking the lines of battle was the first order of business, and the Commission threw itself into the effort, marking the positions of each brigade and artillery battery not yet marked on the field. More than 400 surplus cannon, some of which actually saw action in the 1863 battle, were placed on the field in the locations from which they were engaged. The Commission improved existing avenues and built new ones.

Over the next two decades, the Commission also added distinctive design elements such as specially designed bridges, copings, observation towers, shell stones and fencing designed by Emmor B. Cope, the park engineer. These elements were imposed on only a small part of the battlefield: the avenues and the areas around the monuments that lined them. This designed part of the park was obviously of newer construction, and was physically and visually separate from the older rural, vernacular landscape which was the field of battle. The formality of the Victorian era, and the desire of the Commission to provide "complete order," produced a formal, commemorative, linear landscape of avenues, from which the greater battlefield was seen from controlled points and observation towers.

In the actions they took, the commission established as a major principle the preservation of existing topography and features of the 1863 battlefield. Within the narrow commemorative corridors, care was taken to ensure that avenues and monuments were built in such a way as to keep the 1863 topography and features intact. Elsewhere, the commission maintained woodlots in their historic condition, reforested areas that were wooded during the battle but where trees had died or been cut, and maintained historic field sizes, fence lines, patterns and farm boundaries. The philosophy was one of preservation, not improvement.

The development and appearance of the commemorative landscape is discussed in detail in Section 8.

Present Appearance of the Battlefield Commemorative Landscape
An extensive circulation system loops throughout the park. The alignment of the avenues marks the defensive positions of both armies and helps to connect different areas of the battlefield together. A majority of the avenues are one way, with parking often occurring along the shoulder. Alongside the avenues, monument groups mark important battle positions. There are also a series of markers and tablets marking troop positions.

Due to the fact that the commemorative landscape is layered upon the battlefield landscape the description of the present appearance of the commemorative features is included above in the present appearance section for the battlefield.

Integrity of the Commemorative Landscape
The primary circulation features at Gettysburg NMP have remained much the same as the War Department originally laid them out, despite some incremental change to accommodate the avenues to vehicles. However, grade changes, minor realignments and widening, addition of parking areas and paving has eroded the material richness of the original avenue fabric and appearance. The pipe rail fencing marking and formally defining the commemorative avenue corridors is completely gone, confusing the original design intent of the overlaid park corridor. The extent of the historic commemorative corridor is minimally marked today, solely through mowing practices. Shell stones, iron regulatory and informational signs, paved stone gutters, and two of the observation towers have been removed during NPS era. Nevertheless, the 1997 Cultural Landscape Inventory (Level II) assessed that the avenue network is mostly intact as a spatial organization and circulation feature.

Almost all of the 1,830 monuments, markers, tablets and statues remain from the historic period and retain integrity. The survival of more than 80 iron identification tablets contributes to the existence of integrity to the designed sign system (small-scale elements). Three of the park's five steel observation towers remain (one partially dismantled), as does a significant portion of the Roller and Storage Building (serving as the core to NPS maintenance facility). Although attrition and alteration of some of the park-related commemorative design features have decreased the integrity of those types of small-scale elements, almost every one of the monuments, markers, tablets, and statuary remain from the historic period and they retain integrity.

See Figure 4a Gettysburg Battlefield-1993 Conditions
This figure indicates the current conditions present on the Gettysburg Battlefield

See Figure 4b, East Cavalry Field-1993 Conditions
This figure indicates the current conditions present on the East Cavalry Field.

ARCHIVAL AND OBJECT COLLECTION (1863-1938)
The museum collection of the park contains materials that were collected immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg. These resources are site-specific materials that are nationally significant due to their association with the event for which this district is being nominated. The archival collections of the park

are also site-specific materials since these collections document the creation of the national military park and the development of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Both elements of the collection are intricately linked with the event, the Soldiers' National Cemetery and the commemorative era of the park and are thus being included with this district nomination.

Summary Description of Museum and Archival Collection

Weapons, battle flags, uniforms, and spent ammunition used and left behind by soldiers who fought in the Battle of Gettysburg are just some of the items in the museum collection. Gathered from the field of battle, or donated later to the War Department or NPS, the collection numbers 43,000 items. The park also owns an archival collection containing more than 300,000 items, including maps and plans, photographs, reports, letters, newspaper clippings and journals associated with the battle and to the preservation of the battlefield. They encompass three major elements: manuscripts from private individuals, records of pre-NPS battlefield preservation agencies, and management records of NPS. This collection is regarded by NPS as one of its most significant collections.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

_X_ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_X_ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_X_ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

___ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ **B** removed from its original location.

___ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

_X_ **D** a cemetery.

___ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_X_ **F** a commemorative property.

___ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military
Politics/Government
Landscape Architecture
Conservation
Archeology-Historic

Period of Significance 1863-1938

Significant Dates 1863, 1864, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1913, 1927, 1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Lincoln, Abraham
Lee, Robert Edward
Meade, George Gordon
Sickles, Daniel Edgar
Bachelder, John Badger
Nicholson, John Page
McConaughy, David
Cope,Emmor Bradley
Saunders, William

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American; African American

Architect/Builder Cope, Emmor Bradley (GNMP)
Saunders, William(SNC)

Narrative Statement of Significance

This nomination is intended to refine and update the significance of Gettysburg National Military Park. Additional significant persons are being added to Criterion B. Criterion D (Archeology-Historic) is being added since there are still research questions related to the battle that can be answered primarily through analysis of archaeological data. This nomination will more precisely define the period of significance as 1863-1938.

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Gettysburg National Military Park is the site of the American Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, the Soldiers' National Cemetery and the commemoration of the great battle by civil War veterans. Significant sites on the battlefield began to be preserved almost immediately after the 1863 battle, and the park came under federal ownership in 1895. Administered by the National Park Service (NPS) since 1933, the park now incorporates 5,989 acres of land across which the battle, its aftermath and commemoration occurred.

The Civil War had dramatic impact on the political and social evolution of the United States. It ended slavery and defined the meaning of freedom, citizenship and equality for all Americans, ideals that still challenge Americans today. The war also established a centralized nation-state that prepared and propelled our country along a course of domestic economic expansion and into a growing world power. Gettysburg National Military Park has recognized dual significance under National Register Criteria A and B because for many Americans, much of the meaning of the Civil War is represented in the small town of Gettysburg and is defined by Lincoln's Gettysburg Address delivered here on November 19, 1863. Gettysburg National Military Park has national significance under National Register Criterion C as an important example of a designed, commemorative battlefield park. There are still research questions related to the battle that can be answered through analysis of the archeological data, which has not yet been systematically gathered. Therefore, this district also meets National Register Criteria D for the information that will likely be gathered in the future related to the Battle of Gettysburg. The period of significance of this material is July 1-4, 1863.

In the larger scheme of the Civil War, the Battle of Gettysburg has national significance for its impact upon the Confederate war strategy and for its role in the ultimate preservation of the Union with a government, as President Abraham Lincoln stated in his Address, "of the people, by the people, and for the people." For many Americans, the fields and woods surrounding the small town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, represent much of the meaning of the Civil War. This is due in part to the immensity and impact of the battle fought there on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. By carrying the war into Union territory, the South believed that a victory over the Union Army of the Potomac would garner needed supplies, destroy the Northern will to continue the war, and bring European recognition of the Confederacy. Confederate President Jefferson Davis agreed with this proposal by his most noteworthy field commander—General Robert E. Lee. Thus was set in motion an invasion into the North that had the possibility of ending the war with a major strategic Confederate victory. However, the subsequent Southern loss at Gettysburg at the hands of the Army of the Potomac (commanded by Major General George G. Meade), forced the Confederates to adopt a defensive strategy against invading United States

forces, a strategy that ultimately led to attrition and defeat. Although the Battle of Gettysburg did not conclude the Civil War, the three-day struggle on the ridges and valleys in and around the small agricultural village brought it world attention and a lasting notoriety.

Two events occurred following the battle that promoted Gettysburg to a place of further special importance in American history meeting National Register Criterion A and also Criterion B. Because it was early recognized as a place where the destiny of the nation had been determined, President Abraham Lincoln elected to make a profound statement there about the purposes of the war and the challenges for the future. Dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg in November 1863 provided the means by which President Lincoln delivered this declaration in his Gettysburg Address. No other historic site shares such an intimate association with those historic words. Lincoln's remarks at the dedication of the national cemetery were a reaffirmation of national will to pursue the unfinished task of perfecting American society and its republican form of government. William Saunders' design 1863 for the national cemetery began the formal commemoration of these two significant national events and reflected in its landscape Lincoln's message about equality and the promise of renewal. All major components of the design were completed by 1869. Therefore, the period of significance for the national cemetery and its design is 1863-1869.

In addition, civilians and military participants shared their own unique vision of preserving those battlegrounds outside of the cemetery as a means to commemorate the battle and to testify to the survival and supremacy of the Union. In 1864, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a charter to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association to undertake those purposes. In 1893, the United States Congress initiated measures that would expand the scope of preservation activities to include Confederate positions. These early efforts eventually led to the establishment of a national military park at Gettysburg in 1895. The original administrators of these national military parks regarded Gettysburg as the most significant of the battlefields commemorating the Civil War in the Eastern Theater of operations. In 1896, the United States Supreme Court agreed that Government preservation and protection of the memorial tradition promoted by the veterans, endorsed and generously funded by a grateful people, and formalized by a lasting national park, ultimately elevated Gettysburg's battle to the position of the defining and quintessential Civil War event. (It was no coincidence that the national organizations of Civil War veterans selected the battle anniversary of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg battlefield for their landmark 50th reunion in 1913.) Veterans of the battle (including among its foremost proponents and designers Daniel E. Sickles, John P. Nicholson, and E. B. Cope) oversaw the memorial process and the development of the park until 1927 when the last of these men died. The commemorative aspect of the national park was best reflected in its designed landscape elements, including monumentation and formal drives and avenues. This designed aspect of the battlefield Park meets National Register Criterion C. Subsequent non-Civil War-veteran administrators did not share the memorial fervor embraced by those who participated in and survived the war. Therefore, the significant

dates for Gettysburg fall between 1863 and 1938.

Settlement and Use Prior to the 1863 Battle

The area around Gettysburg has been occupied for thousands of years. Native Americans from the Archaic and Late Archaic periods, as well as Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods were the first human residents. Beginning in the late seventeenth century, settlers flocked to Pennsylvania, responding to William Penn's offers of freedom, tolerance and prosperity. The Penn family formally created a manor property in the region, known as the Manor of the Maske. Between 1734 and 1741, primarily Scots-Irish immigrants settled this manor, which comprises much of the park.

By the mid-eighteenth century, villages began to grow around mills, taverns, stores, and other centers of communications or trade. The construction of new roads connected these settlements with Baltimore and York; Gettysburg became a way station for shipping goods to commercial markets. One of the earliest roads to the west—the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road—passed through the heart of Gettysburg by mid-18th century. Additional roads and improvements to the original routes made Gettysburg the hub of Adams County by the mid-19th century.

In 1742, the Marsh Creek Road became the first communication route from York to Marsh Creek Settlements. The York Pike later supplanted this road. By 1752, the Hagerstown Road (Great Philadelphia Wagon Road) led from Marsh Creek Road at Bush Run through the site of present-day Gettysburg and continued southwest to Hagerstown, Maryland via Fairfield. In 1769, the Mummasburg Road was created as a northern extension of the Baltimore-Shippensburg Road that ran through the settlement of Gettysburg.

Soon after 1800, additional roads and turnpikes provided area residents with expanded access to distant shops and markets. In 1804, the Emmitsburg road became the shortest route to Washington, and by 1810, the Gettysburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) Pike (later the Baltimore Pike) was completed. The Chambersburg Pike was authorized in 1811. Later, other roads connected Gettysburg with Harrisburg and Carlisle. In November 1858, the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad (later the Western Maryland Railroad) reached Gettysburg from the east.

Agricultural development in the Gettysburg area paralleled that of the northeastern portion of the United States in general. Agriculture was the aim of most of the early European settlers. The earliest German and Scots-Irish built farm buildings out of logs. The Germans tended to build continental log houses with a central chimney while the Scotch–Irish tended to erect log pen houses. Their log pen houses, with a gable end chimney, were often narrower than the continental log houses. Barns and other outbuildings were also built of logs. As farmers prospered, they viewed log houses as a mark of inferior status. Consequently, after 1800, most farmhouses were built of stone or brick, and some farmers

enlarged their log houses with stone or brick additions, covering the original log portion with clapboard siding to hide the construction. Barns of this era mostly had stone walls on the lower level with wood frame construction on the upper portion.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Pennsylvania bank barns began to appear on some Gettysburg area farms. The bank barn had a combined function of housing harvested crops and serving as an animal shelter. This style barn was usually two-and-a-half stories, with the lower floor mostly excavated into the slope of a hill and constructed of stone. The upper floor was typically erected with wood or brick and contained a cantilevered frame forebay frame forebay across the front. Entrance to the upper floor was obtained through double wagon doors centered on the rear upslope side. Secondary farm buildings consisted of summer kitchens, bakeovens, springhouses, smokehouses, woodshed, corncribs, chicken coops, wagon sheds and privies. A few of the local farmers also engaged in minor business operations, such as blacksmiths, fruit processing or nurseries.

Farms in the Gettysburg area varied in acreage. By the time of the Civil War, farms in what would become the battlefield ranged from ten to 240 acres with an average size of 128 acres. The smaller farms occupied Cemetery Ridge, an area of poor soils. Larger farms were found on the better soils, along McPherson Ridge, East Cavalry Field, and on the lower ground between Seminary and Cemetery ridge.

From their inception farm fields tended to be fenced. In many sections within the area that became the battlefield (particularly that part of the battlefield south of the town of Gettysburg), rocky soils made it impossible to farm without rock removal. Farmers tended to pile rocks to form fences along their fields or property boundaries. Sometimes these rock walls were covered with a wooden stake and rider. In areas with fewer rocks, farmers tended to use Virginia worm fences to encircle their fields. Worm fences were laid in a zigzag fashion with wood rails and cross braces that were ten to twelve feet long. Soon after the turn of the nineteenth century post and rail fences, usually with five rails, began to make an appearance on farms that were more prosperous.

From the beginning of European settlement, farms were dotted with small acreages devoted to wheat, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat, and grass land harvested for hay and pasture. By the nineteenth century, farmers began to plant small orchards consisting mostly of apple trees, with a few orchards containing peaches as well as cherry, pear, plum and quince.

By July 1863, farms comprised a patchwork of small fields where oats, wheat, corn, rye, and an occasional plot of buckwheat were grown. The typical subsistence farm would also have a potato patch, an orchard, a woodlot, and small tracts of grassland for hay and pasture. A small enclosed pasture would contain a few horses, milk cows, other cattle, pigs, and some chickens, ducks or geese.

The Terrain of the Battle

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 jarred the Gettysburg area out of its pastoral security. The network of roads that had assured growth for the community in the pre-war era became a curse in the summer of 1863. In June, an invading Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee crossed the Potomac and began to march toward the Susquehanna River. Lee hoped that a victory in the north would erode the Union's will to continue the fighting. Gettysburg's strategic position, at the crossroad of the routes that connected major towns between the two rivers, led to its central role in the campaign. The network of roads that came together in the town of Gettysburg was of extreme importance to the armies, as they allowed the only rapid movement of troops. Gettysburg, with ten roads intersecting in the town square became a vital strategic position to hold. By the end of June, the bulk of Lee's army was west and north of Gettysburg, while the Union army was crossing the Potomac south of the town. Between June 30 and July 7, the armies concentrated their forces and clashed in a decisive battle (July 1-4, 1863) before taking their struggle back to the other side of the Potomac River.

The terrain and topography of the area in large part determined the course of the battle. Several key terrain features near the town made the area attractive from a military standpoint. Chief among these was Cemetery Hill, a prominent elevation located just south of the borough. Rising 100 feet above the surrounding terrain, the summit commanded the surrounding area. It along with other nearby hills and ridges were ideally suited for fighting defensively. McPherson's Ridge, Herr's Ridge, Seminary Ridge, Oak Hill and other high points were key terrain, areas that had to be held to achieve military success on the opening day of the battle. They were used for observation, as elevated platforms from which effective defensive fire was concentrated, and often created obstacles to the movement of attacking troops.

The contending armies that faced each other on ridges and hills around Gettysburg in 1863 viewed an agricultural landscape of farm buildings and fields that had developed over the previous century. These farms offered impediments and opportunities to the armies during the course of the battle. Farm features such as the Wheatfield and the Peach Orchard lent their names to the scenes of combat. Rock and wood fences dividing fields and properties provided troops with cover or were obstacles to troop movements. Rails and boards from wooden fences were removed whenever possible and incorporated into breastworks to provide protection. Others were removed for firewood, for headboards, and for burning corpses of the hundreds of horses killed during the battle. Farm buildings became outposts for observation of enemy units, cover for infantry and artillery as they fired on their foes, obstacles to orderly troop movement, and as field hospitals. Woodlots, located on rocky ridges or hills and along swampy bottomland, masked defensive positions and troop movements or were sometimes the site of battle action. The character of the woodlots, devoid of substantive understory, enhanced the abilities of the two armies to use them for diverse purposes. The canopy and mass of these deciduous woodlots

concealed movements and positions from observations at a distance. On the other hand, the open character of these vegetative landscape features did not impede visibility of the opposing forces when they became the setting of conflict. Tree trunks and boulders within the woodlots became individual defenseworks. Attacks by Confederate brigades through the woodlots were often impeded when weary soldiers sought protection from enemy fire by using the stout and healthy trees for cover and concealment. Woodlots on Culp's Hill, the Rose Farm and the Herbst Farm became the scene of such encounters.

See Figure 5 KOCOA Elements.
This figure, developed using military terrain analysis (KOCOA), indicates the natural and cultural features of the battlefield that were significant to the outcome of the battle. This generalized map indicates how specific topographic or cultural features were used in the battle. It corresponds to the listing of contributing features that follows this section.

Note: KOCOA is an acronym that represents **K**ey Terrain, **O**bstacles, **C**over and **C**oncealment, and **A**venues of Approach. This is an instructional method used by the modern military to analyze a potential battlefield landscape in an organized and systematic fashion. The basic concept was used at the time of the Civil War and was taught at West Point.

The character of the major topographic features that affected the evolution and outcome of the battle is generally unchanged since the 1863 battle. The major changes to the nearly 6,000 acres of the battlefield within the park are due to successive and uncontrolled growth of vegetation and changes in agricultural practices (elimination of fences, orchards, some internal circulation systems).

Almost all of the key terrain remains as it was in 1863, with minimal grading or other re-contouring. Most farm complexes retain their historic spatial organization and almost all include battle-era buildings. Post-battle buildings within these complexes generally date to the latter half of the nineteenth century. These buildings are within the historic cluster arrangement of the farm complexes, are likewise vernacular agrarian in nature and thus contribute as landscape features in retaining that battle-era character of the battlefield. The continuing efforts of preservation of the battlefield since 1863 have done much to sustain the integrity of the battle-related character of battlegrounds within the park.

CHRONOLOGY, SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS:

The Gettysburg Campaign

A year of military successes in the Virginia theater of the war, beginning in May 1862, led to the inception of the Gettysburg Campaign by Confederate President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee. After victory at the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, Lee proposed that he take his Army of Northern Virginia and invade the North. A successful campaign could achieve both political and

military benefits. Politically, it was believed that a victory of Northern soil could promote the South's recognition by foreign powers. In addition, Lee and other Confederate authorities believed that the invasion would strengthen the influence of anti-war political parties in the North. It might increase the disaffection that already existed there because of heavy taxation, suppression of civil dissent, and expansion of the draft. Furthermore, the financial condition of the Confederacy was so shaky, that a successful campaign not only would hasten the end of the war but would improve Southern credit in foreign markets. Militarily, Lee convinced Davis that his army was equal to any undertaking and had proven itself invincible on so many battlefields. A defensive war was doomed to failure since his army eventually would have to fall back on the Confederate capital at Richmond and surrender. An offensive would take the war out of Virginia. The army would garner the army necessary supplies of clothing and subsistence in the heretofore untouched countryside of Pennsylvania. More importantly was the strategic necessity of relieving the serious condition of affairs at Vicksburg, which was besieged and near collapse. Lee believed that his movement northward would compel his Virginia foe—the Army of the Potomac—to follow on his heels. He also believed that it would draw Union forces from this western front and thus relieve pressure on Vicksburg. If Vicksburg fell while Lee was still on the defensive near the Confederate capital then it would have disastrous effects of Southern morale and would renew Union spirits. [Bruce Catton, *Never Call Retreat* (Garden City: Doubleday & Company, 1965), 102; Matthew Forney Steele, *American Campaigns*, vol. 1 (Washington: Byron S. Adams, 1909), 354-355.] On June 3, 1863, Lee began moving his army northward from its defensive position above Richmond. The invasion would reach its climax at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The Battle of Gettysburg

In Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863, the armies of the Confederacy and the Union clashed in a battle that was the bloodiest in the history of the continent and was considered one of the turning points of the American Civil War. Gettysburg National Military Park preserves the sites of the most significant battle actions. Many formerly obscure natural and man-made features shaped the decisions of field commanders, the movement of troops, and the action of the battle. Ridges, creeks, woodlots, farm fields, fencing, buildings and roads determined where and how battle action took place. The contending armies used these features as key terrain, as obstacles to impede the opposing force, as avenues of approach for the two armies, as points of observation, or as cover and concealment. Cemetery Ridge, Seminary Ridge, Culp's Hill, Little Round Top, Cemetery Hill, the Peach Orchard, the Wheatfield, the field of Pickett's Charge and many other places were transformed into the landmarks of the three day battle.

Neither General George G. Meade, commanding a force of 97,000 men in the Union Army of the Potomac, nor General Robert E. Lee, commanding the 75,000 men in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia had planned to fight at Gettysburg. Lee had hoped to give battle near Cashtown where the rugged terrain would be used to his advantage. Meade's plans centered on offering battle near Taneytown, Maryland, along Little

Pipe Creek. However, a succession of military events, beginning on June 30, brought the two armies into conflict at this crossroads community.

Since nine major nineteenth-century roads converged on Gettysburg, it was no surprise that the armies were drawn to the town during the Pennsylvania Campaign of 1863. Since Civil War armies were principally bound to the roads, it was inevitable that as the two opposing forces approached one another in late June that they would use one or more of these major roads systems. On the late afternoon of June 30, advanced elements of both armies briefly exchanged fire west of town when Union cavalry surprised and repulsed a foraging party as it approached from the west. Uncertain as to whether these horsemen were local militia or part of Meade's army, Confederate corps commander Lieutenant General A. P. Hill decided to take two divisions from Cashtown to Gettysburg the following morning in order to find out.

The First Day of Battle - July 1, 1863

Early on July 1, the lead Confederate division took up the line of march along the Chambersburg Turnpike in the direction of Gettysburg. Sometime before 7:00 AM, advanced Union cavalry pickets exchanged fire with the Southerners and shortly brought Confederate artillery into action. Proceeding slowly and cautiously eastward, the Confederate infantrymen next bumped into the advanced line of dismounted Union troopers on Herr's Ridge, which compelled the Confederates to deploy from marching column into battle line. Now committed to giving battle, renewed efforts by the Confederate vanguard soon pushed these cavalrymen back upon their main line on McPherson's Ridge. The Confederates, in turn, occupied Herr's Ridge and deployed its battle line there in anticipation of attacking the new Union line.

See Figure 6, Battle Action, July 1, 1863.

Increasing numbers of Hill's infantry and artillery threatened to push that defensive cavalry line from McPherson's Ridge but a timely reinforcement by Union infantry from the First Corps surprised the Confederate attackers. As brigade clashed with brigade within the open woodlot of the Herbst farm and along Willoughby's Run, the senior Union commander on the field (Major General John F. Reynolds) fell with a fatal wound. However, the impact of the Union counterattack was enough to throw the Confederates off balance and drive them back to Herr's Ridge. A short time later, a second Confederate brigade was likewise defeated when trapped within a railroad cut north of the turnpike. Regrouping on Herr's Ridge, under cover of the Springs Hotel Woods, the Confederates awaited reinforcements from the remainder of Hill's Corps before making another attempt to dislodge the Union defenders.

In the meantime, the Confederate infantry corps of General Richard S. Ewell had reunited after raids in the direction of York and Harrisburg. Marching in the direction of the sounds of gunfire, Ewell's corps thus approached the battlefield from the north. Its arrival was announced by artillery shots from Oak Hill directed against and enfilading Union positions on the McPherson farm. Additional Union infantry

from the Eleventh Corps and from another division of the First Corps opportunely arrived on the battlefield and deployed in battle line west and north of Gettysburg. The arrival of these Union forces prompted Confederate commanders to consolidate their troops before renewing the attack, using the cover of woods on Oak Hill and at Herr's Ridge to conceal their strength from the Union defenders.

In the early afternoon, Ewell launched a separate attack on the right flank of the Union First Corps, which was anchored on Oak Ridge (the northern terminus of Seminary Ridge) and extended southward to the railroad cut. The strength and disposition of the Union line had been concealed from the enemy by the Wills and McPherson woodlots and a stone wall that defined the boundary of the Forney Farm. As a result, this attack was repulsed with great loss. It was renewed within an hour along this same front as well as along the Eleventh Corps position on the plains north of the town. The strengthened Confederate forces west of town on Herr's Ridge exerted additional pressure. Emerging from the wooded cover of the ridge, the Southerners crossed the open fields of the Harman farm under a deadly barrage of infantry and artillery fire. This line was decimated in first crossing the open ground and then by engaging in desperate hand-to-hand conflict along Willoughby's Run and in the Herbst woodlot. A second Confederate line marched over their fallen comrades to pound the Federal defenders back to a final defensive line on the ridge named for the Lutheran Seminary whose buildings were located there.

The arrival of another of Ewell's divisions along the Harrisburg Road crushed the right flank of the Union line at Blocher Knoll (later known as Barlow Knoll in honor of the Union commander there). The fall of the knoll on the Union right created an indefensible situation and prompting the collapse of the Eleventh Corps line. With Union forces abandoning the plains below Seminary and Oak Ridges, Confederate forces would soon be free to attack the rear of the First Corps positions. After withstanding repeated frontal assaults on the Seminary and Oak Ridge lines the Union forces had no recourse but to retreat through the streets of the town, falling back in the direction of the heights near the town cemetery. Here on Cemetery Hill the remnants rallied and prepared into the twilight hours for resumption of the Confederate attack, erecting breastworks of stone, rail, and earth to protect men and cannon.

The Second Day of Battle - July 2, 1863

Through the night of July 1-2 additional Union and Confederate forces arrived on the field of battle. Confederates occupied the town of Gettysburg and soon extended battle lines east of it on the fields of the Culp farm. The hard-won Seminary Ridge now became the defensive position of Hill's corps, and by morning these soldiers formed a line that extended southward from the seminary through the Shultz, McMillan, and Spangler woodlots. Growing numbers of Union soldiers likewise extended their own defensive line on Cemetery Hill to Culp's Hill on the east and over a saddle that connected Cemetery Hill with Cemetery Ridge, through Ziegler's Grove to the south. The Second and Third Corps arrived, extending the line southward from Ziegler's Grove to the George Weikert Farm. A portion of the Union

Twelfth Corps occupied the north slope of Little Round Top, but was removed to the defense of Culp's Hill before dawn.

Although General Lee had anticipated an early attack against the incomplete Federal defenses, the afternoon was passing quickly and not all of his troops were yet present. However, with the arrival of General James Longstreet's Corps, Lee's plans were soon to be implemented. He had planned an attack *en echelon*, which would put each Confederate brigade into the fray in a succession of blows from south to north which would continue to roll up the Union left flank. A simultaneous attack on the Union center at Cemetery Hill was to occur, with Confederates of Hill's and Ewell's corps pinching the position there from its front and rear.

An unexpected and unplanned movement by Major General Daniel E. Sickles with his Union Third Corps placed these forces directly into the path of Lee's planned echelon attack. Sickles perceived the high ground of the Emmitsburg Road Ridge to be a better position and independently moved his corps forward to this new position between the two armies. The corps was in a position where it could not be easily supported by the main line of the Army of the Potomac, endangering the Third Corps and the remainder of the Union battle line.

Before General Meade could take corrective action, the onset of Lee's major assault struck with disastrous results on the left of this isolated line. Fighting erupted at Devil's Den, in Rose's Grove and Wheatfield, and Little Round Top, where infantry from the Fifth Corps exploded from the woods just in time to prevent Lee from capturing this stronghold on Meade's left flank. The subsequent presence of Union artillery on Little Round Top so commanded the Confederate approaches that any chance of capturing this important position by Lee's army could only occur with great loss of life.

While fighting for the Union left was underway, Lee's echelon attacks next placed pressure on the Third Corps salient at Sherfy's Peach Orchard and along the Emmitsburg Road. The repeated blows extending ever northward along this road dislodged the Third Corps from its advanced line. The retrograde movement by these overwhelmed Union brigades was regiments from the center near Ziegler's Grove to the failing lines near Codori-Trostle Thicket. By close of battle, the Union army had pretty much reestablished a connected battle line again along Cemetery Ridge.

See Figure 7, Battle Action, July 2, 1963.

As the battle waned on Meade's left, his right and center came under attack. Confederate artillery on Benner's Hill fired across Rock Creek against Union artillery and infantry positions on Cemetery Hill. Outnumbered by Union guns on the higher elevation of Cemetery Hill, the Confederate gunners were next swept by a devastating fire from portions of two batteries that had been hastened to the summit of

Culp's Hill. This fire was so crippling that it compelled the Confederate gunners to abandon Benner's Hill before they could effectively support an infantry division that was to attack the cemetery heights. As the doomed Confederate infantry crossed Culp's fields, it was unaware that it would receive no support from either infantry or artillery. Without support, the two depleted brigades were compelled to withdraw under a deadly fire after momentarily capturing the heights and some of the Union cannon. The other half of Lee's planned pincer movement against Cemetery Hill was subdued by a heavy artillery fire from the cemetery before it could even begin its own advance on the heights from Long Lane.

However, on the extreme right of the Union line at Culp's Hill, Confederates literally walked over Union positions. A large part of the entrenchments there had been abandoned by the Twelfth Corps when it was ordered to the support of the threatened Union left and center, where the Third Corps was crumbling. Only two brigades held the summit of Culp's Hill, but they withstood the cautious approach of these far-advanced Southern units in the closing darkness that enveloped the wooded slopes. Returning Twelfth Corps troops were surprised to find their old positions in the hands of Lee's army and they established a new line along the Baltimore Pike and in McAllister's Woods to protect the army's logistical rear.

The Third Day of Battle - July 3, 1863

Hoping to capitalize on the advanced positions gained from the Third Corps on July 2, Lee planned to renew his attacks upon the ends of the Union army's lines early on July 3 with Longstreet's and Ewell's corps. A coordinated effort would prevent Meade from shifting his forces to cover his weaknesses as he had done on Thursday. Lee believed that an early morning infantry attack on the Union right and left, preceded by an artillery cannonade, would dislodge the Union army and force it to retreat headlong down the Baltimore Pike. In order to cut off this projected retreat, Lee even planned to move his cavalry to the pike by ordering it around the right flank of the Federal army.

The sound of artillery fire in the pre-dawn hours signaled unanticipated action by Meade's army, eventually and dramatically altering the original plans of the Confederate commander. Before 4 a.m., Twelfth Corps artillery at Powers Hill and along the Baltimore Pike opened fire against Confederate positions on the south slope and ridge of Culp's Hill. Before the hour had closed, the Union and Confederate infantry, who lay in close proximity to one another, opened a heavy musketry fire. Ewell's infantry commenced a series of bloody assaults in an attempt to take the fortified heights and to prolong the fighting until Longstreet's attack began. The battle raged for more than six hours; despite unparalleled efforts to reach the Union entrenchments, Ewell's corps could not sustain the casualties being incurred and he withdrew his forces beyond the safety of Rock Creek. The sound of the attack upon the Union left had yet to be heard.

Despite preparations and deployment of the strong artillery line early in the morning, Lee became acutely aware that similar preparations were not yet complete for his proposed infantry assault columns. Although Pickett's division arrived on the battlefield by 8:00 AM, there appeared to be confusion about the participation of the remainder of Longstreet's corps. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the bulk of this corps would not participate in the attack but would merely threaten movement along its battlefront. Its weakened condition as a result of the previous day's battle action made its commander reluctant to commit it again to another deadly frontal attack over the rugged ground in front of the Round Tops. In addition, probing activity by Union cavalry on Longstreet's extreme right caused concerns about Union counter-movements towards Lee's ammunition and supply trains in the army's rear. Consequently, Lee reinforced Longstreet with part of Hill's corps and changed the focus of the attack to the center of the Union line on Cemetery Ridge. The attack would be preceded by an unusually heavy artillery preparation.

Throughout the morning, as these preparations and consultations transpired, heavy skirmishing continued near the Union center. It became so intense at times that it actually drew fire from cannoneers along Hill's line. Among the skirmishers were regimental sharpshooters who concentrated their aim to strike down officers and artillery gunners. So deadly was the aim of these snipers against the forces in Ziegler's Grove that one Union general sent portions of three different regiments to silence them. The actions, far beyond the Emmitsburg Road and within rifle range of the Confederate line on Seminary Ridge, ultimately resulted in the deliberate burning of the Bliss buildings to prevent their future use as Confederate sniper positions.

It was not until after the noon hour that this skirmishing was finally silenced along the Ziegler's Grove and Cemetery Hill front. An artillery duel between almost 300 Confederate and Union cannon drove the skirmishers to ground and covered the battlefield with smoke and deafening thunder for more than ninety minutes. The most concentrated fire of the Confederates was aimed at the Union center at Cemetery Hill and the northern end of Cemetery Ridge (including the Angle, Ziegler's Grove and the grounds near the present national cemetery). After this protracted artillery cannonade, which depleted the Confederate heavy guns of ammunition, the infantry finally received orders to attack. Although Lee hoped that the artillery barrage had decimated the Union artillery and demoralized its infantry supports, the grim fact that neither had occurred soon confronted the Southern ranks. Indeed, because of its empty limber chests the Confederate artillery found itself in a position where it could not support and protect the attacking column.

See Figure 8, Battle Action, July 3, 1863.

Artillery shot raked the advancing infantry lines from cannon on Cemetery Hill, from Cemetery Ridge, and from Little Round Top. Some of Hill's men were stopped in their tracks by the deluge of shot and

shell that rained down on them from the dozens of Union guns opposite them (posted primarily in the present national cemetery). Others were subjected to a fire from Second Corps regiments deployed to enfilade their line, and from long-range musketry from Eleventh Corps regiments deployed below Cemetery Hill in the Taneytown Road and in forward positions along the Emmitsburg Road. As a result, the left wing of the attacking column was staggering before it could even scale the double wall of rail fencing that enclosed the Emmitsburg Road. Farther to their right, some of Hill's desperate soldiers clung to this stout fencing as a defensework, exchanged shot with the blue-clad soldiers in and near Ziegler's Grove, and advanced no farther. Others scaled the fencing to be shot down in the road while in this exposed position, and fewer still moved on towards the Union line at the Grove under a hail of rifle and artillery balls.

The right wing of the column did not feel the sting of small arms fire until it passed the Emmitsburg Road. Then it met a withering fire that came first along its front and then into its flanks. A gap between divisions on the right created an opportunity that was grasped by Meade's army. Two strong regiments wedged between these two forces and fired first to the right and then to the left, effectively destroying all sense of organization and striking down scores of men with each volley. Without support, neither wing could protect its flanks. Consequently, Union counter-movements could surround the column remnants, capturing the whole. Those who waited too long to retreat would indeed be captured when this occurred. Those who advanced too far, especially those who miraculously survived to attain the Union defenseworks, were captured or fell in the melee that ensued near the Copse of Trees. The attack that came to be known as "Pickett's Charge" had failed.

Confederate cavalry movement to reach the Baltimore Pike—the anticipated line of retreat for a defeated Union army—was cut off before reaching its goal by several Union brigades of cavalry. A battle between mounted and unmounted cavalry and horse artillery occurred about three miles east of the infantry action area. After early skirmishing near the Rummel farm buildings, the battle moved to the adjoining Lott farm as Confederate cavalry tried in vain to break through the Union defenses. Counterattacks by mounted Union cavalry and by determined artillerymen drove the Confederates from the field.

See Figure 9, Battle Action at East Cavalry Battlefield, July 2, and 3, 1863.

The Battle's Aftermath

The broken remnants that returned to Seminary Ridge at the close of the July 3 assault rallied in expectation of a Union counterattack. Lee entrenched his own army and prepared for a defensive battle. Defiantly awaiting Meade to hurl his forces against him, Lee hoped to crush any attack from his own ridgeline defenses. Instead, the two armies engaged in endless skirmishing and sharpshooting throughout July 4, concentrated again primarily along the front of the Union center at Ziegler's Grove

and Cemetery Hill. Meade did not attack, compelling the Confederate commander to either renew the offensive or retreat before he was cut off by the arrival of U.S. troops from Harpers Ferry and Harrisburg. Lee began that night to take his forces back across the Potomac River into the doomed Confederate States of America to continue the war for two more long years. Three days of fighting had left the Gettysburg area changed forever. Breastworks of log, rail, stone, and earth visibly traced the former lines of the armies. More than 51,000 combined casualties (killed, mortally wounded, wounded, and captured or missing) had been inflicted along the streets and on the farmed fields of the community.

CHRONOLOGY, SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS:

Creation, Design, and Development of the Soldiers' National Cemetery

When the Battle of Gettysburg ended, and the opposing armies marched away to new battlefields, they left behind them literally thousands of buried, half-buried, and unburied dead. The immediate need was to properly bury the bodies of the fallen, some still lying where they had been slain four or five days earlier. For those killed outright on the field of battle it was most probable that an anonymous grave was their reward; items that would help identify the soldier often disappeared through exposure, pilfering, or well-intended kindness of comrades. Those dying among friends or in the hospitals behind the lines were generally more fortunate in having well-marked graves, with aides and nurses diligently recording each burial. Nevertheless, wherever and however the dead were buried, the condition of the graves deteriorated with every rain.

A Northern population, so long spared the horrors of war and death on its soil, was now confronted with the dramatic results of destruction in its own dooryard. Doctors, clergymen, reporters, mourners, and politicians who came to Gettysburg in the two weeks after the battle were awakened to the necessity of properly interring the Union dead. It soon became universally recognized that grounds on the battlefield should be set aside as a "Soldiers' mausoleum," as a "National sepulchre," and as an "eloquent memorial" for the patriot dead.

After a meeting of the various Northern state agents (appointed by their respective governors to see to the needs of the soldiers in the field) it was decided to invite each Union state with Gettysburg casualties to join in incorporating a cemetery. The result of this meeting was the ultimate incorporation of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, with a board of directors representing each of those Union states whose dead reposed within it. In the interim, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania assumed responsibility for purchasing the grounds for the stated purpose. The agents requested the assistance of William Saunders, a landscape gardener recently attached to the new Department of Agriculture, to design the grounds for the cemetery.

See Figure 10, William Saunders' Plan for Soldiers' National Cemetery.

Saunders completed his conceptual design sometime between August and October 1863. Although it appears that the design was not formally adopted by the agents until December 17, 1863, reinterments from the battlefield to the cemetery were begun in the end of October. Saunders personally came to Gettysburg again sometime during the end of September or first week in October "plotting and laying out the grounds." Reinterments by contractors began on October 26. This indicates that the location of the grave lots and sections had already been determined by Saunders and approved by the agent committee at least two months prior to the December board meeting. Moreover, Saunders was asked by President Lincoln to come by his office on the evening of November 17 to show him the plans for the cemetery. Saunders brought the completed plan along at that time. Lincoln's most memorable comments were elicited by the design and arrangement of the graves. He noted that the arrangement was quite different from other cemeteries. When Saunders explained his reasons, Lincoln said that what the landscape gardener had designed was "an admirable and befitting arrangement." The arrangement of the graves, as designed by Saunders, coincided with the thoughts that Lincoln was soon to express at the dedication of the new cemetery. Each interment, each person was of equal status.

When the state agents met again in December 1863, they intended to apply for incorporation under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Saunders was again in attendance at that meeting, where his plan was submitted and formally adopted. The agents agreed that they would perpetuate the name that Saunders had elected to use as the title for his drawing—the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Therefore, the eventual charter to incorporate the cemetery was entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Soldiers' National Cemetery" [Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. House Report No. 356 (March 7, 1864). Under this act, the Commonwealth retained fee simple ownership of the 17 acres in trust for the other states. The Pennsylvania charter also reiterated that the grounds of the cemetery would be devoted in perpetuity to the purpose of the "burial and place of final rest of the remains of the soldiers who fell in defense of the Union in the battle of Gettysburg" and those who fell elsewhere north of the Potomac River in 1863. The care of the interments, carriage avenues, walks, buildings, fences, and other ornaments was exclusively the charge of the commissioners of the cemetery's board.

The implementation of the essential elements of Saunders' plan occurred over the next two years under the direction of the corporation's commissioners. Saunders had completed the general plan and the working plan, as noted above, by December 1863. These plans guided the completion of the grounds and roadways and provided a list and the location of trees and shrubs to be used. The local newspaper noted that 95 different varieties of trees had been secured by the cemetery through late April 1865 from the George Peters nursery north of Gettysburg. The number of trees provided by Peters amounted to almost one thousand. [*Adams Star and Sentinel* (May 9, 1865).] Interments began in late October 1863 and ended in March 1864. Headboards and numbered stakes marked the graves until headstones could be completed. It was not until August 1865 that the work began of setting the semicircular granite headstones for the state sections, the "click-click" of the stone-cutters audible even outside of the

cemetery through November, when they were completed. At that time, additional grading was done so that the rows of graves appeared as neatly sodded raised terraces. (The raised or mounded sod over the graves was removed in 1879 from the known and unknown sections at the suggestion of the Quartermaster Corps. The whole was leveled and intervening spaces were filled with "ground . . . procured from the back [south] part of the cemetery.") Permanently identifying the unknown sections was not as high a priority as completing the tribute and the recognition of the identified Union dead. As a result, the stakes remained in place at the three Unknown sections until 1874, when the Federal Government installed uniform numbered blocks for each of the almost 1,000 unidentified Union dead. (These marble blocks were part of a large single contract to assure uniformity among the various national cemeteries at that time.)

In 1864, the commissioners began efforts to solicit designs for the central monument; its cornerstone was laid on the second anniversary of the battle and just after the conclusion of the war. By the time that the cornerstone ceremony occurred in 1865, most of the developmental improvements envisioned by Saunders either were underway or were completed. The corporation commissioners awarded contracts for the planting, for the construction of roadways, and for additional grading through 1864 and 1865. The drives were macadamized, with a layer of gravel rolled over small broken stones. By May 1865, the Baltimore Street entrance gates and fencing, the stone Greek Revival-style gatehouse, and the outer stone wall boundary wall had been completed, too. The gas pipe and iron post common boundary fence was erected and its arbor-vitae shrub boundary was established at this same time. As 1865 ended, the local newspaper predicted that in the course of a few years the national cemetery would be "unsurpassed in beauty by any spot in the world."

In 1868, the cemetery achieved a new prominence in honoring the soldier dead by introducing the custom of strewing flowers to decorate their graves. The children of the Soldiers' National Orphans Homestead, whose residence was immediately adjacent to the cemetery, were the major participants in this first Decoration or Memorial Day ceremony. The band and post members of the local Grand Army of the Republic were also on hand as the children deposited their floral tributes on each grave.

The following year marked the completion of the Soldiers' National Monument, the central monument designed by the firm of J. G. Batterson (Hartford, CT) and sculptured by John Rodgers. This monument was the focal point of the cemetery's design; even the soldier dead were interred with their heads directed toward this central emblem of the nation. Marble representations of liberty, history, plenty, peace, and war surrounded and surmounted the granite pedestal and column. The symbolism was obvious—liberty, history, and plenty were dependent on the outcome of war and peace, a balance that was so precarious at the time that the soldiers fell on Gettysburg's battlefield. The triumph of the Union at Gettysburg ultimately assured the elevation of liberty throughout the land, and the representation of liberty appropriately surmounted the central monument. It was most of all a tribute to

the soldier dead. According to Major General O. O. Howard, who was the speaker at the cornerstone ceremonies in 1865, it was "a memorial of his life and his noble death." Participants in the dedicatory ceremonies (July 1, 1869) included Major General George G. Meade, who unveiled the monument, and Reverend Henry Ward Beecher. Shortly after the monument was dedicated, the corporation decided to erect a cast iron ornamental fence encircling the monument.

However, monumentation within the cemetery grounds did not stop with the central memorial structure. The State of Minnesota erected a modest memorial urn at the head of its state plot in 1867, two years after the cornerstone had been laid for the Soldiers' National Monument. This feature shortly thereafter (1871) encouraged the corporation to introduce other terra cotta flower urns to be placed within the walkways and drives. This ornamentation furniture was the first interruption of the open grave and lawn space that was so important to Saunders' design. About this same time, four bronze captured Confederate field guns were received (1868) from the U.S. Ordnance Department and introduced as ornamental furniture in the cemetery. They were displayed as "a relic of the war" and were placed along the inner drive and at the Reynolds monument. Because these guns were mounted on wooden carriages, it was necessary to protect them from the winter elements. Consequently, a wooden shed was built near the gatehouse to store the guns and the terra cotta vases over winter. In 1871, veterans of the First Army Corps, assisted by the Commonwealth and the managers of the cemetery, erected a standing bronze statue to honor Major General John F. Reynolds within the grounds of the carriage turn. These minor additions did not deter admiration by the general public for the evolving landscape. Local residents judged the cemetery "the handsomest soldiers cemetery in the United States. . . . No picture can be more beautiful."

Other changes made to the cemetery while it was still under the administration of the states-sponsored board of directors included modification of the gatehouse. The gatekeeper found that the small house was inconveniently small for use as lodge and office so a mansard roof modified the building in order to add bedrooms to the upper floor. A piazza was added so that visitors could be shaded and sheltered when consulting burial registers at the office. The architectural results of the modification were not pleasing to the eye, but they were functional. The only other modifications to the cemetery included the addition of black paint to the inscriptions on the granite headstones in 1866. This was done to enhance the readability of the inscriptions; the local granite from which they were cut was of poor reflective quality and led to many visitor complaints.

Although Saunders' design had included a space at the south end of the cemetery for a flagstaff and/or other devices, nothing had been erected at that location throughout the tenure of the corporation. A 65-foot white pine flagstaff had been erected at the upper drive near the central monument in May 1872, but this was removed in August 1873 when the Quartermaster Corps erected a 105-foot wooden pole near the entrance gates. It was not until 1881 that something of substance was erected in the area set aside by

Saunders at the south end. The War Department built a "rustic summer house" on this site so that visitors could overlook the south wall and see the Round Tops and Meade's Headquarters. This summer house (gazebo) was replaced in 1912 by a monument commemorating the Gettysburg Address.

Even though the United States Congress had authorized the transfer of the Soldiers' National Cemetery to the Federal Government in 1867, the board of directors did not pursue the transfer until June 1871. Formal transfer did not occur until 1872, when the War Department's Quartermaster Corps assumed responsibility for its management. An 1874 inspection of the cemetery recorded the fact that although Saunders' plantings were established and growing well, some (primarily the *deodara* cedars) were not "hardy enough for so open an exposure in the latitude of Gettysburg." The arbor vitae hedge was likewise stricken by heavy frosts and became a continuing maintenance and replacement effort to maintain. It had been noted soon after the U.S. Government took over the cemetery that the flagpole near the Soldiers' National Monument was "not deemed appropriate in size or position." It therefore relocated the flagstaff site to the Baltimore Street entrance and increased the height of the pole to give the national colors more prominence. At the conclusion of these early improvements by the Quartermaster Corps, the War Department deemed the cemetery still "very beautiful." By 1875, the cemetery still retained much of its contemplative character. Regulations were adopted that limited the speed on the drives to four miles per hour and restricted visitors to "not more than one turn on the same avenue." (The speed slowly but steadily raised in proportion to the power of the automobile and the urgency to see the battlefield; in 1940 it was ten mph; by 1975 it was fifteen mph.)

Perhaps the most damaging of the changes to the Saunders design began during the administration of the Quartermaster Corps. Within two years of the transfer of the cemetery, the War Department was encouraging the superintendent to plant specimen trees with beautiful fall coloration. By the spring of 1880, it had promoted a philosophy of planting evergreen shrubs and trees within the burial sections, thus effectively separating the graves from the drives and from the central monument and undermining the intent of the original design. The semicircular bed of hedging around the national monument was removed that year, also at the suggestion of D. H. Rhodes (gardener at Arlington National Cemetery). "Choice varieties of summer-blooming flowers" took the place of the hedging. The Quartermaster Corps sought to bring the cemetery into conformity with others in its national cemetery system and the results undermined the unique character and vision of the Lincoln-Saunders Soldiers' National Cemetery. In 1879, a brick rostrum to used for a permanent speaker's platform was erected, based on plans that were used at other cemeteries as well (e.g., Antietam). This rostrum occupied the open lawn on the inner curve of the southern loop drive and thus greatly interrupted Saunders' long view across the lawn to the graves. In 1882, more uniformity was imposed on the cemetery with the addition of the "Bivouac of the Dead" tablets along the inner edges of the avenues.

During the decade of the 1880s, regimental associations and other commemorative societies successfully

applied to the War Department to begin erecting monuments within the cemetery grounds to mark July 1863 battle positions. In reaction to this new melding of the battlefield and the designed cemetery, the Quartermaster Corps made two dramatic concessions. Trees that "obstruct the view of the battlefield" were removed in the spring of 1890 and during the fall of 1892. These included at least 63 trees along the wall from the cemetery gatehouse to the new Hancock Avenue gates and another 10 from along Baltimore Street. These comprised those evergreens that Saunders had planted on the inside of the outer boundary fencing. The change thus diverted visitor attention away from the graves and from an understanding of the cemetery purposes. Attention was directed outside of the cemetery to the detriment of the private, protected contemplative atmosphere sought by Saunders.

An additional concession was the introduction of an additional entrance (exit) from the cemetery. To make it more convenient to reach other parts of the battlefield, a hole was opened in the boundary wall along the Taneytown Road, nearly opposite Hancock Avenue, and iron gates were erected there as well. The cemetery no longer was a site unto itself but was used as a throughway to connect East Cemetery Hill with Cemetery Ridge on a visitor's battlefield tour. The cemetery was no longer destination; it was transition. By 1916, the Quartermaster Corps had noticed that the amount of congestion by automobile traffic had escalated. This obviously was due to "the large number of tourists visiting the battlefield [who] use the cemetery as a means of access in going to and from the battlefield." In 1938-1939 the NPS widened the gates at both entrances to accommodate two-way automobile traffic and to alleviate this congestion at the entrances/exits. With the introduction of the Taneytown Road gates, it was no longer appropriate or necessary to encircle the graves and reach the climactic message of the Soldiers' National Monument. After the new gateway was introduced, the lower drive lost its significance as the introductory approach for the cemetery experience. The upper drive and the central monument became pre-eminent. By 1931, the monument no longer represented the story of the country's salvation by the soldier dead. The War Department officially declared it the site where Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address (which it was not). The iron tablet containing the words of the Gettysburg Address, originally and always occupying a prominent location at the cemetery entrance, was relocated in 1935 to the national monument. This iron tablet was removed when the State of Kentucky erected a memorial at the base of the monument in 1975. This memorial structure contained bronze tablets incorporating a holographic image of the Gettysburg Address. These changes further disassociated the monument from its origins and intent. It had become the Soldiers' National Monument in name only since it no longer had any association with the soldiers. Its story had become divorced from the graves because of the changes in circulation, commemoration, and vegetation.

By the end of the nineteenth century, when the War Department was likewise managing the national military park at Gettysburg, the cemetery was perceived as merely superimposed over the 1863 battleground of Cemetery Hill. It was as much battlefield park as it was cemetery. This contradicted the original intent to set aside and isolate a portion of the battlefield for a different and separate

contemplative and memorial space. The result of these physical changes was a disruption of the symmetry, design, panoramas, and intent of the original Saunders concept. William Saunders had cause to be in Gettysburg in 1886 to work on designs for the improvement of the local college campus. He was disappointed when he visited the national cemetery to appraise how his design looked as it matured and was prompted to suggest removal of "many of the trees" because the groupings were getting too thick. He particularly was embittered that the War Department had "destroyed the beauty of the grounds" with the intrusive shrubbery and trees on the lawns and open spaces.

Other changes were not as philosophically dramatic, but they continued nevertheless during the administration of the Quartermaster Corps and were built upon this new philosophy. The frame gun storage shed was replaced by a more substantial and larger brick building, with public restrooms, near the same site. In 1907, the gatehouse was torn down and likewise replaced on the same site with a more substantial and larger brick building. When the public restrooms proved inadequate, a new brick comfort station was built in 1927 on designed open lawn space along the Baltimore Street frontage. The loss of more open lawn space occurred in 1893, with the introduction of the imposing New York State Monument. The monument, with its new walks and additional plantings, blocked the important first view of the section lots and the national monument. This important view had been designed by Saunders for the visitor to see after entering the cemetery via the entrance gates. The new memorial was placed in the lawn opposite the first opening after the carriage turn. It likewise severely compromised the status of the original central monument. Unlike other modest regimental markers, this monument was purely commemorative in nature and was deemed inappropriate for the cemetery by many within and outside the government. Its grandiose design and height overshadowed and pre-empted the heretofore prominent national monument. Its size dominated cemetery views and distracted from the NPS centrality of the national monument and of the united losses of the states. It also thereby undermined the overriding originating philosophy of Saunders, Lincoln, and the state agents/governors that there would be no differentiation or elevation of one state over another within the cemetery. The New York State Monument exclusively singled out and mourned over the losses of that state's soldiers, drawing attention to its nearby section—the largest in the semicircle—and away from the other graves and the Soldiers' National Monument.

More interruptions within the cluttered lawn area of the gravesites continued with the addition of pampas grass, rose bushes, trees, and other shrubs. The secretary of war intervened and gave special permission for a fellow politician and Civil War officer to be buried within the Pennsylvania section. It had been typical during the intervening years since the war for interments of Civil War veterans to continue in sections where there was still space. Inscriptions for these post-battle dead were carved into blank sections of the granite which had been laid within the sections in 1865 to preserve the symmetry of the semicircle. These interments did not compromise or alter the design appearance of the lawn space or the grave sections. The remains of General C. H. T. Collis, however, were accompanied by a granite

monument (1906) surmounted by a bronze bust likeness of the officer. The monument was placed almost in the center of the Pennsylvania section and quite close to the central view of the national monument from the lower drive.

Like the New York monument, the exception made for the Collis interment memorial undermined the philosophy of equality among states and among soldiers. Collis, the officer, the Medal of Honor recipient, the politician, became somehow more visible and therefore more important than the comrades who died in the battle. Indeed, one of the former original state agents from 1863, W. Yates Selleck of Wisconsin, criticized the continuing burial of soldiers there after visiting the cemetery a year after the Collis monument was erected. Selleck reminded the caretakers that the Soldiers' National Cemetery was not designed or chartered for others than those "who lost their lives in Lee's invasion of Pa. in 1863." The Quartermaster Corps was of the opinion that limiting interments to the original design intent would be contrary to the 1867 and 1872 laws that transferred the cemetery to the national cemetery system. The U.S. Congress was in concurrence. Laws were passed in 1873, 1920, and 1948 to define other eligibility for interment in all national cemeteries. Therefore, the cemetery's interments continued throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Civil War veterans and Spanish-American War casualties were interred within the lawn area below the New York State Monument (known as the "Added Section"). Since there was no policy governing the appearance of these new gravesites, the headstones contrasted markedly with the uniformity originally imposed by the Saunders plan. The philosophy of equality was further undermined when the War Department opened an "Officer's Section" along the lower drive. These small but distracting grave units were soon merged into the larger mass of 1500 more graves of veterans and casualties of World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. These later interments were confined to all of the available lawn areas opposite the lower drive and the south loop. No new gravesites have been added to the cemetery since 1971.

The National Park Service began administration of the national cemetery in 1934 and almost immediately began to make additional changes that affected the Saunders design. NPS strove for a more maintenance-free cemetery. Dying, diseased, damaged, and otherwise unwanted deciduous trees were removed, including many of the Norway maples along the upper drive. Landscape architects supervised yet more revisions to the planting patterns with no regard for the original design plan. Holly, rhododendron, spruce, hemlock, and white pine were scattered about the cemetery as a means to beautify it or to replace original trees that heretofore had required intensive fall raking. The gravel walks and drives were eliminated because of the regular maintenance they required. The outer drive was topcoated with asphalt and the interior walks were all removed with the exception of the one encircling the central monument. The iron fence that enclosed the monument was removed and scrapped, replaced by an industrial-looking post and chain fence. The shrub border around the monument also was removed. The most consequential of the changes made by the NPS began with the best of intentions. Because the curvilinear granite headstones of the known dead had been laid on a dry

stone foundation, the action of decades of frost heaving had produced an unkempt appearance. The uniformity and continuity that Saunders had sought to achieve was undermined by the staccato-like eruptions of angled stones and broken iron clamps across the interior lawn. Emergency funding in 1934 permitted immediate resetting of the headstones. The headstones were raised out of the ground, the stone foundations were removed and replaced with poured concrete, and the headstones were placed upon the new foundation. As part of the re-setting project, the grounds between the stones were backfilled, thus facilitating maintenance and mowing activities by making the inscribed top faces of the headstones flush with the surrounding turf. This effectively eliminated the original prominence given to the "honored dead" by the Saunders design. The stones were all but invisible from the upper and lower drives since the surrounding grass was actually now higher than the headstones. The removal of the original walkways into and through the burial sections further divorced the visitor from recognizing the existence of the Civil War section. The average visitor began to mistake the post-battle headstones outside of the original lots as those of the Civil War dead and the interior area was perceived as a park-like shrine to the Gettysburg Address.

Closing the cemetery traffic in 1989 has dramatically improved the contemplative aspect of the cemetery, eliminated congestion at the gates, and encouraged public appreciation of the Saunders design. The commemorative layer within the cemetery is associated with the development of the national military park. Since Cemetery Hill was key terrain defended by the Union army, cemetery and park managers early understood the necessity of marking battle positions over top of the Saunders design. The introduction of the additional gate at the Taneytown Road was also part of this commemorative effort, since it physically connected the cemetery with the greater battlefield. With the exception of the "Added Section," all other post-battle interments have been located between the designed sites of the plant groupings and outside of the elliptical drives.

CHRONOLOGY, SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS:

Dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery: The Gettysburg Address

Plans for the development of the national cemetery included suitable ceremonies for its dedication and its sanctification. The state agents agreed that they should spare no efforts or expense in gathering the most eminent of the nation's civil and military leaders to participate in the ceremonies. The selection of Edward Everett to deliver the oration was a nearly unanimous choice of the agents, such was his reputation as a scholar, diplomat, orator, and performer. He was already a legend in his own time. His delivery of commemorative orations at Revolutionary battlefields like Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill assured the agents that he was capable or the kind of funereal oratory that they were looking for. Although the ceremonies originally were scheduled to occur on October 23, 1863, Everett could only agree to be the speaker if he had more time to prepare his major speech. Thus, the date for the dedicatory ceremonies was postponed until November 19. This was unfortunate since the agents had anticipated that reinterments would begin in the end of October, after the conclusion of the dedication.

Since reinterments began on October 26, this would mean that participants and spectators might trample any new graves when the ceremonies occurred on the November date. The platform would have to be sited so that this could not occur. Attendance of military guards to cordon off the graves would likewise assure that they not be desecrated while being consecrated.

After the agents had finalized the date and secured the main speaker they completed the list of invited participants and distinguished guests. The governors of all states who furnished troops to the Gettysburg victory were invited to attend, as well as the commander of the victorious army and other prominent generals in the Army of the Potomac. The president and members of his cabinet received similar invitations, but Lincoln was asked if could do more than merely attend. It was hoped that he could make "a few appropriate remarks" in his capacity as national leader and commander-in-chief. Lincoln had apparently planned on attending in any capacity, even as a spectator, before he received his invitation to speak. The invitation provided him the opportunity of crafting a powerful and eloquent message that justified the dead, recharged the living, and challenged the future. This message has been popularly known as the Gettysburg Address.

He arrived with his entourage via a succession of trains and tracks at the Gettysburg station on the evening of November 18, 1863. Greeted by local dignitaries and his host, David Wills, he walked from the train station to the brick home of Wills in the center of town. From his second floor room he was serenaded and otherwise entertained by bands and enthusiastic citizens and was encouraged to say a few words before retiring for the night to polish and practice his dedicatory remarks for the following day's ceremonies.

On November 19, a large assemblage, variously estimated at 10,000 to 20,000, waited for the procession to arrive. The procession itself included not only President Lincoln and members of his cabinet, but General O. O. Howard, whose Eleventh Corps had fought during the battle along the very route of the parade. Saunders also was in attendance, as were several governors and other political dignitaries. The last of the wounded soldiers from Camp Letterman and almost fifty of the wounded from the York hospital attended this tribute to their fallen friends. The ceremonies themselves consisted of an invocation, musical interludes, and the eulogy by Edward Everett, all preceding the brief address by Lincoln.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BATTLEFIELD COMMEMORATIVE PARK

Introduction

Between 1863 and 1927 battle veterans and survivors began a process of commemoration that ultimately resulted in a designed battlefield park. The idea for a park to commemorate a battle site was new, and the way in which the Gettysburg park was conceived – by citizens and battle survivors – was also unprecedented. The national military park played an important role in the reunion and reunification that

occurred in the 1890s-1910s. Threats to its integrity in the 1890s through construction of a private electric trolley over its grounds led to a decisive Supreme Court case enabling the Federal Government to protect historic sites through condemnation.

Historic Appearance of the Battlefield Commemorative Park

Between 1863 and 1927 battle veterans gradually bought and preserved sites significant to the battle. They developed a system of avenues, set along the lines of battle, and more than 1400 monuments, markers and tablets to note and commemorate the actions of individuals and units on the field of battle. In the thinking of the time, memorialization with the installation of monuments would provide a contemplative setting where visitors could dwell upon the soldiers' deeds and sacrifices to perpetuate liberty and restore the nation. This was thought to be a fitting adjunct to the memorial character of the National Cemetery.

Most monumentation occurred between 1880 and 1927. The majority of the monuments commemorating Union volunteer regiments were funded and erected during the era of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association [GBMA] (1863-1895). The GBMA, a state-chartered nonprofit organization, began in 1864 as a patriotic response by local citizens to the Union victory at Gettysburg. The organization's aims were

> ". . .to hold and preserve the battle-grounds of Gettysburg. . . , with the natural and artificial defences, as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs of their brave defenders." (*An Act To Incorporate the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association, Approved April 30, 1864.*)

Regimental monuments were generally placed in the center of the regiment's line of battle with two stone flanking markers. Each monument was distinctive in design although some restrictions in size and material eventually were enforced by GBMA. By the end of its administration of the battlefield, the organization also placed pieces of artillery to mark battery locations in some of the areas they acquired, including those at East Cemetery Hill, Stevens Knoll and Little Round Top. The defenseworks also became memorials and monuments, as envisioned by the GBMA charter. Shortly after the battle, original log and earthen defenseworks decayed, eroded, or were dismantled and plowed over. Between 1882-1887, the GBMA reconstructed earthen linear mounds along Hancock Avenue and on Culp's Hill, reconstructed or restored earthen gun redans on Stevens Knoll and East Cemetery Hill, and restacked stone walls on Little Round Top. These rehabilitated Union defenseworks sometimes did not resemble their wartime appearance, but were representational of the defenseworks on their original sites and commemorated those original battle works.

During this era, avenues were placed along the lines of battle to provide access to battle positions and

monuments. Avenue alignments were established and named. Most were dirt or gravel lanes. By 1882 a good carriage road (Hancock Avenue), well drained and macadamized in low places, was constructed to follow the battle line between the National Cemetery and Little Round Top. The broad expanse of the avenue, with its road surface and enclosed lawn edges, was enclosed with steel barbed wire and locust posts. An entrance gate was constructed on the Taneytown Road entrance to the avenue, first with a wooden farm gate and later with one of the iron gates that belonged to the Lafayette Square fencing (donated to the GBMA by Congress). Because the aims of the GBMA were to purchase and preserve only Union battle lines and positions, no avenues were opened along Confederate battle lines and only one monument to a Confederate regiment was erected (within Union battle lines). During the closing years of GBMA administration, first steps toward reunification occurred at Gettysburg with two major reunions (1887 and 1888). Erection of the High Water Mark of the Rebellion Tablet in 1892 designated a new era on the battlefield, when both Union and Confederate forces were acknowledged and commemorated.

See Figure 11a Gettysburg Battlefield-1895 Conditions.
This figure indicates the general arrangement of features, monuments and avenues present at the end of the GBMA era (1895).

See Figure 11b East Cavalry Field-1895 Conditions.
This figure indicates the general arrangement of features, monuments and avenues present on the East Cavalry Field at the end of the GBMA era (1895).

In response to national trends toward reunification and reconciliation, Congress made several attempts beginning in 1890 to nationalize the battlefield at Gettysburg. In 1892-1893, a privately owned trolley company began construction of a railway over many significant and scenic portions of the battlefield. In response to this threat to the integrity of battlefield topography and important battle positions, Congress passed provisions in the Civil Sundry Appropriation Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 599) that enabled the Federal Government to protect the battlefield. This law led to the appointment of a three-man Gettysburg Battlefield Commission to oversee the marking of the Confederate and Union lines and to open avenues along those Confederate lines. The Commission instituted condemnation proceedings against the trolley company in 1894 at the direction of the U.S. Congress. The Battlefield Commission was given the power to condemn under previous national legislation for public buildings and "for other purposes" (1888) and by the Pennsylvania Assembly (1889). The condemnation procedure ultimately reached the U.S. Supreme Court as *United States v. Gettysburg Electric Railway Co.* (160 U.S. 668) and became a landmark case in historic preservation law. The Railway had presented a case that the intended use of the land by the commission was not the kind of public use for which the Government had the authority to condemn land. The Government's case was based on the premise that preservation of a site as significant as the Gettysburg Battlefield promoted the general welfare of the entire nation.

On January 27, 1896, the court unanimously ruled in favor of the Government. The decision affirmed the principle that preservation of nationally significant historic sites and buildings is a legitimate purpose of the federal government.

In the midst of the court case, Congress also enacted legislation in 1895 that established Gettysburg National Park. The following year the GBMA formally transferred all of its debts and its assets (522 acres of land and more than 600 commemorative structures) to the War Department, which oversaw the Commission's work.

During the period of Commission and War Department management, significant improvements to the circulation network at Gettysburg were made. The Telford road construction included a foundation of 8-inch wedge-like stones set on edge and knapped and chinked with 4 inches of smaller stone. This was followed by a layer of clay to act as a binder and a top dressing on 1 to 2 inches of quarter inch stone screenings. Finally, the surface was rolled using a 14-ton steamroller. Stone gutters were made by using hand-laid granite flagstone. Between 1895 and 1905, more than 20 miles of avenues were opened or improved using the Telford system of road construction. The natural surface and topography of the area was left intact wherever possible. Avenues were 20 to 25' wide, except for the slightly narrower Wright Avenue near Little Round Top and Slocum Avenue on Culp's Hill.

Low granite pillars were placed along the edge of the avenue on short curves and topped with condemned Civil War cannonballs (shell stones). In other places, shell stones with guard chains were placed. Hitching posts were placed along avenues at high interest sites. Bridges were designed and built, along with drainage ways, culverts, drop boxes and other necessary improvements.

During this period, the War Department instituted a standardized approach to erecting markers and tablets along the lines of battle where Union and Confederate units participated. Tablets were used to mark battery, brigade, division, and corps locations for both armies. Previously unmarked battery positions were marked by 4 1/2-foot-high painted iron inscription tablets mounted on fluted posts and usually included at least two flanking cannons on painted cast-iron carriages augmented by pyramids of Civil War cannon shell. Brigades were recognized by bronze inscription tablets mounted on polished granite pedestals. The pedestals for these tablets had circular bases for Confederate brigades and squared bases for Union brigades. Division and corps tablets consisted of bronze inscription tablets mounted on the polished face of seven-foot high, rough-hewn granite monoliths. Cast bronze corps badges were incorporated in the center top of the Union tablets.

Markers were placed to indicate the position or location of hospitals, headquarters, armies, flanks, or individual accomplishments. Hospital markers consisted of a 5.6-foot high rough-hewn granite monolith with a painted bronze tablet in the shape of a Maltese cross mounted on its face. The location

of Union headquarters was marked by 10 ½ foot tall wrought iron cannon tubes mounted upright on a rough-hewn, three course base, with a Corps symbol on it. Confederate headquarters markers were 12-pound bronze Confederate cannon cemented into a 3.2-foot square coursed granite base. U.S. Regular Army markers consisted of a bronze inscribed tablet mounted on an 89.9-foot granite monolith. Markers for the right flanks of armies were fabricated with cast-iron tablets mounted on a granite shaft. Major hospital sites were recognized by a rough-hewn granite monolith with bronze inscription tablets. A few position markers were painted aluminum tablets.

This period also included a proliferation of commemorative bronze statues, almost invariably erected by the state from which the portrayed person had originated. Most of the Union generals were represented on the battlefield with either a standing figure or an equestrian statue. During this era, the State of Virginia became the first of the former Confederate states to erect a memorial along its battle lines, incorporating bronze portrait statues of General Lee and typical fighting soldiers. Although several former Confederate states sent commissions to designate battle positions of state units, none of these states sponsored regimental monuments as the northern states had done. Consequently, only one regimental marker was erected—privately funded by one of the park commissioners.

The War Department implemented a comprehensive sign system consisting of painted cast iron identification, guide, and regulatory tablets. Identification tablets named features of the battle such as structures, woodlots, strategic topographic features, springs, farm fields, and troop positions. Painted cast iron tablets erected at the entrances of the park avenues identified each by name. Steel flagpoles were erected to proclaim the supremacy of the United States Government; observation towers were erected to provide overviews and educational opportunities; and other structures such as guard stations were erected to provide information services and protection for the resources of the park..

Fencing precisely defined the extent of the memorialization and separated the avenues with their monuments and manicured grounds from the battle land beyond. Avenue fencing consisted of round locust posts with iron caps; the four rails were of galvanized iron. Two strands of wire between the bottom rails made the fencing functional to restrain livestock. Post-and-rail and wire fencing also marked the extent of land acquired by the War Department.

The battlefield appearance changed slightly during the administration of the War Department (1893-1933). The park implemented a farm leasing program for battlefield farms purchased during its oversight. Agricultural use of the farms changed little from the battle era. Consequently, fencing, circulation systems, and woodlot appearance were remarkably stable and intact during the GBMA and War Department eras.

See Figure 12a Gettysburg Battlefield-1927 Conditions.

This figure indicates the general arrangement of features, monuments and avenues present at the end of the War Department era.(1927).

See Figure 12b East Cavalry Field-1927 Conditions.
This figure indicates the general arrangement of features, monuments and avenues present on the East Cavalry Field at the end of the War Department era (1927).

At the close of the War Department era, after the 1927 death of the last battle-veteran manager, Emmor B. Cope, the War Department and later NPS began to make changes to the battlefield commemorative park. Most of these changes were to simplify maintenance or to accommodate the system to automobile traffic. Most changes were made because these non-Civil War veterans did not understand or seek to discover the significance of many of the commemorative design elements for the national military park.

By late 1927, some of the small scale features, including stone gutters, shell stone bollards and other features began to be removed. Locust posts were replaced by concrete posts, particularly along the Confederate avenues. Eventually, most of the avenue fencing was removed because of the costs of maintaining it and because it did not look like 1863 battlefield fencing. Rustic agricultural fencing replaced the pipe rails and the commemorative corridor began to appear as a historic 1863 circulation system.

When NPS took over management of the park in 1933, it began to adapt the avenues to accommodate automobiles and eventually tour buses. This required some grade changes, widening of roads, straightening of roads, rerouting and abandoning of roads, asphalt paving, and other changes. Bridges and culverts were extended or reconstructed. In some places, parking areas were added or expanded.

NPS allowed a few monuments to be built since 1927, most commemorating Confederate States. The Eternal Peace Light Memorial, envisioned as a part of the commemorative park by the veterans in 1913 on the occasion of the battle's 50th anniversary, was not built until the 75th anniversary of the battle in 1938 and its dedication ceremony was a key event in that last reunion of the Blue and Gray. The dedication of this monument was the ending of the era of veteran sponsored monumentation. A few additional monuments commemorating the efforts of special groups and preservation groups have been erected. The designed sign system of the War Department era has mostly been replaced by the same uniform traffic control devices used on all public roads and highways. Stacked cannon balls in monument groups have been removed and placed in storage, to protect them from vandalism.

During this era, most Civil War-era buildings were altered or enlarged while still in private ownership. Farm complexes also changed somewhat with the supplanting of outbuildings. Buildings owned by the

government or by the GBMA were rarely altered, but were preserved and maintained.

CHRONOLOGY, SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS:

Battlefield Preservation and Commemorative Activities

When the Battle of Gettysburg ended and the opposing armies marched away to new battlefields, they left behind them literally thousands of buried, half-buried, and unburied dead soldiers. They also left behind the kinds of consummate destruction visible in the thrown-down farm fencing, the trampled crops, rearranged stone walls and fencing forming breastworks, maimed and splintered woodlands. The legacy that was bequeathed to the Gettysburg area residents was certainly one of destruction, but an interesting chain of events would reshape that legacy into one of enrichment, memorialization, and order.

By July 25, 1863 (three weeks after Lee's army began its retreat back to Virginia), movement already was underway to confront and transcend these destructive and sorrowful consequences of the battle. David McConaughy, a local attorney and social activist, conceived of a notion that ultimately led to the formation of the Gettysburg National Military Park. On that date, he directed an unofficial letter to Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin to inform him of the actions he was taking on behalf of himself and in his capacity as chairman of the Evergreen Cemetery Association. In the letter he notified the governor that he had purchased "all the land upon Cemetery Hill which encircles the Ever Green Cemetery Grounds, & which was occupied by the Artillery and forces on the centre of our line of battle, on the ever memorable 1st 2d & 3d of July inst." He cited two reasons for this purchase—to expand the civilian cemetery as a place "for the burial of our own dead" and to "secure so as to be held in perpetuity, the most interesting portions of this illustrious Battlefield." Part of the land so purchased by McConaughy would eventually be incorporated into the grounds of the Soldiers' National Cemetery and was purchased from him by the Commonwealth for that purpose. Other sites purchased by the end of July included part of Culp's Hill and Little Round Top, both of which exhibited dramatic physical remnants of the battle. At Culp's Hill could be seen "extensive timber breast works" and an "equally wonderful exhibition of the withering effects of our musketry fire" on the living (and dying) trees. At the Round Top were lines of "wonderful stone defences" constructed by Union soldiers. McConaughy wanted to guarantee that these works would "remain undisturbed" as a monument of the Union soldiers' "heroic labors and valor." His goal for these battlefield sites was to "retain them in the actual form & condition they were in, during the battles, the most eloquent memorials of their glorious struggles and triumphs." In the rapid-fire series of proposals that followed, McConaughy proposed public subscriptions for a "noble National Monument" commemorating the battle and its casualties; states-funded burial and development of a soldier section in the Evergreen Cemetery; and the acquisition of the battlefield by the citizens of the Commonwealth, to be held in trust for the rest of the loyal states. He indicated that he would make "a public offer, to patriotic citizens of our state, that they may participate in the tenure of the sacred grounds of this Battlefield, by contributing to its actual cost." [David

McConaughy to Andrew Curtin, July 25, 1863, Pennsylvania State Archives Executive Correspondence, RG 26, Department of State, Secretary of the Commonwealth.]

Because McConaughy was most interested in purchasing the most picturesque portions of the battlefield—those placed that retained visible damage or breastworks—he limited his initial efforts to those areas of the battlegrounds where these effects of the conflict were most apparent. Therefore, his first purchases included the western face of Little Round Top, McKnight's Hill (Stevens Knoll), and shortly thereafter parts of East Cemetery and Culp's Hills. These were personal purchases by McConaughy, but he proposed that future purchase should be made from a common collection raised through subscriptions from the communities of Pennsylvania. In a circular letter in mid-August 1863, McConaughy sought the endorsement of his fellow town leaders for his idea and outlined his proposal. He started by revealing his most unique concept:

"Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, the thought occurred to me that there could be no more fitting and expressive memorial of the heroic valor and signal triumphs of our army, on the first, second, and third days of July, 1863, than the battlefield itself, with its natural and artificial defences, preserved and perpetuated in the exact form and condition they presented during the battle. . . . It is also suggested that an association be formed and an Act of incorporation be procured from our State Legislature, granting powers similar to those of a Monument Association. It is not designed to limit the number of shares which any citizen may subscribe, as the more generous the fund the more liberal the bounds of this sacred patrimony which it is proposed to perpetuate. I respectfully submit the subject to your consideration and, should it meet the approval of your judgment, invite your active cooperation and influence on behalf of the Gettysburg Battlefield memorial project."
[*Adams Sentinel,* (August 19, 1863)

The response to McConaughy's concept was overwhelmingly positive. Twenty-six of Gettysburg's leading and most influential citizens (including newspaper editors, seminarians, professors, physicians, clergy, and merchants) united behind the idea, viz.:

"We have read with no ordinary interest the delineation of your happy and patriotic conception to commemorate the heroic valor of our national forces in the recent battle of Gettysburg, by the perpetuation of the battle grounds with their natural and artificial defences undisturbed. We entertain, in common with you, the sentiment that these ever memorable battles . . . deserve commemoration to the latest posterity in every way in which such triumphs can be consecrated. Fought, as they were, in defence of Republican Government and well regulated Freedom, these battle fields are adapted to perpetuate the great principles of human Liberty and just government in the minds of our descendants, and of all men who in all time shall visit them. We therefore highly approve, and will cheerfully unite in the plan proposed by you, believing it to be the best method of accomplishing the much desired end—

the preservation of the standing memorials of the terrific struggles and almost superhuman achievements of our troops in the greatest battle recorded in the annals of the world." [*Adams Sentinel,* August 19, 1863.]

On the evening of September 5, 1863, a voluntary group of Gettysburg's citizens met to take measures to preserve the battlegrounds, based on McConaughy's proposal. They adopted a preamble and resolution that declared Gettysburg to be the great battle of a war that was waged "for the preservation of the life of the Republic." The battlegrounds were "eloquent memorials" of the struggle and the triumph of the Union army, and the battle marked "an era from which to date the downfall of the Rebellion." The preamble reiterated the higher purposes of the commemoration: "The preservation of these battle-fields is adapted to perpetuate, in the midst of men, those great principles of human Liberty and Republican government, in whose defense they became consecrated grounds." The group thereupon resolved to apply for a charter to incorporate into a memorial association. ["Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association. Announcement." GNMP archives.]

A newspaper editorial that ran a few weeks later lauded these efforts of Gettysburg's townsmen:

"The natural and artificial defences which are thus to be secured from the vandalism of avarice, and saved from destruction, for mere selfish and practical considerations in individual owners, these scenes of conflict, which are thus to be preserved in the precise form and condition they bore in the hours of the battle, have become historic and destined to an immortality of fame, among the great places and events of the world's history." [*Adams Sentinel*, September 15, 1863.]

The act to incorporate the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association (GBMA) was approved by Governor Curtin on April 30, 1864. Many of the words in the charter duplicated those first stated in July 1863 by David McConaughy. Among the initial subscribers to the fund and charter members were Gettysburg generals George G. Meade, Winfield S. Hancock, and Samuel W. Crawford and, of course, David McConaughy. The object of the association remained relatively unchanged since the latter's first announcement the previous year—"to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs" of the defenders of the Union. However, under terms of the new act, the means to do this had expanded. The Association would "hold, and preserve, the battle-grounds of Gettysburg. . . with the natural and artificial defences, as they were at the time of said battle." In addition, it could encourage and receive "such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect." The Association was authorized to hold, purchase, or lease any part of the battlefield that was "necessary, or convenient, to promote and accomplish the object." It was empowered to enclose it grounds, to perpetuate the defenseworks, to maintain grounds, to construct ways and avenues, to improve and ornament the grounds. In addition, it could promote the erection of structures and works of art and taste adapted to designate the spots of special interest, to commemorate valor, endurance, and self-sacrifice, and

otherwise to perpetuate the memory of the Union soldiers and events of the battle. The Association would be run by officers and a board of directors who would be elected at annual meetings of the subscribers. Two years later, the state legislature amended the charter to supplement its powers and to further define its responsibilities for the historic resources of the battlefield that may come under GBMA's control. Persons who vandalized, destroyed, injured, or removed monuments, fences, railings, enclosures, trees, bushes, shrubbery, breastworks, stone walls, "or other defences" would be subject to fine and/or imprisonment. The act granted authority for the Association to lay out avenues and to condemn land for such purposes under previous acts granted to railroad companies.

It can be seen from these two acts that an overriding purpose of the GBMA was to transform what John S. Patterson called "a landscape of horror" into a "peaceful symbol of victory and unity." ["A Patriotic Landscape, 1863-1913," *Prospects, the Annual of American Cultural Studies*, vol.7 (1982), 317.] Although the Soldiers' National Cemetery was early to become the center of popular veneration, McConaughy and his fellow incorporators wanted the battlefield to become "a permanent memorial to the heroism of the Union troops and the righteousness of their cause." [Edward Tabor Linenthal, *Sacred Ground: Americans and Their Battlefields* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1991)], 89.]

Initial Commemorative Activities, 1864-1877

Although a few key parcels of land were purchased, funds were difficult to raise and the organization could do relatively little in the 1860s and 1870s. Under McConaughy's leadership, the Association devoted most of its energies to enlisting the support of Pennsylvanians. A main avenue along Cemetery Ridge was surveyed in the 1860s in anticipation of permitting public access to the Union battle line. Lack of adequate funding prevented any development of the avenue. This limitation also hindered its ability to maintain the grounds or obtain additional tracts. The ultimate results of this shallow treasury meant that woods grew up on the west slope of Little Round Top, bullet-ridden trees died on Culp's Hill, and the Union breastworks and lunettes on Culp's and Cemetery Hills decayed and fell into disrepair. The solitary memorials erected during this early era were in the Soldiers' National Cemetery (Soldiers' National Monument, Reynolds Statue, and Minnesota Urn). Modest carved inscriptions were inscribed on boulders at the summit of Little Round Top in 1864 to designate the places where prominent Union officers fell under fire.

The Association solicited for and sponsored a reunion of officers in 1869 as a means to carry out its objective of marking the battlefield. Although Confederate commanders were invited, including Robert E. Lee, all but one declined to participate. This effort assembled many Union officers who commanded corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and batteries in some of the most crucial fighting of the war. The participants toured the battlefield, driving stakes and identifying battle lines and associated events for the envisioned monumentation by GBMA. The organization furthermore resolved that all officers above regimental level were eligible to be honorary directors. Even this gesture was not enough. The

Association was unable to capitalize on this personal participation and consummate it with permanent markers or increased funding. As an attempt to find an inexpensive way to monument the grounds, it had solicited President Grant and the U.S. Congress for condemned ordnance "for redans and other works upon the Battlefield." [GBMA Minute Book, GNMP archives.] Through the efforts of Pennsylvania congressmen, the Secretary of War was authorized in 1873 to donate condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Association for the purpose of indicating prominent locations on the battlefield. Otherwise, for lack of funding and of a national membership, the GBMA was stagnating and starving. It desperately sought the use of "actuaries" to visit state legislatures and solicit funds to meet its commemorative objectives. It was all for naught.

Expansion of the Battle Lands and Addition of Monuments and Memorials, 1878-1893

More active commemoration began with the era of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The state's GAR posts convened for a reunion on the Gettysburg battlefield for the first time in 1878, resulting in the erection of a handful of post-sponsored markers during the days of the encampment. That same year, in time for the reunion, a wooden observation tower was constructed on Association lands at East Cemetery Hill. Because of the strapped financial status of GBMA, one of its board members privately funded its construction. By 1879, with a deficit of $165, it was obvious that the board had to "revive interest in the objects of the Association." The board actively recruited subscribers at that year's state GAR reunion in Erie and clamped down on nonconforming uses (dancing, peddling, huckstering, selling of refreshments) on Association property. In 1880 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, who hoped to give the battlefield a broader vision and to enhance commemoration of the great Union victory, purchased a majority of the stock of GBMA. The first election returns resulted in the ousting of David McConaughy from the board, thus ending his long connection with the organization. Seven of the fifteen board positions were occupied by former Union officers committed to reviving interest in the GBMA. One of the first actions taken by the new board was to begin marking the battle lines, even if it was with hand-lettered wooden signs. The introduction of these primitive signs was the beginning of a major shift in the philosophy due to the introduction of the new board members.

When one of the directors was compelled to resign in 1880, he was replaced by the most prominent historian and authority on the battle at that time—Colonel John B. Bachelder. Bachelder's study of the battle began within days of its conclusion and soon became his life's work and obsession. He privately printed the first detailed troop position and topographic map of the battlefield in January 1864, and subsequently was employed by the War Department to make official maps for its use and for sale. These 1876 maps generated much public and war-veteran interest in the battle. He also had published an illustrated guidebook to the battlefield in 1873 (with subsequent later editions) that appealed to travelers and non-travelers alike. The new leadership took advantage of this growing interest and of Bachelder's new association with the organization and encouraged reunions and encampments.

Shortly after his election, Bachelder began the revision of his 1876 maps, also under government contract. His research brought scores of regimental associations to the battlefield to go over their battle history. These personal on-site contacts resulted in an ever-increasing interest by battle veterans in the objectives of the Association. The completion of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad in 1884 enhanced the ability of veterans to visit Gettysburg, either as individuals or as part of veterans groups such as the GAR or regimental associations. The veterans groups invariably held "campfires" at either East Cemetery Hill or at the local courthouse, where they participated in patriotic recitations, singing, and elocution. The speeches reminded the soldiers of their heroic deeds and of their continuing importance and entitlements. Indeed, the political impact of the Civil War veteran was just reaching its peak. In 1889, the total pension paid to the inactive Civil War soldiers was almost three times larger than the cost to support the standing army. The veterans, now in control of the GBMA, were concerned that "time softened the visible marks of [the Gettysburg] battle and the landscape provided a pleasing sense of the rejuvenating powers of nature." Once their generation was gone, there would be no one to tell their story on the field. Both Bachelder and fellow board member John Vanderslice advocated the permanent marking of lines of battle with monuments as a means to narrate that battle story and perpetuate the importance of the veteran. This appealed to the veterans and led to the search for the means to get it done. [John S. Patterson, "From Battle Ground to Pleasure Ground: Gettysburg as a Tourist Site," 14. GNMP archives; *New York at Gettysburg*, 524.]

Bachelder also personally secured more funding from Congress, this time to survey the East Cavalry Field component of the battlefield and to compile similar battle maps for that site. This new energy by Bachelder and the more nationally representative board elicited a generous response from the veterans (and from the various state legislatures which they controlled). Funding by the states began to increase almost immediately, the Commonwealth itself appropriating $10,000 in 1881, Massachusetts transferring $5000 in 1883.

The results of this new influx of funds breathed new spirit into the Association. It was time to take advantage of its relative prosperity and to construct roads. In July 1881, the board resolved to build its first avenue, the same one envisioned in the 1860s by McConaughy. The new board likewise agreed that avenues should follow the general battle lines of the Union army. This avenue would be sixty feet in width and run from the Taneytown Road near Ziegler's Grove in a southerly direction to Little Round Top (Hancock Avenue). The tract on which Ziegler's Grove had stood as a landmark during the battle also was targeted for purchase as part of the avenue's route. After the survey of the avenue had been completed and the land purchased, GBMA erected Brinkerhoff galvanized wire fencing to enclose it from the adjoining private properties and the avenue was thereupon opened in 1882. Encouraged by their recent success, the directors began to open up avenues from Cemetery Hill to Culp's Hill (Slocum Avenue) and from Devil's Den, through the Wheatfield to the Emmitsburg Road (Sickles Avenue). Almost simultaneous to these improvements, private enterprise had other ideas. A railroad proposed

extending its line to the "valley between the Round Tops" in order to carry excursioners to the battlefield, where a pavilion and an observatory would be erected at Big Round Top. Although the board did not own the majority of the intended route, they still voiced their opposition to the proposal. The Association had delayed the first of similar threats that had the capability of endangering battlefield features and views.

The year 1882 also ushered in a new era of popular history for the Gettysburg battle. Paul Phillippoteaux, a French artist, traveled to America to study and photograph the battlefield, to interview battle veterans, and to begin painting his monumental panoramic painting "The Battle of Gettysburg." The painting popularized and dramatized Pickett's Charge. This cyclorama was eventually painted in at least three versions and was exhibited during the next thirteen years in one of those forms in almost every major American city. The version painted for permanent exhibition in Boston later was moved to Gettysburg at the time of the battle's 50th anniversary celebration (1913). (It was subsequently acquired by the U.S. Government through the National Park Service and has been exhibited at Gettysburg since its acquisition.) Gettysburg's officers and enlisted men alike approved of this re-creation of the battle's climax. One ranking Union general observed to another: "I never before had an idea that the eye could be so deceived by paint and canvas.... The perspective & representation of the landscape is simply perfect & I say nothing more than the truth when I tell you it was difficult to disabuse my mind of the impression that I was actually on the ground." [General John Gibbon to Henry J. Hunt, 6 September 1884, in Gilder-Lehrman Collection, Pierpont Morgan Library.) The painting excited the popular imagination and coincided with the recently awakened veteran interest in battlefield preservation and monumentation. Although the GBMA never connected itself with the painting in any meaningful way, it indirectly benefited from its popularity through increased visitation, brought by rail from those cities where the painting had been exhibited.

The same year that Phillippoteaux visited the battlefield for his artistic research, the new board of directors also examined the remnants of the "artificial defences" on the battlefield and found that they could not be preserved in their original state. Hastily erected during the battle and not designed by the soldiers for permanence, they were literally returning to the soil. Rails and logs were rotting, earth had eroded away, and stones had been knocked over. Works on private property that had not yet been acquired were sometimes destroyed or damaged by continuing agricultural uses. Therefore, in 1882, the board instructed the resident committee to look into reconstructing and restoring lunettes and breastworks. Over the next several years, GBMA was responsible for restacking stone walls at Little Round Top and for restoring and rehabilitating works at Culp's Hill, East Cemetery Hill, and McKnight's Hill (Stevens Knoll). The reconstructed, restored, and rehabilitated features therefore became themselves monuments of a kind, intended to permanently commemorate the works that had been on those sites during the battle.

After its purchase of the Ziegler's Grove tract, GBMA resolved to replant trees that had been cut down in the decade following the battle. Scores of maple trees were planted on the northern terminus of Cemetery Ridge within the confines of the original grove as a means to reintroduce the character of this 1863 feature. It was the first attempt to restore the character of the battlefield, not just preserve or rehabilitate battle features.

After the first regimental monument was erected near Spangler's Spring in 1879 (2nd Massachusetts Volunteers), the GBMA openly encouraged Union veterans to commemorate their experience with suitable monuments. To prevent any potential inaccuracies and controversies, the board adopted resolutions in the spring of 1884 for the regulation of future monuments. Thereafter, no tablet of monument could be permanently erected on any GBMA property without permission of the board and all inscriptions had to be approved by the Superintendent of Tablets and Legends. For the sake of uniformity, the board appealed to those erecting monuments on private property to conform to the regulations.

The board was empowered to purchase sites for monuments for that state from the Massachusetts appropriation, and that state became the first to fund appropriate monuments to each of its regiments and batteries that fought at Gettysburg (1885-1886). Other regimental survivors associations sought private subscriptions to erect monuments in these early years. Most notable among these regimental monuments were those of the 124th New York, the 14th, 17th, and 27th Connecticut, all Indiana units, the 2nd and 5th New Hampshire, the 12th New Jersey, the 23rd, 88th, 93rd, 98th, 99th, 106th, 114th, 147th, 149th, 153rd and 155th Pennsylvania, Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, all Rhode Island units, and three of the U.S. Sharpshooters companies. By the close of 1885, such publications as *The Bivouac* could write, "Here will be our great natural pilgrim-place; and it is eminently fitting that our Republic Pantheon, our Westminster Abbey, should be under the broad arch of heaven; that the heroism of the citizen-soldier should be commemorated in enduring granite." ["Editorial," *The Bivouac, An Independent Military Monthly*, vol. 3, no. 11 (November 1885), 431-432.]

The greatest influx of Union regimental monuments occurred during the GBMA era. The years between 1885 and 1889 saw the largest number of these erected, particularly after the legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania appropriated monies to assist regimental associations in funding new monuments at Gettysburg. The arrival of veterans for monument dedication ceremonies gave them the opportunity to travel over the battlefield and see first-hand the work that GBMA was doing. Although the avenues were virtually unimproved, they were at least formalized and designated with wire fencing and carried horse-drawn carriages to almost all points along the Union battle lines. In 1886, the Association erected an iron bridge over the Railroad Cut on Reynolds Avenue, connecting the two halves of the first day's battlefield and improving visitor access.

In the year 1885, the Association adopted new by-laws and other regulations that strengthened its administrative organization by forming executive and lands committees. One of the regulations required markers to accompany all new monuments in order to designate the right and left flanks of the regimental battle line. The first and only Confederate monument to be erected during GBMA tenure was placed on the field (2nd Maryland) the following year.

The two events signaled the philosophical changes that were occurring since the dismissal of the organization's original visionary, McConaughy. More and more attention was devoted to accurately marking and recording battle history. The organization's charter had stated that "memorial structures" on the battlefield would be erected to "commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs of the brave defenders." The monuments on the field and in the cemetery that had been placed prior to McConaughy's departure were commemorative in nature, mourning the loss of soldiers and officers. Even the first regimental monument erected in 1879 was commemorative in nature, its inscriptions and its location were selected more "to perpetuate the honored memories of that hour" than to detail the events of that hour. The condemned ordnance likewise had been used for commemorative, not marking, purposes. The cannon tubes were mounted on stone pillars as martial ornamentation. They were not intended to realistically mark positions, so there was no effort to mount them on cannon carriages or place them in accurate positions. To the new leadership of the GBMA, all of these commemorative structures were perceived as chaotic.

By 1885, the new direction that was encouraged by the board (particularly by John Bachelder) became the accurate marking of battle positions and telling of battle history instead of commemorating the survival of the ideals of the Union. Rules and regulations were adopted by GBMA to bring order to the perceived chaos that resulted from a purely commemorative landscape. Perhaps no one was more responsible for this than Bachelder, whose entire connection with Gettysburg had been the recordation of its battle history. It had become his life's work. He researched and published troop position maps, wrote books, engaged in decades of correspondence with battle veterans, delivered lectures, and advised battle artists (e.g., James Walker). Hired by the War Department to do the research and produce the maps, he was sometimes referred to as the first "government historian." As Superintendent of Tablets and Legends, he became the ultimate arbiter of the military story on the battlefield. He once made the comment that he intended using the inscriptions and locations of the monuments to make the battlefield "an open book of the battle." The battlefield and its accompanying monuments would be another recordation of the battle. It is therefore somewhat ironic that Bachelder would be responsible for designing the only commemorative monument sponsored by the GBMA—the High Water Mark of the Rebellion (1892) and its Copse of Trees. This particular monument commemorated the significance of the battle event, proclaiming it the turning point of the Civil War. The trees were designated as that High Water Mark and were protected by an iron fence so that they could not be mutilated or desecrated. The trees themselves were transformed as a commemorative feature. The adjoining monument listed the

names of the contending military units that clashed during "Pickett's Charge." In addition to this most obvious commemorative purpose, it also commemorated the GBMA itself; the names of those on the board of directors were inscribed on bronze tablets on its reverse side. The design was also appropriate. Bachelder designed the monument to represent "an open book." Thus, it also may be interpreted as a memorial to himself and the GBMA and their impact on the appearance and purpose of the post-war battlefield.

In 1887, Bachelder ordered the relocation of monuments to the 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts and to the 106th Pennsylvania from the Copse of Trees to "their correct position on the line of battle." These four monuments, erected under the original philosophy of commemorating the defense of "human Liberty," had been erected at the site to identify each unit as one of the defenders at this crucial battle landmark. The board further agreed that "all monuments, incorrectly located," should be moved to their "proper positions on lines of battle." The inscriptions on each monument so relocated generally merely identified the regiment and the date of the battle because they were not intended to narrate or locate specific battle history. Bachelder changed their purpose, relocated them from their original positions, and ordered that no future monuments would be permitted unless they were "on the line of battle."

The pursuit of accurate military history began to occupy much of the time of Bachelder, the veterans who submitted monument proposals, and the GBMA board. The loftier ideals of "Republican government" and "human Liberty" were no longer discussed on the field or in board meetings. Instead, energies were expended on debating statistics, arguing about hours of the day, consulting higher authorities about the spelling of the names of Virginia battles. Correspondence and on-site meetings to reconcile first and second battle lines and to demand relocation of monuments led to controversies, ill feelings, and at least one protracted court case. The earlier and broader representation of monuments had been displaced by an increasing attention to individual details, individual events, individual units, and individual people. The general public, the veterans, and the GBMA still recognized the national commemorative purpose of the battlefield itself. It was "the hallowed ground" of the Union. It stood for the victory of the Army of the Potomac and the consequences of that outcome for the survival of the Republic. On the other hand, it was more important that the monumentation thereon accurately represent the significance of the individual soldier and his regiment to the battle. In 1884-1885 veterans of the 17th Connecticut Regiment erected a monument on their July 1 line of battle and accompanied it with a flagpole. They were one of the few regiments to address both the individual and national purposes of this new GBMA vision.

Although perspectives about the purpose of monuments changed from the organization's inception, the later GBMA made laudable strides towards developing strategies for managing battlefield land. Aside from the early McConaughy purchases, almost all acquisition since 1863 had been of small monument plots and linear strips for the development of a carriage roads system. The primary reason for this

limited acquisition was the strapped financial status of the organization throughout its existence. Starting in the 1880s, several states appropriated funding for regimental monumentation at Gettysburg. To support this monumentation, each former Union state appropriated funds so that GBMA could purchase lands to support its respective monumentation. With these new and sometimes substantial sources of money, the Association expanded its acquisition program. It was now possible to purchase much larger tracts, such as the Wheatfield, Meade's Headquarters, and the Klingel, Hummelbaugh, and G. Weikert farms. The Association was fortunate in that little change was occurring to land values, land use, and land ownership in the Gettysburg area. John Bachelder observed in 1873 that "no material changes have been made in the field." By 1890, the only significant change he noted was that certain points and views on the battlefield were being obscured by tree growth that had not existed at the time of the battle. Because local farming practices and population changed little through the latter half of the nineteenth century, the pattern of buildings, fields, woodlots and fence lines remained largely as it had been in 1863. This was fortunate since even at the conclusion of its tenure the Association held only 522 acres—less than three percent of the entire battlefield.

In 1888, Congress authorized the donation of the iron fencing and gates that enclosed Lafayette Square Park in the nation's capital to GBMA, "for the purpose of inclosing points of especial interest on the Gettysburg battle-field." [Joint resolution relating to the inclosure of certain points of especial interest on the battle-field of Gettysburg (October 12, 1888), in "Statutes of the United States of America passed at the first session of the Fiftieth Congress," *Legislation Relating to GNP*, GNMP archives.] The board decided to use the fence to enclose much of East Cemetery Hill, running the fence along the Baltimore Pike, Slocum Avenue, and the line of the water authority. East Cemetery Hill was one of the most heavily visited of the battle sites at that time. This was primarily because of its proximity to the national cemetery and to the town, but also because of the interesting battle-related features thereon (lunettes, mounted cannon, observation tower, and regimental monumentation). Townspeople and visitors walked this GBMA-owned site as an extension of their cemetery experience because of its location immediately opposite the entrance gates to the national cemetery. To enclose it with fencing would enhance that association and render it part of the funereal experience. It would also invite the visitor into a park-like setting to be oriented to the battlefield of monumented battle history.

Since there was surplus material, GBMA also erected one of the Lafayette Square gates at its Taneytown Road entrance to Hancock Avenue. Formerly, a wooden and wire agrarian-looking fence occupied that entrance. The introduction of the ornate fencing at the head of the avenue also bespoke the desire to extend park-like features to other parts of the battlefield. Like the gates and fencing on East Cemetery Hill, it indicated that the battlefield was an essential part of the cemetery experience (and vice versa). The motivating force, however, was the need to connect the Cemetery Hill battle positions (marked with monuments in the national cemetery) with the Cemetery Ridge battle positions. When the cemetery superintendent did not act on his own in response to the new Hancock Avenue entrance, the GBMA

board urged the Quartermaster General in August 1891 to open a gateway in the cemetery wall. This new gateway would "connect the National Cemetery with the Taneytown Road at a point as nearly opposite the entrance to Hancock Avenue as practicable."

It was fortunate for the organization that the ornamental fencing material had been donated. After the bulk of the Union regimental monumentation was completed in 1889, the source of state funding began to dry up. The board was expending as much energies getting loans and then desperately seeking state appropriations for yet more monumentation so that it could pay off the loans. In 1890 it was successful in convincing Congress to appropriate funding to acquire land to erect monuments (tablets) to the U.S. Regular Army forces that were engaged at Gettysburg. The states of Illinois, West Virginia, and Vermont were the only ones that had not yet appropriated money for their regimental monuments. It was clear that the GBMA could not exist on state funding for lines-of-battle monumentation alone; that project was almost completed. It was not surprising then that Colonel Bachelder began to speak publicly about marking positions that illustrated the "evolution of the battle." By marking the progress of advances by the army across the battlefield during the engagement, the states could thereby be persuaded to fund additional monuments (and therefore fund GBMA's other preservation efforts).

It was also about this time that the board began to consider the inclusion of monuments along Confederate battle lines, as much for balancing the battle history as for balancing its financial accounts. Limited participation by Confederate veterans in battle anniversary activities sponsored by Union veterans occurred at Gettysburg in 1887 and 1888. A joint reunion of Webb's Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's Virginia Division dominated national news of the battle anniversary in 1887. The Confederate flag was not yet welcome on the battlefield, but the veterans were invited to come and participate in a celebration of mutual American valor. One of the outcomes of the 1888 reunion was a resolution to erect some sort of peace memorial to proclaim to the nation and to the world that the war was over not only on the battlefields but in the hearts of the combatants. (Subscriptions and memorial stones ultimately were sold to erect a peace church in the borough of Gettysburg; this church still exists today as the Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace.)

By 1889, the aims of the board likewise embraced the former Confederates. The aims of its charter did not. To rectify this, the board resolved on September 12 that the U.S. Congress should purchase land to open avenues along all Confederate positions and to mark those positions with tablets. A proper understanding of the military history of the battle (now the primary motivation of the GBMA) was incomplete without these measures. In January 1890, Philadelphia Congressman and battle-veteran Henry H. Bingham responded, introducing a bill to do just that. The following week, Pennsylvania Senator Matthew S. Quay introduced a similar bill in the upper house. Whether the GBMA intended it or not, this laid the foundation for eventual Federal control of the battlefield. In March 1892, Senator (General) Joseph Hawley of Connecticut introduced a variant of the same bill. After revision it passed

the Senate and was reported out of the House Committee "on the State of the Union" in December 1892 for printing and action by the representatives. The primary elements of the act were incorporated into the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 599). Those elements included the following purposes:

- Preservation of the lines of battle at Gettysburg
- Mark with tablets the positions occupied by the two armies on the field
- Secure and compile additional historical data
- Purchase or condemn land of historical importance
- Improve and open avenues along the positions occupied by troops upon lines of battle
- Fence avenues
- Delineate the most important tactical positions and evolutions of units for the study and correct understanding of the battle

A three-man commission, to be called "The Gettysburg Battlefield Commission," was created, its members appointed by the Secretary of War. One commissioner was to be an officer from the Army of the Potomac, another one was to be an officer from the Army of Northern Virginia, and the third was to be a civilian " who is recognized as the person best informed in the history of the battle, possessing the most thorough knowledge of the history of the battle." The latter membership requirement was obviously a reference to Colonel Bachelder, who with the GBMA board had been lobbying hard for this post since 1890.

From this time until its dissolution, GBMA became a handmaiden to the Battlefield Commission. Its funds had been exhausted, its powers had been minimized, and its place in the preservation of the battlefield had been displaced. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association spent its last moments assisting the Commission to halt destructive development by the Gettysburg Railway Company and to encourage the creation of a national military park at Gettysburg.

The most notable of the resources remaining from the GBMA era are, of course, the hundreds of regimental monuments and markers (more than 400). The overwhelming majority of these retain integrity as to materials, location, appearance, and associative value. Only one ornamental commemorative feature remains—the Copse of Trees iron fence. The earthworks that were reconstructed and restored by GBMA likewise retain integrity. Some erosion has closed the trenches along the line of works on Culp's Hill and has affected the height of lunettes and earthworks throughout the mark. The materials, location, and other associative value of these commemorative works of the GBMA are intact. Many of the avenues later improved by the Battlefield and National Park Commissions follow the general route of those laid out by the GBMA. The alignments of those avenues therefore retain much of their integrity. Although the larger tracts owned by the Association were few—Klingel, Weikert, Hummelbaugh, Leister (Meade's Headquarters) farms—many of the post-Civil War buildings on these tracts date to the GBMA era. Although they contribute to the larger 1863 landscape

integrity as far as clustering and spatial arrangement, their individual structural integrity is most associated with the GBMA era. The pre-war Klingel house is the only building that maintains integrity both in interior and in exterior appearance to the GBMA era. Since many GBMA-era developments and other associated resources were later improved or displaced by national military park development on the same sites, it is unclear how much integrity remains for GBMA archeological sites.

The Gettysburg Electric Railway vs. United States of America, 1893-1896

Almost concurrent with the passage of the Appropriations Act, the GBMA board was confronted with the threat of an electric trolley that was to pass through previously undisturbed battlefield lands. In May 1893, it passed resolutions that it hoped would curtail the advance of this development. One resolution appealed to the state assembly to exempt Gettysburg battlefield from the right of eminent domain that had been granted to electric railways within the Commonwealth. The trolley had begun construction where it already had acquired land outside of Association lands on the battlefield. This led to a resolution on May 19th that expressed the "sense of injury" done to the battlefield by this "needless desecration of an historic spot." Furthermore, the Association went on record with its opinion that the construction of the trolley was a direct "insult to the whole people of the Nation and [was] a willful defiance of the announced policy of the United States toward this field." The outrage of Civil War veterans found vent in the national press. A New York GAR post passed a resolution in June 1893 that added its own "solemn protest against this vandalism," and urged people, North and South, to openly and loudly proclaim their indignation against it, too. The veterans believed that in the interest of patriotic sentiments, the "hallowed soil [should] be handed down undesecrated to our posterity." ["Gettysburg Battlefield A Grand Army Committee Appointed to Look into the Trolley Desecration," in Gettysburg Newspaper Cuttings, vol. 1, 11-12.] The Philadelphia *Ledger and Transcript* derided the railway for running "its cheap and assertive 'right-of-way' impudently among memories." [June 6, 1895.] Acknowledging its limited abilities to halt the construction, the GBMA board appealed to the Secretary of War to intervene "with his great power." It was necessary "to preserve the Battle-field to posterity in substantially the same condition which it was when it bore witness to the matchless gallantry of both the armies who here struggled for supremacy on this Continent." But in July 1893, construction and grading for the trolley had resulted in blasting of rock near Little Round Top. This resulted in "communications from everywhere" to the Secretary of War asking the Government to interfere "to stop the trolley people from blasting and destroying the rocks and natural features of the battlefield." ["Secy. Lamont Will Go to Gettysburg," *The Philadelphia Press* (June 23, 1893).]

In the spring of 1894, the counsel for GBMA prepared a bill in Equity that asked for an injunction to restrain the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company from occupying the track of the Round Top Extension of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railway Company. If the trolley used this track it would cross the Association's Hancock Avenue, a route previously denied to them. It was a relief to the board that the Battlefield Commission and the power of the U.S. War Department intervened to confront the

trolley threat. The proposed railway route of construction likewise interfered with the Commission's purposes to preserve lines of battle, mark lines of battle, mark evolutionary positions of the battle, and open avenues. After all efforts failed to induce the railway to "vacate the lines of battle in what is known as the Loop, the Devil's Den, and through the Valley of Death," the Commission requested the Secretary of War to proceed to condemn. Therefore, the U.S. Government took the company to court in August 1894 to prevent it from pre-empting those battle positions and avenues. Two Congressional actions were necessary to clarify the legal purposes and authorities of the Battlefield Commission. On June 6, 1894, President Grover Cleveland approved a joint resolution that gave the Commission authority to acquire land. This was reinforced on August 8 by an act that authorized the Commission to use the government's authority to acquire land through condemnation (based on the Act of August 1, 1888). On this legal footing, the Battlefield Commission appealed to the courts to determine which of the entities served the legitimate public purpose.

The War Department's petition was quashed by the lower court in May 1894 because the Commission's 1893 directions were tied to an appropriations bill and did not clearly give the authority to acquire land or condemn property. The presiding judge could not resist affirming, however, that "by the victory of Gettysburg the integrity of the Constitution of the United States was preserved and patriotism demands that the field of that great battle should be appropriately marked and embellished." ["By Trolley to Round Top," *The Philadelphia Times* (May 30, 1894).] On May 31,Congressman (former General) Sickles sponsored a joint resolution giving the Commission the authority to acquire land pursuant to the act of August 1, 1888. New condemnation proceedings were initiated on June 7, based on the new law. Although the lower court found in favor of the Government and awarded damages to the Railway, the company appealed from the award as inadequate. Eventually, the Government pursued the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. By the time the case was entered on the docket for the court's October Term, 1895, veterans organizations and newspapers were increasingly vocal and supportive of the Commission's case. The construction of the railway, especially along its route through the area of the Devil's Den and Little Round Top, was considered "desecration" by "Battlefield vandals." When the decision was handed down on January 27, 1896, the court declared that the use of the land to mark the battle lines and to open avenues was a legitimate public purpose. In addition, the Government had the constitutional power to condemn the land for the proposed use. As a result, the route of the Electric Railway was diverted from this sensitive area.

Improvements by the Battlefield Commission: Planning for a National Military Park, 1893-1894

On May 25, 1893, the Secretary of War appointed the members of the Battlefield Commission: Colonel John P. Nicholson (Pennsylvania), General William H. Forney (Alabama), and John B. Bachelder (Massachusetts). Nicholson was elected by the other two as the Commission's chairman, a post that he held until his death in 1922. Aside from the pursuit of condemnation of the Electric Railway, the Commission's major objectives centered on acquiring and marking the Confederate positions. Secretary of War Daniel S.

Lamont instructed the Commission to direct its immediate work towards the "preservation of the lines and evidences of battle." ["Letter of Instruction," Daniel S. Lamont to John P. Nicholson (May 29, 1893), in Journal of John P. Nicholson, 1893, pp. 2-3.] The Commission hired another battle veteran as its engineer, to select and survey the best route for the Confederate avenues. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Emmor B. Cope served in the engineer capacity for the battlefield until the death of Nicholson.

Because of the authority granted by the Congressional acts during the summer of 1894 the Commission had the authority to acquire land for the opening of avenues along the Confederate battle lines. To better understand existing conditions and to compare them to battle conditions, Cope's engineering staff began to resurvey the battlefield. For the next two years, he and his staff produced new topographical maps at a scale identical to the original War Department survey of 1868-1869. During its first year, the Commission ran lines for Sections 1-4 of the Confederate Avenue along Seminary Ridge (from Hagerstown Road to Emmitsburg Road). The route of this avenue embraced a "greater part" of the line occupied by Lee's army on July 2-3 and provided a view of "the entire line from the cemetery to Round Top." During the survey, the Commission discovered that traces of Confederate breastworks still remained. The Commission under Nicholson decided that stone walls that had been used for defensive purposes, as well as the earthworks traces, would be included within the commemorative avenue corridor. Woods along the route, such as the Schultz and Spangler Woods, which were associated with infantry and artillery positions, were likewise included within the survey for the avenue. Surveys were also made for purchase of certain battle-era farmsteads along the route of the avenue. The Commission also successfully negotiated for purchase of the Crawford Tract (including the Devil's Den).

With the death of General Forney in January 1894, a more active (and healthy) representative of the Army of Northern Virginia was appointed—Major William McKendree Robbins. Upon his appointment, the Commission made increased efforts to seek Southern support for the work of marking its positions and opening avenues along those positions.

Requests were mailed to all governors to name state commissions (composed of survivors) to locate "every movement made by troops during the battle." After clarification about the authority to acquire land, the Commission purchased the entirety of the Bushman Farm, part of the battlefield of July 2-3, and along the route of Confederate Avenue. Construction began on a portion of the avenue in the fall of 1894. A Telford system of design and construction was selected by the Commission for this avenue and for almost all subsequent avenues. This and later Telford avenues used local syenitic granite and ironstone for the base material, some of which was obtained from lands and quarries near or adjoining the new avenues. The foundation stones were about eight inches in depth and were hand laid by contract employees of the firm of M. and T. E. Farrell of Westchester, Pennsylvania. These were then covered with one-and-a-half-inch stone and a binder of clay. The whole was top dressed with one or two inches of quarter-inch screenings. The Commission described the avenues built with the Telford system as "smooth and solid," "substantial and

durable," and capable of lasting "for generations." Indeed, these were the kinds of avenues that metropolitan centers like Boston were building to withstand thousands of carriages a day. Like everything else that the Commission did (and would do), these avenues made a statement about the permanence of the national commitment to the battlefield. All of these initial actions by the Battlefield Commission laid the foundation for the work of its successor, the National Park Commission.

Improvements by the Park Commission: Building the National Military Park, 1895-1927

Local politician Edward McPherson was among the first to notify Gettysburg residents of the changes that would come following the passage of the March 3, 1893 "Commission Act." He predicted that it would not be long before "a great National Military Park will be established here—to be beautified and preserved, through all time, as a magnificent Memorial of what was done here in 1863." ["Our Battlefield to be Marked," *Star and Sentinel* (March 7, 1893).] On February 11, 1895, President Cleveland signed the act that created a national military park at Gettysburg (28 Stat. 651). Although Gettysburg was not the first to become a national military park, it had indeed still been the first to see concerted efforts at preservation and commemoration through the GBMA. Chickamauga's battlefield became the first to be nationalized in 1890, with little if any controversy or political delays. On the other hand, Gettysburg's legislation, introduced almost concurrently with that of Chickamauga's, aroused controversy and political delays. Although John Bachelder was widely recognized as the single-most informed person about the battle, there was a great deal of reluctance among battle veterans to see him in any kind of continuing influential role. He had exerted almost dictatorial powers in the GBMA as the final arbiter of Tablets and Legends and thus had aroused the animosity of several regimental associations (and several powerful newspaper editors). Many officers on the staff of the Secretary of War also resented giving the colonel any more responsibility or funds, Bachelder having monopolized so many other historic, mapping, and marking ventures as far back as 1872. Consequently, considerable opposition stood in the way of any bill that included Bachelder (or any reference to a "civilian historian") as a potential Commissioner. Thus, Gettysburg's bill stalled. In fact, it did not pass and become law until after the death of Bachelder on December 22, 1894. Within 34 days after his death, both the House and Senate passed the Sickles Bill for Gettysburg National Park. Chickamauga battlefield therefore could claim primacy due to date of establishment. However, even its most ardent supporter (General Ferdinand Van Derveer) recognized the primacy of Gettysburg as popular icon when in 1888 he called for a national park bill to make Chickamauga "a Western Gettysburg." [Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea* (Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1973), 29.]

The purposes of the park already had been stated in the 1893 Act that first established the Battlefield Commission. In addition, the 1895 establishing law expanded those purposes to include not only the marking of battle lines and opening of avenues but also the preservation of "the important topographical features of the battlefield." In many regards, this latter purpose reflected the aims of the GBMA but it augmented that purpose by including features along Confederate battle positions, too. This therefore gave

the Commission the authority to acquire lands other than those primarily associated with battle lines. The park was specifically authorized to receive from GBMA a deed of conveyance for its 522 acres of battlefield, avenues, and monument plots. (This part of the act was consummated in the beginning of 1896.)

As a member of the House Subcommittee on Military Affairs, General Daniel E. Sickles had been instrumental in sponsoring and endorsing the national military park. Since the appointment of the original Commission in 1893, he had taken a personal and almost supervisory interest in planning for the creation and development of the park. In 1894, he revealed to the press the scope of his vision for Gettysburg's park: " I have been many months in studying up some unique features of the plan, both as regards artistic and patriotic effects, and I promise you that when my ideas are carried out there be nothing of the kind in the world." ["Sickles' Gettysburg Plan," *Philadelphia Record* (July 14, 1894).] His close association with the Battlefield Commission, notably its chairman John P. Nicholson, eventually led to recommendations for key topographic and battle tracts to be included in the establishing legislation. These tracts were divided into thirteen large parcels, all of which were deemed by Sickles and Nicholson as necessary for inclusion in the proposed park. These tracts were enumerated and described in earlier versions of the bill but the language was dropped in favor of a map that specifically plotted each of the tracts. Two of the thirteen tracts were not associated with battle action or positions. One of these was the site of the general hospital east of town (46 acres) and the other was a linear feature that encircled and enclosed the limits of the park (96 acres). This linear tract contained lines of battle and the proposed routes of connecting avenues. This "Sickles Map" guided the land acquisition programs and authorities of the park from 1895 until 1973. The establishing law reinforced the park's authority of condemnation, encouraged the opening of new avenues and the improvement of existing GBMA avenues, and urged a continuation of efforts to determine and mark the lines of battle for all troops engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg (as far as those lines fell within the limits of the park). The Commission was further responsible for the establishment and enforcement of regulations for the custody, care, and preservation of all existing monuments and any that would thereafter be erected. Charges and fines could be imposed upon anyone who injured, destroyed, or removed the ornamentation, monumentation, or fenced enclosures. The features that comprised the military topography (trees, breastworks, walls, bushes) and any surviving battle relics were likewise protected.

The last major duty described in this establishing law was the creation and erection of a bronze tablet containing the words of the Gettysburg Address. The tablet was "to be erected on the most suitable site within the limits of said park." This was accomplished in 1912 with the erection of the Lincoln Speech Memorial in the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

To develop the park in accordance with the two founding laws (1893 and 1895), the Commission continued to acquire strips of land for opening of new avenues and for improvement of existing GBMA routes. Between 1895 and 1904, all of the early GBMA routes had been widened, realigned, and Telfordized and the new Confederate Avenues had been completed. Great care was taken in laying out the avenues to

"avoid, as far as possible, locating them were their construction would necessitate much marring of the surface of the ground in order to grade them properly." [1903 Annual Report.] Although the Commissioners realized that they were charged with rendering all parts of the battlefield accessible (particularly to military parties and military historians), they also strongly felt the obligation to preserve the battle features. They directed Cope to design and route avenues in such a way that there would be no "deep cuts and high embankments." He was to endeavor to "preserve the grade by curving the lines to conform more nearly to the contours of the ground." [Annual Report of 1908.] To improve drainage from and along these avenues, almost 13 miles of stone-paved gutters were laid, using stone gleaned from the surface of Big Round Top. Colonel Cope designed bridges and culverts for the avenue system, based on similar structures that he examined at Fairmont Park in Nicholson's native Philadelphia. To protect the edges of the avenues and the adjoining turf, Nicholson and Cope agreed upon a martial-looking design that incorporated varying sizes of Civil War artillery shells, mounted on cut granite blocks. These shell stones were erected particularly at avenue intersections, but they also were placed at avenue curves and in front of monument groupings. Despite all of these precautions, damages to the avenues still occurred and became more frequent with the introduction and expanded use of the automobile. To maintain the avenues, particularly after heavy rains or days of intense visitation, it became necessary for the park to purchase two steamrollers. To protect this investment, Cope designed a Roller and Utility Building, which was erected in the rear of Cemetery Ridge along Pleasonton Avenue in 1903. The park also used the building for storage of mowers and other tools and it became the on-site maintenance area. (During NPS era the building was modified and expanded to accommodate growing maintenance staff and additional modern equipment.) Towards the end of the War Department era (1920s), the park unsuccessfully tried various kinds of oil, asphalt, and "tarvia" coatings to help seal the outer surfaces of the avenues in response to increased automotive use.
To enclose the avenue and monumental corridors, the Commission examined several Cope designs for fencing and gates before deciding upon one that it agreed was appropriate. The fence was four and a half feet high and was "composed of round locust posts, iron capped, with four galvanized 1-inch gas pipes for the railings, with two No. 8 galvanized wires in the lower intervals." The design for this particular fence was adopted for several reasons. It was "durable" and "very strong," and was capable of holding in all kinds of livestock. Furthermore it was "inconspicuous to the sight" and would not "mar the view of the field." [Annual Report of 1896.] Almost every park avenue eventually was enclosed with this style fence, resulting in 15 miles of pipe fence by the close of 1911.

The park also spent considerable effort in completing a uniform design for other systems related to the avenues. Bridge designs and enclosing fences were not the only things that were standardized. Colonel Cope designed pipe walls, catch-basins, gutter paving, hitching rails, retaining walls, and guard rails. These designs were uniformly applied throughout the commemorative corridor. In addition, the regulatory, directional, and informative signs shared similar characteristics of material composition, text style, size, and outline. This uniformity made all of these features instantly recognizable as part of the formal, designed park environment.

Because the steep and rugged slopes of Big Round Top made an avenue system there impracticable, the Commission instead introduced a formal path with a series of cut granite steps along the line of regimental monuments erected there. The path ended at the steel observation tower at the summit. A trail was also constructed in 1899 at Little Round Top, to supplement the new Sykes Avenue there. Ancillary tablets, steps, and shell stones with chains accompanied these paths, ultimately conforming them to the larger avenue system.

In conjunction with this development of the avenue system, it was necessary for the Commission to determine and mark the lines of battle. For the most part, the Commission first concentrated its efforts on the Confederate positions. The vast majority of these had not been marked during the GBMA era or during the brief Battlefield Commission era. In addition, many Union positions (particularly of artillery) had not been adequately marked. Under Nicholson's direction, narrative histories were developed for inscription on these new tablets. In accordance with the directions invoked by Congress in 1893, these inscriptions were compiled "without praise and without censure."

The Commissioners decided that iron tablets could be cast locally and more cheaply than contracting elsewhere for tablets of stone or bronze. This would enable the park to erect more tablets in a compressed time span, thus more quickly and accurately marking battle lines. After Colonel Cope designed the tablets and artillery carriages to mark the military positions, the Commission awarded these and other casting contracts to the local firm of Calvin Gilbert. Every Confederate battery and several Union batteries were marked with these tablets. At least two guns, mounted on Gilbert iron carriages, accompanied each of these battery position tablets. The guns were the same class and caliber as those in the 1863 battery, and were obtained from arsenals across the country. Eventually, more than 400 surplus cannon, some of which actually saw action in the 1863 battle, were placed on the field in the locations from which they (or similar guns) were engaged. The guns and carriages were considered essential and immovable parts of the monumental groupings, and were therefore mounted on foundation stones just like the monuments and tablets that they accompanied.

The Commission expressed its philosophy for marking the field in its 1896 Annual Report:

"Our plan is to mark the position of each battery by at least two guns like those which composed it and mounted on gun carriages admirably resembling the usual wooden ones, but made of iron. Handsome tablets of iron, not only for each battery, but also for each command of infantry and cavalry, will stand along the main lines of battle, with brief inscriptions specifying the name of each command, its service in the battle, and referring to auxiliary and subordinate tablets to placed to indicate successive movements during the conflict. Much thought has been given to the preparation of these tablets and their inscriptions for the

Confederate commands, so as to arrive at the utmost possible historic accuracy with regard to each one as well as perfect consistency and fairness among them as a whole."

It also agreed with the GBMA standard that the primary monument or marker needed to be placed "at the position occupied by the command in the main line of battle." Initially, the park decided that subordinate or ancillary tablets should mark other important positions occupied by the military unit. This was based on Colonel Bachelder's belief that Gettysburg should be "the best marked battlefield in the world." [Annual Report of 1898.] As late as 1907, cast iron markers indicating the advanced positions of several Confederate brigades were installed on park lands by the Commission. Then, in January 1910, the Commission developed a formal policy that essentially confirmed that the job of marking the lines of battle was completed. The policy was submitted to the War Department and was approved by the Secretary of War as well as by President William H. Taft. No additional markers or monuments would be permitted to be erected in "the space between" the lines of battle. Other positions occupied by the commands were thereafter to be inscribed on the monuments, markers, and tablets located on the lines of battle. The Commission also reacted to the recent trend of erecting commemorative monuments to individuals (John Burns, Father William Corby) whose relative merits were inconsistent with those of officers (like Meade, Reynolds, Hancock) who earlier had been represented through memorial statuary. Therefore, this 1910 policy directed that future monumentation to honor individuals should be "limited to officers and soldiers who for a conspicuous and exceptional act of heroism may be deemed by the Secretary of War entitled to special commemoration." It was during the administration of the War Department and the Park Commission that the greatest number of such heroic memorials were erected to ranking officers (all Army of the Potomac). Five of the seven equestrian statues in the park were erected 1896-1913; ten of the sixteen standing statues were erected 1907-1922.

In the same year that the monument policy was adopted, two states—one northern and one southern—represented the culmination of the monumental fervor at Gettysburg. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dedicated its imposing memorial, on which were inscribed the names of more than 35,000 individual soldiers who served during the battle in Pennsylvania military units. The State of Virginia selected the site for its proposed memorial along Section 2 of Confederate Avenue. It would be seven years until it was completed due to a lingering controversy between the once-contending foes—whether or not the battle flag of the Confederate army would ever again appear on the battlefield. Ultimately, the supremacy of the Union was again declared and the monument was erected with a Virginia State banner instead of the colors of a political entity never recognized by the United States Government. The acceptance, albeit with restrictions, of Confederate memorialization on the battlefield was a physical reflection of the reunification occurring in both sections of the country.

Through 1903, the Commission erected several other types of cast iron tablets other than those designating military positions. Some of these were merely informative, identifying the names of battle features (houses,

springs, sites), while others continued to describe the history of the battle and the campaign (itinerary tablets). No matter what the type of tablet, however, it was intended that each one would be read from the avenues. The tablets were "inclined at a suitable angle so that the inscriptions can easily be read by persons riding or driving on the avenue." [Annual Report of 1902.]

However, about five years after implementation of this systematic marking program, the park's Commission decided that bronze tablets had more durability and permanence. Iron tablets that it had erected to designate Union and Confederate corps, division, and brigade battle lines were recast in bronze. The iron tablets of the Regulars troops were likewise replaced with granite and bronze monuments after Congress enacted additional funds in 1903 to do so. The Commission originally envisioned the replacement of all iron tablets on the field with bronze; they were unable to complete this task when funding support from the War Department began to diminish after the 1913 reunion.

The introduction of five steel observation towers testified to the Commission's objective of making the battle understandable to professional soldiers and uninformed visitors alike. These towers, ranging in height from 60 to 75 feet, were designed by Colonel Cope and the sites were selected by him in company with the Commission. The purpose of the towers was to "afford the observer a complete and satisfactory view of the entire scene of the great battle and enable him to get a consistent and accurate idea of it as a whole." [Annual Report of 1896.] Originally, the Commission believed that four towers—one at each corner of the battlefield—would provide sufficient coverage. Upon further reflection, it decided to build a fifth one near the center of the battlefield in Ziegler's Grove. From the observation deck of this last tower, the visitor had an unobstructed and elevated view of the climactic field of "Pickett's Charge." Its proximity to the National Cemetery encouraged visitors to walk from one to the other, especially after a pedestrian trail was constructed in 1897 between the tower and the Hancock Avenue entrance gates on the Taneytown Road.

Military use of the battlefield increased as a result of its designation as a national military park. The original idea for such uses came from Congressman Sickles himself, who envisioned a standing army post in the park. Since the late 1860s there had been efforts to bring a veterans' home to the battlefield and this concept was revived in the early discussions for the park. Although the idea of a standing military post or retirement home never transferred to reality, the War Department had long considered the use of Gettysburg (and other battlefield parks) for military training and often used the park for such purpose. The Pennsylvania National Guard was permitted to encamp and train on park grounds during the first decade of the 20th century. Graduating cadets of the U.S. Military Academy annually visited Gettysburg for technical studies beginning in 1902 and the Commission personally accompanied them over the field during these excursions. The longest and most extensive active military presence at the park, however, was associated with World War I. In 1917-1918, an infantry and tank training camp (Camp Colt) was active south of the town of Gettysburg, occupying most of the field of "Pickett's Charge." The infantry camp (June-December 1917) housed 15,000 soldiers; the tank training camp (March-November 1918) housed 8,000 soldiers. When

the last troops left for other assignments, the park needed to supervise the eradication of the camp. The long encampment resulted in more than three miles of 15- to 25-foot-wide roads (one-third of which were covered with tarvia), 1000 yards of cinder and stone walks, 49 incinerators, tent drains and ditches, bridges, utility poles, miles of water and sewer pipes, and cordwood at the bakery (covering more than five acres of ground). Nevertheless, demonstrations of military tactics continued to occur in the pre-World War II era, most notable of these in 1923 when President Warren G. Harding observed the maneuvers from the Ziegler's Grove observation tower. Similar exercises occurred during the 75th Anniversary in 1938 when a military demonstration area was established on the same fields of "Pickett's Charge." The War Department and the Park Commission wished to minimize the number of size of these encampments and demonstrations because of the potentially destructive impacts of these modern military uses on the historic and commemorative resources of the park.

A commitment to preservation of battle features led to a systematic program of measures. Beginning in 1895, the Commission annually assigned a labor force to the rebuilding and maintenance of stone fences and walls, breastworks and other defenses. In the two years 1903-1904 alone, the park restored almost nine miles of walls. In the course of laying out the Confederate Avenue route, the Commission discovered a number of intact and undisturbed earthworks. It diverted the route of the roadway to avoid disturbing these relics of the battle, but especially included them in acquisition purchases for the greater avenue corridor.

After its initial thrust at opening and enclosing avenues, marking battle positions, and erecting ancillary development for the park landscape, the Commission devoted its energies to maintaining and improving battlefield farms and buildings. Its first major project was the preservation of the Bushman barn (1896-1897) shortly after the purchase of that farm. The double log barn was in need of immediate intervention, and the Commission chose to alter its exterior appearance by building a frame shell over it as a means to protect it. The next major building that required this kind of major work was the McPherson barn, whose stone walls were endangered and partially collapsed at the time the park acquired it in 1906. Again, the Commission elected to slightly alter the appearance of the barn in the course of its treatment program. The Commission consistently treated the buildings as landscape features not as individual architectural elements. In that sense, each building was part of a grosser whole and not an individual feature. It was important, however, to preserve the building groups for their topographic importance to the battle. Lightning rods were installed on all of the farm buildings, repairs were made to masonry and wood, roofs were replaced. Houses that had been altered between the time of the battle and the acquisition by the Government were not restored to an earlier appearance.

The Park Commission also considered it important to protect and commemorate natural features as small as the springs that provided water and relief to the soldiers during the battle. Modest housings for the Codori and Menchy springs were constructed and Colonel Cope later designed a significant granite "shrine" for the Spangler's Spring. Individual trees that were witnesses or "casualties" of the battle received protection

through lightning arrestors and preservation through tree surgery.

Restoration and preservation of the forestland associated with the battle became another of the Commission's most important tasks. One of its first actions was to study those parts of the battlefield that had been denuded since the 1863 battle and to plant trees to restore the woodlands there. Although natural reforestation was occurring in some areas without intervention, the Commission decided to work with the U.S. Bureau of Forestry as a means of developing more active measures. Ultimately, the Commission wanted to restore the fields and forests of the park "substantially" to the conditions that prevailed at the time of the battle. By 1904, the Commission had planted more than 17,000 trees to revegetate denuded historic woodlots. Since a great deal of the forested area of the battlefield was in woodlots during the battle, the Park Commission maintained these tracts in the same manner. A labor workforce of at least three trimmers and axmen was dispatched annually to preserve the original appearance, to promote the general health, and to prevent the combustibility of the woodlots. Diseased and unhealthy trees were cut down, undesirable understory was eliminated, duff and woody litter was raked and eliminated, and trees were sometimes harvested for park uses (firewood, siding, other building materials). Fallen trees were "dismembered" and used for saw logs. As late as 1920, the park was actively managing its woodlots, the work parties instructed to "dress up all the unsightly trees, remove dead and decayed parts, clean up and burn all the rubbish." Through the War Department era, the wooded portions of the park-owned battlefield retained the general character of the 1863 woodlots and groves. However, in areas not under Government control, some woodlots reverted to natural forests and some fields on private farms became fallow and reverted to successive growth. Except for recurring attempts to control nonhistoric vegetative growth on the crucial west face of Little Round Top, neither the War Department nor GBMA endeavored to remove nonhistoric woods on lands as they acquired them.

Land acquisition by the Commission was directed at the two primary purposes of preserving topographic features and constructing avenues. The condemnation authority for preservation of historic sites like Gettysburg (granted to the Government as a result of the 1896 decision in *U.S. vs Gettysburg Electric Railway*) gave the Park Commission the power to protect and develop the battlefield for public purposes. It used that authority mostly in consequence of disagreements with landowners about valuation of their property. The Commission resorted to condemnation to acquire most of the route of Confederate Avenue (Sections 2 and 3) on Seminary Ridge, but likewise used it for other reasons. Incompatible uses like a photographic studio and refreshment stand beside Devil's Den prompted the Commission to condemn. The threat of a clay quarry on the vital saddle between Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge led to another condemnation action to preserve the military topography there. The largest acreage associated with a condemnation case occurred in 1907, when the courts found in favor of the park instead of a "land syndicate" associated with the nearby Springs Hotel Company. The syndicate had speculated in battlefield lands, purchasing them and threatening subdivision development, and demanding higher prices for the lands than the Commission was willing to pay. The court's decision set

a lower price and the park acquired almost as much land through that decision than had the GBMA throughout its three decades of existence.

The majority of the acreage acquired by the Park Commission, however, was through cordial negotiations. In 1896 it acquired more than 520 acres in 125 tracts from GBMA, the purchase price being the dissolution of all debts that the Association had incurred (c. $2,000). In its first ten years, the Commission purchased an additional 1100 acres, including such landmarks as the Slyder, Biggs, Trostle, Codori, McPherson, and Brian Farms; Rummel, Biesecker, Pitzer, Patterson, Spangler and McMillan woodlots; and the sites for East Confederate, North Confederate, Jones Battalion, and Confederate Cavalry Avenues. Although by 1911 the park had increased its holdings to almost 2200 acres, the Commission acknowledged that this was less than ten percent of a battlefield that embraced 24,460 acres. Nonetheless, the Commission and the U.S. Government maintained a conservative approach to land acquisition. As early as 1904, the park began endorsing the "Antietam Plan"—the purchase of the "comparatively small space" associated with marking the lines of battle. After a decade of development, preservation, and growth, the Commission had become hesitant about future maintenance. The "needless purchase of great areas would not only cost heavily, but would entail a continuous useless expense to maintain them, although vacant, in a condition becoming the Government." This change in policy was a direct result of Congressional hearings about the continuing costs associated with the establishment of the big four national military parks (Chickamauga, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Shiloh).

Almost all of the open lands under the Commission's control were leased on an annual basis. In 1897, Congress passed a measure that authorized the park to lease lands at its discretion either to former owners or to other persons for agricultural purposes, "the proceeds to be applied by the Secretary of War, through the proper disbursing officer, to the maintenance of the park." [H.R. 16, Sundry Civil Expense Appropriations Act (April 16, 1897), in *Legislation Relating to GNP*, 25. GNMP archives.] By 1904, twelve farms were under lease, on terms "which carefully guard the interests of the park by including provisions which require the improvement of the land." The leases reflected the historic farm boundaries and included adjacent tracts that had been historically disassociated from buildings (outlots such as the Neinstedt and Munshower fields). At the close of the veteran era in 1927, fifteen farms were leased, incorporating 1,200 acres. Under supervision of the park's forester, who was also "a practical and thorough farmer," the production of crops "compared favorably with those of other parts of the State." Improvement of the land to support this kind of production meant that some of the wet lands were drained with tile, hundreds of tons of lime were applied to the fields, numbers of animals in pastures were limited, and times for pasturage were limited. However, little else had changed in agricultural methods. Subsistence farms still substantially outnumbered specialized farms in this part of Pennsylvania. Mechanized farming was minimal until after the veteran era (1925+), thereby continuing the use of draft horses for plowing and other cultivating processes. Throughout the nineteenth century, the production of hay and oats was paramount to support this horse-bound agriculture. But the shift to livestock farming about the turn of the century led to a shift in crop production.

Crops in rotation were more likely to include corn, hay, and alfalfa than the barley, wheat, oats, rye, and buckwheat earlier associated with Pennsylvania farming. The number of orchards on the battlefield increased during this era (1900-1910) in response to high market prices for apples. Whereas the older orchards often had ten or more varieties of apples, these new orchards were monocultures. Nonetheless, much of the character and features that had characterized the agricultural landscape of the 1863 battlefield was intact through the 1910s. The twin characteristics of post-Civil War America—industrialization and urbanization—did not gain much foothold in Gettysburg's community before the close of World War I. The area was still mostly rural and agrarian, where almost 80 percent of the population resided in the countryside or farm-based villages, and the battlefield reflected this almost stagnant trend.

From the outset, the Commission recognized that the park's purposes must include the improvement of transmitting the history and significance of Gettysburg's battle. It was for that reason that great care was taken to compile the narrative texts for the Government markers and that a system to regulate and qualify battlefield guides was implemented. It was also for that reason that the system of improved avenues was developed. Complaints from hundreds of visitors about the condition of surrounding public roads, which were absolutely necessary as connecting routes to park avenues, led to yet more politically significant legislation. The park acquired authority from the Commonwealth (1895) and from the U.S. Congress (1896, 29 Stat. 384) to accept jurisdiction of public roads within the limits of the park so that the Commission could improve and maintain them. The park sought the use of these public roads as part of the park avenue system, to be used by visitors and for their convenience. The Annual Report for 1897 pronounced that these public roads "would serve as convenient routes by which to reach many interesting parts of [the battlefield]." The concept that these public roads became park avenues at their cession from the Commonwealth was reiterated in many subsequent annual reports. Considerable expense was incurred by the Commission for the improvement to these roads, converting them to the same substantial Telford system used on the other park avenues. The park posted regulatory signs on these ceded public roads and exerted the authority to regulate any and all other advertisements and uses along them. By 1908, the park could report that "the grading and piking on the public roads so far as they have been completed is of material advantage to the system of avenues on the battlefield, because the part of the road piked connects with the avenues and facilitates travelling over the battlefield." During the bulk of the Commission era, the park maintained and had jurisdiction over 56½ miles of roads and avenues. Almost 35 miles of this system had been Telfordized or macadamized by the close of 1911. Notwithstanding the value of these public roads to the park, the War Department ceded back most of the roads in 1925, retaining only those roads incorporated into the avenue system (Doubleday Avenue, Sickles Avenue/Wheatfield Road) or not yet improved (Granite Schoolhouse, Hereter's Mill, and Herr's Ridge Road). [During the NPS era, the two latter roads were also receded to the Commonwealth.]

The Park Commission designated the limits of its land acquisition by erecting four-rail post and rail fencing along its outer boundary. Starting in 1900, it built as many as 10,000 linear feet. The fence was a cheap

adaptation of existing agricultural fence (using one less rail) and served a utilitarian purpose. It did not, therefore, compete with the formal avenue fencing as a distinct style with a distinct message. The boundary fence merely kept intruding livestock and other activities from park lands.

The Commission's commemorative and park activities ultimately overlaid a distinct, formal, commemorative landscape on the government-owned grounds of the battlefield. These elements were imposed on only a small part of the battlefield: the avenues and the areas around the monuments that lined them. This designed part of the park was obviously of newer construction, and was physically and visually separated from the older rural, vernacular landscape which was the field of battle. The formality of the Victorian era, and the desire of the Commission to provide complete order, produced a formal, commemorative, linear landscape of avenues, from which the greater battlefield was seen from controlled points and observation towers. The search for complete order was a paramount goal of the National Park Commission. In its 1908 Annual Report, the Commission reviewed how thoroughly it had been working toward that goal:

"When the United States took control of the Battlefield the following conditions were prevalent and general. Old earth roads with steep grades in many places made the lines of the Union army, in a measure, inaccessible to visitors in carriages; there was no way to reach the Confederate positions except on foot. A few of the Union Batteries were represented by guns of a kind never used in the battle and mounted upon impossible Gun Carriages. The Memorial Association's lands and roads were lined with barbed wire fencing and very little attention had been given to keeping the field in a respectable appearance. All this had been changed with the Commission. The old road lines have been altered and corrected so they parallel the lines of battle, they have been graded, piked, drained and guttered. The Confederate positions have had similar avenues laid out and piked along the lines of battle, and all the positions of Batteries of both Armies have been marked by guns of the same kind used in the battle. Almost all the barbed wire fencing erected by the Memorial Association and the Quartermaster's Department U.S.A. have been removed and more substantial fencing substituted; viz: with steel rails and Locust posts along avenues and Chestnut posts and rail fencing on boundary lines and for division fences. Large tracts of land have been purchased where it was necessary to preserve wood land and also to open ground that had been occupied by lines of battle or had been fought over. These grounds have been put in complete order as fast as acquired and as the work could be done by clearing out rubbish in forests; newly fencing land and arranging for the proper cultivation of the land. Miles of stone walls in dilapidated condition have been rebuilt, restoring to the Battlefield many miles of defenses used in the battle."

An inspection report in 1904 likewise endorsed the work of the Commission, stating that the "character of the work done and the general conditions showed a very intelligent and thorough system as to construction, care, and maintenance."

Notwithstanding its aim to impose order and restore respectable appearances to the battlefield, the Commission's highest goal was to "preserve the field as nearly as practicable in the condition it was in at the time of the Battle." [Annual Report of 1906.] For Colonel Nicholson and his fellow Commissioners, this meant the preservation of the battle's landmarks and the general 1863 appearance of the terrain. [Annual Report of 1909.]

The Commission assessed its work in its 1911 Annual Report:

"The Commission have written in imperishable Bronze and Granite, 'without praise and without censure,' the history of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia on the Field of Gettysburg and with justifiable pride they refer to their work constructed upon the most scientific principles and at minimum cost for work of such high character. As the Park approaches completion it may not be improper to record that from September 1893, to June 20th, 1911, there have been, in connection with the work alone 61, 412 official letters written and that of the appropriations made by Congress during the Commission's administration of the Park not a dollar has been expended to change or alter work which they have completed."

Actively discouraged by the War Department from purchasing large tracts of land, the Commission rarely bought historic farms with boundaries intact. Land threatened with development that would have compromised its integrity was acquired through condemnation. The lands and farms not owned by the Commission began to change. Buildings were demolished and replaced by new structures, outbuildings were added, orchards grew or vanished. In many cases, however, although the exact detail present in 1863 was changed, the general arrangement and spatial qualities of the battlefield were retained. Where the federal government did own farm lands, the commission had as its aim the preservation of those qualities that affected the use of the land by the armies. Woodlots were generally maintained in their historic condition, areas denuded of trees since the battle were reforested, and historic field sizes, fence lines, patterns and farm boundaries were maintained. The philosophy was one of preservation, not improvement.

The park was hosting as many as 750,000 annual visitors as it reached the twilight of the veteran era in 1926. Many of these were now coming by way of the improved road systems, and those roads, coupled with Gettysburg's historical importance, were credited with making Gettysburg "the Mecca for tourists from all parts of the country." [Annual Report of 1927.] This increased automotive visitation was not without its consequences for park resources. By 1918, when cars finally outnumbered hacks and carriages on the park's avenues, the park's designed features began to sustain repeated damages. Shell stones were knocked over, fences were broken down, catch basins and capstones were broken or dislodged. The avenues themselves required increased maintenance due to the higher speeds of the cars; tires kicked stones from the surfaces every time the cars braked or changed gears. It had been with

great reluctance that Colonel Nicholson had approved the increase in speed limit from 7 to 10 miles an hour to accommodate the automobile. Although the Telford bases were sound, the avenue surfaces could no longer withstand the increased automotive traffic without daily maintenance.

In 1922, the management of the battlefield was transferred from the Commission to the Quartermaster General of the War Department. Emmor B. Cope, the park engineer largely responsible for the design and establishment of the commemorative landscape, became its superintendent. During Cope's administration, the park reverted to a maintenance philosophy. With the exception of the erection of the entrance gateway on Hancock Avenue at Taneytown Road, no significant development occurred. After his death in May 1927, the philosophy of preservation, not improvement, abruptly changed.

Within a month of his death, the new managers began modernizing the park, responding to changes in farming practices and increases in automotive visitation. The new management began a campaign to modernize agricultural practices. Whereas the Commission had sanctioned the perpetuation of subsistence farming, the later Quartermaster Corps and the National Park Service looked to improve conditions and productivity, through mechanization, soil conservation, and restructuring. These later appraisals of farm conditions on government property led to the conclusion that there were too many fences, too many stones and boulders, and too much brush. Swampy or rocky land was allowed to grow up into forests. Woodlots were no longer managed and harvested but were allowed to revert to natural forests. Smaller subsistence farms (3-15 acres) either were absorbed into larger farms or were eliminated from the program altogether. To do so often required the elimination of thousands of feet of fencing from lines that had remained unchanged since the battle. Fencing was no longer treated as a military feature of the battlefield, but a utilitarian accessory that could be altered or eliminated to meet agricultural or other management needs. Since the chestnut blight prevented the replacement of historic fencing in kind anyway, these new park managers looked for more maintenance-free ways to enclose pastures or delineate government boundaries. Concrete posts and woven wire replaced wooden fencing in many places and was often erected on nonhistoric lines. As a result of these accumulated improvements and development, the pattern of lanes, farm fields, and woodlands has changed since the 1863 battle. Aside from these changes, however, there are many remaining features on the battlefield landscape. Almost all of the topographic grade (ridges, hills, valleys) is intact from that period. Earthworks and stoneworks survive either in original form or as commemorative reconstructions. Although several historic lanes (particularly woodlot roads) have been obscured by unmanaged vegetative grown or through agricultural practices, almost all of the circulation systems that affected the outcome of the battle are still intact or can be recovered. The historic spatial organization of the farm buildings is very similar to the pattern that characterized the 1863 battleground, albeit almost half of the buildings post-date the battle. Some points of observation that affected the battle have become obscured by post-battle tree growth, most particularly on the south end of the battlefield (Snyder, Bushman, and Slyder farms). In other places, however, tree growth has perpetuated historic fence lines and field

patterns (most notably at East Cavalry Field).

The second factor effecting change within the park was related to tourism. Although the changes in agriculture affected the battlefield landscape, the changes in tourism affected the designed park landscape. Most of these impacts to the park landscape were related to its avenue system. NPS in particular widened and straightened avenues to allow for higher-speed automobile traffic. The agency removed the fences and stone details that characterized Cope's park landscape design. These later managers considered the stone drains unsightly and maintenance demanding. After they removed them, the NPS replaced them with concrete and/or asphalt. Another visible change to the designed landscape was the removal of much of the avenue fencing. The pipe rails were removed and incorporated into new boundary fence with poured concrete posts. Hardly a week went by that a car or bus struck a shell stone or unseated catch basins. The shell stones eventually were eliminated as part of a government-wide scrap drive. Two of the observation towers were removed in the 1960s—the one on Big Round Top because most visitors stayed in their vehicles and no longer used it and the other in Ziegler's Grove during construction of the new NPS visitor center in 1961. A third, at Oak Ridge, was not removed but was partially dismantled because of its deteriorated condition. The rich details that historically characterized the designed national park landscape have practically all been removed. The uniformity of the intended design is no longer visible and the physical separation of the national park from the 1863 battlefield is no longer visually obvious. Almost all of the avenue corridors, however, have remained unchanged. A multiplicity of monuments and tablets stand in the context of a mown environment, subtly separating them from the less managed battlefield.

CHRONOLOGY, SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS:

Reunion and Reunification: The Battle in Memory

Although the primary purposes of early battlefield preservation were legally inclined towards commemorating the Union victory and its defenders, on a few occasions the GBMA gradually and quietly permitted monumentation and gatherings for Confederates. These exceptions were not especially significant in themselves since they did not provoke much controversy from one side or support from the other. Aside from inviting former Confederate officers to participate in developing an early history of the battle in order to understand all battle positions (1869), there was no effort to recruit Southern monuments or visitation. Only one Confederate regimental monument was erected during the tenure of the GBMA (1st/2nd Maryland) and one marker to designate the place where one of Pickett's brigade commanders fell (Armistead marker). The Gregg Cavalry Shaft at East Cavalry Field included a mention of the military foe and, at the very conclusion of the GBMA era, the High Water Mark of the Rebellion Tablet listed the names of Confederate units participating in the Pickett-Pettigrew Charge. A reunion between Pickett's Division and the Philadelphia Brigade—opponents of each other at the High Water Mark in 1863—occurred in 1887. This small but publicized reunion captured the imagination of GBMA, who called for a general reunion in 1888. Contemporary judgment about the numbers and

significance of this latter reunion varied widely, some newspapers declaring the affair to be a failure due to the lack of any major Confederate participation.

Creation of the National Battlefield Commission in 1893 was a large part of the Government's effort to promote reunification. A later Senate Report pertaining to an appropriation for the park stated that the "one great desideratum required to make the Gettysburg Park and battlefield complete as a monument of our nation's unity and glory is to complete the development and marking of the Confederate lines and positions." [Senate Report No. 1307, 56th Congress, 1st Session (May 14, 1900).]

Establishment of a park at the war's most celebrated battlefield stirred national and veteran interest in the site. Veterans saw the park as a visible and fitting reward for past services, but it also had a large national appeal. The commemoration of southern military units on northern soil, undertaken by the United States government, strengthened bonds between battle veterans and reinforced the ties between the two sections of the country. The park became a symbol of national unity and a benchmark for reunification, a symbol that was never more obvious than at the grand reunion of Civil War veterans held at Gettysburg in 1913, at the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the battle.

The 50th Anniversary reunion brought an estimated 54,000 Civil War veterans to Gettysburg, where they encamped in a 200-acre tent city on the field of battle (between Seminary Ridge and the Emmitsburg Road). Among this host of war veterans was the last of Gettysburg's high ranking generals—General Daniel E. Sickles. Nicholson himself was highly influential in providing the impetus and early planning for the large and impressive 50th anniversary celebration in 1913. As early as 1908, he convened a citizens committee in Gettysburg to begin planning for the anniversary event. This first meeting led directly to state and national committees, which ultimately adopted the concept of the grand encampment. During the time prior to the encampment, the park received more than 1100 applications for refreshment and souvenir stands. These were all denied by the Park Commission to preserve the park and historic locations "from unseemly desecration." [Annual Report of 1913.]

The reunion itself spanned almost a week in time (June 29-July 6, 1913). The reunion committees had estimated that visitation to the park during that period could reach as high as 800,000. However, "the predicted and expected turnout of visitors to the Camp field did not materialize," the park estimating no more than 25,000 visitors on any one day. [*Ibid.*] Aside from the more than 60 individual unit/veterans' associations reunions held in the Great Tent, the ceremonies included Veterans' Day (July 1), Military Day (July 2), Governors' Day (July 3), and an impromptu Peace Jubilee (July 4). President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas H. Marshall attended the July 4 ceremonies, Wilson delivering an address as the first Southern president since Andrew Johnson. The national press chose the occasion to interview and photograph veterans, as well as to editorialize and glorify the unification and progress of the United States. The sheer numbers of these Civil War veterans, whose median age was 72, indicated to the country and to

the world that old animosities between the former enemies were not as significant as their shared heroic experiences.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: The Battle of Gettysburg

As the armies left the countryside of Gettysburg, the care of the casualties became the immediate preoccupation, but the press and the public soon thereafter pondered the military results of the battle. Within days of the battle, it was recognized as the most significant military victory by the Union army up to that time. Headlines in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* proclaimed "VICTORY! WATERLOO ECLIPSED!" Turning back the major Confederate invasion spared the large cities of the north—Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington—from occupation by Southern military forces. The security of the Northern capital had been upheld and that, in turn, upheld the security of the United States of America. When the Army of the Potomac was unable to crush Lee's army on the northern side of the Potomac River, hopes for a quick end to the war diminished. For a few days, the Southern press and some in Lee's army tried to imagine a Confederate victory, or at least a stalemate, on the Gettysburg battlefield. By the end of July, even high-ranking political and military leaders realized the significance of the Gettysburg battle. Coupled with the fall of Vicksburg (July 4, 1863), Gettysburg's message was clear. The year of Confederate victories under Lee had ended and the Confederacy was tottering to its destruction.

Of all the military and political objects for which Lee's invasion was undertaken, only one was achieved—transferring the war for a few days from Southern soil and allowing the army to subsist for that time on supplies collected in the North. As the invasion was unsuccessful in securing a major Confederate victory it did not increase Confederate prestige or finances abroad. It did nothing to strengthen anti-war sentiment in the North. (It actually had the opposite effect.) It did not save the besieged army at Vicksburg.

Both the president and vice-president of the Confederacy later acknowledged in post-war memoirs that the battle played a significant role in the defeat of the South. In his 1881 publication *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Jefferson Davis was still convinced that a Southern victory at Gettysburg could have led to Confederate independence. Instead of encouraging an anti-war party, the victory strengthened the Republican party and Northern support for Lincoln's war aims. Vice President Alexander H. Stephens linked the defeat at Gettysburg with the surrender of Vicksburg as the "Turning Point in Fate of Confederacy." Earliest historians of the war and of the battle came to similar conclusions. In chronicling the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac in 1866, William Swinton concurred that the Union victory at Gettysburg "freed the North from a great dread" and convinced the public that a "great deliverance" from disunion was at hand. After his 1865 tour of the battlefields of the war, J. T. Trowbridge asserted that "Gettysburg itself was the pivot on which turned the destiny of the nation." In his *The South: A tour of its Battle-fields and Ruined Cities* Trowbridge further claimed

that from July 4, 1863, when the Confederates retreated from the battlefield of Gettysburg, their cause "waned and waned, until it was swept from the earth." According to Benson J. Lossing's 1868 three-volume *Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States of America*, the Northern public recovered quickly from the momentary disappointment at the escape of Lee into Virginia. The victory at Gettysburg was "too decisive and substantial to allow regret to interfere with rejoicing." The public instead regarded the twin victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg as "sure prophecies of the ultimate and perhaps speedy suppression of the rebellion."

Other nineteenth-century military histories pointed out similar reasons for Gettysburg's battle significance. One stated that by their defeat, "the Confederates suffered as heavily in *morale* as in material, and from that time onward, to the close of the war, the invasion of the North was not again possible. In all its aspects the Battle of Gettysburg is entitled to rank as one of the great and decisive battles in the history of the nineteenth century." [Thomas W. Knox, *Decisive Battles Since Waterloo* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889), 259.] Military historian Archibald Wilberforce went so far in 1899 as to declare the battle "the decisive battle of the Civil War." [*The Great Battles of All Nations: 490 B.C. to the Present Day*, vol. 2 (New York: Peter Fenelon Collier and Son, 1899), 766.] The publisher's preface to one of the most respected of battle histories from the nineteenth century, the 1886 publication by the Comte de Paris, was unequivocal about Gettysburg's significance. The battle was declared "undoubtedly one of the greatest conflicts of modern times, not only from the number of combatants engaged and the desperate nature of the struggle, but because on the now classic heights of Cemetery Ridge, Culp's Hill, and the Round Tops the future of the American Republic . . . was fought and won." The battle was again declared the equivalent of the Battle of Waterloo because of its character and far-reaching results.

Although modern historians sometimes debate the military significance of the battle, even the most vocal opponents of its decisiveness cannot dispute the battle's significance. Richard M. McMurry recently theorized that there are at least four reasons for the popular conceptions of Gettysburg's military importance, including the fact that it was the biggest battle of the war in terms of duration and casualties. That it was the only major battle fought on Northern soil and was near the large population centers of the North attracted much media attention at the time of the campaign. Lastly, an examination of its association with the much-studied and much-publicized eastern theater of the war seems to affirm that Confederate fortunes waned after the battle. One of the most eminent historians of the twentieth century reiterated these earliest and still popularly accepted assessments. Bruce Catton agreed that Gettysburg and Vicksburg together provided the military and political ingredients for ultimate victory of the United States of America:

"[On] July 1, 2, and 3 there was fought the greatest single battle of the war—Gettysburg, a terrible and spectacular drama which, properly or not, is usually looked upon as the great moment of decision . . . .

Gettysburg ruined a Confederate offensive and demonstrated that the great triumph on Northern soil which the South had to win if it was to gain recognition abroad could not be won. But Vicksburg broke the Confederacy into halves, gave the Mississippi Valley to the Union, and inflicted a wound that would ultimately prove mortal. Losing at Gettysburg, the Confederates lost more than they could well afford to lose; at Vicksburg, they lost what they could not afford at all."

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Creation, Design, and Development of the Soldiers' National Cemetery

Saunders' philosophy of landscape design was acquired during formal and practical training in his native Scotland. After immigrating to America in 1848, Saunders engaged in private practice, his most notable designs being the grounds for the Clifton Park country estate of Johns Hopkins (1851) and the Ross Winans place in Baltimore. It was undoubtedly his reputation as the designer of Rose Hill Cemetery in Chicago, as well as other cemeteries, which brought the name of Saunders to the attention of the state agents. The Federal government agreed to loan out the services of Saunders so that he could develop an appropriate design for the new Gettysburg cemetery.

The landscape gardener adopted four overriding philosophies to guide his design:

1. The first was to show no discrimination between the interment sections of the states. Although there was a disparity in numbers of dead from each state, there would be no distinction between the states in the "solemnity of the interest attached by each State to each interment." This ultimately led to a semicircular arrangement for the interments so that the ground appropriated to each state was part of the common center. Although sizes of the interment sections varied in size, each section was to be "relatively of equal importance."

2. The expression of the design on the grounds of the cemetery should be one of "simple grandeur and propriety." His concept of simplicity was reflected by using the natural style of landscape gardening, where the "hand of the artist" is not readily visible. In the natural style, "artificial interference is not so apparent and the beauties of nature are imitated" in the disposition of plantings and plant groupings. The general impression of such a landscape is "that it is beautiful; the art that created it should not be the first impression." The beauty of the scene should "lead gradually from one object to another, in easy harmony, avoiding abrupt contrasts and unexpected features." Saunders equated grandeur with the sublime. The "nearest approach to the sublime in landscape gardening is in effect produced by extended uniform lines of trees" along avenues. Continuity of line and uniformity of object (i.e., the same variety of tree), when combined with great extension, produce this sublimity." This kind of philosophy also carried over to the grouping of trees and shrubs. The arrangement of vegetation was the most important detail of landscape gardening. The grouping of vegetation could produce a variety of effects, especially in the imitation of nature. The beauty of nature could be achieved through the irregularity in distances,

the diversity of outlines and seasonal color, and the use of evergreens and of deciduous trees. The temptation to place rare or beautiful specimen trees in conspicuous positions would undermine the natural beauty; it often produced "a spottiness quite opposed either to beauty or design." Grandeur, simplicity, solemnity, and sublimity were all allied in achieving the design expression. To achieve the kind of grandeur that Saunders envisioned the landscape of the cemetery grounds should avoid "intricacy and great variety of parts." "Meretricious" and intermixed displays of ornamentation would undermine the continuity of grandeur within the cemetery.

3. The arrangement of roads, walks, trees and shrubs that satisfied utilitarian purposes should not interfere with the creation of "a pleasing landscape and pleasure ground effect." This coincided with Saunders' belief that walks and drives should "reflect, not contrast with" the grounds. "Under no circumstances should walks be made conspicuous in views of natural scenery." He advocated the sinking of walks and drives so that they would not interrupt a continuity of view or destroy the breadth of effect. The design provided "ample spaces of lawn" among the trees and shrubs, so that views to the monument and the graves likewise would be uninterrupted. In his estimation, "a fine lawn is the most beautiful of external ornaments." Groupings along the edges of "expansive, open, green lawns" were permissible, even necessary, to define their character. "These grassy openings are the lights of the natural picture, while the trees and vegetation furnish the shade." The error of too much planting was disastrous, and Saunders discouraged in particular the planting of trees and shrubs within the designed lawn space for the national cemetery. Such unsympathetic planting would "destroy the massive effect of the groupings" along the drives and at the lawn hedges, would undermine the grandeur, and would introduce that "intricacy" that the natural style design deliberately avoided. The importance of the lawn to the design was reinforced by Saunders in later years when he wrote that the "open, clear, well-kept lawn should largely predominate." By minimizing the utilitarian walks and roads only to those justified by direct necessity, and by assuring the predominance of the central lawn, the cemetery could guarantee the "proper *breadth*" of scenic effect.

4. The monument needed to be in an appropriate site. From the inception of the Gettysburg cemetery movement, there had always been a desire to have some kind of monumental tribute to the soldier dead. The state agents had made no decision about the final appearance of the monument before Saunders completed his conceptual design for the national cemetery. However, he had already sensed that the tribute should be intimately associated with the soldier graves and in a prominent location. Saunders elected to place the monument in the center of the radiating interment sections, on the highest point in the cemetery. He partially isolated it from those lots by "an irregularly shaped belting of dwarf shrubbery borders." The dense shrubbery border helped define and separate the messages that would be reflected in the Gettysburg Address. The neat, appropriate rows of soldier graves would extol the sacrifice of the dead whereas the national monument would exhort the civil efforts of the living.

There were other Saunders principles reflected within the cemetery's ultimate design and appearance. One such example was the inclusion of the entrance gate and carriage turn. The entrance gate was to be located at the Baltimore Turnpike, the road that bisected Cemetery Hill and which also led to the adjoining civilian cemetery (Evergreen Cemetery, 1852). Five acres had been added to the originally purchased site on Saunders' recommendation, so concerned was he about providing sufficient grounds for the entrance, the approach drive, and the gatekeeper's house with its carriage turn. Saunders believed "first impressions are strongly influencing" and that a "neatly designed and tastefully arranged gateway" at the entrance of a property would create a "favorable expectation of finding these characteristics pervading other improvements." The gates and gateway were designed to reflect his idea that the principal entrance to any place should be offset or indented from the public road. A curved line of iron fence connected the gates to the enclosure fence along the turnpike, thus reflecting yet another principle of Saunders' landscape philosophy. The utilitarian carriage turn for the gatehouse was also designed to promote harmony and not contrast. It was located beyond the gatehouse, with shrubbery to screen it from the gatehouse, from the central monument, and from the interment lots. (In 1872, the grounds within the carriage turn were used for the General John F. Reynolds Statue [J.Q.A. Ward].)

The fences that were designed for the outer boundary of the cemetery were envisioned by Saunders as "strong and substantial." As it turned out, only three of the six lines of the outer boundary were so enclosed. Along the south end, the north edge, and the edge fronting the Taneytown Road stone walls were built of native granite with trimmed coping stones (completed 1865). The frontage along the Baltimore Pike was enclosed with an iron fence (1864) to complement the entrance gates and gateway (all painted a dark green color, with bronzed ornamentation, to harmonize with the adjoining evergreen vegetation). The common boundary between the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery also became an iron fence as a concession to the civilian cemetery authorities. The board and owners of lots in the private cemetery wanted to encourage the concept that the two cemeteries were at least visually associated. Consequently, Saunders' design had to be amended so that an "iron fence of ordinary height" would run along the common boundary. The fence that was designed for use between the two cemeteries therefore was not ornamental but utilitarian. Since he believed in subverting utilitarian features so that they harmonized with the beauty of the natural landscape, Saunders worked to make the best of the situation. He directed the planting of an evergreen hedge of arbor vitae on the inside of the fence to "afford great relief to the eye and form a background."

The planting of trees along the straight line of the upper drive coincided with the Saunders philosophy of "regularity of line" expressed by uniformity and extension. For narrow roads (16 to 20 feet wide) Saunders recommended trees like the Norway maple, the black or white ash, and the horse chestnut as suitable. Saunders chose to plant Norway maples along the linear upper drive (20 feet wide) of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The danger of planting a single continuous row of trees on one side of an

avenue would be to produce a monotonous effect. The danger of planting an alley of trees (on both sides of an avenue) would be to break up the breadth of view. Since Saunders elected to plant an alley of trees along the straight upper drive he did not therefore intend the use of the upper drive for viewing, but for contemplating. It was the lower drive that was selected to provide the breadth of view necessary to experience the sum total of the *simple grandeur* of the cemetery. Here Saunders planted only groupings of trees with large areas of lawn between them to provide "frequent open vistas looking in upon the lawn." The more massive groupings were concentrated on the inner curves of the elliptical drive. This took advantage of his wish that the avenue would "rather appear to curve round and pass through masses of trees and shrubbery plantations." This effect would again heighten the pleasure sensation associated with the natural style. Although shade trees may be desirable, they should be designed to shade the avenue from one of these natural groupings of similar trees or as part of miniature groupings of two or three closely planted specimen trees. In this way, shade trees could be introduced in sufficient quantities "to answer the combined purposes of shade and garniture, without producing the appearance of strained effort to secure it." It was obvious from Saunders' primary instructions that affectation and geometry defeated the beauty of the natural style and that "strained efforts" should be avoided.

To complete the vegetative plantings, Saunders considered the adjoining properties to the cemetery. Since distant views and adjoining properties were beyond the cemetery's control, it was necessary to contain the views to within the grounds of the cemetery. Rather than be dependent upon "external beauties" Saunders insisted that the design should therefore concentrate on all of the "internal improvements and local objects." To accommodate this, it would be necessary to "isolate" the grounds with a "pleasant margin" of trees and shrubs. Therefore, Saunders planted those perimeters of the cemetery that did not adjoin the Evergreen Cemetery with an evergreen boundary (primarily Norway Spruce). This was essential to provide the "seclusion, retirement and privacy" needed for the contemplative and semi-religious character of the national cemetery.

This contemplative character of the cemetery was reinforced by several additional design features. Most notably of these, of course, were the radiating rows of gravesites. The headstones themselves also supported Saunders' approach of uniformity and regularity. Each was precisely alike, formed of continuous lines of native granite blocks (quarried from the battlefield itself) rising nine inches above the ground. They were designed "so as not to detract from the effect and prominence of the [central] monument." The expression of equality was paramount in the common design effect of the headstones, as the chiseled names of the soldiers scrolled down the slopes in rank upon rank. Saunders hoped that the effect would not only be of simplicity and regularity, but expressiveness and permanence. It is also interesting to note that the simple headstones of the honored dead were the central feature in the grand expanse of lawn that Saunders so loved. Trees would not be allowed to intrude upon the graves nor upon the lawn. They both were within that "breadth of view" that carried the visitor's thoughts from the

cemetery's eulogy to the monument's exhortation. The view was augmented by the fact that the national monument was on the summit of the grounds, so that the visitor looked through and over the lawns and headstones. The view was momentarily interrupted by the belting of shrubbery that separated the interment lots from the monument, helping the viewer make the mental transition between the two features and the two messages.

The elliptical drive that encircled the interment lots likewise provided the means for contemplation. The approach along the lower drive permitted the visitor to sense the scope of the human cost of the battle (and of the war) by seeing the massing of the uniform headstones from the designed intervals between the tree groupings. The large New York and Pennsylvania burial lots dominated the foreground at the apogee of the curving lower drive. Here Saunders made certain there would be no trees or other objects to interrupt the view of the interments. The scope of the sacrifice was to be clearly visible and reverentially sobering. As the carriage and the visitor proceeded beyond the gravesites toward the south end of the cemetery, Saunders concentrated his efforts on the natural landscaping once again. Additional groupings of trees were planted at the curves so that the drive would wind through the naturalistic wooded setting. At the south end of the elliptical drive, Saunders thereby could artificially create a setting that was alive with the contrast of light and shadow, tree and shrub, deciduous and evergreen. This natural portion of the drive provided a brief respite from the funereal purpose of the cemetery. However, the designed elliptical drive carried the visitors back to the gravestones along the upper slope of the cemetery hill. That portion of the straight upper drive that bounded the edges of the Unknown and U.S. Regulars lots was the section of avenue that Saunders had chosen for alley of Norway maples. The regularly planted trees interrupted any breadth of view and thereby encouraged visitors to enter the interment and monumental sites. Visitors were drawn beyond the fringe of trees and into the formal landscape by way of the internal system of walks and a secondary semicircular drive that curved through the lots. The walks took visitors to each lot and to the central monument. The arrangement reversed the order of the view that had been experienced from the lower drive. This time the arrangement of vegetation and formal circulation drew the NPS visitors to the monument and its story of peace, plenty, and liberty in a reunited country. The extensive radiating interments and uniform stones next confronted them, after the visitors had passed through the belt of shrubbery. This view reinforced the extent and equality of the sacrifice. Being drawn into the interment sections, visitors personalized the sacrifice when they were confronted with the names of the individual soldiers on the headstones. This became the place of silent and eloquent eulogy, where the words on the headstones themselves were enough. "The simple record of their devotion to their country" lifted the dead "above the reach of words." [Rev. James Brand, color sergeant, 27th Connecticut Volunteers (October 22, 1885).]

Administrative, maintenance, domestic, and informational activities were located so they did not interrupt the overriding contemplative character of the site . The appropriate location for the gatehouse

was at the Baltimore Pike entrance, but Saunders assured that minimal distractions would occur from that quarter by planting shrub and tree buffers between the building and the interment lots. At the opposite end of the cemetery, Saunders designed a location for a "flagstaff, etc.," with an ancillary drive or walkway leading to it from the avenue. He expected that other informational, military, or commemorative activities would occur at this location. Vegetative buffers and distance from the interments were designed to likewise divorce these activities from the primary activity of contemplation.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery

The Gettysburg Address

In the next several days and weeks, those who read the words or heard the words when they were read to them by others far outnumbered those who personally attended the dedication. There initially were two reactions to the speech—one dismissed it as inadequate or mundane, the other as suitable and inspiring. These reactions largely were shaped by the press. Those newspapers and journals that were allied with the president and his party endorsed and praised the address; those newspapers that were linked to the opposition parties generally ignored the speech or minimized its importance. Indeed, as early as 1864 the cemetery agents were pondering whether or not to incorporate a statue of Lincoln holding the Emancipation Proclamation (not the Gettysburg Address) as part of the Soldiers' National Monument. Earliest histories of the war generally included the Address as a footnote, as in Benson Lossing's 1868 three-volume *Pictorial History of the Civil War*. Late nineteenth-century assessments of the Gettysburg Address clearly recognized its eloquence and its patriotic appeal. It usually was linked with the battle for its significance, the two co-dependent upon each other for their mutual significance. A Congressional committee could write:

"Like the wonderful achievements of the Union Army, [Lincoln's] eloquent address at the dedication of the soldiers' cemetery there will live in history as long as the battle is remembered or the Republic lasts. . . . [It] was there, on the field of Gettysburg, that the thunders of war and the eloquence of patriotism brought forth on this continent a new nation and a new birth of freedom." [House Report No. 2087, 55th Congress, 3d session (February 10, 1899).]

President Theodore Roosevelt—historian, soldier, and policy maker—asserted that the Gettysburg Address was "one of the few speeches which shall last through the ages." He joined the battle and the Address as two significant events, one for its tactical importance and the other for its universal inspiration. "As long as this Republic endures or its history is known so shall the memory of the Battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind." [*Philadelphia Times* (May 31, 1904).]

Later assessments of the Gettysburg Address embraced a broader and more political significance. The

noted Civil War historian Bruce Catton was one of the first of the later generation to discover the preeminent connection between the Address and the battle. In his history *This Hallowed Ground*, Catton described the end of the battle:

"Ended; yet singularly incomplete, not to become a rounded whole until months afterward. It was the queer fate of the men who fought over the great question of Union that this most desperate and spectacular of all their battles should not be entirely comprehensible until after all of the dead had been buried, the wounded tended, . . . and the armies gone far below the horizon, fighting other battles in other places. Then the President would come and speak a few sentences, and the deep meaning of the fight would at last begin to clear. Then the perplexing mists and shadows would fade and Gettysburg would reveal itself as a great height from which men could glimpse a vista extending far into the undiscovered future." [256-257.]

In Catton's assessment the war had become more than a war to restore the Union after the victory at Gettysburg. It had become a "remorseless revolutionary struggle," with the abolition of slavery and the creation of a new kind of America at the heart of that struggle. This was a war where the South would not peacefully rejoin the Union, where the North would accept neither secession nor slavery. There could be no compromise—only submission and reunion. Lincoln had no intention of undoing what had occurred during the previous two years. "Such words as dignity, equality, and rights had grown larger than they used to be; they no longer applied just to states but had begun to attach themselves to people." [*Never Call Retreat*, 277-278.] Lincoln also was aware that for many Americans the meaning of Gettysburg's battle was unclear. Everyone recognized the enormity and cost of the battle but few understood its "mystic overtones." These overtones, "the qualities that made this, more than any other battle, stand for the final significance of the war and the war's dreadful cost—these were realized slowly, fully recognized only after Abraham Lincoln made them explicit in the moving sentences of the Gettysburg Address." [*The Civil War* (New York: The Fairfax Press, 1980) 169.] Lincoln could use his dedicatory remarks to transform the reality of the battle into a symbol of national purpose. He could restate the ideals on which the country was founded. [Garry Wills, *Lincoln at Gettysburg: The Words that Remade America* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992), 20.] Therefore, President Lincoln would use the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg and the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery as the means to define that new vision.

Lincoln's speech was not intended to be the centerpiece of the day. Everett's nearly two-hour long oration provided the means for extolling the dead and was the major feature of the dedication ceremonies. Lincoln's role was ancillary, to occur after Everett's presentation and right before the benediction that would close the exercises. David Wills had asked the president to deliver a few "appropriate remarks" to set apart the cemetery grounds "to their sacred use." Wills probably intended that Lincoln would thank the agents and the governors, likewise extol the dead, and extend sympathy to

relatives of the interred soldiers. Lincoln, however, chose the occasion to do much more. Historian Garry Wills believed that Lincoln used the opportunity to define war aims outside of the normal channels of proclamations and Congressional interactions. Going directly to the people would popularize the purposes. According to Bruce Catton, in was with that in mind that he decided to go to "the core of the business" and define the meaning and purpose of the war at the dedication of the cemetery:

"The war was not merely a test of the Union's cohesive strength, nor was it just a fight to end slavery and to extend the boundaries of human freedom. It was the final acid test of the idea of democracy itself; in a way that went far beyond anything which either government had stated as its war aims, the conflict was somehow a definitive assaying of the values on which American society had been built. . . . Gettysburg and the war itself would be forever memorable, not merely because so many men had died, but because their deaths finally did mean something that would be a light in the dark skies as long as American should exist." [*The Civil War*, 169-170.]

Garry Wills, in his Pulitzer Prize-winning intellectual history of the Gettysburg Address, agreed with Catton's viewpoint. "The stakes of three days' butchery are made intellectual, with abstract truths being vindicated. . . . [Lincoln] lifts the battle to a level of abstraction that purges it of grosser matter." Lincoln used the occasion at Gettysburg's cemetery to deliver a speech about the war, not just about the battle. Although there were no details about the issues of the war within the words of the Address, Lincoln delivered instead a portrait of the "great ideals" of the American mind.

Furthermore, Lincoln saw that the divisiveness that had led to the war was in some way inevitable in a country that decided its future each state at a time instead of as a people. In his Pulitzer Prize-winning history *Battle Cry of Freedom*, historian James M. McPherson sketched out the evolution of Lincoln's new national vision. He noted that before the war the two words "United States" were perceived as a plural noun ("the United States *are* a republic"). By the end of the war the two words had transformed into a singular noun ("the United States *is* a republic"). The word "Union" itself was discarded in favor of "the nation." McPherson observed that although Lincoln used the word "Union" twenty times in his first inaugural address he did not use it once in his Gettysburg Address. Furthermore, although the word "nation" was not used in the first inaugural, it was used five times in the Gettysburg Address "to invoke a new birth of freedom and nationalism for the United States." [James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom* (News York: Ballantine Books, 1988), 859.] A "Union" emphasized the role of the states; a "nation" emphasized the role of the people.

The speech delivered by President Lincoln during the November 19, 1863 dedication ceremonies rightfully has been considered nationally (and internationally) significant. Garry Wills proclaimed that the Address won the ideological Civil War. Just as the Confederate President Jefferson Davis devoted

his energies after Gettysburg to desperate measures for survival, Lincoln devoted his energies to designing the reunited nation. Lincoln could think about the future and look forward because after Gettysburg and Vicksburg he knew that the war would be won. But he also knew that after Gettysburg and Vicksburg the nation could concentrate its efforts in achieving the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Lincoln compelled the country to move away from and forward from the "messy squabbling" over sectionalism, constitutionality, property, and states' rights that had led to the Civil War. He chose to omit from the Address any historical particulars of the battle and of the war. The name of Gettysburg never appeared in the Address; neither did the word "slavery." The military battle at Gettysburg therefore was transcended in importance because of Lincoln's words. The battle itself became the means by which Lincoln laid the foundation for a new (or recovered) American ideology. The Address became an important intermediate step towards the post-war civil rights amendments, based on the proposition that ALL men are created equal. [Wills, 37, 39.] It was perhaps Lincoln's—and the country's—most eloquent moment.

The Address nevertheless was a challenge for the Republic. Bruce Catton's remarks in 1956 still may best summarize its meaning: "To end slavery was to commit the nation permanently to an ideal that might prove humanly unattainable. The inner meaning of the war now was that everything which America had done before—its dreams and its hopes, its sacrifices and its hard-bought victories—was no more than prologue to a new struggle that would go on and on for generations, with a remote ideal lying dim but discernible beyond the mist of the coming years." [Bruce Catton, quoted in Orville Prescott, "Books of the Times," *The New York Times* (October 29, 1956).]

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Battlefield Preservation and Commemoration Activities

David McConaughy's 1863 proposal for a battlefield memorial association would undertake what had never been done before in the country—a battlefield would be preserved in commemoration not only of the event but also as a memorial to the men who fought and died there. At other battlefields and sites (Bunker Hill, Concord, Manassas) the traditional memorialization had been the erection of a monument structure. But this McConaughy proposal was unique. It was "probably the first time anywhere in Western civilization that a preserved battlefield landscape was to be employed as a memorial." Indeed, it may be considered "the archetype for other preserved battlefields." [Reuben Rainey, "The Memory of War: Reflections on Battlefield Preservation. " In Richard L. Austin, et al, ed., *The Yearbook of Landscape Architecture* (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1983), 70-71.]

McConaughy's vision would create another but different kind of memorial to the soldiers. Whereas the Soldiers' National Cemetery would contain the remains of the loyal dead, and would commemorate their sacrifice to republican government as exemplified by the Union, this new battlefield memorial project would augment that purpose. It would also serve another separate purpose. It would preserve the most visible and most significant features of the battlefield as a memorial to the "heroic valor" and "signal

victory" won by the forces of the United States at Gettysburg. Since the battle was fought to defend that kind of "well regulated Freedom" consequent to a republican form of government, the preserved battlefield would perpetuate the meaning of that form of government. All future generations that would visit it would see its landmarks and better understand and appreciate the meaning and sacrifices demanded of those "great principles of human Liberty and just government." The features of the grounds themselves were a testament to the soldiers' devotion to such ideals. The originators of the Association saw the project as a means not only to commemorate and honor the victorious Union soldiers, but also to instill patriotism and love for the American form of government. The idea of public subscription by the general body of citizens exemplified that same spirit of republican patriotism, wherein all could support and share in such a commemorative venture. It is interesting to note that the design of the national cemetery, the words of the Gettysburg Address, and the concept of the memorial battlefield all shared identical purposes—the promotion of a patriotism that is based on the ideologies of the American republic. It is also significant that David McConaughy's public notice of his intentions (July 25, 1863) predated the design of the cemetery and Lincoln's expression of national purpose.

In 1863 and 1864, the paramount concept for the Memorial Association was to preserve the battlefield and to erect "memorial structures" as a means to commemorate the victory and the loss of the brave Union defenders. The early letters and announcements of the charter members clearly indicated that the ideologies of "human Liberty," "Republican Government," "well regulated Freedom," and "just government" were the reason for the preservation and commemorative efforts. In their minds, as in Lincoln's, the battlefield stood for more than a military event. The story worth commemorating was that victorious struggle for "human Liberty." The commemorated battlegrounds were "adapted to perpetuate those great principles . . . in the minds of our descendants, and of all men who in all time shall visit them." [*Adams Sentinel*, August 19, 1863.] By 1885, the board of directors, now dominated by former officers and military historians, began to move the GBMA away from its ideological and commemorative purposes and in the direction of marking battle lines for military history purposes.

Nevertheless, Gettysburg still was regarded by most Americans in the late nineteenth century as "the historic field of the war" and as "a pilgrimage ground for a larger number of citizens and ex-soldiers than any other field of the late strife." By the close of the GBMA era, celebrations and exercises at Gettysburg had become matters "of national attention." ["Monument at Gettysburgh, Pa." Report No. 2069 of Committee of the Library, 51st Congress, 1st session (May 21, 1890).] The changes wrought by the Civil War veteran board produced yet another means to translate the significance of the battle and its sacrifice. These realists, tempered by their experience in the war, chose a less subtle topic for commemoration. Concepts of human Liberty and the other principles of American thought and government, were judged perhaps as too elusive to be translated by the remaining marks of battle on the landscape. Instead, the veterans chose to commemorate themselves, so that their communities, their

descendants, and succeeding generations would not forget the "actual participants in the battle." A Philadelphia paper detailed the philosophy behind these veteran-induced changes:

"It was recommended, but is not strictly required, by the association that upon one side or face of the monument there should be an inscription showing in what part of the State—in what city, county or district—the organization was recruited, the date of its muster into the service and muster out, its total strength and losses during its term of service, and the battles, actions or affairs in which it participated. This is recommended for the reason that in future years when the identity of the regiment might be otherwise lost or merged in the general history of the events, the visitor might be able to know just where the troops from his own locality were posted, marched and fought in the great battle. And finally, in addition to the official history and the historical accuracy thus sought for by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which is composed of actual participants in the battle, it is designed that every memorial shall be durable as a monument, and to that end all inscriptions are required to be deep cut, and the materials of the monument granite or real bronze." [*Public Ledger and Daily Transcript* (August 12, 1889).]

From the above quotation, it can be surmised that the veterans expected that future (non-battle) visitors would care more about their immediate community than about national ideals. This was ironic in that Lincoln, McConaughy, and Saunders had all directed their energies towards perpetuating the concept of nation instead of sectionalism. This movement from nation to community, from army to individual soldier, created a battlefield park and a story that was quite different from that represented by the national cemetery and from the original concept of the GBMA.

The efforts of the GBMA in preserving battle landscapes and features was original and noteworthy. In 1889, a grateful nation was already recognizing and applauding the exertions of the Association. The press hoped that the public would understand what was being accomplished at Gettysburg by the Association "by way of preserving the Battlefield from the vicissitudes, the changes, alterations and mutilations that were likely to ensue from change of ownership, the destruction of woods, groves, copses, houses, walls and other removals of characteristic marks by lapses of time—and in the marking of the localities occupied during these memorable events. It is true to say that no battlefield of the world has ever been so completely illustrated and its history in detail so thoroughly perpetuated—it is the history of an illustrious event—published for all time in granite and bronze." [*Public Ledger and Daily Transcript* (August 12, 1889).]

The Gettysburg Electric Railway vs. United States of America, 1893-1896

In the January 1896 Supreme Court decision in the case of *The United States vs. The Gettysburg Electric Railway Company*, the attorneys for the government argued that battlefield preservation, such as that

intended by Congressional actions of 1893 and 1895, was a legitimate purpose of the National Government:

"The probable or possible practical benefits to the National Government . . . suffice to bring the question of appropriating this land into the class of questions which Congress has sole power to determine. But if, as contended, the only possible object were sentimental, it alone would suffice. A government would be short lived which should overlook or affect to despise the power or sentiment. The patriotic feeling which would be fostered by rescuing this historic ground from neglect or even from common uses, and which would be shocked by failure to do so, is one of the great forces of the Republic. To foster this feeling is one of the means of promoting 'the general welfare,' and providing for 'the common defense' as well. This, of course, means the welfare of the nation in the broad Federal sense as opposed to welfare with respect to matters left to the care of the States, and the defense of national interests and honor."

In the end, the Court was unanimous in upholding the Government's right to acquire and protect Gettysburg's battlefield. The justices were in agreement with the War Department's attorneys, that sentiment was indeed a powerful factor in promoting the general welfare of the United States. The preservation of the battlefield was just that kind of national sentiment that encouraged a civil patriotism and assured the longevity of a popularly supported government. Associate Justice Rufus W. Peckham expressed the opinion of the Court:

"It would be a great object lesson to all who looked upon the land thus cared for, and it would show a proper recognition of the great things that were done there on those momentous days. By this use the government manifests for the benefit of all its citizens the value put upon the services of the citizen soldiers of that period. Their successful effort to preserve the integrity and solidarity of the great republic of modern times is forcibly impressed upon everyone who looks over the field. The value of the sacrifices then freely made is rendered plainer and more durable by the fact that the government of the United States, through its representatives in Congress assembled, appreciates and endeavors to perpetuate it by this most suitable recognition. Such action on the part of Congress touches the heart, and comes home to the imagination of every citizen, and greatly tends to enhance his love and respect for those institutions for which these heroic sacrifices were made."

The acquisition of lands such as Gettysburg's battlefield to attain those purposes was affirmed a legitimate task of the Government. Furthermore, the use of the condemnation authority in that acquisition was also deemed a legitimate implied power of the Government. Justice Peckham again asserted the Court's opinion on that crucial point:

"Upon the question whether the proposed use of this land is a public one, we think there can be no well-founded doubt. And also, in our judgment, the government has the constitutional power to condemn the land for the proposed use. It is, of course, not necessary that the power of condemnation for such purpose be expressly given by the Constitution. The right to condemn at all is not so given. Congress has power to declare war and to create and equip armies and navies. It has the general power of taxation to be exercised for the common defense and general welfare. Having such powers, it has such other implied ones as are necessary and appropriate for the purpose of carrying the powers expressly given into effect. Any act of Congress which plainly and directly tends to enhance the respect and love of the citizen for the institutions of his country and to quicken and strengthen his motives to defend them, and which is germane and intimately connected with and appropriate to the exercise of some one or all of the powers granted by Congress must be valid." "The end to be attained, by this proposed use, as provided for by the act of Congress, is legitimate, and lies within the scope of the constitution. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the great battles of the world. The numbers contained in the opposing armies were great; the sacrifice of life was dreadful; while the bravery, and, indeed heroism displayed by both contending forces, rank with the highest exhibition of these qualities ever made by man. The importance of the issue involved in the contest of which this great battle was a part cannot be overestimated. The existence of the government itself, and the perpetuity of our institutions depended upon the result. . . . Can it be that the government is without power to preserve the land, and properly mark out the various sites upon which this struggle took place? Can it not erect the monuments provided for by these acts of Congress, or even take possession of the field of battle, in the name and for the benefit of all the citizens of the country, for the present and for the future? Such a use seems necessarily not only a public use, but one so closely connected with the welfare of the republic itself as to be within the powers granted Congress by the constitution for the purpose of protecting and preserving the whole country." [Supreme Court Cases No. 599 and 629, October Term, 1895. The United States vs. the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company.]

The decision was welcome news to Civil War veterans and Americans from many walks of life. The decision was made at a time when the evolution of the Civil War battlefields into national parks was near its zenith, when the public and the press were well aware of the national purposes of battlefield preservation. The Pennsylvania newspapers, which had been following the case closely, almost unanimously endorsed the Court's decision. Specifically, government control of the route of the trolley would "prevent any invasion or deformity of the historic points of that memorable field" of Gettysburg. ["The Gettysburg Trolley," *The Philadelphia Times* (May 9, 1894).] If nothing else, one editor noted that the decision would make "less difficult the improvement of other fields." In fact, the decision inevitably made acquisition for preservation "less difficult" for all historic sites, including those not associated with the Civil War battlefields. According to NPS historian Ronald F. Lee, the decision "affirmed the constitutionality of acquiring private property by right of eminent domain for Gettysburg National Park and established the principle that the preservation of nationally important historic sites

and buildings is a legitimate purpose of the Government of the United States." [Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea* (Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1973), 15.] The Gettysburg National Park used this authority many times under the administration of its Commission. The Tipton tract, immediately adjacent to Devil's Den and the original route of the Electric Railway, was condemned in 1901. This private property had become "the scene of revelries which many right-minded people consider a desecration of the ground consecrated by the blood of hundreds of heroes and patriots." Subsequent cases were undertaken to prevent further such depredations or to keep private lands from being " put to uses by the owners which would disfigure the battlefield." [Annual Report of 1901.]

The pursuit of this condemnation case by the Federal Government showed its commitment to preserve and protect the battlefield and illustrated its proper response to public indignation. In the midst of the litigation, *The Philadelphia Times* expressed the popular sentiment:
"The Gettysburg battle-field is becoming more and more sacred in the estimation of the country with each returning year, and it is the evident purpose of the nation to preserve it and its thrilling records as perfectly as possible for the benefit of posterity. To this sentiment, that is as patriotic as it is just, every consideration of individual interest must yield, and this necessitates control of the Gettysburg trolley lines by government authority to prevent any invasion or deformity of the historic points of that memorable field. . . . Much as has been done on the Gettysburg battle-field by the government its great work is yet in its infancy. The time will come at no distant day when the position of every organization on that battle-field will be marked by suitable monuments so that visitors can pass from point to point and be advised at every step of the importance of any particular part of the field." ["The Gettysburg Trolley," *The Philadelphia Times* (May 9, 1894).]

The significance of the Supreme Court decision in the Trolley Case lies in its recognition of the legitimacy of public preservation of historic landscapes and sites in order to promote the general welfare of the American people. Condemnation proceedings have been utilized at many places since the 1896 decision, most notably perhaps at Jamestown Island (1930s) to establish an important site within Colonial National Historic Park. Indeed, the decision was a crucial first step in augmenting voluntary private historic preservation by expanding "governmental participating in historic land use control." [Ary J. Lamme III, "Spatial Criteria in Supreme Court Decisions on Preservation," *Geographical Review*, vol. 80, no. 4 (October 1990), 347, 351.] The court's interpretation of public use recognized "the value of historic commemoration and, more broadly, of contemplation and imagination." The Department of the Interior, in particular, has benefited from *Electric Railway Company vs. United States* in laying the foundation for the National Park Service. Although many national parks were absorbed from other Federal land holdings, parks such as Big Cypress, Acadia, and Redwoods were acquired from private owners, sometimes using the condemnation power authorized in this 1896 Supreme Court case. [Maria Lurie, "Defining Public Purpose for National Parks," *People, Land & Water: A Publication of*

the U.S. Department of the Interior (November/December 1999), 20.] The most recent use (1999-2000) by the national military park of the condemnation authority granted by the 1896 decision was against the Gettysburg National Battlefield Tower.

Improvements by the Battlefield and Park Commissions, 1893-1927

Gettysburg as a national military park owes its existence to the Civil War veteran. The various bills to create the park were sponsored by veterans in the Senate (Hawley, Quay) and the House (Bingham, Sickles). The veterans were the most vocal lobbyists for a national park system embracing their Civil War battlefields, where many of them had already erected monuments to honor their military service. Eager to perpetuate their individual monuments as well as the grounds on which their regiments had fought, the veterans appealed to the national government for that perpetuation. Organizations like the Battlefield Memorial Association, no matter how lofty their motives, struggled daily for existence and fiscal survival. The Federal Government bespoke permanence, strength, efficiency, and fiscal solidarity.

The concept of a national park for Gettysburg was lauded, particularly by the Pennsylvania press, which considered the site "the most sacred spot" in the Commonwealth. A Harrisburg newspaper expressed its gratification that the battlefield was going to be "transformed into one of the most beautiful spots on earth. The glory of war and the grandeur of peace are to be concentrated in one at Gettysburg." [*Telegraph*, quoted in "Sickles's Plan Approved," *Star and Sentinel* (September 4, 1894).] One newspaper proclaimed that "no act could be passed by Congress that would be more acceptable to the people generally than one to make of the historic field of Gettysburg a great national military park, where old soldiers could meet in annual encampment." ["Gettysburg as a National Military Park," n.p. (c. 1894) in Gettysburg Newspaper Cuttings, vol. 1, 38.]

The development of the national military park during the years of the Battlefield and National Park Commissions has been the era most associated with the current appearance and popular perception of the battlefield. These perceptions have become firmly seated in the public imagination, the first foundations of that national opinion having been built amidst the very years of the park's development. Indeed, the creation and development of the national park was a culmination of the post-battle struggle to interpret the Civil War and the 1863 clash at Gettysburg. Hundreds of people—mostly white—produced histories, poems, paintings, songs, novels, photographs, and souvenirs; hundreds more created a battle landscape adorned with sculpture and monuments and a cemetery adorned with the pathos of the dead. By the end of the century, the Battle of Gettysburg had become a touchstone of the war, entering the American imagination and psyche "as an essential symbol of what the war had been about." [Amy Kinsel, "From Turning Point to Peace Memorial," in Gabor S. Boritt, ed., *The Gettysburg Nobody Knows* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), 206).] In 1899, a regional Pennsylvania newspaper could declare:

"No other state or nation has adorned and beautified a battlefield or made it such an object of interest to the future generation as has been done to Gettysburg. . . . It would be a matter of interest to know what effect this vast expenditure of money, historic study and the creation of hundreds of permanent works of art, will have on the future generations of the American people. It cannot fail to keep alive a martial spirit, to encourage the study and effect a more perfect understanding of the greatest war epoch in the history of the country, and to stimulate a love of art in a crude but popular form." ["The Gettysburg Battlefield," *Industrial School News* (November 23, 1899), in Gettysburg Newspaper Clippings, vol. 3, p. 16. GNMP archives.]

Other newspapers were likewise effusive about the formalization of the park development within the battlefield setting. The local Gettysburg papers were always impressed with the extent, speed, and quality of the work on the field under the supervision of the Commission. In April 1900, *The Compiler* proclaimed it already "the most thoroughly marked, most beautiful and altogether the most interesting of the battlefields of the Nation." Its competitor, the *Star and Sentinel,* likewise acknowledged "the marked improvement of the field" under Nicholson's leadership. Soon thereafter, the *Army Navy Register* endorsed the development "of the old battlefield into one of the most picturesque of parks." Philadelphia's *The Press* (December 7, 1900) congratulated the Commission for "beautifying and converting into a grand picture this historic field, and of perpetuating it as a great patriotic lesson for all time."

The Commission was happy to report to the Congress and to the Secretary of War that great numbers of visitors were "constantly thronging these historic grounds and tracing out the complicated phases of the titanic struggle, with many expressions of their satisfaction at the wise plans of the National Government for making it plain and easily comprehended, and for preserving this field for the study of those who [were] to come after." [Annual Report of 1896.] The response by visitors to the constant improvements and development of a park were universally favorable. In 1899, the Commission could report that "all who come to see it are surprised and delighted," while in 1903 it reported that all visitors expressed "their hearty approval of the manner in which the Government of the United States [was] making of this battlefield a splendid and enduring national monument."

Even former members of the board of directors of the now-defunct GBMA could not suppress notifying the Commission of their admiration for the work being done for park improvement. Charles Young wrote to Colonel Nicholson, congratulating him for the speed and economy with the which the work was accomplished and using superlatives to assess the quality of the work: "No such accomplishment as that, in the world, has been achieved equal to yours." ["Compliment to Battlefield Commission," *Star and Sentinel* (February 11, 1903).]

Most gratifying of all, however, was the unsolicited praise of the Civil War veterans' organizations for the work undertaken and accomplished by the Commission. This was particularly important since the veterans regarded the Gettysburg as "a Mecca which he visits annually as a reminder of the dark days of the Rebellion—the turning point, so to speak, in the fortunes of the Union." ["Veterans Protest," *The Item* (August 9, 1893).] The local Gettysburg G.A.R. Post notified the Secretary of War of its own commendation for the "substantial and thorough manner" in which the Commission conducted its duties. The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* hinted at the almost universal regard in which the park's veteran-Commission was held by Civil War comrades: "It is a fact that the veteran organizations after visiting the field have praised the work of the Commissioners in unstinted terms." [December 12, 1900.] Indeed, the Society of the Army of the Potomac adopted a resolution in September 1902 to "commend the work of the present Gettysburg Battle Field Commission" and to urge increased future appropriations. Members of the Society who had viewed the work of the Commission wanted it known that they took "sincere pleasure" in the appearance wrought within the new national park. [Resolution. Thirty-third Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Gettysburg, Pa. September 19th and 20th, 1902, in Gettysburg Newspaper Clippings, vol. 4, p. 84. GNMP archives.] The Third Army Corps Union (Sickles' old command) likewise passed a resolution in 1900, following a visit to the park by its members, expressing its appreciation for the "thoroughness, permanence, economy, accuracy, and appropriateness" of the work being done at the park. During its 33rd encampment of September 6-7, 1899, the Grand Army of the Republic likewise passed resolutions commending the Commission. The GAR particularly noted that the acquisition of land, the opening of avenues, the preservation of battle features, and the marking of positions was being done in such a manner that "the history of the battle will practically be written on the field." The following year, the national encampment repeated its endorsement, this time congratulating the Commission on its "successful prosecution" of its work, noting additional features that warranted its attention and approbation (observation towers, land acquisition, erection of shell stones to protect the avenues).

The United Confederate Veterans unanimously adopted similar but less specific resolutions at its annual reunion in 1899. Under the leadership of Gettysburg veteran General J. B. Gordon, the UCV endorsed the efforts of the Commission to make Gettysburg and other military parks "permanent memorials of the prowess of American soldiers without respect of section." The "people of the Southern States" were urged to take "early and effective steps to erect upon these battlefields suitable monuments in honor of our glorious heroes in gray who fought and died for what they believed to be right." [Annual Report of 1899.] A New York GAR post was most specific in its praise, particularly noting "the beautiful avenues which follow the undulating lines of battle." It members had personally "observed the substantial and permanent character of the roadways, bridges, fences, retaining walls, and observation towers; have noted how carefully the names of historic points on the field have been retained, the natural and artificial breastworks restored, and the grounds, forests, roads, and streams preserved substantially as they existed at the time of the battle, . . . and, as veteran soldiers of the civil war, have contemplated with surprise

and delight the character, scope, and extent of the work so comprehensively undertaken and intelligently performed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, under whose hands Gettysburg has already become the best plotted and marked of all the battle grounds."

This particular post approved "the patriotic purpose" of the Government and praised the Commission members for thoroughly carrying out those purposes. [Resolution, Encampment of U.S. Grant Post #327 (October 28, 1902) in Annual Report of 1903.] More importantly, these veterans organizations wanted the national park at Gettysburg to be "worthy of the fame of the men who fought there in 1863." [Resolutions. 33rd Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, May 25-26, 1900, in Annual Report of 1900.] The National Park Commission and the War Department thereby found themselves serving dual purposes at Gettysburg—promoting present and future patriotic, national purposes and formally recognizing and preserving the fame and memory of the individual soldiers who fought at Gettysburg.

Battle veterans such as former Union corps commander General O. O. Howard went out of their way to express the soldiers' gratitude for the work done on the battle. Howard wrote the Secretary of War on October 30, 1899, congratulating him and the Commission for their "faithful work" and "diligence" in creating "this wonderful object lesson of Gettysburg." ["Gettysburg Park," *The Compiler* (November 7, 1899).] Veterans from Massachusetts used the voice of Captain John Bigelow (9th Massachusetts Battery) to express their enthusiasm for "the object lesson" that had been "prepared for them and future generations." He was particular about the "good work" done by the Commissioners in "making points of interest easily accessible; in preserving the natural surface and appearance of the country as it was in 1863; in the dignified and appropriate character of . . . markers, tablets, iron gun carriages." ["Gettysburg National Park," *The Compiler* (March 5, 1901).]

The manner in which the Commission perceived the national park under its care is often exemplified in the regulations and correspondence that it produced. As early as August 14, 1894, it issued a public notice under Colonel Nicholson's signature that defined who would be considered "Trespassers" (i.e., sinners) on government property. These would include any persons who "may disfigure the natural features of the ground" or would go on the ground "with a view to exercise thereon any special or exclusive privilege of any kind, claimed by them, or for the purpose of indulging in pic-nics, or merry-making of a nature inconsistent with the solemn and sacred associations of the field forever consecrated to patriotism and to the memory of the heroes who fought and died here." [Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, "Public Notice," in Gettysburg Newspaper Cuttings, vol. 1, 61.] Most of the public agreed. The Philadelphia *Press* railed against the Electric Railway and any other business that could be "an intrusion and an offense" on the great battlefield. Furthermore, it stated, the "country does not want a grasping and soulless corporation let loose to work its will on Gettysburg Battlefield. It does not want a dancing pavillion and merry-go-rounds on Little Round Top. There is plenty of room in the rest of the

United States for picnic grounds. Gettysburg needs to be protected from all such intrusions and desecrations." [*Press* (June 20, 1894).]

On at least two other occasions the Commission had an opportunity to explain its view of the purposes for the Gettysburg National Park. In its Annual Report of 1896, Nicholson and his co-Commissioners asserted that the Government took charge of the battlefield to "preserve its features as they existed at the time of battle and to make its interesting points accessible by good roads." Its third major purpose was to fix and mark positions and movements of Confederate and U.S. Regular Army troops. It expanded upon the philosophy behind those purposes the following year in a letter explaining the reasons for the Electric Railway condemnation. The letter stated that the proceedings were undertaking to remove the rail line because it "seriously changes and defaces many of the most interesting and important military points and positions which the troops of both sides occupied and strenuously contested and which the Government wishes to rescue, restore, and commemorate. You will see how important this is as a part of the grand design which Congress has sought to accomplish by its several acts relation to this subject, namely the preservation of the field as it was in July 1863, and in a sense the photographing of the great battle on the ground itself by markers and monuments and Avenues indicating the lines of battle and showing all its features and phases, for the study of military students and historians, and as a shrine of patriotism and memorial of heroism for the American people forever. . . . The Government is constructing roads and avenues, laid out and built with a careful regard to the natural lay of the land, so as not to mar the surface by serious cuts or embankments, and yet of excellent grade, leading along all the lines of battle and to every point of interest on the whole field. Five splendid observatories built of steel, judiciously located, seventy-five feet high, and easy of ascent, give the visitor a birds-eye view of the scene." [John P. Nicholson, William McK. Robbins, and Charles A. Richardson to J. B. Cosgrove, Vice President, Washington and Gettysburg Railroad Company (April 6, 1897), in John P. Nicholson Journal, GNMP archives.]

The U.S. Congress had declared its intent to favorably entertain national military park bills for Civil War battlefields in March 1890, when a House subcommittee saw the "national importance" associated with the "preservation for national study of the lines of decisive battles." The derivation of the many subsequent references by veterans, press, and others to the "object lesson" of Gettysburg's national park stemmed from this same subcommittee report. It stated that a "field as renowned as this [Chickamauga/Gettysburg] for the stubbornness and brilliancy of its fighting, not only in our own war, but when compared with all modern wars, has an importance to the nation as an object lesson of what is possible in American fighting, and the national value of the preservation of such lines for historical and professional study must be apparent to all reflecting minds." [Quoted in Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea*, 30.]

The U.S. Congress likewise elaborated upon its intent in subsequent legislation for Gettysburg and for other national military parks. During a subcommittee hearing in 1902, it was revealed that the original vision of many was to have "one large historic field in the West [Chickamauga] and one in the East [Gettysburg]" transformed into great national military parks as monuments to the four great armies of those theaters of war (Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, and Army of Northern Virginia). Neither of these two places, by their inherent park purposes, could perpetuate the field "in the condition it was when the battle was fought." The perpetuation of an agricultural community, with cultivated subsistence farms that reflected battle conditions, was the purpose of a place like Antietam National Battlefield. Antietam's story was to be the battle story. At the outset, the two great parks had been called National Parks. (Gettysburg's 1895 establishing law created "a national military park at Gettysburg," but that park was to be "designated and known as the 'Gettysburg National Park.'" This helped to clarify the difference again in the rankings of hickamauga-Chattanooga and Gettysburg in comparison to the other National Military Parks. Their paramount purpose was to become national in scope and park like in appearance.) General George B. Davis could therefore honestly state to Congress in 1902 that the Park Commissions at Chickamauga and Gettysburg had "very intelligently treated" their respective landscapes and had changed the character of the grounds to combine a battle landscape and a park landscape, a battle story and a national story. They had thereby created parks that were appropriate memorials for those four armies and for all generations of Americans. ["Hearing Before Subcommittee on Parks of the Committee on Military Affairs," H. R., A.D. 1902, in H.R. Report No. 2325, 58th Congress, 2nd session (April 8, 1904), Appendix C.]

The establishing laws for later Civil War parks became more explicit in the expression of purposes and often incorporated authorities that had been inadvertently omitted from Gettysburg's legislation (e.g., the power to acquire and condemn land, the acquisition of public roads for improvement and maintenance). It was through other means, however, that the War Department and Congress presented the most detailed rationale about the purposes, management, and development of the national military parks. The four "great parks"—Chickamauga, Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg—already had park commissions in place, appointed to "prepare" the parks before turning them over to the Secretary of War. War veterans and the public also demanded preservation of other battlefields (including those from the Revolutionary War), which led Congress in 1902 to investigate the feasibility and the logistics of so doing. To create and develop these four "great parks" had cost, by 1902, more than two million dollars and work in each was still progressing. The War Department recommended that no more parks should be created, but that other battlefields should be preserved in a different way:

"The provisions of this bill will finally take care of all the battlefields of the Union. It is not desirable that all those battlefields should be turned into great military parks, adorned with monuments, and so changed as to be utterly unlike the country at the time of the battle. It is rather desired that they should be preserved as they were when the battle was fought. The farm land, the woods, the pastures, and in

some cases, the buildings should be left as they were, but in all such cases purchased would be necessary in order to preserve the points of greatest interest."

It was therefore proposed that all future battlefields should follow the philosophy recently applied to the Antietam battlefield. The student and patriot could see how the battle was fought merely by "acquiring narrow roadways, maintaining the general condition of the country, [and] setting up proper monuments and markers." (This philosophy of limited acquisition and development was known as "The Antietam Plan.") The lands could be leased to occupants on the condition that they preserve the landmarks (thus relieving the Government of that financial burden). [H.R. Report No. 2043, 57th Congress, 1st session (May 14, 1902).]

In 1926, Congress enacted a law to complete a general survey of American battlefields in order to act on several proposals for commemoration and preservation that were before that body. Ultimately, the survey classified or ranked the many battle sites relating to all wars between the Revolutionary War and the conclusion of the Indian Wars. The highest category was reserved for those battles that were of "exceptional political and military importance and interest whose effects were far-reaching, whose fields are worthy of preservation for detailed military and historical study, and which are suitable to serve as memorials to the armies engaged." After evaluation of more than 3400 battles and military engagements, only five battlefields qualified for this prime category, two from the Revolutionary War (Saratoga and Yorktown) and three from the Civil War (Gettysburg, Chickamauga-Chattanooga, and Vicksburg). That Gettysburg and Chickamauga again qualified for national park status affirmed the original opinions and actions of veterans, Congress, and the War Department.

The resultant designed landscape gave Gettysburg "the look of sacred space: set apart, marked with monuments, a sacred precinct like those at Delphi or Olympus to honor heroes." Its special look reinforced the feeling that Gettysburg was sanctified ground, and it became "the great ritual ground of reunion and celebratrion" for the veterans. [Reuben M. Rainey, "The Memory of War: Reflections on Battlefield Preservation." In Richard L. Austin, et al, ed. *The Yearbook of Landscape Arhitecture* (New York: Van Nostrand Renhold Company, 1983), 72.] The design that was achieved by Cope and Nicholson represented martial and national power; the coat of arms of the country, the shell stones, the flagpoles, the lean no-nonsense lines of the tablets and towers were ubiquitous. They evoked patriotism and nationalism at a time when the country was developing into a world power and when the country was deeply conscious of its own nationalism.

In his landmark study about the origins of the national military parks, Ronald Lee attempted to assess the significance of battlefield sites such as Gettysburg:

"The movement to preserve historic American battlefields reached deep into the roots of loyalty and national unity in the United States. The men who sponsored this movement were eminent in government and the life of the country. Although it is sometimes said that the United States is a militaristic nation, this charge is firmly denied by the majority of the American people. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that we do have a strong martial tradition rooted deeply in our national history. We have honored that tradition, among other ways, in a substantial series of unusual battlefield parks and sites commemorating the achievements of our soldiers in all our wars. Along with other elements in the historic preservation movement in the United States, including historic house museums, monuments of architecture, historic districts, and prehistoric ruins, battlefields and forts must be recognized as a significant and continuing element in our total historical heritage." [Ronald F. Lee, *The Origins and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea*, 53.]

Reuben Rainey agreed, in his 1983 evaluation of battlefield preservation. Battlefield parks in particular have the power to "evoke reflection and counter a tendency to romanticize war." These reflections might be as far ranging as "awakening of pride in the courage of American soldiers" to thinking about the broader issues for which the battle was waged. Scholars such as J. B. Jackson noted the decline of these traditional reflective roles of memorials in our culture. Ritual reenactments of the past have replaced both provocative thought and renewed obligations. [Rainey, 78-79.] Since these two processes comprised the intellectual and political goals of Lincoln, Saunders, McConaughy, and the Park Commission for a Gettysburg memorial, the classical sense of memorial did and can exist at Gettysburg.

With the death of Colonel Nicholson in 1922 and Colonel Cope in 1927, the era of the Civil War veteran at Gettysburg quietly ended. The event had been foreseen with some reluctance almost a quarter of century earlier, when Brigadier General George B. Davis testified in front of Congress about a national park commission to oversee all Civil War parks. Davis reminded Congress that "the time is not far distant when none of the persons who participated in the battles of the civil war will be physically able to do that, and then it will have to be taken up by those who are utterly unfamiliar, by personal knowledge, with the subject . . . Looking to the future when these people will have passed away, you must make some provision for the permanent care and conservation of those fields and theaters of campaign." Davis expressed the fear that once the Commission and the veterans died, advocacy and understanding of the park's purposes and resources would also die. Congress would no longer adequately appropriate funding to support the large parks like Gettysburg, resulting in grown-up vegetation and an overall appearance of neglect. ["Hearing Before Subcommittee on Parks of the Committee on Military Affairs, H.R., A.D. 1902, in H.R. Report No. 2325, 58th Congress, 2nd session (April 8, 1904), Appendix C.]

The park landscape created and promoted by the battle veterans spanned the years 1893 to 1927.

Nicholson appears to have had a major influence on Cope's design and he envisioned park development that was uniform in its appearance and in its military suggestiveness. This design was coincidental with other landscape design movements embedded in the City Beautiful concept and in the influential design of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Fiske Kimbell wrote of that exposition in 1927, when he declared that the "example of unified effort and effect . . . was stamped on the whole nation." [David B. Brownlee, *Building the City Beautiful* (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1989), Nicholson and Cope were both deeply affected by these design concepts. Cope traveled to Philadelphia's Fairmount Park and Baltimore's Druid Hill Park early in the national park's design phase in order to assess features associated with the resort drives. The results were the construction of culverts, bridges, catch basins, and some signage that mimicked the structures in those metropolitan parks. [see E. B. Cope, *Report on Drainage*. GNMP archives.] Nicholson's many written descriptions of the conditions of the park's resources invariably revolved on putting them in "complete order." The whole park seemed to reflect the search for order in the chaos of the wartime experience.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Reunions and Reunification: The Battle in Memory

Although the 25th anniversary of the battle in 1888 stirred some feelings of reunification, there was yet only tentative response from both sides. Speeches at Union monument dedications in the mid- and late 1880s still showed evidence of a lingering memory of the causes and morality of the war. Secession was equated with treason, slavery was acknowledged as the primary cause of the war, and the soldiers of the Union were characterized as the defenders of American faith in liberty, equality, and progress. This message began to change, however, as the decade of the 1880s waned. Although the GAR was perhaps the most intransigent in acknowledging the manliness of former enemies, its position was soon eroded by other social changes occurring in the post-Civil War era. Many GAR members were uncomfortable with the evolving "apolitical perspective which would equate bravery with manhood and thus bestow on former enemies an equal degree of manliness. 'The fact that [a Confederate soldier] fought like a bull-dog to sustain a bad cause,' observed one GAR publication, 'does not make him a hero.'" [Nina Silber, *The Romance of Reunion: Northerners and the South, 1865-1900* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 171.] The notions of loyalty and treason no longer seemed relevant to the generation that followed the Civil War participants. Vocal demands for women's rights and workers' rights pushed the new generation of white American males to greater exertions of "aggressive athleticism," the "strenuous life," and military preparedness. Although they admired their fathers for reaching a perceived "pinnacle of manliness" in the war—fighting for principles instead of prestige or money—they disagreed with that generation's definition of manliness. For the old GAR veterans, manliness meant "restraint, self-control, selflessness, and loyalty" to leaders, party, and country. The perceived passivity of the old Union veterans caused many Northern men to look to the South for its masculine role models. According to one recent historian, because

"the new patriotic ethos stressed commitment and a willingness to fight, more than the cause for which one fought, it was easier now to celebrate the manly course of action which the Confederate soldier had adopted. He had proven himself a man, even a patriot, by his willingness to fight, and it did not matter that he had fought against the Union. . . ." [Silber, 173.]

Monument dedication speeches after the mid-1880s reflect this change in thought, even among some GAR men. Time and again the speeches acknowledged the bravery and manly valor of Southern soldiers and emphasized present and future capabilities instead of past differences. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, speeches by politicians and veterans noted that the martial ties of the two regions was a sign that the nation was reuniting. At the conclusion of that war, many Northerners began to acknowledge that Southern participation was "a clear sign of the South's return to the patriotic fold."

The former Confederates who fought at Gettysburg became reconciled to the fact that many of its dead would never be removed or recovered from the battlefield. In eulogizing its dead, the former commander of the 26th North Carolina regiment admitted in 1903 that reconciliation was complete: "Then my comrades count it not idle that your remains lie on foreign soil. It is foreign soil no more. We lost our cause but we have won back our place in the American Union. Like a sister, Pennsylvania is caring for you." Reunion and union were nearing completion.

Yet another kind and era of memory was ushered in with the erection in 1903 of the statue of Gettysburg civilian John Burns by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Although the war veterans recognized the implications of such a monument, most Americans born since the Civil War did not. One Philadelphia newspaper, however, recognized the symbolic shift in commemorative philosophy:

"When it is recalled that the man who is now President of the United States was a child of 4 years when the battle of Gettysburg was fought, we can understand how completely, for most of those who are in active life today, that great event has passed into history. If it is not entirely remote, it is because they heard about it, as a recent event, in their childhood. . . ; but the immediate, personal memories that bring the old soldiers back to the battlefield year after year are shared by a constantly diminishing number. . . . The old controversies are all fought out, the old animosities are gone; the story of the battle has been told and retold till it no longer arouses excitement; it is even passing into the realm of anecdote and legend. Nothing could indicate more clearly the end of serious military discussion about Gettysburg than the dedication of a monument of John Burns. In the generation that felt the seriousness of the Civil War and had witnessed its great achievements, the idea of admitting a wandering village free-shooter into the company of Meade and Reynolds and Hancock and Warren and the other great soldiers individually commemorated on the field would have appeared grotesque and impossible. But it also leads to some confusion among the minor groups, and this statue of John Burns is symbolic of the

multitude of cheap reputations that have been coming into existence since the rear heroes have been dying off, the camp followers and home guards claim admission to their fellowship and a share in their rewards." ["Forty Years After," *Public Ledger* (July 3, 1903).]

At the July 1893 dedication of the Excelsior Brigade monument, a battle veteran declared that the Union monuments stood as "the only visible reward for the services those men rendered the Nation." [General Henry E. Tremain, in *New York at Gettysburg*, 584.] Another active battle veteran, General Henry S. Huidekoper, agreed that the nation was obligated to bestow its favors, "nay, not her favors, but her inadequate rewards for what they did and suffered here," through the monumentation of the battlefield. The battlefield, through the efforts of the war veterans themselves, was becoming a memorial and a testament to the valor of the American soldier. Although statuary tributes to generals were liberally peppered along the park avenues, they were vastly outnumbered by the monumental tributes to the enlisted men of the various regiments. This was a different way of commemorating a battle, where every unit, no matter how small, could be individually recognized as an integral component in affecting history. This elevation of the individual unit and the individual memory was perhaps most revealed with the design of the Pennsylvania State Monument. That state chose to individually recognize the achievements of more than 35,000 soldiers by listing their names on costly bronze tablets attached to the massive Beaux Arts memorial. This individualization of memory, history, and recognition carried Bachelder's earlier vision to the next level. Visitors would not merely query about where their community had been engaged during the battle, but where a specific ancestor had been engaged. In this and in other ways, the park was moving away from the earlier messages of the park and cemetery—the massiveness of the armies, the massiveness of the losses, the consequences of the war, and the broad national ideals that were tested by that war.

As the country observed the 50th Anniversary of the battle with a national encampment and celebration at Gettysburg, it came face to face with the challenge issued by President Lincoln in his address. It chose to limit its scope to his Second Inaugural address instead. It had been more important in the first two decades after the war to attempt to achieve Lincoln's challenge. However, by 1913 it was much easier for white Americans to achieve Lincoln's benevolent "with malice toward none" challenge (as long as they were also white Americans). Recognizing that both sides displayed bravery and valor on the battlefield seemed to help veterans and citizens on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line to heal the wounds of the war. Congress itself could state that

"it will not be forgotten that the gallantry of the defense must be measured by the bravery and persistence of the assault.... Along these ridges and among these rocky glens the flower and chivalry of North and South met and measured steel and manhood, and no American need ever blush for the record of either side. It was a great battle, so grandly fought that it compelled each combatant to respect the

other forever after." [Report No. 3024, Report of the Committee on Military Affairs, to accompany H.R. 11868, 51st Congress, 1st session (27 August 1890), 3, 5.]

If "fighting honorably in support of one's cause was noble—and perhaps even a singularly American—trait," then each side could respect, laud, and accept the other. [Kinsel, "From Turning Point to Peace Memorial: A Cultural Legacy," 208.] The respective causes themselves were no longer material. The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission at this 50th Anniversary encampment reflected that concept when he declared, "It matters little to you or me now, my Comrades, what the causes were that provoked the War of the States in the Sixties." [*Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg: Report of the Pennsylvania Commission* (Harrisburg: William Stanley Ray, State Printer, 1914), 95.]

The return of the Confederate battle flag, long banned from being unfurled on the battlefield of Gettysburg, was reluctantly permitted after vocal protests by GAR posts and showed just how little the war's causes affected popular thought. When the UCV threatened to boycott the national reunion in 1913 if they could not bring their Confederate flags, the anniversary commission overruled the GAR. The flag could come and be unfurled. The National Park Commission, however, continued to ban any permanent display of the flag on monuments, markers, or tablets. (The first appearance of the Confederate flag on a monument occurred in 1929 with the dedication of the North Carolina State Monument—two years after the death of Colonel Nicholson.)

The 1913 reunion epitomized this new compromise in unification. According to Nina Silber:

"[The] various threads of reconciliation came together in the late nineteenth century to weave a very different picture of the South than had existed in the early years of the post-Civil War era. A new understanding of patriotism, which stressed the strength and not the content of one's commitment, allowed northerners to welcome the South, even the Confederacy, back into the patriotic fold. The patriotic propaganda of the Spanish-American War rested on the foundation of the reunited, military patriotism of northerners and southerners, especially the white people of the two regions. Moreover, the new symbolism of reunion also rested on the turn-of-the-century images of invigorated masculinity. As northern writers, speakers, and politicians fashioned the new patriotic ideology, they connected that patriotism to the unity of a common, although not always clearly defined, sense of manhood, one that could embrace the men of all regions. Women, in contrast, remained trapped in an outmoded point of view which ran counter to the new patriotism. . . . As abolitionists, northern women refused to accept the new patriotic ethos of Anglo-Saxonism, and as women's rights advocates, they revealed their hostility to the patriotic commitment to masculine superiority. The men of the North and the South, on the other hand, whether soldiers or cattle ranchers, epitomized the spirit of masculine, virile patriotism, the ideology that could finally bridge the bloody chasm of the Civil War." [Silber, 195-196.]

When President Woodrow Wilson addressed the throngs in the Great Tent on July 4, 1913, the press acknowledged that his speech was "quite in keeping with the occasion." Instead of responding to the challenge of Lincoln's speech, Wilson chose not to "lift up new standards of services." The keywords of his own address were union, valor, and progress—the union of the people and the growing unity of principles and sentiment; the valor of present deeds "to fit the noble endeavors of the past;" and in completing the work of national progress in the direction "worked out by the liberating influence of Gettysburg." [*The Baltimore American* in *Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg: Report of the Pennsylvania Commission* (Harrisburg: William Stanley Ray, State Printer, 1914), 206.]

Lincoln had urged using memory of the war to inspire a commitment to that more perfect union, to the pursuit of a popular government committed to human liberty and universal equality. By the time of the 50th Anniversary reunion, a kind of Civil War amnesia gripped the nation. Silber suggests that "forgetfulness, not memory, appears to be the dominant theme in the reunion culture." During Centennial celebrations, speeches abounded with this new philosophy, "pointing out that a great and progressive people would know how to forget." The more each side could forget, and exhibit that forgetfulness, the more broad-minded and progressive they would reveal themselves to be. Forgetfulness was integral when it came to race relations and slavery, since many believed that ignoring these 'unimportant' and 'extraneous' issues would lead to a new sense of reconciliation and nationalism "unencumbered by other concerns." [Silber, 4, 62, 156.]

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, on the other hand, interpreted the vision of the veterans at Gettysburg in 1913 as a fulfillment of Lincoln's charge for "a new birth of freedom." The reporter wrote that the reunion meant "that out of the fiery furnace of civil strife, which burned with an intensity fierce enough to consume the ties of blood brotherhood, the nation emerged stronger and better than ever, purged and purified, with a new spirit and a new resolve." This Pennsylvania newspaper acknowledged that the "blood brotherhood" of Anglo and white Americans saw themselves as the true benefactors of any rebirth in human liberty. The paper continued: "To the everlasting honor of these veterans may it always be gratefully remembered that they who had most cause not to forgive have ever been the most magnanimous in forgiving. They stand for the true spirit of American manhood. . ." [Quoted in *Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg*, 195.] An Atlanta paper went so far as to state that had Lincoln been able to visit the reunion ceremonies he "would see there a fulfillment of all his visions." The sections had become one nation, dedicated "to the ideals to which Lincoln spoke with such ringing simplicity." Examples cited included a nation "united in demanding that justice and equal rights be given all its citizens," whose "standard of citizenship [had] been perceptibly raised." [*The Atlanta Constitution* (July 2, 1913), quoted in *Ibid.*, 199.]

A Charleston newspaperman attending the reunion urged his South Carolina readers to remember that the reunion did not glorify war, especially Civil War. The battle of Gettysburg was "a frightful and

abominable thing—a thing to shudder at." The battle (or the Civil War) was not being celebrated at Gettysburg in 1913. The valor of the men who stood to their task without flinching was the cause of the celebration. Yet the war's victims should not be forgotten—the thousands who died in agony, the women who were widowed, the homes whose happiness had been destroyed. [*Ibid.*, 196.] The reporter did not mention the victimization of the country's African-Americans.

The GAR's *National Tribune* was effusive in its commentary about the 1913 reunion, referring to the entire encampment as the "great Peace Jubilee." It was hoped that every veteran who attended the reunion would "go home a missionary, to spread pride and affection for the Army in his community" because of the military's grand ability to prepare for the encampment. Such missionary work would "be in the highest degree beneficial to our military establishment." The most significant meaning of the reunion encampment, however, was perceived to be the "visible display of the faith that is in all men." The *Tribune* concluded: "There can be no question that it was one of the most important events in the country history, that it will be productive of immense good and that every one who was present will recall it as one of the happiest and most noteworthy events of his life." [*Ibid.*, 213, 214.] And, like the commemoration of the National Park itself, the reunion could only encourage patriotism and love of country, for the nation "was willing and able to give liberally for a purely sentimental event." [C. Irvine Walker, Commander of UCV, to J. M. Schoonmaker, Chairman Pennsylvania-Gettysburg Commission (15 August 1913), in *Ibid.*, 223.]

The veterans' commitment to a peace memorial further illustrated that the concept of reunification and peace had displaced Lincoln's national ideals of equality and liberty. The concept originated in the early era of the GBMA, when a memorial church was proposed by a committee led by former battle general James W. Geary. Building this peace church in Gettysburg would "represent the great and recent era of moral transition in the Republic, and commemorate the sainted heroes who sleep on every battlefield of the American conflict." [*Adams Sentinel* (12 February 1867).] This original idea conformed to Lincoln's challenge to perpetuate the "moral transition" achieved by the Civil War. Throughout the 1880s, memorial subscriptions for this church were collected, resulting only in achieving enough funds to erect a part of the building. (This building, later completed and now an Episcopal Church, is located in Gettysburg borough and is known as the Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace.) At a "New York Day Meeting" in the Big Tent on July 3, 1913, Captain Andrew Cowan renewed efforts to erect a peace memorial, but one that was different in concept from the 1867 proposal. His remarks hearkened back to the words of Justice Peckham in his assessment of the value of the Civil War veterans' monuments at Gettysburg. Cowan proclaimed that "such monuments possess an educational value too great to be measured by their cost. Teach the youth of America to believe that patriotism is dearer than life, and there need be no fears for the future safety of our country." ["Gettysburg Peace Memorial Association," Headquarters, Washington, D.C., 1913. Gettysburg NMP archives.] Cowan, of course, was not the only one proposing such a peace memorial. The two commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic and the

United Confederate Veterans engaged in correspondence along those same lines when planning for the 50th anniversary reunion: "Let us assemble there, and inaugurate a great Peace Monument, under which shall be entombed forever any lingering prejudices and bitterness that may have survived the ebbing tides of passion through half a century of peace, to symbolize to all our people, and to the generations yet to be, that even out of the dead dust and ashes of war... the fragrant flowers of peace and amity may grow and bloom." [Harvey M. Trimble, Commander-in-Chief of GAR, to C. Irvine Walker, Commander-in-Chief of UCV (March 4, 1912), in *Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg*, 15.] The outcome and outpouring of this joint sentiment led the Fiftieth Anniversary Commission to recommend the erection of a memorial to the "spirit and solidarity of our nation,... a memorial illustrating national peace and civic brotherhood.... [Standing] as a Benedictus above this great bivouac of our patriot dead it would be, for all time, an eloquent object lesson in American unity, valor and good-will." [*Ibid.*, 167.] The memorial was erected in time for its dedication at the 75th Anniversary of the battle in 1938. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was present and addressed the assembled crowd, reiterating how little the causes of the war now meant in the reconciliation process. He claimed that "it did not matter which army the veterans had fought in, that reconciliation and renewed loyalty of the Union earned the former Confederates their share of honor for battlefield sacrifices." [Kinsel, "From Turning Point to Peace Memorial: A Cultural Legacy," 220.]

Thus, the "object lesson" of the battlefield was once again revised. Under the early GBMA, the lessons to be taught and learned centered around the ideals of the nation's popular government. Under the later GBMA and the War Department, the lessons to be taught were directly associated with military evolutions and consequences. Finally, the aged veterans, unified and reunified, wanted something substantial to seal and complete the unity. They wanted a national monument to jointly recognize Northern and Southern valor. And they wanted to affirm the good will that had developed out of a mutual respect gained by the Anglo-armies that fought each other. As a result, Lincoln's words "were not fully incorporated into [later] traditions about the battle." Recent scholarship has indicated that Americans "have chosen to commemorate the valor and gallantry of soldiers and applaud the speed and completeness of national reconciliation rather than closely examine the more troubling aspects of their country's past or present.... Messy questions about slavery, emancipation, and the place of blacks in America's postwar society do not, for the most part, intrude" upon popular memories of the battle. [Kinsel, "From Turning Point to Peace Memorial: A Cultural Legacy," 221, 222.] One of the actual products of the creation of the Gettysburg National Park, through a battle story told "without censure and without praise," was the displacement of the actual Civil War story. The notions of peace, courage, and self-sacrifice are paramount at Gettysburg. The larger issue—the "struggle for the moral and political salvation" of the nation—is not so readily apparent.

Note: There are other resources in the park that may meet National Register Criteria in other contexts (prehistoric archeology, agriculture and architectural history). It is beyond the scope of this nomination

to address the individual eligibility of resources under themes not related to the themes presented in this nomination. Additional research is needed to fully assess the eligibility of these resources.

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See attached continuation sheet for full narrative of the significance of the property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

See attached continuation sheet for complete listing of sources.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

___State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
_X_Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Name of repository: Gettysburg National Military Park

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _5989 acres_____

UTM References (NAD 1983)

Zone	Easting	Northing
1 18N	304411.93403	4414213.88941
2 18N	304359.36591	4404659.63431
3 18N	311469.20361	4404712.20243
4 18N	311350.92535	4408773.08940
5 18N	315595.80072	4408667.95316*
6 18N	315464.38043	4412518.56767*

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7 18N	311298.35723	4412505.42564*
8 18N	311127.51085	4414240.17347

(*UTM references for East Cavalry Battlefield)

See Figure 13, USGS Quadrangles.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary corresponds with Gettysburg National Military Park's August 1990 legislative boundary (P. L. 101-377).

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary follows the boundaries that have been legislated for Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The boundary is formed more or less by Seminary Ridge and Willoughby's Run to the west, Oak Hill and Barlow Knoll to the north, Culp's Hill, Benner's Hill and Rock Creek to the east, and the Round Tops to the south. This boundary embraces the grounds of the national cemetery. The area excludes but practically surrounds the town of Gettysburg. A discontinuous satellite unit three miles east of the main park grounds includes the site of the East Cavalry Battlefield.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen Georg Harrison, Senior Historian

organization Gettysburg National Military Park date Revised 11/04/2003

street & number 97 Taneytown Road telephone 717-338-1510; 334-1124

city or town Gettysburg state PA zip code 17325

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Section 7, Section 8, Section 9 (Bibliography), Photograph List, and Figure Numbers List, Section 7 Resource List and Table of Contents.

Maps

X **USGS map** (Fig. 13)(7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

X **Sketch map** (Fig. 1) for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Complete list of photographs submitted on continuation sheet.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Figure Numbers and Titles

Figure 1 Standard Historic District Sketch Map
Figure 2 Gettysburg Battlefield-1863
Figure 3 Missing Features of the 1863 Battlefield
Figure 4a Gettysburg Battlefield-1993 Conditions
Figure 4b East Cavalry Field-1993 Conditions
Figure 5 KOCOA Elements
Figure 6 Battle Action -July 1, 1863
Figure 7 Battle Action-July 2, 1863
Figure 8 Battle Action-July 3, 1863
Figure 9 East Cavalry Field Battle Action-July 2 and 3, 1863
Figure 10 William Saunders' Plan for the Soldiers' National Cemetery
Figure 11a Gettysburg Battlefield-1895 Conditions
Figure 11b East Cavalry Field-1895 Conditions
Figure 12a Gettysburg Battlefield-1927 Conditions
Figure 12b East Cavalry Field-1927 Conditions
Figure 13 USGS Quadrangles
Figure 14 Key to Photograph Locations
Figure 15 1863 Farm Boundaries and Property Owners

Due to the large number of resources associated with this district nomination, the resource list has been separated from the narrative section of the nomination and included as an appendix. This section is organized to follow the format found on page number 2 of the nomination form: Buildings, Sites, Structures, and Objects. In some cases there is a brief explanation of the types of resources included on the resource list as well as an explanation of why a particular resource is being listed under a particular resource type. All contributing resources are organized together with each of the theme areas included in the same section. Likewise, all non-contributing resources are organized together with each of the theme areas included in the same section. Identifying them as "National Park Service Owned" or "Non-National Park Service Owned" has further refined both contributing and non-contributing resources. This should provide the user with a framework from which to begin to locate a particular resource.

Note: There are other resources in the park that may meet National Register Criteria in other contexts (prehistoric archeology, agriculture and architectural history). It is beyond the scope of this nomination to address the individual eligibility of resources under themes not related to the themes presented in this document. Additional research is needed to fully assess the eligibility of these resources.

Resources are organized in the following order:

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

BUILDINGS—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Battle Era Resources
Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings Page 1
Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Buildings Page 15
Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery
Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings Page 24
Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Buildings Page 25
Commemorative Era Resources
Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings Page 25

BUILDINGS—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings Page 26
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Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery
Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings Page 36

SITES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Battle Era Resources

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Contributing National Park Service Owned Archeological Sites Page 76
Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Archeological Sites Page 82
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Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery
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Commemorative Era Resources
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SITES—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
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STRUCTURES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Battle Era Resources
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STRUCTURES—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Battle Era Resources
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SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

BUILDINGS—Contributing Resources (135)

Battle Era Resources

77 Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings
52 Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Buildings

Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

03 Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings
01 Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Building

Commemorative Era Resources

02 Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings

BUILDINGS—Non-Contributing Resources (197)

60 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings
136 Non-Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Buildings

Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

01 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Building

SITES—Contributing Resources (112)

Battle Era Resources

01 Contributing National Park Service Owned Site
45 Contributing National Park Service Owned Archeological Sites
30 Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Archeological Sites
01 Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Site

Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery
08 Contributing National Park Service Owned Sites

Commemorative Era Resources
27 Contributing National Park Service Owned Archeological Sites

SITES—Non-Contributing Resources (99)
99 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Archeological Sites

STRUCTURES—Contributing Resources (1,205)
Battle Era Resources
173 Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures
36 Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Structures

Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery
34 Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures

Commemorative Era Resources
962 Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures

STRUCTURES—Non-Contributing Resources (70)
Battle Era Resources
43 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures
09 Non-Contributing Non-National Park Service Owned Structures

Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery
12 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures

Commemorative Era Resources
06 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures

OBJECTS—Contributing Resources (1)
01 Contributing National Park Service Owned Resources

BUILDINGS—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Battle Era Resources

Unless noted otherwise, the location, mass, association with other buildings and structures, and exterior fabric/appearance of these buildings are those characteristics that contribute to the battle landscape. The arrangement of buildings and smaller outbuildings contribute as associative groups. These buildings, with their adjacent enclosed yards, formed structural complexes that nearly always affected battle movements and battle action. They individually and collectively affected the battle as obstacles, as cover and concealment, and sometimes as places for observation. The interior of these buildings do not contribute to the battle landscape.

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED BUILDINGS:

77 Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings

BASIL BIGGS FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
350 Taneytown Road

House (P. Frey Farm House) (1850-1860) is a two-story, two-bay house that measures 40.5 x 18.75 feet. It has a stone section that is 25.5 feet long and a frame addition with German siding walls that is 15.0 feet long. A pent roof porch with wood floor covers the south. The double pitch span roof has wood shingles. The house has a granite foundation with stone. Because of its position behind Union lines on Cemetery Ridge, it was in an area used for cover and concealment. Although it was concealed from direct fire, its position in the proximity of major battle action made it one of the busiest of the forward hospital aid stations during the battle. Some of the trim fabric within the stone portion of the house is original to the battle era, but most of the remainder of the interior fabric is post-Civil War.

JOHN BLOCHER FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
150 Table Rock Road

House (1823-24) is a 1 1/2-story building on a granite foundation with random cut and laid granite walls, and a mansard roof covered with metal. It measures 17.0 x 27.0 feet. It has a lean-to addition that measures 11.0 x 40.0 feet. Its position near the junction of two roads north of the town placed it in the center of part of the battle on July 1. In the early morning hours, it was used as a headquarters for the Union cavalry picket line, watching for the approach of Confederates from the north or east. After these units were pushed back by the approaching Confederates, the house was incorporated into the battle line of Doles' brigade. This brigade charged around the Blocher buildings as it assaulted the Eleventh Corps. After Gordon's Confederate brigade arrived, it likewise skirted the buildings in its attack against the enemy near and on Barlow Knoll. Because of its subsequent location in the rear of Confederate battle lines (July 1-5) it was used as an aid station. Most of the interior trim and arrangement of the rooms and stairs in the building are not original to the Civil War era, but are 20th-century replacements or accretions.

ABRAHAM BRIAN FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
60 Hancock Avenue

Barn (pre-1857) is a one-story modified English-style frame barn on a stone foundation that measures 40.0 x 24.0 feet. It has vertical board and batten siding, and an unequal pitch roof covered with wood shingles. A corn crib is attached to the north side. Its location on Cemetery Ridge placed it amidst the Federal defensive line from the early

morning hours of July 2 until July 6. The walls of the building were used as cover and for concealment by soldiers of the Second Corps and by men of Trimble's and Pettigrew's Confederate commands during the Pickett-Pettigrew Assault of July 3. Artillery and small arms fire damaged the building. The building was dismantled by NPS in 1980s and rebuilt on a new foundation, using original and replacement fabric.

House (pre-1857) is a 1 1/2-story, two-bay frame building on a stone foundation that measures 25.0 x 15.0 feet. It has horizontal board siding, an exterior stone fire place exposed on east end, a porch and cantilevered pent roof on length of south side, and a wood shingle covered gable roof. The house is located about 40 feet from the barn. Like the barn, its location placed it amidst the Federal battle line. Because it was in the approximate center of Hayes' infantry division line, its commanding general used the house as his headquarters. Its location on an elevation above the infantry battle line made it an optimum position along this sector of the line for a headquarters and for a point of observation. It was most likely used as an aid station and temporary field hospital at the close of the battle. The interior of the building was reconstructed in the 1950s-1960s.

MICHAEL BUSHMAN FARM 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
30 S. Confederate Avenue

House (1808) is a two-story half-Georgian stone house on a granite foundation that measures 27.0 x 26.4 feet with a 1 1/2-story brick c. 1860 addition that measures 26.5 x 20.2 feet. A gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The original part has diabase granite walls with cut stone quoins, a double-pitch span roof, and an elevated porch with a pent roof on the rear. The addition has American common bond brick walls with a salt box roof and a porch with support posts, balustrade, and a pent roof on the east. This porch has vertical siding to enclose the south end. It is one of two houses in the park (Spangler House is the other one) to have stone and brick construction. Its position near the Slyder lane made it an attractive defensive position for the skirmishers and snipers of the 2nd U.S. Sharpshooters in the early phases of the battle of July 2. During the Confederate attack against Little Round Top and Houck's Ridge, these Sharpshooters were driven out and the house became an obstacle around which regiments in Robertson's brigade had to advance (while under artillery fire from Houck's Ridge). On the night of July 2, it was probably used as a temporary shelter by wounded Confederates before they could be evacuated to field hospitals west of Seminary Ridge. The interior of the house retains considerable integrity to the nineteenth century.

Barn (c. 1800; 1896) is a one-story double-log barn over which a frame shell has been built. The frame shell rests on a diabase granite foundation and all exterior walls are of vertical board with batten. The building has a double-pitch modified salt box roof. Measuring 78.4 x 32.0 feet in its current configuration, it also includes two frame additions at each end of the original log portion. The building includes two stable rooms at the south end, two threshing floors in the center portion, and another stable in the addition at the north end. It is one of only two double-log barns that have survived in the park. Use of this building during the battle was comparable to that of the Bushman house.

Smokehouse (c.1808) is a one-story building of log construction with hewn V-notch joints and plastered chinking on a granite foundation that measures 9.5 x 9.5 feet. It has horizontal boards in the gable ends. The double

pitched gable roof is covered with shingles. The building now serves as a well house. The interior of the building (particularly the floor area) has been rehabilitated to serve post-war purposes as a wellhouse.

SAMUEL COBEAN FARM — 1 Contributing Resources (Building)
1000 Biglerville Road

House (1805) is a two-story brick Georgian building on a stone foundation with a one-story frame lean-to addition (c. 1950s). A portico with a flat roof, on which there is an iron railing, covers the front entrance. There are two fluted Roman Doric engaged columns on each side of the front door. An enclosed porch with lap siding covers most of the building's rear. Half of the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and half of it contains slate. Although Confederate units passed around this building during their advance on July 1, its location during the remainder of the battle placed it well in the rear of battle action. During the battle of the afternoon of July 1, Confederate artillery fired on Eleventh Corps positions from a location about 100-150 yards southeast of the house. Return fire from Union batteries caused damage to the house and at least one minor outbuilding. It served as a Confederate field hospital during and shortly after the battle. With the exception of trim, doors, and some other features, this house underwent several interior alterations and modernization under private owners before it became NPS property. It has been used for park housing and offices since its acquisition by the NPS in 1975.

NICHOLAS CODORI FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
802 Emmitsburg Road

House (c. 1834; 1877) is a two-story brick L-shaped building on a granite foundation that measures 43.6 x 33.0 feet. The 1834 section measures 18.3 x 33.0 feet. The 1877 portion is a cross-gable ell addition of 25.25 x 14.7 feet. An 1941 frame addition in the crook of the ell measures 10.2 x 24.0 feet. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Located along the Emmitsburg Road about 400 yards in front of the Union battle lines on Cemetery Ridge, the house spent most of the battle within the Union forward skirmish line. On July 2, two regiments of Harrow's Union brigade moved forward to the road astride the house to confront a major attack by Confederate infantry. Their position was overrun; wounded sought shelter within the house. On July 3, the house proved an obstacle to Garnett's Virginia brigade as it participated in the Pickett-Pettigrew Assault. Confederate wounded joined Union wounded in the house until the conclusion of the battle. Confederate General Kemper was carried to the shelter of the walls of the building when wounded during the attack, prior to being carried off the field. It is one of three houses in the park exhibiting battle damage to the interior. Indeed, the board interior wall on the south end of the living room may be the only Civil War-era interior fabric still surviving from the battle era. Interior arrangement of rooms on the first floor has also been altered.

HENRY CULP FARM — 5 Contributing Resources (Building)
30 E. Middle Street

House (c. 1830s) is a two-story modified half-Georgian brick building with a two-story cross gable addition that measures 60.2 x 27.3 feet. It rests on a concrete mortared granite foundation. The gable roof is covered with split shakes. During the battle, the Culp Farm buildings were within and behind the battle lines of a portion of Ewell's Confederate Corps. The buildings came under fire from Union small arms and artillery firing on July 2-4. Because of its location near a large concentration of Confederate troops, it served as a Confederate field hospital. The grounds

surrounding the buildings and within the orchard became a vast temporary Confederate cemetery. The interior of the house retains a remarkable degree of integrity, including arrangement of rooms and most trim. NPS alterations to incorporate kitchen and bath date to the 1950s.

Barn (pre-1863) is a two-story frame Pennsylvania bank barn with lean-tos on both gable ends. The main part measures 65.5 x 41.75 feet, while the east lean-to is 49.1 x 16.5 feet and the west lean-to is 42.5 x 14.1 feet. It sets on a granite foundation with stone piers under the west (wagon shed and corn crib) lean-to and a stone foundation under the east lean-to. The barn has granite stone walls on the lower level with lap siding on the upper portion. The east lean-to is covered with lap siding and the west lean-to has lap siding on the gable ends with horizontal ventilator siding on the west end. The main part of the barn has rear bays that flank the earthen ramp. Each section of the roof is covered with split shakes. The barn experienced the same battle events as the Culp house, including service as a Confederate field hospital. Aside from 1940s alterations to the east lean-to for dairy operations, the interior of the barn retains much of its original components and design.

Smokehouse (ca. 1850) is a one-story brick building on a native stone foundation that measures 8.2 foot square. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles.

Springhouse (pre-1850) is a one-story fieldstone building on a native stone foundation that measures 15.1 x 12.2 foot with a five foot overhang in the front that is supported by two square posts. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. During the battle, the springhouse came under fire from Union snipers when Confederates and nurses attempted to reach it to obtain cold fruits, milk, and water for the wounded at the Culp hospital.

Woodhouse (pre-1863) is a one-story frame building on a native stone foundation that measures 20.3 x 16.4 feet. Wide weatherboard siding covers it and the gable roof has wood shingles. It most likely served as a support building for the Confederate field hospital at the Culp Farm. The building was restored by NPS (1970-1972), incorporating much replacement fabric.

HOFFMAN (CASSATT) FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
380 Taneytown Road

House (1850-63; c. 1900) is a two-story, three-bay wood-framed farmhouse measuring 21.5 feet x 15.5 feet. It has a two-story, wood-framed ell, which is believed to pre-date the front portion of the house. The ell is located on the eastern side of the house and measures 16.5 feet x 22.75 feet. A one-story, lean-to addition, measuring 16.5 feet x 10.5 feet was added to the eastern end of the ell around 1900. It has a stone foundation, German siding, and a shingle covered gable roof. There is a wrap-around porch on the west and south sides and a porch with a balcony on the first and second floors of the south side of the extension. The cross-gable extension appears to be part of the original pre-Civil War era Cassatt house. There is some indication that the house may have served for a very brief time as the headquarters of the Union commanding general (Meade) on July 3. It probably also served as a temporary Union field hospital or aid station during the battle. There has been considerable alteration to the exposed interior of the house.

JACOB HUMMELBAUGH FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
45 Pleasonton Avenue

House (1840-1849) is a two-story log and brick-infill framed building on a stone foundation, with shiplap siding and a shingle covered gable roof continuing on the west to form a salt box shape. It measures 25.25 x 26.5. A porch added to the east façade in 1943 measures 5.0 x 20.0 feet. The house was reputedly used by the general commanding Union cavalry (Alfred Pleasonton) as a field headquarters. Its proximity to the Union lines on Cemetery Ridge, as well as to the Taneytown Road, prompted the army to use it as a temporary field hospital. The mortally wounded and captured Confederate General William Barksdale was carried to this house for treatment before he died and was interred in the grounds of the house. The interior of the house still retains some exposed original trim but the lean-to addition was severely modified in the 1950s to include bath and kitchen.

Smokehouse (1800-1863) is a one-story frame building on a granite foundation with a shingle covered gable roof. It measures six foot square. It has an unfinished interior.

DANIEL F. KLINGEL FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1024 Emmitsburg Road

House (c. 1850) is composed of an original two-story log part that measures 26.3 x 21.0 feet, a frame cross-gable section of 15.85 x 25.0 feet and a lean-to addition of 17.0 x 10.0 feet. The house, on a stone foundation, has vertical board and batten siding and a shingle covered roof. There are porches on the north, east, and west with pent roofs. An exterior bake oven is on the east. Its location on the Emmitsburg Road Ridge near the Peach Orchard, placed this building in contended territory during the battle of Gettysburg. On July 2, men of Carr's Union brigade fortified themselves within the house during Confederate attacks, knocking out the chinking in the then exposed log walls in order to fire against enemy infantry. On July 3, the building was used to shield and screen Confederate artillery in the field just west of the house preparatory to and during the cannonade prior to the Pickett-Pettigrew Charge. The interior of the house has a remarkable degree of integrity to the era of the cross-gable addition (c. 1870s).

LYDIA LEISTER FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
201 Taneytown Road

House (Meade's Headquarters) (1840-1849) is a 1 1/2-story, double pen log building with a sleeping loft on a granite foundation that measures 16.0 x 25.0 feet with a porch measuring 6.0 x 25.0 feet on the south facade. The walls have beveled horizontal siding and the gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The building was located behind the Union center and was chosen as the headquarters of the Union army (July 2-3). After the fighting of July 3 it was used as a hospital and army headquarters moved elsewhere. The building suffered battle damage from artillery fire, primarily during the cannonade that preceded the Pickett-Pettigrew Charge on July 3. Interior fabric was restored and/or reconstructed at various times after acquisition by NPS in 1933.

Barn (1800-1863) is a one-story double pen log, plank, and frame building with a one-story lean-to addition on the south. Set on a granite foundation, it has vertical board siding and a wood shingle covered gable roof. The building was located in the rear of the center of the Union battle line. It was used to shelter Union headquarters staff and horses.

It later was used as a temporary aid station and field hospital when headquarters was relocated elsewhere. Interior of the barn was slightly modified by War Department in 1890s for storage purposes. The building was restored to its 1870s appearance in 1991-1992.

MOSES McCLEAN FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
745 Mummasburg Road

House (1820-30) is a two-story, L-shaped building on a stone foundation with many additions. The original section is two-story brick with a two-story brick addition on north with cross gable. A two-story frame addition on east has clapboard siding. There are porches and balcony on the east. A pent roof is over the south door of the east addition. The house was located on the lower eastern slope of Oak Hill and was thus a landmark on the battlefield of the first day (July 1). Union skirmishers from the Eleventh Corps reached the position of the house and barn but were overrun and captured by soldiers of Rodes' Confederate Division. Thereafter, the house was in possession of the Confederates until they retreated from the battlefield on July 5. It is likely that the house was used as a temporary aid station for wounded Union prisoners and Confederates throughout the battle. The interior of the house was gutted by NPS and underwent a total restoration and/or reconstruction in the early 1970s. There is no known original exposed interior fabric.

Barn (1850-54) is a two-story frame Pennsylvania bank barn on a granite foundation with a cantilevered forebay, and wagon shed and corn crib that measures 68.0 x 45.0 feet. There is vertical board siding on north, west, and east, and German siding on the south. The shed and crib have horizontal siding. Stone lines the bank at the rear. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. It was prominent as a "red barn" on this portion of the battlefield of July 1, and was used to shelter Union skirmishers from the Eleventh Corps until they were overrun and captured. Its location in the rear of the fighting throughout the last four days of Confederate occupation made its use as a temporary aid station likely. The interior of the barn has received merely preservation maintenance since its acquisition in the 1960s; it retains much integrity to the 19th century.

EDWARD McPHERSON FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
50 Stone Avenue

Barn (1811-1820) is a two-story frame and stone Pennsylvania bank barn on a stone foundation with a cantilevered forebay. It measures 61.0 x 40.6 feet. The north and south stone walls with five embrasures and the east and west walls have vertical board siding. It has an unequal pitched gable roof that is covered with wood shingles. The earthen ramp to the upper level is on the west. During the fighting along this battle front on July 1, the barn was a prominent landmark and was used to shelter various Union regiments from artillery and small arms fire. Sharpshooters or snipers from these units occupied the barn and fired from the embrasures located in the gable walls. (Confederate General Henry Heth later surmised that he was wounded by a shot from the barn.) The position was overrun by overwhelming numbers of Confederate infantry on the afternoon of July 1, stranding scores of wounded Union soldiers within its walls. These men lay unattended until July 6, when the barn and other McPherson buildings were hastily transformed into an emergency field hospital. The interior of the barn was modified in the late 1970s with the inclusion of I-beam supports in the stable and the reconstruction of Civil War-era lean-to sheds on the west side.

WILLIAM PATTERSON FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
424 Taneytown Road

House (1798) is a two-story, two-bay log building on a stone foundation. It measures 18.0 x 25.0 feet. The house has board and batten siding and a wood shingle covered gable roof. It was altered in both the pre- and post-Civil War period. According to the battle claims file of the owner, the house served as the headquarters of Union cavalry General Alfred Pleasonton during the latter stages of the battle. As with all other houses along this part of the Taneytown Road, the house was used as a temporary field hospital and aid station during and after the battle. The interior of this unoccupied house retains much of its original features and little modern accretions with the exception of the cellar (which was gutted and reinforced by NPS).

GEORGE ROSE FARM — 4 Contributing Resources (Building)
1300 Emmitsburg Road

Barn Ruins (1812-15) was formerly a two-story stone and frame bank barn that measured 67.0 x 36.0 feet. The remaining mortared granite walls with grapevine joints and oversized cut quoins have received a concrete cap. During the battle of July 2, the barn was first used to shelter Union skirmishers and sharpshooters who were protecting the army's left flank. When attacking Confederates of McLaws' Division (brigades of Kershaw and Semmes) pressed these skirmishers back, they found themselves subjected to an enfilading artillery fire. The strong stone walls of the barn were used to shelter many Confederate troops from this deadly fire and many remembered long afterward the sound of the shell and canister as it clattered against the stone. After the fighting of July 2, the barn was impressed into hospital services by the Confederates. Those who died were buried around the outer walls of the building. A windstorm unroofed the barn while in private ownership during the 1930s and it decayed rapidly until acquired by NPS in mid-1950s. Only a portion of the stone walls have survived the years of decay and have been stabilized to prevent future deterioration.

House (1811-24; 1852) is a two-story, half Georgian on the east of 33.4 x 31.25 feet and a lean-to frame addition on the north of 11.0 x 8.2 feet. A porch with pent roof is attached to the east. A 1 1/2-story, two-bay stone addition on a granite foundation is attached to the western side of the house, measuring 30.0 x 20.0 feet. Wood shingles cover the roof. The house was used in the same ways as the Rose barn during and after the battle. It was used for Confederate field hospital purposes, and several burials occurred in the yard of the building. It is one of three park buildings that retain evidence of battle damage within interior spaces. Much of the interior fabric of the house is either retained or has been covered over by modern insulation and studding. Flooring in the first floor of the stone addition was replaced in 1980-1982.

Wash House (Summer Kitchen) (1800-1810) is a one-story with loft stone building on a granite foundation that measures 18.1 x 15.5 feet. The concrete-mortared walls have grapevine pointing. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The remains of a bake oven can be traced on the exterior of the north wall. It was used in similar ways as the other Rose farm buildings during and after the battle, including its use for Confederate field hospital purposes. None of the interior features of the building is original.

Smokehouse (1811-15) is a one-story frame outbuilding on a granite foundation with vertical board siding and a wood shingle covered gable roof.

JOSEPH SHERFY FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1137 Emmitsburg Road

House (1840-60) is a 2-story, 3-bay brick Georgian style house built on a granite foundation, measuring 30.5 x 41.0 feet. The original Georgian house had a one-story brick kitchen ell on the back. After 1870, a brick second floor was added to the kitchen ell and in the 1880s a wood frame addition immediately adjacent to the brick ell filled in the rest of the space behind the house. A porch with Victorian detailing is on east. The gable roof has wood shingles. Located on the Emmitsburg Road Ridge, the house was central to the battlefields of July 2 and 3. On the second day of the battle, the house was incorporated into the battle line of Graham's Union Brigade. Men of one of the regiments fortified themselves within the house, firing especially from the east side of the building at attacking troops of McLaws' Confederate Division before the position was outflanked and overrun. Ensuing battle action within and outside the house damaged its exterior and interior fabric. Evidence of this damage is still visible today. The house was also used to screen Union artillery positions on July 2, as Bucklyn's Rhode Island Battery dueled with Confederate artillery on Seminary Ridge. On the following day, the front yard of the house was used for Confederate artillery purposes during the cannonade that preceded the Pickett-Longstreet Charge. Some of the interior fabric of the house is original to the battle era, but most dates to the 1880s addition. The arrangement of rooms was also altered sometime after the war on both floors of the house and prior to acquisition by NPS in early 1970s.

JOHN SLYDER FARM — 4 Contributing Resources (Building)
1492 Emmitsburg Road

Barn (1850-1852) is a one-story, double-pen log ground barn on a granite foundation. It measures 55.0 x 30.75 feet. The barn has board and batten siding with a partially exposed log front. Two cantilevered forebays of five and ten feet overhang on the east. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. It was located along the Slyder Farm lane, used by Union soldiers of the 2nd U.S. Sharpshooters on July 2 to impeded progress by Confederate attackers on the afternoon of July 2. As a result, the first Confederate casualties during this day's attack fell to small arms fire from near the Slyder barn. When the sharpshooters were driven back upon their main battle line, Confederate infantry passed by the Slyder buildings en route to Houck's Ridge and Little Round Top. The wounded were carried back to the Slyder barn and house for treatment in a temporary aid station. On July 3, Union cavalry of Farnsworth's Brigade charged through Confederate lines near the barn and several were felled in the lane. After the battle, several Union and Confederate dead were buried near the barn. The interior of the barn retains a great deal of integrity in arrangement of functions and in fabric.

House (1850-1852) is a one-story, three-bay hall and parlor style stone house that measures 30.0 x 18.0 feet with a frame lean-to of 8.25 x 18.0 feet. Shiplap siding covers a 1940s lean-to addition. The gable roof has wood shingles. Its relationship to the battle was identical to that of the Slyder barn (see above). The interior of the house was considerably altered by NPS in 1940s-1950s.

Hog Pen, Privy, and Chicken House (1850-1859) is a one-story frame building on a stone foundation that includes a 16.0 x 8.0 feet integral overhang. It measures 30.75 x 15.0 feet. It has horizontal siding on the chicken house part and vertical board and batten on the rest. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The interior of the building retains some original fabric and historic division of function through dividing walls.

Summer Kitchen and Woodshed (1850-1859) is a two-story frame kitchen on a granite foundation of 16.5 x 13.75 feet that is connected to a one-story woodshed of 17.7 x 16.5 feet. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The summer kitchen was altered in 1895 by the addition of the second story. Its relationship to the battle is undocumented, but it was most likely used to support the hospital purposes that were established on the farm on the evening of July 2. The interior walls of these connected buildings are unfinished; the floor in the kitchen was replaced by NPS in 1980s.

PHILIP SNYDER FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1465 Emmitsburg Road

House (1831-35) is a two-story, two-bay log and frame building with a loft on a granite foundation. It measures 25.7 x 17.8 feet. The original portion of the house has V-notch log walls with chinking. An enclosed one-story shed with metal roof covers the west elevation. Exterior walls are covered with board and batten siding and the gable roof has wood shingles. The position of the house within the Confederate battle lines Warfield Ridge made its use as a headquarters by officers of McLaws' and Hood's Divisions likely; at least one brigade commander recollected using the building for those purposes. Most of the interior fabric of the house was replaced or reconstructed by NPS in early 1970s when the original first floor was removed and replaced with nonhistoric fabric. It was rehabilitated to its 1890s appearance in 1991-1992,

HENRY SPANGLER FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
999 Emmitsburg Road

House (1820) is a two-story log hall and parlor style, vernacular farmhouse with board and batten siding. It measures 29.0 x 21.0 feet. It has a brick and stone ell to the rear that measures 20.0 x 29.0 feet. There are two shed roof porches, one on the front and one on the south side. The house and ell rest on a stone foundation and the gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The building is located on the reverse slope of the Emmitsburg Road Ridge and was incorporated into the battle line of Pickett's Division prior to its attack against Union lines on July 3. Although the barn was burned during the battle, damage to the house was apparently limited to its contents (most of which were carried away for use by Confederate troops). Private owners replaced most of the exposed interior fabric in the 1920s-1930s, including the stair access to the second floor. NPS rehabilitated the kitchen in the late 1980s.

Smokehouse (c. 1860s) is a one-story, common bond brick building that measures 9.0 x 8.0 feet. It rests on a stone foundation, its hip roof covered with wood shingles.

Stable and Carriage Shed (c. 1850s-1860s) is a one-story, one-bay frame building that measures 19.0 x 13.0 feet. It has vertical and horizontal siding, a stone foundation, and a wood shingled covered gable roof.

JOSEPH SPANGLER FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
1340 Hanover Road

House (1840-50) is a two-story, three-bay brick Georgian-style farmhouse on a stone foundation, measuring 24.0 x 20.0 feet. It has a two-story wood frame ell on stone foundation added to the rear, built in the 1880s and measuring 16.6 x 20.25 feet. There is a wrap-around porch added after 1900 on the north and east sides. The porch incorporated a bay window addition on the brick portion and a closed pantry addition at the south end of the eastern side. Both portions of the house have a gable roof with return eaves and slate shingles. The building is located along the Hanover Road, near its junction with Low Dutch Road, and is therefore part of the East Cavalry Battlefield. Custer's Cavalry Brigade took position in the fields in front of and behind the house on the morning of July 3. It was from these positions near the house that the brigade made its dramatic mounted charges across the fields of the Spangler, Lott, and Howard farms during the afternoon hours. The house was used for hospital purposes after the battle. Much of the interior of the house was modified at the time of, or soon after, the post-war ell was added to the Civil War-era house.

Summer Kitchen (1840-60) is a one-story, two-bay frame building on a stone foundation that measures 16.3 x 14.3 feet with an integral front overhang of 5.5 x 16.3 feet. The gable roof, with returned eaves, is covered with slate. It is connected to the house by a wood walkway that measures 22.7 x 3.0 feet. The building retains much of its original interior fabric and appearance.

ABRAHAM (CATHERINE) TROSTLE FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
180 United States Avenue

Barn (1850-1860) is a two-story brick and frame Pennsylvania bank barn on a granite foundation that measures 80.0 x 64.0 feet with a 6.0 x 15.0 feet lean-to used as a wagon shed and corn crib on the south side. Diamond-shaped hay stack/corn shock vents are located in the north and south gable ends. On the east side there is an earthen ramp flanked on each side by two brick granary sheds. A cantilevered forebay with vertical wood siding extends the full length of the eastern side. The rooflines of the granary extensions on the west balance each other out to form a symmetrical gable. The gable roof has three types of wood shingles. The location of the building near the bottomland of Plum Run placed it between the two Union defensive positions of Cemetery Ridge and Emmitsburg Road Ridge on July 2. Its location between the two battle lines made it a landmark and an obvious choice for a headquarters location by the commanding general of the Third Corps (Daniel E. Sickles). Developments during the battle on July 2, however, soon placed the barn in the thick of the fighting. At least one Union battery was located in the yards of the barn and house and drew return fire from several Confederate batteries. The barn still exhibits signs of damage caused by a solid shot striking the south gable wall. From the evening of July 2 to the evening of July 3, the barn was in the hands of Confederates on the skirmish line west of Plum Run. It is likely that the barn served temporarily for hospital purposes after close of the fighting on July 5. Although the second floor of the barn still includes much original fabric and integrity, the lower stable floor was altered for dairying purposes in the 1940s.

House (1850s, 1860s) is a two-story, hall and parlor style, wood frame vernacular frame farmhouse on a granite foundation that measures 32.3 x 30.75 feet. Unlike other hall and parlor examples in the park, the Trostle House has rooms two deep, or four rooms downstairs and four rooms upstairs. An additional wood-framed addition, consisting of two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs, was added on the north end during 1863 and was under construction during the battle. It measured 14.0 x 30.75 feet. Another one-story addition for a half-bath was added to the northeast corner of the 1863 addition. It measured 6.1 x 6.25 feet. The exterior walls are covered with lap siding that is wider on the original two-story part. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The location of the house, near the Trostle barn, placed it within the battle action areas of July 2 and 3. Its location within the Confederate skirmish lines during the evening of July 2 and morning of July 3 most likely encouraged the use of the second floor windows and porch for sharpshooting platforms. It was used for temporary hospital purposes after the evacuation of the Confederate army on July 5. The interior of the building retains much of its original appearance and fabric. NPS modifications for kitchen and bath purposes in the 1950s have compromised the 19th-century interior integrity of those portions of the house; flooring was replaced/overlaid throughout.

Summer Kitchen (1862-1863) is a one-story, three-bay brick building on a stone foundation. It measures 20.0 x 16.5 feet. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Photographic evidence indicates that the building was under construction during the battle.

JAMES WARFIELD FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
Millerstown Road

House (1850-63) has a two-story main portion that consists of a stone first floor (pre-1863) and a frame upper story addition (1930s) with shiplap siding. The asphalt shingle gable roof contains shed dormers on each side. A one-story covered porch is located across the front of the building. Its roof is supported by four round columns. A modern 1 1/2-story frame rear addition has a modified gambrel roof with one shed dormer. A smaller one-story frame addition offset on the rear of the 1 1/2-story addition has a flared gable roof. These frame portions are covered with ship lap siding. On the south end of the house, a one-story frame breezeway with a gable roof connects with a one-story, concrete block three-car garage that also has a gable roof. The breezeway has ship lap siding and it, with the garage, has asphalt shingles. The upper story addition over the stone part is early twentieth century. The rear frame additions and attached garage are late twentieth century. The house was located within the battle line of McLaws' Confederate Division on July 2-4. Confederate artillery was deployed near the house as well, drawing enemy fire from Union batteries on Little Round Top and Cemetery Ridge. Its position on the forward slope of Warfield Ridge put it in the field of fire and made its use for hospital purposes unlikely during the battle. It may have sheltered wounded men until they were evacuated to hospitals in the rear of the battle lines. The interior of the house has been renovated by the private owner.

GEORGE WEIKERT FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
365 United States Avenue

Barn (1798) is a one-story double pen log barn encased in vertical boards on a stone foundation. The barn measures 31.5 x 50.5 feet. It has a 10.4 x 30.8 foot lean-to on the west side. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. It was located just in front of the main Union battle line throughout most of the battle (July 2-5), which made its use for hospital purposes limited. It was most likely used for shelter and concealment by Union skirmishers engaged with Confederate skirmishers near the Trostle buildings and Plum Run on July 2-4. Minor interior modification occurred to convert a portion of the barn to stable and office purposes in the 1960s

House (1798) is a two-story, two-bay granite building on a granite foundation that measures 20.0 x 27.0 feet with a 5.0 x 27.0 foot one-story porch. It has vertical board and batten on the gable ends. In 1863, the house was a one-story, two-bay stone house. In the later nineteenth century, it was modified to the current two-story. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. It was located just in front of the main Union battle line throughout most of the battle (July 2-5), which limited its usefulness for hospital purposes. It was most likely used for shelter and concealment by Union skirmishers engaged with Confederate skirmishers near the Trostle buildings and Plum Run on July 2-4. After the battle, the house was used for hospital purposes (66th NY Vols.). The interior of the house was altered in configuration of rooms and most fabric (1940s-1950s) for use as ranger station and rental housing by NPS.

Summer Kitchen (ca. 1798) is a one-story, log building on a stone foundation that measures 16.5 x 16.0 feet. It is constructed in a "V" notch, rare oversplay of roof supported by a plank log wall extension and connected to a "L" log bracket. The gable roof is covered with wood shingle. Its location between the house and barn of the farm put it in a position where it was used in the same context as those buildings during the battle.

JAMES J. WILLS FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
100 Buford Avenue

Barn (1859-61) is a one-story timber-framed English style barn, with loft, that measures 83.25 x 65.25 feet. The barn rests on a stone foundation. It has three additions of which the one on the north is 12.7 x 45.0 feet. The one on the northwest is 20.2 x 9.5 feet and the one on the southwest is 29.0 x 20.25 feet. The gable roof is covered with corrugate metal panels. It is located between Herr's Ridge and McPherson's Ridge on the battlefield of the first day, and is the only remaining building from the battle era on that farm. Confederate artillery used the shelter of the barn for cover of limbers, horses, and ammunition chests during the battle of July 1. It was used most likely used for temporary hospital and emergency aid purposes by Confederates who fought over the grounds of the farm on the morning and afternoon of the first day's battle. The interior of the building was considerably altered in the 1950s for use as horse stabling when in private ownership.

The following buildings post-date the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg but still fall within the period of significance of the park. They contribute to the integrity of the agricultural battlefield landscape by maintaining the historic spatial organization and cluster arrangement of the 1863 farmstead building complexes. Many of these replacement buildings were constructed on the same sites as buildings that existed at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg. The building

groups often affected the outcome of the battle, primarily as obstacles or as cover and concealment. These post-1863 buildings serve as placeholders for the buildings that were standing at the time of the battle.

FRANCIS ALTHOFF FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
201 Wheatfield Road

Barn (1877-1890)
House (1877-1880)
Summer Kitchen (1870-1888)

This complex is located in the immediate vicinity of the 1863-era John Weikert Farm, the site of battle action on July 2-3, 1863. The battle-era buildings were used as cover (the house was fortified by Confederate sharpshooters on July 3).

WILLIAM J. ALTHOFF FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
175 Millerstown Road

House (1874) The house on this farm occupies the foundation of the 1863 Christian Shefferer farmhouse. The Shefferer house was incorporated into Confederate battle lines on Warfield Ridge and its exterior mass was used to conceal and provide cover for Confederate troops on July 2-3.

BASIL BIGGS FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
350 Taneytown Road

Barn (1890)
Summer Kitchen (1911-1921)
Wagon Shed (1890-1900)

These buildings replaced farm buildings of the Peter Frey farm that pre-dated the battle. The bank barn is on the same site as the battle-era English-style barn. The war-era buildings on these sites provided cover for Union troops and provided shelter for the hospitalized who were cared for here.

MICHAEL BUSHMAN FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
30 S. Confederate Avenue

Wood Shed (1885) This post-war ancillary building supplements the last surviving pre-battle outbuilding.

SAMUEL COBEAN FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1000 Biglerville Road

Barn (1879) This large bank barn, built by the son of the battle-era owner, replaced an earlier barn near the same location. The Cobean house and its outbuildings were used for cover and concealment by Confederate infantry and artillery on July 1.

NICHOLAS CODORI FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
802 Emmitsburg Road

Barn (1884)

Wagon Shed and Corn Crib (1872)

With the exception of the altered farmhouse, none of the Codori farm buildings date to the time of the battle. The preservation of these post-war buildings retains the landscape and historic military role of the mass of the farm complex as a shelter and as an obstacle for both armies during the battle's progress, particularly during the actions of July 2 and 3.

HENRY CULP FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
30 E. Middle Street

Wagon Shed and Carriage House (early 1890s)

HOFFMAN (CASSATT) FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
380 Taneytown Road

Barn (1900-1910) This outbuilding approximates the site of the battle-era Cassatt barn.

JACOB HUMMELBAUGH FARM. — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
45 Pleasonton Avenue

Carriage House, Stable, and Chicken House (1895) The carriage house and stable was constructed on the site of the battle-era log barn and conforms in general size and shape to that earlier building.

DANIEL KLINGEL FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
1024 Emmitsburg Road

Barn (1870-1880)
Hog Pen/Chicken House/Implement Shed (1870-1880)
Smokehouse (1890)

The outbuildings on the Klingel Farm supplement the only pre-Civil War structure which survived from the battle era (the altered farmhouse). This farmstead was one of the smaller complexes on the battlefield, its outbuildings reflecting the limitation of the farm's acreage and economy. The collective massing of the outbuildings and yards affected the battle as features useful for cover and concealment and as obstacles to organized movement.

JOSEPH SHERFY FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1137 Emmitsburg Road

Barn (1868) was constructed on the site of the battle-era barn, which was destroyed during the course of the battle. It had been used as a shelter for wounded Union soldiers, many of whom died in the ensuing fire that consumed the barn. Although the style of the barn has changed since the battle from an English barn to a bank barn, its occupation of the historic barn site conveys the character of a building that served successively as cover and obstacle for both armies.

HENRY SPANGLER FARM. 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
999 Emmitsburg Road
Summer Kitchen (1880)
Carriage House (1870-1880)
Barn (1870, 1935)
The barn is on the site and foundations of the battle-era barn, which was destroyed during the course of the battle. The mass of the farm buildings provided cover and concealment for Confederate infantry on July 3.

JOSEPH SPANGLER FARM 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
1340 Hanover Road
Barn (1870-1880)
Outbuilding (1870-1880)
Storage Building (1890-1920)
These outbuildings collectively contribute to the mass and spatial organization of the historic farm. The mass of the farm buildings provided cover and concealment for Union cavalry on July 2 and 3.

ABRAHAM (CATHERINE) TROSTLE FARM. 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
180 United States Avenue
Carriage House (1880-1890)
Smokehouse/Woodshed (1895)
These outbuildings occupy the approximate sites of similar sized battle-era buildings, and thus contribute collectively to the overall spatial organization of the farmstead. The organization of the buildings and yards contributed to the battle landscape as cover, as concealment, and as obstacles to movement.

JAMES J. WILLS FARM. 4 Contributing Resources (Building)
100 Buford Avenue
House (1868)
Garage/Carriage House (1890-1920)
Storage House (1890-1900)
Privy (1890-1900)
The house occupies the approximate site of the original 18th-century settlement homestead that stood on the site during the battle. These farm buildings contribute to the historic spatial organization of the farmstead, an organization that provided cover for Confederate infantry and artillery and became an obstacle to movement on July 1.

BUILDINGS--CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Battle Era Resources

CONTRIBUTING NON-NPS OWNED BUILDINGS:
52 Contributing Privately Owned Buildings (Building)
These sites are designated by historic name and by current address.

P. BAKER FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
Baltimore Pike

House (ca. 1800) is a two-story stone and log building with a pre-Civil War stone and frame rear cross gable addition, a ca. early 1800s log cross gable front addition, and a ca. 1930s south porch. The older portion of the house is two-story stone with a two-story porch partly across the front that is tucked beneath the seamed and corrugated metal covered gable roof. This front porch ties into a ca. 1870s two-story frame cross gable addition. The lower part of the porch has a raised wood floor and one square corner post for support of the upper floor. The upper porch story has three, square posts for support with a balustrade between the posts. The front frame two-story cross gable addition is covered with shiplap siding. It rests on a stone foundation and has a seamed metal gable roof. A larger, two-story rear cross gable addition is opposite the front cross gable addition. It has stone walls on the lower floor and frame on the upper part that is covered with stucco over lath and plaster on the front and rear with clapboard siding on the end. A one-story enclosed porch is attached to the south side of the house. It has rusticated concrete block on the lower part and windows on the upper section. The rear of the main stone portion has a one-story frame lean-to attached at the northeast corner that is covered with clapboard siding and corrugated metal on the shed roof. It was impressed into hospital service on July 2 because of its location in the rear of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac and along the Baltimore Pike, (the communications route and a major avenue of approach for the Union army).

Barn (pre-1863) is a 1 1/2-story frame Pennsylvania bank barn with stone walls on the lower part. It has vertical board siding on the frame portion with louvered ventilators. The front has a cantilevered forebay. The rear doors to the upper level off the bank are tucked under a slightly different pitch of the gable roof. The unequal gable roof is covered with seamed metal. It served as support for the temporary Union field hospital at the Baker farm in the first week of July 1863.

Smokehouse (pre-1863), behind the main dwelling, is a two-story building that has stone walls on the lower part and frame on the upper section. The frame portion is enveloped with horizontal planks and the gable roof is covered with corrugated metal.

CHRISTIAN BENNER FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
Hanover Road

House (pre-1863) is a two-story stone house with additions that is built into a slope with the result that the stone basement wall is exposed on the down-slope side. It has a one-story raised porch across its north side. The porch roof is supported by four, square posts. A later two-story stone addition is attached to the down-slope end. It has a gable roof that is lower than the gable roof of the up-slope portion. A two-story porch is attached to the south side of the stone addition. Two metal posts support the porch on the ground floor, while three square posts support the porch roof on the second level. A four-horizontal-board balustrade covers the second story of the porch. A small, one-story frame, shiplap covered, lean-to is attached to the end of the stone addition. A carport is attached to the southwest corner of the up-slope part of the house. Set on a concrete pad, the slightly pitched gable roof is supported by five metal poles. Seamed metal covers all of the roof areas. The older stone portion of the house and the down-slope stone section with porch were built before 1863. The north porch probably dates from the mid-twentieth century and the

carport ca. 1970s. It is located in a valley at the base of the eastern slope of Benner's Hill. Because of its sheltered location in the Confederate battle lines, the buildings of the farm served as a Confederate field hospital.

Barn (pre-1863) is a two-story Pennsylvania bank barn that has a 2 1/2-story addition across the south end. The barn has stone walls on the first floor with vertical board siding on the upper sections. Many of the vertical boards are missing as much of the building is in very poor condition. The original section has a cantilevered forebay and a dormer on the front of the gable roof. All the gable roof area is covered with seamed metal. The main part of the barn and its south addition were built before 1863. Like the house, this pre-war barn was also used for hospital purposes for Confederate casualties, primarily from the fighting in the vicinity of Culp's Hill.

JOSIAH BENNER FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
900 Old Harrisburg Road

House (pre-1863) is a two-story brick building set on a stone foundation. The ridge of the gable roof is flat with double chimneys at each end. The roof is covered with slate. A two-story, raised frame porch enclosed partly with shiplap and partly with screening covers the center of the front. Its location just off of the Harrisburg Road placed it in the line of advance by Early's Confederate Division on the afternoon of July 1. In an effort to attack and outflank Union positions on and near Barlow Knoll, Confederates had to pass around this solid obstacle. The walls of the building provided cover for skirmishers of both sides during various portions of the July 1 conflict. At the close of the fighting on that day, the house was impressed into use as a temporary Confederate field hospital, where several Union soldiers and officers also were carried for treatment.

Springhouse (pre-1863) is a one-story stone springhouse with an asphalt-covered gable roof at the southeast corner of the lot. It has vertical boards in the gable ends. Located just east of the house and adjacent to the Harrisburg Road, the building likewise would have been used as temporary cover for skirmishers of both armies and would have provided water and "refrigerated" food for wounded in the hospitals of the Benner house and barn.

Barn (pre-1863) is a 2 1/2-story stone and frame Pennsylvania bank barn with a cantilevered forebay. The parcel on which the barn is located was separated from the historic property in the 1960s. Its location just off the Harrisburg Road placed it in the line of advance by Early's Confederate Division on the afternoon of July 1. In an effort to attack and outflank Union positions on and near Barlow Knoll, Confederates had to pass around this solid obstacle. The walls and height of the building provided cover for skirmishers on both sides during various portions of the July 1 conflict. At the close of the fighting of that day, the barn was impressed into use as a temporary Confederate hospital.

D. BLOCHER FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Buildings)
150 Table Rock Road

House (ca. 1850s) is a two-story brick building on a rock foundation. A gable roof, with returned eaves, is covered with corrugated metal. The historic rear and north sides have aluminum siding over the brick, while the historic front and south side brick have been painted red. The historic front of the building has Flemish bond brickwork; the remainder of the house American common bond. It has a ca. 1950s two-story brick addition on a concrete block foundation on the south side. A one-story covered porch occupies part of the front. The asphalt shingle roof is

supported by four square-tapered columns on raised brick piers. A raised, one-story full rear porch wraps partly around the south side. Its south foundation is concrete, while rock piers support the rear section. Six square posts support the corrugated metal roof. Only part of the balustrade remains. The house was located within the battle line of Doles' Confederate brigade on July 1 and was used as cover from small arms and artillery fire before the brigade advanced from its position to attack the Union Eleventh Corps. Confederates used the house as a temporary field hospital or emergency aid station. Several interments of battle dead and mortally wounded occurred in the yard of the house.

Barn (pre-1863) is a 2 1/2-story variant of the Pennsylvania bank barn. The barn was not built into a bank. It rests on a stone foundation. The vertical board siding contain numerous ventilation louvers. A wagon runway is located on the south end of the lower level with a narrow corncrib built into the south runway exterior wall. Access to the second floor is by means of an earthen ramp at the rear of the barn that is contained within a stone bridge. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The barn was located within the battle line of Doles' Confederate brigade on July 1 and was used as cover from small arms and artillery fire before the brigade advanced from its position to attack the Union Eleventh Corps. Like the house, the barn was most likely used as a temporary Confederate field hospital.

MICHAEL CHRIST FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1130 Herr Ridge Road
Michael Christ House is formed of an 1807 front portion with a later cross-gable addition on the rear. It is a two-story stone building with a one-story covered partial front porch. The porch roof is supported by four square posts with Victorian brackets and spindles. The sides of the porch roof are covered with fish-scale siding. A two-story porch is tucked beneath the roof in the northeast corner of the later cross-gable portion. This porch is supported by four square posts on each floor. The upper part contains a full balustrade while the lower area has a partial balustrade. An above ground cistern is adjacent to this porch. A one-story enclosed porch with a shed roof is attached to the western side of the cross-gable section. Its lower part is constructed of concrete block with a framed upper area containing windows. A two-story, frame gable roofed addition on a stone wall foundation with a one-story, shed roof section on a concrete foundation is attached to the back of the one-story enclosed porch. The two-story portion is covered with ship lap siding while the one-story area has a mix of ship lap and lap siding. All of the roof areas are covered with seamed metal. During the battle of July 1, the house was incorporated into the battle lines of Hill's Confederate corps. At least one battery was deployed in front of the house from about mid-morning to the early afternoon hours. From this position, it exchanged fire with Union batteries on McPherson's Ridge before advancing along the railroad bed in pursuit of retreating Federals. At the close of the fighting on July 1, the house was put into use as a Confederate field hospital. Several interments occurred in the vicinity of the house.

W. H. HEAGY FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
2190 Emmitsburg Road
House (pre-1863) is a two-story building that was constructed in four stages. Two sections, built before 1863, are stone with larger stones at the corners that form quoins. A third portion, built after 1863, has a stone first floor and a frame upper story. The gable roof on the all stone portion is slightly higher that of the stone and frame portion. The roofs are covered with wood shingles. A one-story covered front porch extends along three-fourths of the front. It is in two segments. The porch on the all-stone part has a shallower pitch that the portion on the stone and frame section. The

porch roof on the all-stone part is supported by five round columns of which four are in the front. A large one-story lean-to extends off the east end of the house. Its east end is broken by a large stone fireplace. The shed roof is covered with wood shingles. A one-story, raised wood floor porch, in three sections, covers the rear of the house. The portion on the all-stone house section has a lower shed roof and is screened. The small portion of the porch on the stone and frame part is open and the roof is supported by one round column. A small shed-roofed porch extends along a portion of the end lean-to addition. The house was located beyond the extreme right flank of the Confederate army on July 2-4. During the late morning of July 3, dismounted cavalry of Merritt's Union brigade advanced against this flank in an effort to get behind the Confederate line and disrupt lines of communication and supply. Countermovements by Confederates extended the exposed flank and placed the Heagy house between the two contending lines of battle. Union and Confederate artillery dueled over the house, some shots falling short and inflicting damage to it. After the close of the fighting, it probably served as a temporary field hospital for men of Merritt's brigade who were wounded during the attack.

JOHNS TOLL HOUSE — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
680 West Chambersburg Pike
House (pre-1863) has modern additions. The main part of the two-story house rests on a stone foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A twentieth-century one-story, gable roof addition and corner porch are placed on the front. These sections of the house are covered with shiplap siding. The rear has two post-1968 additions and an open, raised patio addition with a brick floor of the same period. Two sets of straight steps lead off the patio. The rear additions rest on brick and concrete foundations and are covered with vertical boards. These additions have asphalt covered gable roofs. The building was a turnpike toll house for the western extension of the early 19th-century Gettysburg-Littlestown turnpike. Its location between Herr's Ridge and McPherson's Ridge placed it between the battle lines of the opposing armies during the opening phase of the battle at Gettysburg. Located near Willoughby's Run and adjacent to the turnpike, the small house was probably used as an emergency aid station or temporary field hospital by Confederates before they retreated from the area on July 5.

N. LIGHTNER FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1251 Baltimore Pike
House (pre-1863) is a three-story stone house with an exposed stone basement. It has a two-story concrete block rear addition attached in 1963. The third story of the stone portion was added before the Civil War. The stone portion has a gable roof, while the concrete block addition has a shed roof. Both roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The stone part has a two-story porch on the south side and a one-story porch on the east. Its location immediately adjacent to the Baltimore Turnpike in 1863 (a major avenue of approach) made it an ideal location for communications and logistical support for the Union Army of the Potomac. It was visible and readily accessible in the rear of units of the Union Twelfth Corps. It served as a Union field hospital and headquarters for the Twelfth Corps commander (General A. S. Williams) from July 2 until the morning of July 5.

McMILLAN FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
West Confederate Avenue

House (pre-1863 main part) has been constructed over several eras. The current front portion of the house is a two-story building on a stone foundation with a central, bay-type two-story enclosed entrance. This front portion was added onto the west side of the original clapboard frame house about 1900. The original house (now in the rear) historically faced towards the east and Emmitsburg Road (instead of towards the west and the 1900-era Confederate Avenue). This original two-story house has a full one-story attached enclosed porch. A small, one-story covered porch is located on the south side of the house. This porch is supported by four square posts that are turned in the middle. Shiplap siding covers the exterior. An unequal gable roof covers the house with a saltbox-type roof and one dormer on the original part of the house. The east porch has a shed roof. The roof has asphalt shingles on the front and seamed metal on the rear. It first was incorporated into the Union defensive position of July 1 (occupied by cavalry) but was subsequently incorporated into Confederate battle lines of Hill's Corps. Infantry occupied the rear (west) yard of the house on the reverse slope of Seminary Ridge, and artillery batteries occupied the yards to the north and south of the house. The remains of at least one Confederate gun emplacement (lunette) is located northwest of the house. Because of its exposed position on Seminary Ridge, there is little likelihood that the house was used for hospital purposes during the battle. It probably served as a temporary field hospital or shelter for Confederate wounded for a short time after July 5.

E. PITZER FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
180 Redding Lane
House (pre-1863) is a three-story frame house on a stone foundation that has been greatly renovated with modern additions. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof that contains two dormers on the rear. A three-story high neoclassical portico with Doric columns is located on the front. It has a one-story covered rear porch and two-story additions on each end. Located in the rear of the Confederate battle line on Seminary Ridge, the house was occupied as the headquarters of Confederate corps commander General A. P. Hill (July 1-4). Because the grounds were used for bivouac, massed troop formation, troop movements, and ammunition and supply trains, the house and its grounds became an important logistical support center for Lee's army until it retreated. Its use as a Confederate field hospital or emergency aid station seems unlikely because of these other conflicting military uses of the house.

L. PLANK FARM
700 Wright Avenue
(Plank Farm) — 2 Contributing Resource (Building)
House (pre-1863, exact date unknown) is a stone and frame two-story house.
Barn (pre-1863, exact date unkown) is a frame two-story Pennsylvania Bank barn.

RUMMEL FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
600 Cavalry Field Road
Barn (1858) is a 2 1/2-story frame variation of a Pennsylvania bank barn with stone walls on the lower level. It has a wagon runway on one end of the lower level with a narrow corncrib built into the exterior wall of the runway. The corncrib walls have horizontal slated board walls. Its upper walls are covered with vertical boards that contain louvered ventilators. A gable roof is covered with seamed metal. The cantilevered forebay was partly enclosed in 1951-52 with concrete block. An earthen ramp forms the bank at the rear to provide assess to the second level. The bank has rock retaining walls on either side. A lean-to is attached to the west side of the barn. It has a concrete

foundation and vertical board siding. Seamed metal covers the shed roof. It provided cover for units of J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry and artillery throughout most of the battle at East Cavalry Battlefield on July 3. The building still exhibits the effects of small arms and artillery fire on several structural members and other building fabric.

SHULTZ HOUSE — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
4 West Confederate Avenue
House (1837, 1890s) is a 2 1/2-story brick building. It was originally a Greek Revival house designed to house academy students during the pre-war years on the upper floor. In the late 1890s, the roof was raised and the architectural style was changed to Queen Anne by a York architect (Dempwolf). The gable roof is covered with slate. It has one-story porches on all four sides that contain Queen Anne elements. The porch on the north has a balustrade surround at the roof level. A connecting porch on the northeast continues along the east side of the house and terminates in a circular attached gazebo. The gazebo roof is supported by square posts that are turned in the middle. It has a balustrade. Decorative frieze spindles are located beneath a carved wood cornice that resembles draped fabric. The south and the front porch are supported by posts similar to those of the gazebo. The porch roofs are covered with asphalt. It was originally within the Union defensive line on the afternoon of July 1, but was subsequently incorporated into the Confederate line on Seminary Ridge throughout the remainder of the battle until July 5. Several Confederate artillery batteries were located about the grounds of the house, from whence they fired against Union infantry and artillery positions on Cemetery Hill on July 2-3. Return fire from those Union batteries was reported to have caused some damage to the house. During and after the battle, the house was used for emergency aid and temporary hospital purposes.

GEORGE SPANGLER FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
488 Blacksmith Shop Road
House (pre-1863) is a two-story stone building with a gable roof. Its sheltered location near the Baltimore Pike and in the rear of Union battle lines made it an ideal site for logistical support functions. The grounds of the farm and about the farm buildings were used for the ammunition and supply trains of the artillery reserve. It served as a Union field hospital for the Eleventh Corps during and after the battle

Barn (pre-1863) is a 2 1/2-story Pennsylvania bank barn of which the first floor has stone walls. The upper exterior walls have vertical board siding that contain louvered ventilators. A cantilevered forebay covers the front while access to the second floor is obtained by an earthen ramp at the rear. It has a gable roof. Like the house, the Spangler barn was used for Union hospital purposes.

Summer Kitchen (pre-1863) is a one-story stone building with a gable roof. The building was used to support hospital purposes during and after the battle.

G. TROSTLE FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
795 Hoffman Road
House (ca. 1800) is two-story stone building with a cross gable addition. The front portion dates from about 1800, while the rear section was added in 1988. The older portion rests on a rock foundation and the later addition has a rock

in concrete foundation. A three-car garage, fronted with a large concrete pad, is located beneath the new part of the house. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An open porch, consisting of a concrete pad, extends along the entire front of the house. Steps from this pad lead down through a rock retaining wall to Hoffman Road. An open porch, consisting of a concrete pad on cinder blocks, projects from the northwest corner of the rear of the new portion of the house. Because of its proximity to the East Cavalry Battlefield and its location along a road just to the rear of Confederate positions, it is probable that the house served briefly as a hospital for cavalry casualties.

JACOB WEIKERT FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
1051 Taneytown Road
House (ca. 1840s) is a relatively large two-story stone farmhouse with a gable and hipped-style roof. Its location on the Taneytown Road behind Little Round Top led to its use during the battle for Union hospital purposes. Some of the very few instances of Civil War field surgery using experimental hermetic sealing of thoracic and abdominal wounds occurred here on July 2. Almost all the Union wounded along the Little Round Top and Houck's Ridge front first received emergency aid at the Weikert House and Barn on July 2 before being transferred to other field hospitals further in the rear. The hospital was evacuated on July 3 during and after the cannonade.

Barn (ca. 1840s) is a 2 1/2-story frame Pennsylvania bank barn with a cantilevered forebay. The barn served the same hospital functions as the Jacob Weikert house during a crucial part of the battle on July 2 and 3.

The following buildings post-date the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg but still fall within the period of significance of the park. They contribute to the integrity of the battlefield landscape by maintaining the historic spatial organization and cluster arrangement of the 1863 farmstead building complexes. Many of these replacement buildings were constructed on the same sites as buildings that existed at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg. The building groups often affected the outcome of the battle, primarily as obstacles or for use as cover and concealment.

D. BLOCHER FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
21 Table Rock Road
Smokehouse (1880-1890)

MICHAEL CHRIST FARM — 3 Contributing Resources (Building)
1130 Herr Ridge Road
Outhouse, brick (1900-1920)
Outhouse, frame (1900-1920)
Shed (1900-1910)

JOHN HERBST FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
45 Old Mill Road (John Herbst Farm)
House (1870-1880)
Barn (1864-1865)

E. PITZER FARM 180 Redding Lane Bank Barn (1880-1890)	1 Contributing Resource (Building)
G. BISHOP FARM 2065 Emmitsburg Road House (1890-1920) Bank Barn (1880-1900) English Barn (1870-1880)	3 Contributing Resources (Building)
W. H. HEAGY FARM 2090 Emmitsburg Road Bank Barn (1901) Servant's Quarters/Guest House (1890s) Garage/Shed (1920-1930)	3 Contributing Resources (Building)
JACOB WEIKERT FARM 1051 Taneytown Road Wagon Shed (1880-1890)	1 Contributing Resource (Building)
C. BENNER FARM Hanover Road (Christian Benner Farm) Shed (1920s)	1 Contributing Resource (Building)
J. RUMMEL FARM 600 Cavalry Field Road House (1870)	1 Contributing Resource (Building)
G. TROSTLE FARM 795 Hoffman Road Shed (1900-1910) Shed (1900-1910)	2 Contributing Resources (Building)
G. HEMLER FARM 1846 Hanover Road House (1870s) Barn (1870s) Wagon Shed and Corn Crib (1880-1890) Shed (1910-1925)	4 Contributing Resources (Buidling)

JACOB LOTT FARM — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
270 United States Cavalry Avenue
House (c. 1880)

ANTHONY HOWARD FARM — 2 Contributing Resources (Building)
1435 Low Dutch Road
House (1880s)
Barn (1870-1890)

E. WHISTLER/WISSLER FIRST-SHOT HOUSE — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1495 West Chambersburg Pike
House (pre-1863) has modern additions to the rear. The front part of the house is a pre-1863 brick two-story with a gable roof. This portion of the house rests on a stone foundation. A two-story ca. 1970s frame cross-gable addition is attached to the rear. It sets on a concrete foundation and is covered with aluminum siding. A one-story covered porch is attached to the east side of the cross-gable addition. Its roof is supported on four square posts. A one-story frame lean-to with a shed roof is attached to the rear of the cross-gable portion. It, too, has a concrete foundation and aluminum siding. An open concrete pad extends off the east side of the lean-to and across the north side of the porch. All roof areas are covered with asphalt shingles. The building's location on the crest of a ridge overlooking the Chambersburg Pike and Marsh Creek (west of Gettysburg) made it an excellent point of observation for Union pickets in the early morning hours of July 1. It was from the yard of the house that some of the opening shots of the battle were fired against advancing artillery and infantry of Heth's Confederate Division. In 1886, Lieutenant Jones and two other members of the 8th Illinois Cavalry came back to Gettysburg and placed the first shot marker in the front yard of the old Wisler house.

BUILDINGS—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED BUILDINGS
3 Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings
Unless noted otherwise, the location mass, association with other features, and exterior fabric/appearance of these buildings are those characteristics that contribute to the national cemetery and its landscape. The interiors of these buildings do not contribute to the character or significance of the cemetery.

CEMETERY LODGE — 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
791 Baltimore Street
(Superintendent's Dwelling and Office) (1907)
This two-story brick building is a four-square house with colonial revival overtones, and is set on a granite random stone foundation. It measures 34.6x29 feet with a one-story 14.2x8 foot front wing (office). This hipped slate roof has an eyelid dormer on its front elevation. The front (east) elevation has three bays. A one-story raised porch is attached next to the front wing. This covered wooden porch has two doric columns and two half pilasters supporting a flat roof.

An extended handicap ramp was added to the porch, wrapping around the north elevation (1999). The south elevation has a small one-story flat-roofed porch with two square columns, two square engaged columns, and square section balusters. This small porch is supported by brick piers. The building occupies the site of the original gatehouse of 1864.

MAINTENANCE STORAGE BUILDING (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
791 Baltimore Street
This brick building measures 20.6x52.6 feet. It has a seamed metal-covered shed roof that is hidden on the front (east) elevation by a corbelled brick cornice, while the sides have stepped rooflines. The brick rectangle of the front plane is broken by three equal round arches formed of double courses of rowlock brick. The arches spring from cut granite imposts borne on corbelled brick ionic capitals surmounted on brick pilasters. Until a separate restroom building was constructed in 1920s, the west end of this building housed the public toilets. During the 1960s, the front elevation arched door opening were removed and overhead garage doors installed in flat arch openings. The south side has a segmental arched window flanked by two segmental arched transomed doors. It occupies the site of the original frame storage building (1870).

PUBLIC TOILET (c. 1927) 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
791 Baltimore Street
This small one-story common bond brick building was erected in the northeast corner of the cemetery. It has a slate-covered gable roof.

BUILDINGS—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

CONTRIBUTING NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED BUILDINGS
1 Contributing Non-NPS Owned Building Associated with the National Cemetery (Building)

DAVID WILLS HOUSE 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
1 Lincoln Square
This building is a 3 ½ story brick building on the "Diamond" in the town of Gettysburg that was used historically as offices and residence for local attorney David Wills. President Abraham Lincoln stayed at the home of Wills on the night of November 18, 1863 and finalized the wording of his dedicatory address that he was to deliver the following day at the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

BUILDINGS—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Commemorative Era Resources

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED BUILDINGS:
2 Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings Associated with the Commemorative Park (Building)

ROLLER AND STORAGE BUILDING (1903) 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
This brick one story building was used to house the steam roller and equipment used to maintain the park and its avenues. It was designed by E. B. Cope and has been modified and enlarged with additions under NPS management (1934-1992).

WASHINGTON STREET STABLE (1900-1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Building)
This brick one-story building stabled the horses and carriage used by the Commission when its headquarters was in the borough of Gettysburg. It was designed by E.B. Cope and its interior was modified by NPS to serve as an automobile garage in the 1930s.

BUILDINGS—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
These buildings fall outside of the period of significance or do not contribute to a theme.

NON-CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED BUILDINGS
60 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings (Building)

SAMUEL COBEAN FARM 6 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1000 Biglerville Road
- Springhouse (1964)
- Wood Feeder Barn (1951, 1956)
- Egg Cooling House (1950)
- Cinderblock Poultry House (1950)
- Metal Feeder Barn (1953)
- Garage/Apartment (1956)

NICHOLAS CODORI FARM 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
802 Emmitsburg Road
- Garage and Chicken House (1912)

HENRY CULP FARM 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
301 East Middle Street
- Milk House (1937)

JACOB HUMMELBAUGH FARM 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
45 Pleasonton Avenue
- Corn Crib (1910-1920)

DANIEL F. KLINGEL FARM 9 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1024 Emmitsburg Road
- Brooder House and Implement Shed (1890)

Chicken House and Implement Shed (1890)
Garage and Woodshed (1870-1880)
Implement Shed (1885)
Privy (1936)
Shed (c. 1960s)
Shed (c. 1960s)
Shed (c. 1950s)
Corncrib and Shed (c. 1950s)

JOHN SLYDER FARM — 2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1492 Emmitsburg Road
Blacksmith Shop (1880s; relocated from outside of park)
Smokehouse (1860s; relocated from outside of park)

J. SMITH FARM — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Hanover Road
House (1880-1916)

JOSEPH SPANGLER FARM — 4 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1340 Hanover Road
Hog House (1900-1920)
Chicken House (1900-1920)
Pump House (1900-1920)
Outhouse (1890-1910)

JAMES WARFIELD FARM — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Millerstown Road
Garage and Breezeway (1950-1960)

GEORGE WEIKERT FARM — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
365 United States Avenue
Carriage House and Corn Crib (1890-1920)

JAMES J. WILLS FARM — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
100 Buford Avenue
Wagon Shed (c. 1950)

WRIGHT (GUINN) FARM — 2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
160 Taneytown Road
House (c. 1876)

Carriage House and Stable (c. 1900)

1248 Baltimore Pike — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
(WELCOME TRAVELLER)
House (c. 1930s)

1385 Emmitsburg Road — 3 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
(SARGENT)
House (c. 1925)
Garage (c. 1925)
Outbuilding (c. 1925)

958 Mummasburg Road — 2 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1960s)
Garage (c. 1960s)

970 Mummasburg Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1960s)

980 Mummasburg Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1960s)

65 Granite Schoolhouse Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (1960s)

720 Biglerville Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Adams County Motors (Ford dealership) building (c. 1970)

VISITOR CENTER/ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (1921-1960s)
97 Taneytown Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)

CYCLORAMA BUILDING (1962)* — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
125 Taneytown Road
*The Cyclorama Building has been individually assessed and determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register for its architecture and association with Richard Neutra. However, it does not meet the themes for which this district nomination is being prepared. See also Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Memorandum of Agreement dated July 29, 1999 for finding on removal of Cyclorama building.

PITZER WOODS AMPHITHEATER (c. 1962) — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
McMILLAN WOODS PAVILION (1934, c. 1960) — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT RESTROOM (1932) — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)

DEVIL'S DEN PUBLIC RESTROOM (1937) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
GEARY AVENUE PUBLIC RESTROOM (1937) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
WEST END CONTACT STATION (1936) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
SOUTH END CONTACT STATION (1936) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
WHEATFIELD ROAD (ROSENSTEEL) CARRIAGE HOUSE (1890-1891)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
ROUND TOP SCHOOLHOUSE (1889-1893) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)

FANTASYLAND COMPLEX 3 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
460 Taneytown Road
Fire Cache (Fantasyland Maintenance) (1950s)
Fantasyland Storage (1950s)
Fantasyland Ancillary Character Building (1950s)

MAINTENANCE COMPLEX 6 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
405 Taneytown Road
Carpenter Shop (1980)
Additions to Roller Building (1930s, 1950s, 1990)
Garage (1960s)
Oil Shed (1940s)
Equipment Storage and Mason's Shop (2000)
Collections Storage Building (2000)

BUILDINGS—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
The following buildings on private property are outside of the period of significance, are not associated with the themes, or lack architectural significance. They are listed by current address.

NON-CONTRIBUTING NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED BUILDINGS
136 Non-Contributing Non-NPS Owned Buildings (Building)

950 Mummasburg Road 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1960s)

645 Mummasburg Road 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1960s)

104 Doubleday Avenue (Doubleday Inn) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (1929, 1980s)

130 Doubleday Avenue 2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)

House (c. 1960s)
Garage (c. 1960s)

154 Doubleday Avenue — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House with attached garage (c. 1960s)

220 Doubleday Avenue — 2 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (late 1930s)
Garage (1999)

121 Doubleday Avenue — 2 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1960s)
Garage (c. 1960s)

135 Doubleday Avenue — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House with attached garage (c. 1960s)

155 Doubleday Avenue — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1960s)

1130 Herr Ridge Road (M. Crist Farm) — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Shed (1920-1930)

15 Table Rock Road (D. Blocher Farm) — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Garage (c. 1950s)

680 Lincoln Way West (Johns Toll House) — 4 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
Smokehouse (c. 1968)
Shed (c. 1980s)
Garage (c. 1950s)
Pole Shed (c. 1950s)

Lincoln Way West (Gettysburg Country Club) — 4 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
Stone building (c. 1930s)
Club House (c. 1960s)
Two maintenance buildings (c. late 1960s)

40 West Confederate Avenue — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Four-square brick house (c. 1905)

52 West Confederate Avenue Brick house (c. 1900) Garage (1940s)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
West Confederate Avenue (Red Patch) Frame house (1900)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
315 West Confederate Avenue (National Guard Armory) Brick building (1930s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
West Confederate Avenue (McMillan Farm) Gazebo (c. 1970s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
1440 Emmitsburg Road House (c. 1950s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
1450 Emmitsburg Road House (c. 1950s) Garage (c. 1950s)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1490 Emmitsburg Road (off Slyder Lane) House (c. late 1980s) Garage (c. 1960s)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
2065 Emmitsburg Road (George Bishop Farm) Shed Machine Shed Shed Corn Crib	4 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
2205 Emmitsburg Road House (c. late 1920s) Garage (c. 1960s)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
2235 Emmitsburg Road House (c. 1950s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
900 Old Harrisburg Road (Josiah Benner Farm) Garage (c. 1960s) Shed (c. 1960s)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)

1198 Taneytown Road House (c. 1950s) Garage (c. 1950s)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1159 Taneytown Road (Post-Civil War subdivision of Jacob Weikert farm) House (c. 1868) Barn (c. 1868)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
JACOB WEIKERT FARM 1051 Taneytown Road Shed (c. late 1940s) Garage and Shop (1995) Two Silos (c. 1920s)	4 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
510 Taneytown Road House (c. 1940s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
288 Taneytown Road House (c. 1940s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
E. PITZER FARM 180 Redding Lane Two gazebos (1990s) Barbecue pavilion Bunkhouse with shop and maintenance garage Stationary refrigeration unit Office building Woodworking shop with two attached lumber storerooms One-room building for lumber and lumber supplies Storage barn for bee supplies Two one-room hunting houses Two swan houses Four-room storage trailer Two lawn equipment storage barns Sawmill shed Boat garage Enclosed shooting building Greenhouse	31 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)

Concrete trailer garage
Morton building #1
Morton building #2
Cattle barn
Storage building for sawmill blades and parts
Log cabin (1950s)
Cabin for wood and storage
Outhouse
Lower barn
Corn crib
Concrete silo attached to bank barn
Forty-foot windmill

E. PITZER FARM — 5 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
180 Redding Lane
Frame house (c. 1985)
Frame house (c. 1985)
Frame house (c. 1985)
Storage building (late 1980s)
Playhouse/storage building (late 1980s)

10 Granite Schoolhouse Road — 2 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (1940s, 1950s)
Shed (c. 1970s)

25 Granite Schoolhouse Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Trailer House (c. 1970s)

45 Granite Schoolhouse Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Trailer House (c. 1980s)

1251 Baltimore Pike (Nathaniel Lightner Farm) — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
Trailer House (c. 1970s)

1291 Baltimore Pike — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1930s)

1271 Baltimore Pike — 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
House (c. 1980s)

1339 Baltimore Pike House (c. 1890s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
1160 Baltimore Pike House (c. 1940s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
1150 Baltimore Pike House (c. 1960s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
P. BAKER FARM Baltimore Pike (Peter Baker Farm) Chicken Coop (c. 1950s) Shed (c. 1950s) Chicken Coop (c. 1950s) Chicken Coop (c. 1950s) Garage (c. 1950s) Storage Shed (1995)	6 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
G. SPANGLER FARM 488 Blacksmith Shop Road Machine Shed (1980s)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Building)
C. BENNER FARM Hanover Road Shed (c. 1950s) Shed (c. 1950s) Storage Shed (c. 1970s) Hay Shed (c. 1970s) Shed (c. 1980s) Shed (c. 1930s) Ranch-style house (c. 1960s) Silo (c. 1940s) Silo (c. 1950s)	9 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
JOHN RUMMEL FARM 600 Cavalry Field Road Shed (1958) Corn crib (1960)	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
G. TROSTLE FARM	2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)

795 Hoffman Road
Playhouse (late 1980s)
Corn crib (c. 1960)
[Buildings associated with Trostle property now on adjacent privately owned land outside boundary include:]
Machine Shed (c. 1980s)
Barn (1954)
Shed (c. 1954)
Log Barn (c. 1870)
Silo (1954)

G. HEMLER FARM — 2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1846 Hanover Road
Shed (c. 1950s)
Machine Shed (c. 1960)

JACOB LOTT FARM — 8 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
270 United States Cavalry Avenue
Barn (1933)
Shed (c. late 1940s)
Shed (c. 1960)
Shed (c. 1960)
Shed (c. 1960)
Shed/Corn Crib (c. 1950)
Butler/Morton Bin (c. 1960)
Barn (c. 1950s)

A. HOWARD FARM — 5 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
1435 Low Dutch Road
Shed (c. 1950s)
Trailer House (c. 1970s)
Shed (c. 1960s)
Shed (c. 1980s)
Corn Crib (c. 1950s)

1201 Low Dutch Road — 2 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
House (c. 1980s)
Garage (c. 1980s)

801 Hanover Road — 1 Non-Contributing Resources (Building)
House (c. 1960s)

BUILDINGS—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

The following building falls outside of the period of significance and does not represent a theme.

NON-CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED BUILDINGS:
1 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Buildings Associated with the National Cemetery. (Building)

OIL AND TOOL SHED (1940s) — 1 Non-Contributing Building (Structure)

SITES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Battle Era Resources

These are important topographic features of the battlefield. These large-scale features would have been taken into consideration by the commanders of the armies to plan for battle influencing the outcome of the battle. These resources are being counted collectively as one site and are in alphabetical order.

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED SITES:
1 Contributing National Park Service Owned Site (Battle-Associated Large-Scale Landscape Features)

ADAMS COUNTY POOR FARM FIELD (North):
This open field was located on the right and to the right-rear of the Union Eleventh Corps during the first day's battle. Aside from a ridge that ascended and descended from Barlow Knoll (see below), this field was relatively flat and formed part of the broad plain north of the town of Gettysburg in 1863. Although the field accommodated and facilitated troop movement during the progress of this day's battle, the lack of cover in this large area of field made untenable any battle line through it. This field has been in agriculture since the time of the battle and has seen minimal change. Minor remedial drainage occurs in some locations, some of which is associated with the commemorative-era avenue system. A portion of Howard Avenue bisects the Poor Farm fields and separates the north field from the south field; associated commemorative monuments occupy that avenue corridor.

BARLOW KNOLL:
Known locally as Blocher's Knoll because of its historic association with the D. Blocher farm, this knob anchored the right of the Union Eleventh Corps during the first day's battle. The knoll was the only slightly elevated point along the line of this infantry corps. A Union artillery battery, supported by a brigade of infantry, occupied the crest of the small hillock for defensive purposes until it was outflanked by enemy infantry that extended beyond the right end of the line at the Harrisburg Road. A small grove of trees on the summit provided a partial cover for the artillery battery. It was not enough to protect the battery in its otherwise exposed and open position from a return fire from Frommeyer Ridge (Jones Confederate Artillery Battalion). From its elevated position, Union infantry was able to contest initial attacks as Confederate troops struggled across Rock Creek and up the steep northern slope of the knoll. Ultimately, Union forces

on the knoll were outflanked by Confederate infantry on its east and reverse slopes. Today the knoll retains most of its battle-era integrity. The elevation and form of the knoll is unchanged. The grove of trees was removed within 20 years of the battle. A portion of the park's Howard Avenue traverses the knoll, embracing the commemorative monuments and flagpole that were erected by the battle veterans.

BARRETT FIELD:
This small field was in corn at the time of the battle and was not associated with any particular farm. It was an outlot of a town resident and may have been leased as a crop field to one of the battlefield farmers. Its open character on the eastern slope of Seminary Ridge provided Confederate artillerists with an excellent field of fire towards Cemetery Hill and Ridge. Confederate infantry crossed over this field many times during the course of the battle, particularly in moving to and from the deadly skirmish line between the two armies. It provided an avenue of approach for Confederate troops participating in Pickett's Charge. The field has been in agricultural production since the battle and still retains its open and sloping character. It has been part of the contour farming of the park's agricultural program since the 1970s. It lacks the fencing that enclosed it and therefore does not have the character of an individual field within the landscape.

BENNER'S HILL:
This hill overlooking Rock Creek served as key terrain for Confederate troops of Ewell's Corps in their efforts to capture Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. Its elevation of 100 feet and the absence of woods made it the only suitable artillery position for the Confederate forces on this sector of the battlefield. On July 2, Confederate artillery posted on the hill engaged in a lengthy duel with Union artillery on Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill and Steven's Knoll. However, the superior elevation and protection of the Union gunners enabled their artillery to silence the Confederate guns. The ridge also provided cover to reserve units and hospital sites located on and beyond its reverse or eastern slope (outside the park boundary). The hill retains its battle-era integrity. The elevation, form, and extent of the hill are unchanged. Commemorative-era monuments and an avenue follow the positions of the artillery battle line.

DANIEL BENNER FARM FIELDS:
This open agricultural field is located on the western slope of Benner's Hill, running from the summit of the hill to the drainage of Rock Creek. Confederate artillery from Ewell's Corps fired over this field on the late afternoon and evening of July 3, 1863 towards enemy artillery positions on Cemetery Hill. In the late nineteenth century, part of this field was excised from the farm. A stone quarry was opened along the banks of Rock Creek and a house and outbuildings were erected along the Hanover Road frontage. NPS has since acquired these sites, filled the quarry and restored the historic grade. A non-historic access lane bisects this field.

JACOB BENNER FIELDS:
These three crop fields abutted the Emmitsburg Road and were incorporated into the Union skirmish and picket lines during the last three days of the battle. The north-south fencing that separated these fields from the adjoining Bliss farm provided cover for these skirmishers. However, the open character of these fields between that fencing and the Emmitsburg Road provided no cover for the comings and goings of the skirmishers. It also exposed Confederate troops to artillery and infantry fire from Cemetery Ridge during Pickett's Charge. The open character and grade of

these fields and the agricultural use associated with them has continued without interruption since the battle. The fencing that divided and defined these three adjoining fields was removed during the latter part of the nineteenth century and has not yet been reintroduced by NPS.

JOSIAH BENNER FARM FIELD:
This open agricultural field is located on the eastern slope of Barlow Knoll. It extends eastward to the Harrisburg Road and is bounded on the north by Rock Creek and on the south by the fields of the Adams County Poor Farm. During the first day of battle, this field was the setting for the extreme right flank of the Union line. Confederate troops overlapped the position, extending beyond Harrisburg Road, and drove the Union defenders back towards the Poor Farm. A stone quarry was opened in the middle of this field during the latter part of the nineteenth century, the stone from which was used for the base of park avenues in the north end of the park. In the 1950s, the Suburban Motel and a residence were constructed along the eastern portion of the field, fronting the Harrisburg Road. All of these activities have been removed and restored to historic grade by NPS. The open character, grade, and historic drainage patterns remain from the historic era. Commemorative era features on this field include a portion of Howard Avenue, an avenue tablet, and monuments marking positions of the 27th Connecticut and Battery G, 4th US Artillery.

BIESECKER WOODS:
Located on the central portion of Warfield Ridge, this woodlot provided cover and concealment for troops of Gen. Longstreet's Corps as they staged their attack upon the Union left on July 2. On July 4, troops of Longstreet's corps established defensive positions within the woods. The extent of the historic Biesecker Woods has been foreshorthened at its southern end. This proportionately small southern portion was removed in the latter part of the nineteenth century when it was still in private ownership. The back lane to the Eisenhower National Historic Site currently occupies part of the now-open grounds once associated with this 1863 woodlot. The remainder of the woods conforms to its historic configuration. Several battle-era trees still survive within the woods. Section 4 of Confederate Avenue was constructed along the eastern fringe of the woods in the 1890s. Commemorative-era monuments and tablets occupy the avenue corridor.

BIG ROUND TOP:
This hill is immediately south of Little Round Top and is higher than that hill by 115 feet. It had limited military value because its slopes were covered by a mature deciduous and partially coniferous forest, preventing observation, and its summit has a steep slope, particularly on the south and east sides. Union and Confederate soldiers used the abundant natural materials on the hill to build substantial stone breastworks on the night of July 2 and morning of July 3, from which they exchanged a desultory sniper fire. Big Round Top has retained all of those features and characteristics that existed at the time of the battle, including its wooded vegetation, elevation, slope, ruggedness, and breastworks. A pathway along the north slope of the hill and several Union monuments were erected during the commemorative era.

BLISS FARM FIELDS:
The farm fields associated with the William Bliss farm became the scenes for some of the most intense and prolonged individual combat of the battle. For more than three days, repeated movement of skirmish lines by both armies occurred across these open fields just west of the Emmitsburg Road. Incessant skirmish firing and deadly

sharpshooting took place along the fence lines and in the open crop fields and meadows of the Bliss farm from the night of July 1 until the Confederate army retreated on July 5. These open fields, in a basin between Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge, provided excellent fields of fire for both armies in their attempts to obliterate each other. They were crossed by Pettigrew's Division during Pickett's Charge and were subjected to a pounding artillery fire from Cemetery Hill. Because the buildings were destroyed as a result of the battle, the farm fields were eventually absorbed into the Codori farming operations. They continued in that use throughout the historic period and are currently used for the same purposes. The open character of the grounds is retained throughout the Bliss farm's historic agricultural fields.

D. BLOCHER FARM FIELDS:
These fields, consisting of crops, meadow, and orchard during the battle, were avenues of approach for the Confederate army during the first day of the battle. Attacks on the Union army's Eleventh Corps line occurred over these fields in at attempt to turn its right flank on Blocher's Knoll (See Barlow Knoll). Blocher's Run bisected these fields into northern and southern sections; the northern portion was located in a gently rising plain, whereas the southern portion occupied rapidly rising ground terminating at the knoll. A nonhistoric small pond occupies a site north of Blocher's Run, interrupting the drainage from the Blocher farm into Blocher's Run. Woods along Rock Creek, at the bottom of this knoll, has intruded upon the edges of some of these fields. A portion of Howard Avenue winds up to and around Barlow Knoll before exiting at the Harrisburg Road. This avenue, with its commemorative monuments, tablets, and flagpole, is located at the southernmost edge of the farm fields. The northern portion of the farm fields is administered by NPS through a restrictive easement.

BLOCHER RUN:
This small tributary of Rock Creek drains the fields of the McClean and Poor Farm properties. Located along and forming the south boundary of the pre-battle (1820s) Blocher farm, this tributary provided the water source to power cooper and wheelwright shops located on the farm along the Carlisle Road. The run, not deep, follows an east-west direction, flowing in an eastward direction. During the battle, the run and its accompanying wet swale, became an obstacle during Confederate attacks against the Union Eleventh Corps on the first day of the battle. The run follows the historic route and seems to retain historic associated wetlands that affected the movement of troops in 1863.

D. BLOCHER WOODS:
These deciduous woods grow along the banks of Rock Creek, which forms the eastern boundary of the Blocher Farm. This woody growth was open and devoid of much understory during the battle, consequent to cattle and hogs grazing along the banks. The picket and battle lines of both armies used the intermittent trees as shelter from hostile fire on the first day of the battle. With occasional exception the boundaries of this woodsline follows the historic lines. A thickety undergrowth has filled these woods.

BRIAN FARM FIELDS:
The agricultural fields of the Brian farm consisted of two separated tracts. The northern tract, which included the buildings, was used for haying and meadow purposes and a proportionately large orchard for such a small farm. The cropped field and meadow provided Union soldiers with an unobstructed field of fire to the west, a direction from

which any Confederate attack should come. The orchard tract provided cover for support troops to the immediate rear of this Union defensive battle line. A rectangular tract used as crop field was separated from this northern tract by similarly rectangular parcels owned by three other farmers. This tract, however, was only about 600 yards distant. Because its western edge, too, had been incorporated into the Union battle lines, the open character of the grain field provided unobstructed fields of fire. The majority of the tract was on the military reverse (east) slope of Cemetery Ridge. The field has remained in cultivated or pasture use since the battle and retains its open character and historic limits. Hancock Avenue, with its associated commemorative structures and landscapes, has been incorporated into both of these tracts, following the Union battle line.

G. BUSHMAN WOODS:
These woods are located on the eastern side of Little Round Top's northern slope. The wood's boundaries are generally formed by Sykes Avenue, Wheatfield Road, other woods associated with Little Round Top, and the legislated boundary of the park. The area was used as a staging area by Union brigades on the second and third days of the battle because of the proximity to Round Top and Wheatfield battle action and the shelter afforded troops there on the wooded reverse slope of Little Round Top. In the 1880s, the northern portion of this woods along Wheatfield Road became the site of the Round Top Station of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg RR. This led to the development a privately owned Round Top Park, where tourists were accommodated by a restaurant and a dance pavilion. The park removed these developments after the woods were acquired by the U.S. Government. The woods retains its historic character and boundaries.

M. BUSHMAN FARM FIELDS (EAST): These fields occupied the northern half of the Civil War-era farm and supported crops and meadow. Most of the fields were sloping, occupying the eastern side of Warfield Ridge. The Bushman farm lane bisected these fields throughout their length before terminating in the Bushman Woods (East). The open and exposed character of these farm fields made them dangerous as an avenue of approach for Confederate infantry on the second day of the battle. While these soldiers were en route to attacking the Round Tops, they came under a severe and devastating fire from Union artillery on Houck's Ridge. On the third day of the battle the fields were used as an artillery position by Henry's Confederate Battalion during a Union mounted cavalry charge through the easternmost of the Bushman Farm Fields. Before retreating entirely from this part of the field, Hood's Division occupied the uppermost sloped fields. The northern half of these fields retains much if not all of its agricultural character, but the southern fields had encroaching vegetation which NPS has recently removed in order to restore the open character, the historic views, and historic field patterns.

M. BUSHMAN FARM FIELDS (WEST):
Two fields occupied the summit and western side of Warfield Ridge. Emmitsburg Road separates these two fields into east and west halves. The open agricultural field west of the road was associated with the battle lines and battle action of South Cavalry Field on July 3. Confederate intrenchments were thrown up through this westernmost field on the night of July 3 and were occupied through July 4. During the 1950s, the Scheide motel was built along Emmitsburg Road in this field, but was removed after acquisition by NPS. This western field retains its historic appearance and is in agricultural production. The eastern field, occupying the space between the Emmitsburg Road and a stone wall running along Warfield Ridge, was primarily associated with Confederate battle positions on July 2. In the late 1880s,

two houses with outbuildings were erected along the road frontage of this eastern field. Those improvements were removed by NPS after acquisition. In the late 1930s, NPS erected a stone entrance station near the southern edge of the eastern field. This building and its parking area still exists and is used as a rest room facility. The grade in the vicinity of the entrance station was cut away and a nonhistoric retaining wall erected. The eastern edge of this latter field has become wooded and has been the site of the park's picnic area since the 1960s.

BUSHMAN HILL:
This hill was influential in anchoring and protecting the Union army's extreme left flank during the third day's battle. Its location just southwest of Big Round Top provided Union cavalry and artillery the opportunity to rake Confederate positions on the Bushman and Slyder farms and became a launching point for a dramatic mounted cavalry attack on Confederate infantry and artillery on those farms. The elevation, grade, slopes, and approaches to this hill remain intact from the battle and commemorative eras. See Bushman Woods (East) below.

M. BUSHMAN WOODS (WEST):
This small belt of woods along Warfield Ridge provided cover for Confederate artillery and infantry positions on July 2. The woods has expanded slightly downslope and intrudes into Bushman fields with about one acre of trees outside of the historic limits of this woodlot. Section 5 of Confederate Avenue with its associated commemorative-era corridor and tablets runs through the extreme western edge of the woods. The majority of the remaining historic limits of the woods retains its historical deciduous content.

BUSHMAN WOODS (EAST):
This large woods south of the Bushman buildings provided cover and concealment for both Union and Confederate troops during various phases of the battle on July 2-3. The woods were used as a woodlot by the owners of the Bushman farm and were traced with several woodlot access lanes. This large wooded area occupied the slopes of Bushman Hill. (See Bushman Hill above.) The woods provided cover to Union cavalry as it picketed the extreme left flank of the army on July 3. Part of Hood's Confederate Division crossed through these woods en route to attacking the Round Tops on July 2. These woods still exist throughout their historic limits.

CASSATT FARM FIELD:
The small Cassatt property consisted of a rectangular-shaped field with the building complex and farm orchard near its western edge. The eastern portion of this rectangle consisted of open field, used for subsistence farming and meadow. Its battle use was limited, but its location between the Union left and center placed it in the route of movement and support during the last three days of battle occupation. Woody vegetation and trees encroach into the extreme eastern edge of this field. The remainder of the historic boundaries of the field are consistent with the open uses associated with the battle landscape.

CEMETERY HILL & EAST CEMETERY HILL:
This hill on the southern outskirts of the town of Gettysburg became perhaps the most important of the tactical topographic positions. It was recognized at the outset as key terrain. On July 1, it was occupied and held by reserve infantry and artillery of the Eleventh Corps even as the rest of the army was advancing to engage Confederate forces

north and west of the town. It was the rallying point for the Union First and Eleventh Corps after they were driven from their original defensive positions. The lack of trees on the hill afforded Union forces a field of fire and observation of 360 degrees and made it an ideal artillery position after earthen and rail redans were constructed to protect the guns and gunners. As additional Union forces arrived on the field, Cemetery Hill was retained as the approximate center of the army. Because of its decisive and key location and terrain, it was the object of several Confederate unsuccessful attacks and planned attacks. Several Union generals had their headquarters at Cemetery Hill because of its excellent character for observation of enemy troop dispositions and movements. The Cemetery Hill portion has become the setting for the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Battle positions associated with the four days' conflict have been marked with commemorative structures within the national cemetery confines. East Cemetery Hill (the eastern section of Cemetery Hill) was one of the earliest acquisitions for preservation purposes (August 1863) and was the earliest battle site to be used for park purposes. Its importance to the battle and to early reunions led to its use as the primary interpretive and commemorative site from 1863-1950s. GBMA reconstructed the gun redans and maintained stone walls, field divisions, and the open character of battle-era East Cemetery Hill. The site retains it historic character associated with the battle—its openness, its gun redans, its field divisions and stone walls. Monuments and markers associated with the commemorative era dominate the landscape at the summit of this hill, and include two equestrian statues. An iron fence surrounding the hill (1880s) was removed by NPS in the mid-1930s. Itinerary tablets of the Army of the Potomac were removed from the site in the 1960s. Access to the East Cemetery Hill is limited to pedestrian circulation. The site is bounded on three sides by the Baltimore Pike and two commemorative-era avenues—Slocum Avenue and Wainwright Avenue.

CEMETERY RIDGE:
This diabase granite ridge runs in a north-south direction from the terminus of Cemetery Hill on the north to its termination at Big Round Top on the south (a distance of about one mile). The reverse side of the ridge provided cover and concealment for Union army headquarters, ambulances, supply and ammunition delivery wagons, aid stations, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The ridgeline itself was occupied by the battle line of the First and Second Union Army Corps from the evening of July 1 throughout the remainder of the battle, and by other corps at other times during the battle. From its elevated position, artillery could exchange fire with Confederate guns on Seminary Ridge to the west. Confederate infantry or artillery units also came under fire from Cemetery Ridge when they moved out of the wooded cover of Seminary Ridge into the fields between and beneath these two roughly parallel ridges. Except for its northern and southern portions, the ridge was devoid of any substantive vegetation and compelled Union soldiers to either build rail breastworks or use existing stone walls for cover from enemy fire. The soils along the ridge were sparse and bedrock was exposed in many places, limiting the construction of trenches and lunettes to only a few locations along its length. Much of the crest of Cemetery Ridge has been incorporated into the commemorative avenue system, planned as early as the late 1860s. Hancock Avenue, with its broad lawn corridor, runs along the entire distance of the ridge, from Taneytown Road at Ziegler's Grove to the foot of Little Round Top. Scores of monuments, tablets, markers, and cannon mark and commemorate the positions of Union defenders of this ridge during the four days of battle. The ridge itself is mostly unchanged, since early preservationists prevented development or alterations of the ridge's grade, elevation, mass, and linear extent. Some regrading of the extreme northern end of the ridge occurred during NPS construction of a visitor center in 1960-1961.

COBEAN FARM FIELDS:
These open farm fields provided avenue of approach and fields of fire for Confederates of Rodes' Division on July 1; Union artillery batteries fired across the open fields against Confederate movement and artillery positions. These fields are still open and in agriculture.

COBEAN KNOLL:
This clear knoll south of the Samuel Cobean house was used as an artillery position by Reese's Confederate Battery on July 1. From this knoll, the battery commanded Union Eleventh Corps positions and inflicted considerable casualties. To respond to this heavy fire, several Union batteries directed their own fire against the position and drove the battery into the cover of the McClean Thicket. The knoll has not changed in grade or elevation. Encroachment of vegetation into the field south of the knoll has limited its visibility and historic field of fire.

COBEAN-McCLEAN-HARTZELL WOODS:
Located at Oak Hill, these adjacent and continuous woods provided cover and concealment for Rodes' Confederate Division before it made its attacks on Union positions at Oak Hill and along the Eleventh Corps line. The woods still occupy the eastern slope of Oak Hill.

CODORI ARTILLERY RIDGE:
This slight ridge west of the headwaters of Plum Run was used as a battery position on July 2. Its proximity to the Emmitsburg Road Ridge negated its effectiveness for an artillery position and the battery was overrun. It was also used as a place of deployment for a last-ditch defensive line by Humphreys' Division on the evening of July 2. The ridge has not changed since the battle era and maintains its historic grade, elevation, openness, and extent.

CODORI KNOLL and GROVE:
This knoll is a high point along Cemetery Ridge and was used by several high-ranking Federal officers to coordinate troop movements. The most significant use was by General Winfield S. Hancock in directing decisive counterattacks on July 2 and 3. It was also used as an artillery position on July 2. Trees on the knoll and along its descending ridge provided cover for Union positions and officers on July 2-3, but partially obstructed Union defensive fire during the progress of Pickett's Charge on July 3. The commemorative-era route of Hancock Avenue disrupted the eastern fringe of the knoll and grove. Post-battle uses of adjacent fields for railroad, cultivation, and pasture displaced about half of the grove's historic extent. Removal of these uses by NPS and rehabilitation of grade has reintroduced some of the historic appearance of the site.

CODORI SPRING:
This spring was located within and just in front of Union battle lines along Cemetery Ridge. It was exposed to enemy sharpshooting and consequently made use of its waters extremely hazardous during the battle. The need for water by Union soldiers outweighed the risk and the fight to control the spring was intermittent but lengthy during the last three days of battle occupation. The spring was unimproved during the battle, most likely defined only by the water source itself and a collection of loose granite slabs around it to protect it from being closed or unnecessarily fouled. During the commemorative era, the GNP Commission designed a cut and inscribed granite housing to permanently protect the

historic battle-related spring source. The spring still exists and its granite housing retains its historic commemorative appearance.

CODORI-TROSTLE WOODS:
This deciduous woodlot provided cover and concealment for Union infantry en route to and from the fighting in the Wheatfield area on July 2. The northern half of the woodlot was part of the Codori Farm; the southern half was part of the Trostle Farm. The southern half of the woodlot (Trostle) has undergone a health cut (2002) to enhance its ability to self-perpetuate. The northern half of the woodlot (Codori) was removed in the late 1870s and the property was sold as a subsistence farm. Most of the northern half is still open and the site was used as pasture as late as 1995.

COPSE OF TREES/CLUMP OF TREES:
This small clump of deciduous trees on the brow of Cemetery Ridge provided minimal cover for Union artillery and infantry located near the center of the army's defensive line. Although the trees at the time of the battle had not attained their mature height, they still were prominent on the ridgeline due to the relative absence of other vegetation. Pickett's Division ultimately made these trees the point of direction for the final phase of its famous charge on July 3. The survival of the Copse became the focus of early preservationists, and in the mid 1880s a cast iron fence was erected to encircle surviving trees as a means of protecting them against souvenir-hunters. Early NPS (1930s) improved soil conditions within the fence as an approach to preserving the trees but succeeded instead in creating shifted environmental conditions that killed historic trees and encouraged non-historic short-lived species instead. More than half of the mature trees within the fence have since died. NPS has planted historic species to replace diseased or missing trees in an effort to perpetuate this historic and commemorative landmark.

CRESS RIDGE:
This partially wooded ridge rises 40 feet above the surrounding terrain that marks the northwestern boundary of the East Cavalry battlefield of July 3. It runs generally northward from the Hanover Road and crosses East Cavalry Field Road. Confederate cavalry commander, Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart used the ridge and woods upon it to conceal his cavalry from observation and cover them from Union horse artillery. The view east and southeast afforded good positions for Confederate horse artillery. The portions of the ridge within the park retain their elevation, slope, grade, and extent.

CULP'S HILL:
Located approximately three quarters of a mile east-south-east of Cemetery Hill, this hill, rising to an elevation of 180 feet, anchored the right of the Union army's line of battle. With its steep, heavily timbered and boulder strewn slopes, Culp's Hill was ideal defensive terrain. Besides anchoring the Union right flank it overlooked and protected the lifeline of the Union army, the Baltimore Turnpike. Union infantry of the First and Twelfth Corps heavily fortified positions on the hill with log and earthen breastworks. In other places, the forces used existing stone walls as defense works, particularly those bordering and overlooking "Pardee Field." The deciduous woods covering most of the hill provided Union soldiers with cover and concealment, and the summit of the hill afforded some limited observation and room for several pieces of artillery after timber there was felled. Because of its elevated position looking down on the left of the Confederate artillery line, these Union guns inflicted substantial damage when they enfiladed Confederate batteries on

Benner's Hill. On July 2 and July 3 Confederate troops of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's Division repeatedly assaulted Culp's Hill but were unable to break the Union line. Culp's Hill retains its rugged precipitous slopes and ridges, its elevation, and most of its grade. Commemorative avenues—Slocum, Geary, Williams, and East Confederate Avenues—wind along the battle lines of the two armies and are flanked by monuments, markers, and tablets. Where these avenues pass through the wooded terrain of the hill, the corridor was less defined in an effort to preserve the wooded and rugged nature of the battlefield. In 1934-1935, rerouted part of Slocum Avenue and cut through historic grade to provide a gentle curve to the summit. The unused portion of Slocum Avenue was removed.

CULP RUN:
Also known as Winebrenner Run, this tributary of Rock Creek flows eastwardly into the creek and passes through the Culp Springhouse. It disrupted the movements of Confederate brigades on July 2 in forming and in attacking Cemetery Hill. The basin created by the run provided excellent cover for Hays' and Avery's brigades before and after their attack. The run has greatly expanded in volume and velocity since the battle, since it now carries run-off from most of the roofing and paving on the southern end of the town of Gettysburg. Several attempts at remediation have occurred in the last four decades to minimize erosion and scouring of the watercourse.

CULP'S WOODS:
These woods provided cover and concealment for soldiers of both armies during the fighting on Culp's Hill on July 2 and July 3. Some trees were actually cut down by Union forces for use in constructing defenseworks. The woods on Culp's Hill were actually the woodlots of the Henry Culp and Abraham Spangler farms. They served as an obstacle to distant observation for both armies, and hampered the placement of supporting artillery on the line of the Union Twelfth Corps. They were principally a growth of deciduous, mature trees with little undergrowth, thus allowing visibility and exchanges of fire within the woods. The deciduous and mature nature of the woods still exists and the woods yet occupy all of the historic boundaries of the battle-era woods. Non-historic undergrowth has encroached throughout.

HENRY CULP FARM FIELDS:
The open fields of the Culp Farm were a mixture of cultivated crop fields and meadows. During the battle of July 2 and 3 these fields were crossed over by Confederate infantrymen. The openness of the fields and their lower elevation exposed them to artillery and infantry fire from the more elevated Cemetery Hill. The fields were bisected in a north-south direction by the Culp Farm and Woodlot lane. For the most part, these fields retain their open character although encroaching woods along Culp's Hill and the edges of Culp's Woods have displaced portions of once-open field. The fields of the Culp Farm have been in pasture use for more than 30 years.

JACOB CULP FARM FIELD:
This individual field was an outlot for a town resident. It was adjacent to Seminary Ridge and to Long Lane and was thus within the line of advance by Confederate infantry throughout the majority of the battle. Part of the Confederate attacking column during Pickett's Charge advanced over this field. The open and exposed nature of the field on the open eastern slope of Seminary Ridge made perilous movement of any kind here. The western two thirds of this field retain their historically open character and have been in both pasture and cultivated use since the battle. The eastern

one third of this field has been permitted to grow into mature trees by NPS in an effort to obscure adjacent housing development.

W. CURRENS FARM FIELDS:
These open fields were part of South Cavalry Field, and located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road. Dismounted Union cavalrymen deployed into battle line here and advanced across these fields on foot in an attempt to turn the Confederate right flank on July 3. These fields are still open and are still in cultivation.

DEVIL'S DEN/HOUCK'S RIDGE:
Plum Run separates Houck's Ridge and Devil's Den from the Round Tops. At the southern end of Houck's Ridge is Devil's Den, an outcropping of massive granite boulders and rocks. Houck's Ridge runs generally north from this point nearly to the Wheatfield Road. Devil's Den served as an obstacle to the movement of infantry of both armies. The southern end of Houck's Ridge on July 2 provided Union infantry and artillery with excellent observation and fields of fire into the open ground that extended westward to Warfield Ridge. Confederate sharpshooters used the cover afforded by the large boulders of Devil's Den as they directed their own deadly fire in the direction of the summit of Little Round Top on July 2-3. The southern terminus of Houck's Ridge provided cover from artillery fire for Confederates during the closing hours of the attack on Little Round Top. The ridge and Devil's Den retain much of their historic appearance. Commemorative avenues course through these features—Sickles, Crawford, and Ayres Avenues—and commemorative era monuments and tablets mark and commemorate Union and Confederate battle positions. Minor alterations of topography were made in order to install the avenues (mostly the removal of boulders from Devil's Den. Historic grade was maintained in constructing the commemorative avenues.

EMMITSBURG ROAD RIDGE:
This ridge of ground can be divided into two sections. The northern section begins at the northeastern corner of Spangler Woods (Seminary Ridge) and continues in a southeasterly direction until joining the Emmitsburg Road. The northern section was occupied by Confederate artillery on July 3 and afforded a field of fire to prepare for and support the Pickett-Pettigrew attack. The southern section of the ridge begins south of the Nicolas Codori farm and follows the course of the Emmitsburg Road south to the Peach Orchard. It afforded both observation and cover (on its reverse slope) for Union infantry and artillery on July 2 and Confederate artillery on July 3. The ridge dominated the portion of the Union line between the southern end of Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top. Its prominence along his front prompted Union 3rd Corps commander, Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, to advance his entire corps, without orders, to occupy it. The elevation, slopes, and extent of the ridge are unchanged since the battle. Minor alterations in grade occur along that part of the ridge at the Peach Orchard where Wheatfield Road cuts through it.

JOHN FISHER FARM FIELD:
This rectangular shaped farm field extended from Cemetery Ridge to Taneytown Road and occupied the entire tract west of the Fisher farm buildings. The open nature of the field expedited troop movement by Union forces during all four days of the battle. The field retains its open character and has been in pasture and meadow for more than 30 years.

J. FORNEY FARM FIELDS:

These fields, located north and south of the Mummasburg Road, were part of the battlefield of the first day. Confederate infantry of Ewell's Corps advanced across these fields under fire while attacking Oak Ridge and the McPherson farm. Standing grain crops and hay in the fields provided the only cover available to these advancing troops and they fell while thus exposed under Union small arms and artillery fire throughout their advance. These fields are still cultivated and are open, although some changes in natural drainage have occurred (the latest during the 1970s) in order to improve agricultural conditions.

P. FREY FARM FIELDS:
The fields of the Frey farm were not contiguous. The northernmost fields were located north of the Leister Farm and were wedged between Ziegler's Grove and Taneytown Road. The southern fields also fronted on the Taneytown Road but adjoined the farm buildings (which were located along the road edge). Both of these field portions extended westward to the crest of Cemetery Ridge, but the majority lay on the militarily reverse slope of the ridge. As such, the fields were used for battle line and battle position purposes, as well as for movement of troops, ammunition, and artillery. The northernmost fields have been incorporated into the lawn and landscape area of the Cyclorama building. The southern fields have been pasture or meadow for more than 30 years.

FROMMEYER RIDGE:
This ridge, east of the Harrisburg Road, was occupied on the afternoon of the first day's battle by a battalion (Jones') of Confederate artillery. From this position, a view of the entirety of the Union Eleventh Corps line was obtained, and fire was directed all along that battle line from this ridge. This low ridge was the primary Confederate artillery position on the first day from which an effective fire was aimed against the Eleventh Corps line. From this ridge, the artillery covered the successful advance of Early's Division on the afternoon of July 1. Jones Battalion Avenue occupies the battle line of these batteries and is flanked by tablets and cannon. The remainder of the ridge outside of the ridge is in private ownership and has been developed for housing and for a retirement village.

GUINN FARM FIELDS:
The Guinn Farm fields extended southward from the national cemetery to the northern edge of Guinn Woods. The western edge of these fields was bounded by the Taneytown Road. Their location behind the center of the Union battle line made them vulnerable to overshots from Confederate positions. Nevertheless, these fields were used as a major concentration point to form support and reserve infantry brigades. A belt of woods accompanied the route of Guinn Run and its tributaries on both sides of its banks, thus dividing these fields into eastern and western areas. These fields currently do not exist with the exception of a very small meadow along the Taneytown Road. Woods that were once isolated to the bottomland drainage of Guinn Run have encroached in both eastern and western directions and displaced more than half of the historic field patterns. The fields are bisected into northern and southern portions by the commemorative-era Hunt Avenue. The area north of Hunt Avenue is characterized by an unimproved but fenced NPS employee parking lot, an expanse of lawn area, and an 1880s house and carriage house (Wright buildings). The fields south of Hunt Avenue contain the remnants of the 1950s Fantasyland and the developer's adjoining house. NPS has removed several houses and commercial buildings from the Taneytown Road frontage as well as from the grounds of the Fantasyland amusement park. These areas are maintained as thicket or as high-grass meadow. The paved parking lot once associated with Fantasyland is also located in this southern portion and is used for overflow visitor parking,

contractor staging area, and NPS storage.

GUINN RUN:
This run developed from springs at the Guinn farm and at the Leister farm. The water of the springs and the run attracted logistical support for the Union army during the battle. Union army command headquarters was located at the Leister spring origins of the run and the hospital sites at Guinn and Spangler farm buildings were established because of their proximity to the run's water. Some Union troop movement occurred across the run and its branches throughout the length of its course. During the 1950s, private owners constructed two dams along the course of the run, changing the natural water flow and adjoining wetlands. NPS proposes removing both of these dams and rehabilitating the wetland corridor along the historic route of Guinn Run. With the exception of the nonhistoric dams, the course of the run, its breadth, and its depth seem to be little changed since the battle.

GUINN WOODS:
This woodlot of the Catharine Guinn farm was located at the extreme southern end of the farm, bordering on the Taneytown Road and the fields of the Guinn, Cassatt, and A. Spangler farms. Its location between the Union army's center and its right flank made it a point for sheltered crossing and movement in reaching one or the other points of the line. Union cavalry occupied the woods on the morning of July 3, called there in obedience to orders of General Meade to make a reconnaissance into the town. During the cannonading of July 2 and 3, Union stragglers, wounded, and support troops crowded into the woods to escape the shelling. This deciduous forest occupies most of its historic limits. A nonhistoric driveway winds through the western edge of the woods, providing access to the Taneytown Road from the Hoffman (Cassatt) house.

HEMLER FARM FIELDS:
These open farm fields provided part of the setting for the cavalry battle action at East Cavalry Field on July 2 and 3. The open character of these large fields suited mounted and dismounted cavalry in moving into position or advancing to the attack. The extreme left flank of Union lines was located on the Hemler fields on July 3. Picket lines from Custer's Michigan Brigade occupied the fields on the night of July 2-3. The historic field patterns of the Hemler farm are mostly intact, marked by hedgerow vegetation. The fields have been cultivated continuously since the battle.

HERBST FARM FIELDS:
These open fields between Herbst Woods (see below) and the Hagerstown Road were the location of battle action during the first day's fighting. They were incorporated into the Union defensive position as early as the afternoon of June 30 when they were occupied by a brigade of Union cavalry. The Union First Corps relieved the cavalrymen and held the fields throughout the morning and most of the afternoon before they were forced back by attacking Confederate infantry of Hill's Corps. These open fields on the crest and slopes of McPherson's Ridge provided little, if any, cover to either defender or attacker. The fields have been bisected by the commemorative-era Reynolds Avenue, which runs along the crest of McPherson's Ridge. The avenue corridor includes associated monuments, markers, cannon, and tablets to mark Union battle positions. The fields to the west of the avenue are mostly intact and are still in cultivation, as they have been since the battle. Nonhistoric woods along Willoughby's Run have encroached upon the western edges of these farm fields. The fields to the east of the avenue likewise retain much of their historic

appearance, being open and cultivated. Non-historic woods have encroached into one of these fields along its eastern edge.

HERBST/REYNOLDS WOODS:
Located between the Hagerstown Road and the Chambersburg Pike, this historically open deciduous woodlot was used as an avenue of approach by Confederate infantry in the opening engagement of the first day's battle. Union infantry countered this movement and the two armies first clashed within this woodlot along McPherson's Ridge and Willoughby's Run. Union high command considered the woods the strongest position along the defensive line, like a redoubt on its left flank. Later in this day's battle, Union infantry used the woodlot for cover and concealment as it awaited Confederate artillery shelling and infantry attacks and a desperate fight to retain control of the woods ensued. The deciduous wood was often referred to by soldiers as a grove, primarily because of its well-maintained appearance and lack of understory vegetation. The connecting commemorative-era avenue of Stone and Meredith transects the western portion of these woods, providing access to the first Union battle line inside the woods. The remains of the 1868 horse railway to the Springs Hotel pass through these woods and portions of the roadbed are clearly visible. Several Union monuments are located in the woods, including that marking the site where the First Corps commander was killed near the outset of the conflict. The wood occupies its historic confines and is still primarily composed of deciduous trees. The appearance of the wood has changed in that understory vegetation and exotics have invaded it and numerous storms have decimated the trees in some areas.

HERR'S RIDGE/SPRINGS HOTEL WOODS:
This wooded portion of Herr's Ridge, south of Chambersburg Pike, provided cover and concealment for Confederate infantry and artillery through almost two full days of the battle. On July 1, two major offensive movements were launched from this deciduous wood against Union positions on McPherson Ridge. The wood is still primarily deciduous and still fills the historic limits within the park. A township road, Country Club Road, forms the eastern boundary of this wood.

J. HORTING FIELD:
This field was part of the John Horting farm, most of which lies outside of the park's boundary. The open farm field was located adjacent to, and immediately west of, McMillan Woods. It was occupied by various Confederate brigades throughout the battle behind the Confederate artillery on Seminary Ridge. McMillan's wood and the western slope of Seminary Ridge screened these brigades from enemy observation and in part provided some cover from Union artillery fire directed at Confederate batteries. Woods have encroached on the majority of this field. It was the site of CCC Camp No. 2 and World War II-era camps. It has been the site of the park's organized youth campground since the 1960s.

HOWARD/LOTT RIDGE:
This ridgeline runs northward from Hanover Road, just north of the J. Spangler house at East Cavalry Battlefield. It was used as a platform on which Union gunners established artillery positions on July 3, firing towards Confederate cavalry and horse artillery on Cress Ridge. The reverse (eastern) slope of the ridge provided cover and concealment for various Union cavalry regiments and artillery ammunition chests. This ridge provided the defensive position that was

to be used to defend the Low Dutch Road from Confederate access. The ridge retains its essential features, including elevation, grade, extent, and profile. The park's commemorative-era United States Cavalry Avenue follows the general route of the ridge. Artillery monuments, cannon, other tablets occupy the avenue corridor along this ridge.

D. LADY FARM FIELD:
The park owns an unimproved avenue corridor in the center of this farm field, north of the Hanover Road. The site is occupied by commemorative-era artillery and tablets to mark and/or commemorate Nelson's Confederate Artillery Battalion. The remainder of the Lady field is in private ownership, the road frontage of which has been developed with residential buildings. Confederate artillery occupied this position on both July 2 and 3, participating in duels with Union batteries on Cemetery and East Cemetery Hills. Fields of fire and views to these Union positions are currently intact because the western portion of the Lady Field (privately owned) and the park's unimproved avenue is still open.

LEISTER FARM FIELDS:
These fields are incorporated within a rectangular tract that ran from the Taneytown Road on the east to the crest of Cemetery Ridge on the west. The westernmost of these fields was adjacent to the Angle in the Union battle line and was the scene of intense conflict on the second and third days of battle. The fields on the eastern or reverse slope of Cemetery Ridge provided protection for Union supports and reserves as they lay behind the main battle line. The open fields provided little, if any, cover from occasional stray shots but expedited movement north and south along and behind the battle line. The westernmost farm fields have been bisected by the commemorative-era Hancock Avenue and dozens of commemorative-era monuments, cannon, tablets, and markers occur within this avenue corridor. The route of Meade Avenue skirted the northern edge of these fields before it was removed entirely in NPS era (c. 1961).

LITTLE ROUND TOP:
This eminence on the southern end of the battlefield rises 160 feet above the surrounding terrain. The western slope of the hill had been cleared of most timber a year or more before the battle, which afforded excellent observation and fields of fire from its summit to the west, northwest, and southwest. On July 2 the Union army anchored its left flank upon it and repulsed several attempts by Confederate infantry to capture it. The hill's boulder strewn slopes provided Union infantry ample materials to build stone breastworks during the night of July 2 and morning of July 3. The rough and steep sides of Little Round Top proved to be a substantial obstacle during the Confederate advance on July 2. Union wounded used the reverse, or eastern, slope of the hill for cover from Confederate artillery. The general appearance of Little Round Top is little changed since the battle. It still is mostly cleared of vegetation, still is boulder and rock strewn, still is precipitous, and still provides excellent and wide ranging observation from its summit. Commemorative-era monumentation follows the Union battle line at the summit and on the slopes of Little Round Top. The route of the commemorative-era Sykes Avenue atop the hill has been incorporated in places into NPS trail system. NPS relocated Sykes Avenue to the immediate eastern edge of the hill's summit in 1935-1936 and somewhat changed grade through cutting and filling. NPS trail system, composed of asphalt, crosses the summit of the hill. Informal and eroded trail systems network the hill. Except for the eroded damage on the summit caused by high visitor use, Little Round Top retains an extraordinary amount of integrity to its historic era.

LOTT FARM FIELDS:
These open farm fields at East Cavalry Field provided avenues of approach for both Union and Confederate cavalry on July 3, and both sides fired artillery across these open fields against each other. The comparatively large size of the fields permitted rapid and massed movement by mounted cavalry units from both sides. These fields have remained in cultivation since the time of the battle. Field patterns have remained static as well, and hedgerows growing along the historic fence lines yet define each historic field. Commemorative-era United States Cavalry Avenue and Gregg Avenue traverse the fields of the Lott farm and several Union monuments, tablets, and cannon occupy those avenue corridors.

LOTT WOODS:
This small deciduous woodlot was located at the intersection of Low Dutch Road and a farm lane running northwest to Cress Ridge. It anchored the right end of the Union line on the East Cavalry Battlefield, and provided concealment and cover for Union troopers who attacked the flank of Confederate cavalry during the climax of the battle in the area on July 3. Since the battle more than half of the woods has been removed. All of the historic footprint of the woods is within the park boundary and the historic extent of the woods will be replanted after two additional inholding parcels are acquired.

McALLISTER MEADOW:
This open meadow was located east of the Baltimore Pike near Rock Creek and was located in the rear of the Union battle lines at Culp's Hill. Throughout the battle of July 1-4 this meadow was occupied by Union troops for bivouac, support, or staging area. It was marched across and shot across, and provided excellent fields of fire and observation from Powers Hill towards Confederate positions along Rock Creek and in front of Culp's Hill. About half of the meadow was used as a campground for several decades (c. 1950s-1990s) while the other half grew up in forest. Cedars and other successional forest vegetation have encroached upon the former campground portion of the meadow. A private residence on about one acre occupies the extreme southwest corner of the meadow, fronting the pike. The nonhistoric vegetation has changed the historic appearance of this meadow and obstructs historically significant viewsheds.

McALLISTER WOODS:
A small woodlot that covered the eastern part of McAllister's Ridge, where it bordered Rock Creek, afforded cover and concealment to Union soldiers of the Twelfth Corps who were positioned there. This position anchored the extreme right of the Union army and was the scene of several firefights on July 3. Deciduous trees still cover the historic extent of the wood. The commemorative-era Carman and Colgrove Avenues pass through the wood along the battle line of Colgrove's brigade and battle monuments for the brigade's regiments occupy the avenue edge.

McCLEAN FARM FIELDS:
The McClean farm and its open fields occupied the plain north of the town of Gettysburg, at the foot of Oak Hill. These fields were incorporated into the defensive battle line of Schimmelfennig's Brigade of the Union Eleventh Corps on the first day of the battle. The open and mainly flat character of the fields exposed Union troops here to deadly and direct Confederate infantry and artillery fire over the fields, both from the elevated position of Oak Hill and from the

opposite side of the open fields. The individual field patterns of the farm are no longer extant, but the open cultivated appearance still exists. Non-historic drainage systems have changed the topography and historic cropping patterns within two corridors of the fields.

McCLEAN THICKET:
This thicket grew on the eastern slope of Oak Hill, to the northwest of the McClean farm buildings. It provided cover for Confederate batteries during the first day of the battle while still providing for excellent fields of fire towards the Eleventh Corps battle line and the town of Gettysburg. The thicket has since grown into a mature forest.

McDONALD FARM FIELD:
This open rectangular field was located on Seminary Ridge between the McMillan and Shultz Woods. Union cavalry briefly occupied it during the closing stages of the first day's battle in an effort to protect the ammunition trains in the fields just behind the ridge. It was later incorporated into the Confederate battle lines and was occupied by infantry until the retreat of the army on July 5. Most of this field still is open and has been intermittently cultivated since the battle. Nonhistoric vegetation encroaches on the western edge of the field. Section 1 Confederate Avenue passes along the eastern edge of the field.

McKNIGHT'S FARM FIELDS:
Three adjoining farm fields comprised the farm of James McKnight at the time of the battle. One of these fields, since known as Stevens Knoll (see below), was used as an artillery platform and a signal station because the field was open pasture or meadow and had a field of observation more than 210° in scope. This first field overlooked a second field of the McKnight farm to the north, which enhanced Union fire from the first field. The third field, fronting the Baltimore Pike, was in the logistical support area of the Union line. Nonhistoric trees and other vegetation encroach upon the southern and western boundaries of the first field. A portion of Slocum Avenue and commemorative-era monuments, cannon, and artillery lunettes occupy this field. The second field is in pasture use, as it has been since the time of the battle. Some nonhistoric vegetation encroaches upon the eastern boundary of the second field. The third field is currently occupied by two dwelling houses and a commercial building.

McKNIGHT'S HILL/STEVENS KNOLL:
This knob of ground is situated between Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, and helped to link these two positions in the defensive line established by the Union army. Its elevation of 80 feet and its lack of woods afforded Union soldiers excellent observation and fields of fire. A signal station and battery of artillery were positioned there throughout the battle. The artillery contributed to the repulse of the Confederate attack on East Cemetery Hill on the evening of July 2 by firing into the flank of the attacking force. Historic views from the knoll are limited by nonhistoric vegetation growing along the property lines of the McKnight farm. Commemorative-era features, including a part of Slocum Avenue, monuments, cannon, and artillery lunettes are superimposed upon the knoll.

McMILLAN FARM FIELDS:
The McMillan property had three farm fields not otherwise occupied by orchard or tree nursery. These fields were located on the crest and along the eastern slope of Seminary Ridge. They were just forward of the Confederate battle

line from the evening of July 1 until the retreat of the army on July 5. They were crossed and recrossed throughout this duration by skirmishers, sharpshooters and picket reserves of the Confederate army, most times while under fire. During Confederate attacks on July 2 and July 3, various brigades crossed these fields to reach positions in Long Lane and to assault Union positions on Cemetery Ridge and Cemetery Hill. All three of these fields appear to have been in some type of grasses or grains during the battle, providing little cover for those occupying or crossing these fields but alternately providing excellent fields of fire across their open expanses. Two of these fields, the southernmost, are in cultivation. Woodland encroaches into the western edge of the southernmost field and a nonhistoric horse trail crosses the western edge of both of these fields. The northern field, west of the McMillan farm buildings has grown into a densely wooded pasture, with deciduous and cedar trees encompassing its historic boundaries. Historic fields of observation and avenues of approach have therefore been compromised.

McMILLAN WOODS:
This deciduous woodlot on the western side of Seminary Ridge provided cover for infantry of the Confederate army as it lay in support of Confederate artillery on the crest of the ridge. The wood was also used for cover in anticipation of attacking Union positions on Cemetery Ridge on July 3. After the repulse of Pickett's Charge, Confederate infantrymen retreated to this wood and constructed entrenchments for a defensive line in expectation of a Union counterattack. The northern one-third of the wood served as the woodlot for the John Horting farm; the southern two-thirds of the wood was owned by and used by David McMillan. The Horting portion of the wood was cut down sometime prior to NPS ownership. An effort to reforest this section in the 1960s resulted in a shift from deciduous trees to successional forest (primarily of cedar). The southern, or McMillan-owned portion, occupies its historic limits, has relatively little exotics or other undergrowth, and is still composed of deciduous trees. Section 2 of Confederate Avenue transects the extreme eastern edge of this wood and several commemorative-era monuments, tablets, and cannon occupy the corridor of the avenue.

McPHERSON FARM FIELDS:
The fields of this farm were literally trisected at the time of the battle. The southern fields extended from Willoughby's Run on the west to the western slope of Seminary Ridge; they were bordered on the north by the Chambersburg Pike and on the south by the Herbst farm. Chambersburg Pike formed the southern boundary of the middle field and the railroad bed of the Tapeworm Railroad formed its northern boundary. The northernmost of the fields abutted the northern edge of the railroad bed. All of these fields were first defended by Union brigades of the Cavalry and First Corps but these forces were overrun and outflanked after more than six hours of intense combat. Thereafter the fields became part of the logistical rear of the Confederate army. The open nature of these fields—in corn, grains, and meadow—provided almost no cover to defender or attacker, but provided unsurpassed fields of fire and observation where topographic grade permitted. Few changes were made in the use of these fields in the years after the battle. They have been in farm use since then. Field patterns have changed in these fields over this time, however. Commemorative-era features overlay the fields, including Reynolds and Stone Avenues, monuments, tablets, markers, and mounted cannon. A stone entrance station was erected by NPS along the Chambersburg Road frontage of the southern fields during the mid-1930s. A nonhistoric parking lot, entrance drive, and tree screen occupy the grounds surrounding the entrance station and encroach upon the historic fields of fire and avenues of approach which were a crucial part of the first day's fighting.

McPHERSON'S RIDGE(S):
Running parallel to and east of Herr's Ridge, these two ridgelines through the McPherson Farm became the defensive battle line for the Union First Corps through a large portion of the first day's battle. Union cavalry, infantry, and artillery used the ridge(s) to deploy into battle line and Confederate infantry was compelled to attack uphill to displace them. The defensive line along the western branch of this ridge extended from the Herbst Woods on the south to the Mummasburg Road on the north. The defensive line along the eastern branch of this ridge extended from the Hagerstown Road on the south to the southern fields of the Forney farm on its northern terminus. Both ridgelines retain the vast majority of the same character and features of the battle era. Elevation, topography, slope, and extent are mostly unchanged. Some grading along the westernmost of these two parallel ridges occurred during realignment of Meredith Avenue in the late 1930s. Because the ridges became militarily significant as battle positions, they were likewise significant to the commemoration of the battle and the battlefield. Park avenues (Buford, Stone, Meredith, and Reynolds Avenues) follow the lines of the two ridges and commemorative-era monumentation occupies the avenue corridors.

McPHERSON/WILLS WOODS:
These woods, running in a north-south direction along Oak Ridge, were used to shield Union infantry positions of the First Corps on the first day's battle. A portion of Stewart's Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery also took position at the southern end of these woods. At the close of this day's fighting the battery directed a withering fire against Confederate infantry. The Confederates ultimately dislodged the Union defenders from the woods. Thereafter, the woods were in the possession of the Confederate army until it retired on July 5. The Southern army used the woods to screen infantry and artillery positions and dug entrenchments through them in anticipation of a Union counterattack after the repulse of Pickett's Charge. The woods were acquired relatively late during the creation of the park (c. 1909) in order to protect them from proposed quarrying purposes. Although no park avenues entered the woods, a commemorative-era tablet and cannon were erected at its southern end to mark a Confederate battery position (subsequently displaced in 1990). The eastern and southern portions of the woods are no longer within the park boundary (removed in compliance with P.L. 101-377 when the boundary of the park was revised 8/17/1990) and actually no longer exist. They were removed (as was the ground underneath them on Oak Ridge) by private construction.

MENCHY'S OUTLOTS:
These fields were located on and below East Cemetery Hill and were separated by the Old Shippensburg Road at the time of the battle. The rectangular-shaped corn field on East Cemetery Hill was occupied on July 1 by Union troops and gunners of the Eleventh Corps, designated key terrain to hold by Eleventh Corps commander O.O. Howard. The site was occupied by Union forces from July 1 until the last of the Union army departed the field on July 7. Weidrich's New York Battery was protected by constructed lunettes in this field, where the summit of East Cemetery Hill passed through it. Hand-to-hand fighting for possession of the guns of this battery occurred on the night of July 2. The lower outlot—a meadow—provided excellent fields of fire for Union infantry firing across it during the attack by Confederates on the second night of the battle. Fighting along the western edge of this field (abutting the road bed) was likewise hand-to-hand. The upper outlot was part of the earliest acquisitions by GBMA for preservation purposes,

particularly because of the remnant defenseworks and for its association with crucial fighting that secured a Union victory. Commemorative-era monuments, rebuilt lunettes, tablets, and mounted cannon occupy this upper portion of the outlot. The portion of this outlot between the Baltimore Pike and the crest of East Cemetery Hill, therefore, was an early part of the commemoration of the battlefield. The field was later enclosed by an ornamental iron fence (Lafayette Square Fence) to reinforce its park-like appearance and function. Although the fence was removed by NPS c. 1934, the maintenance of the outlot was as a park setting instead of an agricultural field. The lower outlot remained in agriculture through several decades of the nineteenth century, became associated with an adjoining brickyard in the early 1900s, became part of the grounds of the Gettysburg Gun Club in the 1920s and 1930s, and later became an environmental study area for the local school district. The open nature of the outlot, so critical to the outcome of the battle, has been replaced by heavy tree growth throughout the majority of the grounds.

MENCHY'S SPRING:
This spring was located within and just in front of Union battle lines along the lower slope of East Cemetery Hill. It was exposed to enemy sharpshooting and consequently made use of its waters extremely hazardous during the battle. The need for water by Union soldiers outweighed the risk and the fight to control the spring was intermittent but lengthy during the last three days of battle occupation. The spring was unimproved during the battle, most likely defined only by the water source itself and a collection of loose granite slabs around it to protect it from being closed or unnecessarily fouled. During the commemorative era, the GNP Commission designed a cut and inscribed granite housing to permanently protect the historic battle-related spring source. The spring still exists and its granite housing retains its historic commemorative appearance. A commemorative-era tablet identifies the spring within the historically stone-enclosed yard that protected the headwaters of the spring from livestock use.

MUNSHOWER FIELD:
This large field historically extended from the Taneytown Road to the property of the John T. Weikert farm, just north of Little Round Top. Wheatfield Road formed the southern boundary of the field. The easternmost portion of the field along the road was developed in the late nineteenth century as part of the small community of "Sedgwick Post Office" and is not part of the park. The eastern two-thirds of the field were open, probably used as meadow/pasture and orchard. The western third included a rocky ridge with scrubby thicket growth. During the battle, the grounds of this field were used as staging and bivouac positions for soldiers of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps during various times. Guns of Gibbs' and Barnes' batteries occupied the ridge at the edge of the thicket and supported Union infantry during the second day of the battle, protecting friendly forces as they retreated and firing into Confederates as they attacked Little Round Top. The open field and low thicket made both observation (fields of fire) and movement successful, and made this site attractive to corps commanders and the army commander as a means to protect the flank of the Round Tops. Other buildings were built in the field after the war. These buildings were associated with Sedgwick P.O. and with Rosensteel's Little Round Top Park. With the exception of a carriage house and Round Top Schoolhouse, the buildings were removed by NPS. Commemorative-era features within the field include monuments, including the equestrian statue of the Sixth Corps commander, mounted cannon, and markers. Sedgwick Avenue nearly bisects the field into western and eastern halves. Non-historic and successional vegetation encroaches into the eastern portion of the field east of Sedgwick Avenue. Forest growth has filled the thicket area of the western field.

MUNSHOWER RIDGE:
This open ridge is a northern extension of the slope of Little Round Top, separated from it by Wheatfield Road. The reverse slope of the ridge provided cover for support troops of the Union army and battle positions for brigades from the Fifth and Sixth Corps. The openness of the ridge permitted observation and fire to the west and the ridge was used during the fighting of the second day by Union commanders to protect Little Round Top and deflect Confederate attacks. At least two Union batteries occupied positions along this ridge to fire against the attackers on that day. Sedgwick Avenue cuts through but follows part of the ridge. With the exception of that commemorative feature, the grade, topography, boulder outcroppings, and slopes of the ridge have survived intact.

NEINSTEDT FIELD:
This field of 22 acres was most likely planted in crops. The northern edge of the field had a small clump of thicket growth—an extension of the thicket within the adjoining Codori-Trostle Thicket. The character of the field was open with few, if any, obstacles to impede movement by infantry or artillery units moving to and from Cemetery Ridge during the development of battle of the second day. Likewise, there was little to restrict views from Union artillery positions on Cemetery Ridge, which occupied the grounds just beyond the eastern edge of the field. Conversely, there was little cover for these Union troops and batteries when they were subject to Confederate fire on July 2-4. The field was permitted to become overgrown along its northern and western portions during the twentieth century. This vegetation was removed by NPS in 2001, recovering the historic open character of this battle-related farm field. Only one commemorative feature occurs within the field—a monument and cannon commemorating the position and battle action of a Union battery. A commemorative avenue—United States Avenue—travels along the southern boundary of the field.

OAK HILL:
This promontory on the northern end of Oak Ridge was occupied by Confederate artillery and infantry on the afternoon of the first day's battle. Because of the Forney/Cobean Woods edge at its crest, the artillery was screened from enemy view. Artillery fire from this key terrain feature jeopardized and enfiladed Union infantry and artillery positions on the lower McPherson's Ridge to the south. The view afforded to Confederate military leaders from Oak Hill overlooked the entire Union line during the July 1 battle. In addition, Confederate long-ranged rifled artillery (Whitworths) were deployed on the hill on July 3, participating in the cannonade against Cemetery Hill, Cemetery Ridge, and Ziegler's Grove. Oak Hill retains all of those qualities that made it significant to the battle. Commemorative-era monumentation, including the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, and occupies the open and exposed summit of the hill and Confederate battery positions are marked by commemorative-era tablets and cannon. North Confederate Avenue accesses Oak Hill from the Mummasburg Road. Recent NPS changes to the hill (sidewalks, interpretive tablets, realigned avenue, parking lot) do not affect the topography, elevation, slope, or extent of Oak Hill, nor do they undermine the significant views historic to this site. The realigned avenue in particular has altered the historic relation between the commemorative avenue and the Confederate battle line and monumentation.

OAK/SEMINARY RIDGE:
As the first day's battle progressed, this north-south ridgeline became the ultimate defensive line for the Union First Corps. Its elevated crest dominated the open farm fields to the west and made ideal artillery positions from which

gunners could contest Confederate advances as well as respond to Confederate artillery fire from Herr's Ridge. Although heavy casualties were incurred, the Confederates eventually captured and held this ridge throughout the remainder of the battle. They used its crest for their own artillery positions, from which fire was directed against the Union center on Cemetery Hill (July 2-4, 1863). The western slope of the ridge, below the Seminary, was used to provide cover for the logistical services for the Confederate army, including the headquarters of the army commander, General Robert E. Lee. The general staffs of both armies used the crest of the ridge at differing phases of the battle as an observation platform. After the repulse of Pickett's Charge on July 3, the Confederate army consolidated its forces along this ridgeline in anticipation of being attacked. Entrenchments and other defense works were erected along the crest of the ridge on July 4. The ridge extends southward from Oak Hill to the Hagerstown/Fairfield Road. With the exception of those portions of the ridge excised from the park in 1990 (P.L. 101-377) and removed to accommodate a realignment of a railroad line, the vast majority of this ridge maintains its historic elevation, topographic contours, slope, and extent. Because battle lines occupied the ridgelines these areas became the sites of monumentation, circulation improvements, and other preservation and park efforts during the era of commemoration. This battle use and park protection has preserved the essential character of this ridge.

OAK RIDGE GROVE:
This grove of deciduous (mostly oak) trees was located just south of the Mummasburg Road on the first day's battlefield and was part of the McClean farm. The grove almost entirely filled that portion of the McClean property south of the road and east of the crest of Oak Ridge. Growing on the east slope of Oak Ridge, the grove was an anchor for the right flank of the U.S. First Corps and provided additional cover to these troops as they defended themselves against attacks from O'Neal's Confederate brigade. During the commemorative era, monuments to the Union defenders and a park avenue (Robinson Avenue) followed the 1863 battle line through the grove. Since the battle, the grove has become decimated and currently includes less than a dozen trees.

ORCHARDS, BATTLEFIELD FARMS:
Almost every farm of any size had an orchard, most of planted on acreage that was proportionate to the size of the farm. The orchards played many roles during the battle—cover from observation or from fire for both troops and batteries; concealment during movement; obstructions to observation or clear fields of fire; places to gather to rest or seek medical assistance. The battle-significant characteristics of the orchards included their limits or boundaries, the age or size of the tree, and the planting pattern. The following orchards existed on the battlefield during the battle:

BLISS (extant) This orchard of representative crabapple trees mostly fills the historic extent of the battle-era orchard. It was planted by NPS in the early 1990s.
BRIAN (extant) This orchard fills its historic extent. It was planted in two stages (1960s and early 1990s).
BUSHMAN (missing)
CASSATT (missing)
COBEAN (missing)
CODORI (missing)
CULP (missing)
FISHER (missing)

FORNEY (missing)
FREY (missing)
HARMAN (missing)
HUMMELBAUGH (missing)
KLINGEL (missing)
LEISTER (extant) This small orchard was replanted in the early 1990s.
LOTT (missing)
McCLEAN (missing)
McMILLAN (missing)
McDONALD (missing)
McPHERSON (missing)
PATTERSON (missing)
ROGERS (missing)
ROSE (missing)
SHERFY (missing)
SHERFY-STAUB (missing)
SNYDER (missing)
H. SPANGLER (missing)
TROSTLE (extant)
GEORGE WEIKERT (missing)
G. W. WEIKERT (missing)
WENTZ (missing)
WILLS (missing)

PARDEE FIELD:
This open meadow of the Abraham Spangler farm was surrounded by woods and thicket during the battle and was accessed by way of a lane. This field was immediately to the rear of the breastworks erected (July 1-2) by men of the Union Twelfth Corps. When Confederate forces later occupied the works (July 2-3), this field became a "no-man's land" between the two armies. On the morning of July 3, Union regiments attacked under fire across this field to recapture their works. The commemorative-era Geary Avenue passes along the western edge of the field. Veterans of the 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers (part of the U.S. attacking column of July 3) moved a large boulder by train from another part of the state, set it in the center of the field and converted it to a monument to the regiment and to Pardee Field. Some encroachment of woods at its edges has occurred since the battle, but this site is maintained as a meadow by NPS.

PATTERSON FARM FIELDS:
These fields, in crops and meadow at the time of the battle, were mostly located behind the Union lines. The westernmost field extended to Cemetery Ridge and was incorporated into the battle lines of the U.S. Second Corps. Breastworks were thrown up in this western field. The remaining fields, in the rear of the battle line, were used as staging areas, as headquarters sites, as hospital sites, and as avenues of approach. The northeastern part of this field

was occupied by the GNP Commission for its operations or maintenance function, a function inherited, perpetuated, and expanded by NPS. Successional vegetative growth encroaches throughout the eastern part of this same field (abutting the Taneytown Road) and around the maintenance complex. The eastern fields have been in pasture since acquisition by NPS in 1970s. Some encroachment by woody growth and a private residence occupies the northern boundary of this field.

PATTERSON WOODS (WEST):
This woodlot of deciduous trees is located just east of the crest of Cemetery Ridge. Infantry of the Second Corps occupied the cover of these woods in support of Union artillery on July 2 and 3. The woods also partially concealed Union positions and reserves on the Taneytown Road and George Spangler Farm from Confederate observation. Earthworks were thrown up within and on the edge of the woods by Union troops July 2-3. Before acquisition by U.S. Government, the battle-era farmer cut down most of the woods. This wood was replanted during the first two decades of the twentieth century. NPS once used the woods as a clean dumpsite (subsequently removed and cleaned up). The woods occupy their historic limits and are composed mostly of deciduous trees.

PATTERSON WOODS (SOUTH):
This small wooded patch was located along Granite Schoolhouse Road, south of the Patterson residence. Private residences (two) were built along the road edge in this wooded area during the 1940s-1950s. These buildings were subsequently removed by NPS and the site has been allowed to reforest. This woods still exists.

PEACH ORCHARD:
This orchard of about four acres was located at the southeast corner of the junction of Wheatfield Road and Emmitsburg Road. Its location placed it on the terminus of the Emmitsburg Road Ridge. Battle development throughout the four days made this feature and its topography an ideal platform for observation. The orchard trees provided concealment and cover for batteries, infantry regiments, and dismounted cavalry videttes. The orchard became a landmark on the battlefield and was repeatedly mentioned by veterans in memoirs or depicted on maps and drawings of the battle. It was therefore easily transmuted into a commemorative site of its own, even as commemorative monuments occupied its edges. The commemorative-era Birney Avenue and the regraded and widened Wheatfield and Emmitsburg Roads encircle this site, generally following the historic boundaries of the orchard. The park has perpetuated the orchard through replanting after the successive orchard trees reached the end of their life cycle. The last time the orchard was planted was in the mid-1980s.

E. PITZER HEDGEROW:
This continuous woody hedgerow of trees and shrubs grew along the eastern boundary of the Pitzer Farm, occupying the poor soils of the crest of Seminary Ridge. It provided cover and concealment to part of Heth's Division July 2-4. A hedgerow on this same site continues the historic conditions.

PITZER RUN:
This tributary of Willoughby's Run originates in the farm fields of Herbst and Codori (West). The tributary running westward from the Codori field joined the main branch near the Pitzer buildings before flowing in a southwesterly

direction beyond the farm boundaries. The run formed swales in the topography that became important in concealing Confederate troop movement and covering troops in lines of battle. The run was also used by soldiers for drinking, cooking, and hospital purposes. The run follows its historic course throughout its journey to the Pitzer farm buildings. During the commemorative era a brick-arched stone bridge was designed and erected over the run by the GNP Commission during its construction of Section 2 Confederate Avenue.

PITZER WOODS:
A deciduous woodlot on the northern end of Warfield Ridge, conflict occurred within its confines during the battle. On July 2, a Union reconnaissance skirmished with Confederate infantry attempting to form in the woods. It provided Confederate forces with both cover and concealment on July 2 and July 3. On July 4, Confederate troops re-established defensive positions within the woods and constructed breastworks through them. Section 3 Confederate Avenue was constructed during the commemorative era along and inside the eastern edge of the woods. Before acquisition by the park, the farmer cut down some of these woods but about 1904 the GNP Commission replanted missing portions. During NPS ownership the northern part of the woods became the site of CCC Camp No. 1 (c. 1934-1940). The same site was chosen during Mission 66 for construction of an amphitheater and parking area, which are still in use. Despite these developments, much remains of the historic character of the woods.

PLUM RUN:
This tributary of Rock Creek has its headwaters on the Codori farm and flows southward through the park until exiting it below Round Top. The waters, banks, and bogs or swamps associated with the run influenced many aspects of the battle's development. Movements of troops and artillery during attack or retreat were considerably impeded and disorganized by the run and the thickets that grew along many portions of the waterway. The historic route, width, depth, and associated features of Plum Run are mostly intact.

PLUM RUN AND RAVINE (CODORI-TROSTLE FARMS):
This sluggish, shallow stream originates southeast of the Codori farm buildings and cuts a swale between the Emmitsburg Road Ridge and the southern end of Cemetery Ridge. The swale is marked by numerous rocks and boulders and, in 1863, a growth of intermittent trees, scrub growth and bushes. These obstructions served to slow movement and disrupt infantry formations that passed through the swale. The swale was the scene of heavy fighting on July 2 when three Confederate brigades attacked across it and were in turn counterattacked by Union forces. On July 3, Confederate troops of two brigades used the swale as cover to escape following the repulse of Pickett's Charge. The swale includes the site of the Codori-Trostle Thicket. The run has slightly altered its course through the ravine over the course of time.

PLUM RUN GORGE:
Plum Run flows through this rocky valley between Big Round Top and Devil's Den on its way to Rock Creek. Confederates from several regiments in Hood's Division attacked by way of this declivity, but found themselves the targets of a concentrated fire from a section of Smith's New York Battery. Although the gorge was perceived to be an avenue of approach for these Confederates, its confined and rock-ribbed nature proved an obstacle to decisive and united movement. A post-war (1884) electric railway blasted and graded some of the gorge in its efforts to provide

tourist access to Devil's Den and Little Round Top. The Federal Government imposed an injunction and condemnation to halt further destruction and construction here. The character of the gorge, with its immense and countless boulders, still conveys the hazardous conditions that confronted both armies there. Historic views through and in the gorge, however, have been compromised by encroaching vegetation.

POWERS HILL:
This hill is located north of the intersection of the Baltimore Pike and Granite Schoolhouse Road. Its elevation of 105 feet and open summit and slope afforded Union forces excellent observation and fields of fire toward Culp's Hill and Rock Creek. A signal station and much of the Union Twelfth Corps Artillery Brigade was established on the hill. On July 3, this artillery shelled the Confederate forces at Culp's Hill, inflicting heavy losses and hampering their efforts to organize attacks. At various times during the last two days of the battle, the hill was used as an observation and headquarters position for Union general officers (including U.S. commander G.G. Meade). Its location in the rear of the Union right and adjacent to the Baltimore Pike—the logistical nerve center of the Union army—made Powers Hill an excellent observation post and firing platform from which to protect these vital battle uses. After the battle the summit and slope grew into a forest, changing the historic character of the hill and obscuring its significance to observation and Union firepower. Commemorative-era monuments occupy the south slope and crest of the hill.

RAFFENSBERGER OUTLOTS:
At the time of the battle, Raffensberger's four small, adjoining rectangular-shaped outlots formed the major portion of the crest and eastern slopes of East Cemetery Hill. An additional three adjoining fields at the base of East Cemetery Hill adjoined two of the former across the Brickyard Lane. All of these were open, enclosed with fencing, and devoid of significant vegetation except hedgerows. The open character of the fields permitted movement of troops but was more significant in providing excellent fields of observation and battle fire. Massed Union artillery occupying East Cemetery Hill found these outlots too open and too exposed. As a result, lunettes and other defense works were constructed by the Union army to protect guns, gunners, and infantry. During the commemorative era, these lunettes were rebuilt and/or rehabilitated. Because Raffensberger's outlots on East Cemetery Hill were early acquired by GBMA (1863), they retained their historic open appearance, albeit their later transformation into part of the commemorative park associated with the hill. (See East Cemetery Hill above). The lots at the base of the hill remained in private ownership until NPS administration of the park. They currently are part of the larger Culp pasturing operation and retain much of their historic appearance. Some of the fencing remains.

TAPEWORM RAILROAD CUTS:
These three man-made artificial features were created in the 1830s in a vain attempt to bring a railroad to Gettysburg from the west and south. Although no tracks had been laid by the time of the 1863 battle, the preliminary grading from that earlier effort created intermittent steep trenches through the natural grade. Where the railroad route was graded through McPherson's Ridge(s) and Seminary Ridge, the resultant depressions (cuts) proved major obstacles to both armies' movements throughout the first day of the battle. Where the grading cut through the lower slopes of the ridges, both armies took advantage of the cover and concealment created by these ready-made entrenchments to establish defensive positions. Confederate infantry and artillery used the railroad bed and cuts as an avenue of approach to move against Union positions, and some Union soldiers were compelled to use the rail bed as a route of retreat into

Gettysburg. The first (Seminary Ridge) cut was extremely altered in 1991-1992 after a varying depth of the face of the northern side was removed from the park's boundary and that portion was excavated and removed for relocation of the railroad. This cut is subsequently wider and the eastern slope of it is more abrupt than that of the historic period. The second (McPherson's Ridge) cut was altered in 1959-1969 by NPS during construction of a new bridge over the cut. The grade on both north and south sides of the cut was embanked (raised) to conform to the new bridge. The third (McPherson's Ridge) cut has never been altered.

ROCK CREEK:
The course of this creek passes through part of the battlefield on July 1 between the Union Eleventh Corps and Early's Confederate infantry division. From here it runs east of Gettysburg and cuts immediately east of Culp's Hill before turning southwest. The banks of the creek in places are steep which prevented the movement of artillery and wagons across it. East of Culp's Hill the creek obtained depths of 4-6 feet because of McAllister's damming, rendering it an obstacle to infantry. On July 1 the steep banks of the creek were an obstacle to attacking troops of Confederate Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon. On July 2-3, it again served as an obstacle to the advance of Confederate Ewell's Corps when it attacked Culp's Hill, especially in those places just behind McAllister's Dam where the water was chest deep. The removal of the dams from the creek has altered the depth of the creek above them (where it most affected the battle). The width and alignment of the creek through the park is mostly the same as in 1863 with the exception of a man-made realignment at the Baltimore Pike during the 1940s.

ROGERS FARM FIELD:
This small rectangular field fronted on the Emmitsburg Road and continued westward behind the Rogers buildings in the direction of the Henry Spangler farm. With the exception of the buildings and a small orchard, the field was open and in garden and meadow. On the second day of the battle, Union troops were exposed to artillery and small arms fire while crossing this field between the Emmitsburg Road and the fence that formed its west boundary. At the fence along this western boundary, the Federal skirmish line prepared for and slowed the Confederate attack that came during the later afternoon. On July 3, the field was in Confederate hands and artillery of that army occupied the grounds formerly held by the skirmishers. From there they had excellent views and fields of fire towards the Union line. Guns there participated in the general cannonade that preceded Pickett's Charge. The fields have remained open since the time of the battle and have been in garden, crops, and pasture. Currently, they are part of the park's agricultural permit program and planted in rotation. The NPS-introduced horse trail is located along the northern boundary of this field.

ROSE FARM FIELDS:
The fields of the Rose farm are bisected by the Emmitsburg Road. The western fields rose slightly from the road as they approached Warfield Ridge on their western boundary. The eastern fields fell away from the road in the direction of the Rose farm buildings, Rose Run, and the Wheatfield. Those fields that were not in orchard production were in crops or meadow. Hedgerows and intermittent field trees, especially along fencelines and drainage courses, were the only vegetation within these fields. The open character of the fields on both sides of the Emmitsburg Road attracted commanders of both armies since it provided excellent fields of fire. Artillerists exchanged deadly shots during the early afternoon of July 2 which soon turned against supporting infantry troops as well. The fields were used as avenues of approach by Hood's and McLaws' Confederate divisions during the late afternoon in their efforts to pierce the

enemy's positions at the Peach Orchard and to turn his flank at the Round Tops. The open character of the fields made this advance perilous and costly, since the troops were exposed to a combined artillery fire throughout their movement across this wide expanse of field. These fields remained in private ownership until the NPS era. Strip development had already occurred along the road frontage and included a restaurant and gas station, two motor inns with cottages, and several residences. In addition, some of the fields east of the road became fallow and grew up into forest. All of the development has since been removed and the grade and open field cover restored. Field patterns created by historic fencing have disappeared with the exception of that associated with the meadow adjacent to Rose Woods. With few exceptions, encroaching woods have been removed from these open lands and they are in crops and pasture. Orchard remnants that occupied the southern fields are missing, as are the individual drainage or field trees. NPS installed field drains, rocky swales, and drop boxes in the fields during the mid-1980s, changing some of the historic character of the fields.

ROSE RUN:
This small tributary of Plum Run historically originated on the west side of the Rose Farm and flowed eastwardly until it entered Rose Woods. There it wound to the southward and continued until joining Plum Run beyond the Rose property. The run and its associated morasses impeded movement by brigades of both armies during attack and retreat over the Rose farm on July 2-3. The ravine through which the run flowed, particularly in the vicinity of the Rose Woods, became a bloody no-man's land on July 2. The run has changed its course slightly since the battle, leaving behind dry channels and embankments where once it flowed. NPS has installed field drains, rocky swales, and drop boxes in the fields above Rose Woods, changing the historic character of the run through those fields.

ROSE WOODS:
This was a substantial deciduous woodlot that wrapped around the west, south and east boundary of the Wheatfield, and covered a large part of the western slope of Houck's Ridge. Although largely free of undergrowth, numerous rocks and boulders within it proved an obstacle to moving troops and provided cover for infantry. Eight Union brigades and six Confederate brigades fought in or through the woods on July 2 in some of the heaviest fighting on that day. Descriptions of this woodlot from battle participants ranged from "sparse" to "dense". Commemorative-era monuments and avenues (Ayres, Sickles, Cross, Brooke, DeTrobriand) follow the Union battle lines over the grounds of the woods, denoting battle action during this second day of fighting. The woods, particularly in the vicinity of Rose Run and its wetlands, is considerably covered with undergrowth, including some exotics which the park has been eradicating since 2001. Other characteristics of the woods remain similar to those of 1863, including its primarily deciduous composition and its extent.

RUMMEL WOODS:
This feature is a rectangular-shaped deciduous woodlot located on the western half of Cress Ridge. Maj. Gen. Stuart used the woods for cover and concealment, to bring his cavalry into position to launch attacks against Union cavalry located to the south and east. It is bounded on its northern edge by the war-era Cavalry Field Road and on its eastern edge by the commemorative-era Confederate Cavalry Avenue. The avenue corridor along the woods edge included tablets and cannon erected by the GNP Commission. NPS constructed a 6-car paved parking lot in the northeast corner

of the woods during c. 1960. The woods occupies its historic extent and configuration, is composed of primarily deciduous trees, and retains its historic relationship to the commemorative-era avenue and monumentation.

S. R. RUSSELL FIELD:
This fence-enclosed outlot owned by town resident Russell may have been leased or used by one of the neighboring farmers. Access from the town was by way of Long Lane, which was fence-enclosed and abutted the eastern edge of the field. Its location on the eastern slope of Seminary Ridge, nearly opposite Cemetery Hill, placed Russell's field in front of the Confederate battle line. A field and orchard of the McMillan Farm interceded between it and that line of infantry and artillery. It was crossed and recrossed many times during the battle July 1-4 by skirmishers passing to and from Seminary Ridge, the Bliss Farm, and Long Lane. It was also subjected to Union artillery shelling from Cemetery Hill and Ridge. Planted in corn at the time of the battle, the immature crop would not have interfered with troop movement or with fields of fire and made hazardous and deadly any prolonged occupation of the field. Massed Confederate infantry crossed it on July 3 during Pickett's Charge. The Russell field remained open and in agriculture through the early part of the 20th century. During the 1940s or 1950s, the tract began to revert to forest growth and the majority of the field still has this encroaching tree vegetation (particularly along Stevens Run).

SCHULTZ WOODS:
This small deciduous woodlot on the western edge of Seminary Ridge was used first by Union cavalry and infantry to cover positions and movements on the first day of the battle. It was used subsequently by the Confederate army as cover for infantry and artillery positions. After the repulse of Pickett's Charge, Confederate infantrymen constructed earthworks through these woods in expectation of a Union counterattack. These oak woods early gave to this part of Gettysburg's town suburbs the name Oak Ridge. A pre-war school known as Oak Ridge Academy adjoined the eastern edge of this woodlot (one of these buildings later converted into the Schultz House). Commemorative-era monumentation marking Confederate artillery positions are located within the edge of the woods and along the stone wall that delineates its eastern boundary. Section 1 Confederate Avenue runs along but outside the eastern edge of the woods. The woods was reforested by GNP Commission in the first decade of the 20th century. The historic appearance of the woods reflects its historic character in extent, content, location, and association with commemorative features.

SEMINARY RIDGE:
This north-south ridgeline became the ultimate position for the battle lines of two-thirds of the Confederate Army. Its crest was almost entirely wooded, either with the edges of farm woodlots or with hedgerows that grew along the agricultural unproductive soils where bedrock was almost exposed. As a result, the ridge provided an ideal position to protect deployed artillery and infantry from the view and the gunfire of the Union army. The crest of the ridge afforded an excellent field for fire against Union positions on Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge. The ridge has been little, if any, compromised since the battle and retains its elevation, contour, grade, and extent. Confederate Avenue (Sections 1-3) runs along the crest of the ridge, from Hagerstown Road to the Millerstown Road. Seminary Ridge Avenue runs through the campus of the Lutheran Theological Seminary. Both of these commemorative avenue systems were constructed by the GNP Commission (1895-1902).

SHEFFERER FARM FIELD:
This triangular-shaped field was part of a small and new farm at the time of the battle. It is unclear how this field was used since contradictory historic evidence befuddles evaluation. It was either in young orchard or in crops or meadow. In any event, the overall character of the field was open and did not inhibit observation or movement. Section 3 Confederate Avenue passes through the western edge of the field and commemorative-era monumentation occupies the avenue corridor. In 1872 a residence was built over the foundations of the war-era Shefferer cabin and a mature orchard occupied the vast majority of the tract through the remainder of the century. Sometime after 1920, tourist cabins, a dance floor, bath house, and other related small structures were erected on the tract. During the 1950s a brick residence was built by combining and brick-facing some of the tourist cabins. This development was removed by NPS c. 1980. The 1872 house remains on the tract to "hold the place" of the war-era Shefferer house. Millerstown Road forms the southern boundary of the field. A picket yard fence encloses the field from the road west of the house and a rail fence east of the house. Part of the field is maintained as lawn and other parts have recently been maintained by NPS as both pasture and cropland.

SHERFY FARM FIELDS:
The Emmitsburg Road bisected the Sherfy farm into two almost equal halves and the Wheatfield Road/Millerstown Road formed their southern boundary. The eastern field was planted in young orchard, orchard, and oats. The western fields were in crops and a declining orchard. All of these fields were in the battle zone of the second day's fighting. Union defensive and support positions occupied the eastern field and were severely punished by artillery and small arms fire before falling away. This western field was occupied on July 3 by Confederate artillery, taking advantage of their open nature as an artillery platform during the cannonade. The western fields were first occupied by Union troops on the night of July 1 when skirmishers and pickets were thrown out along the fencing and hedgerow that formed the western boundary of the farm. This skirmish line was maintained until the late afternoon of July 2 when Confederate attacks pushed the line back to and across the Emmitsburg Road. Commemorative-era monumentation occupies various places within these fields and along their edges. Post-war development along the Emmitsburg Road included a residence, a dairy bar, a restaurant and gas station, and a motel. All of these have been removed by NPS since the 1960s, restoring the open views across these historic fields. These fields are currently maintained as cropfields, but do not retain their historic field patterns due to missing fencing.

SHERFY THICKET:
This thicket was located some distance away from the Sherfy farm and was part of the original and larger family farm. Sometime prior to the battle the woods on this tract were cut down and the area had begun to naturally revegetate. Rose Run flowed through the thicket in a north-south direction and joined Plum Run just outside the southern edge of the thicket. The area was crossed by Union skirmishers and sharpshooters on the morning of July 2 and they were driven back across this thicket when large Confederate columns of Hood's Confederate Division attacked the Round Tops across the thicket tract. Fighting took place within the thicket when Union forces counterattacked, but Confederate forces were reinforced and resumed their march again through the thicket to nearby Devil's Den and Houck's Ridge. The thicket was immature enough that soldiers within it were exposed to small arms and artillery fire from outside it and were capable of moving through it and firing over it. After the battle the thicket reverted to forest and has

remained in that state since that time. The open character of the thicket that affected the battle and its outcome has thus been altered. NPS has scheduled removal of the nonhistoric trees and the rehabilitation of the thicket for 2003-2004.

SHERFY WOODLOT:
Because of its location immediately adjacent to the northern edge of Pitzer's Woods, this historic sliver of a woodlot often mistaken to be part of the Pitzer Woods. Less than 200 feet wide at its most extreme width, the woods tapered to its narrowest of 78 feet wide at its opposite end resulting in a lot less than four acres in size. It was, however, large enough to see battle action on July 2. As brigades of Lee's army extended its line southward along Seminary Ridge while deploying into battle line, one of the brigades encountered a strong force or Union soldiers who were reconnoitering in the area to ascertain the position of Lee's flank and discover the enemy's movements. This clash was a prelude to bloody fighting that soon surged to the Round Tops, Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, and the Peach Orchard. The commemorative-era Berdan Avenue passes through this woodlot, terminating in a loop where survivors of the Union reconnaissance party erected three monuments. The woodlot was partially cut down prior to acquisition by the park and was acquired through condemnation by the Government as a means to protecting the remaining woods and the battle line. The wood has reforested and fills its historic extent.

SLYDER FARM FIELDS:
The fields of the Slyder farm were in crops and meadow at the time of the battle. The location of the farm and its fields was between the two armies, hence the use of them was dependent upon those military factors. On July 2, Union sharpshooters occupied a line in the Slyder Farm Lane, looking across the fields in the direction of the Confederate line. When that line advanced towards them the sharpshooters took advantage of the open views and lines of fire to harass the enemy's approach. The numbers opposing them, however, compelled this thin Union line to fall back towards Houck's Ridge and Plum Run Gorge. These Confederate infantrymen of Hood's Division advanced across Slyder's fields, subjected to artillery fire from Houck's Ridge as they crossed them. When night fell, Confederates fell back and established a new battle line between Round Top and the farm. The next day a futile mounted cavalry attack occurred through the lane and fields of the farm in an effort to pierce this new Confederate battle line. After the battle the farm continued in similar agricultural use and production and was one of the first intact farms purchased for preservation by the U.S. Government as part of the national park. Subsistence farming by a resident tenant farmer was the standard in these fields through the 1950s. During the 1970s the farm was part of the park's living history program and these fields were tilled and pastured according to historic methods. Since that time the fields have been used primarily for pasture. Nonhistoric vegetation encroached upon every one of the fields to a greater or lesser extent. This vegetation was removed during the winter of 2002-2003 to rehabilitate the open character.

SLYDER WOODS:
The woods of the farm occupied its east and southeast portion, growing up along and across Plum Run. Regiments from the brigades of Law and Robertson advanced through this boulder-strewn woodlot during their attack on Little Round Top. When they were compelled to fall back in the dark of July 2, they established a new line of battle in the woods of Round Top just east of the Slyder Woods. On the third day of battle, a mounted attack against that line was launched by Union cavalry. Their route took them through the Slyder Woods, where they were subjected to infantry fire from the Confederate line. The commander of the Union cavalry was killed within the Slyder Woods. The woods

face East Confederate Avenue, Geary Avenue, and Slocum Avenue. Those avenues, constructed by the GNP Commission, generally follow the battle lines of the two armies. The woods themselves occupy their historic extent (but extend beyond it in several places, encroaching upon historically open fields) and are still primarily deciduous in nature. Undergrowth has compromised the historic open appearance of these woods in some places. These woods are scheduled for health cuts and nonhistoric woody reduction by NPS in 2007-2008.

GEORGE SPANGLER WOODS:
The historic woods of the George Spangler Farm were located north of Granite Schoolhouse Road and consisted of hardwoods just behind the summit of Powers Hill, extending to the bottom land west of the hill. Harvests of woods had produced pockets of open land and intermittent forest cover in the woods west of Powers Hill. Union artillery and infantry took advantage of the cover provided by the woods for position and for movement. The army's right wing headquarters were located in the woods near the summit of the hill. Commemorative monuments for the artillery and infantry units associated with the woods occupy each respective battle position. The once-open pockets of harvested forest have now become reforested and the woods are now continuous and contiguous.

H. SPANGLER FARM FIELDS:
All fields of the Henry Spangler Farm were located between the Emmitsburg Road and Seminary Ridge. These fields were in crop and meadow and one was partially occupied by the Spangler Orchard. The location of these fields placed them between the two armies for the majority of the battle, but since they were closer to Confederate lines and were protected by the western slope of the Emmitsburg Road Ridge they were used by Confederates as a staging ground. Here, Confederate brigades of Pickett's Division prepared for their dramatic and consequential attack on the Union center on July 3. The open fields facilitated the movement and alignment of Pickett's regiments during the attack, but exposed them to artillery fire, particularly from Little Round Top and Cemetery Hill. The Spangler retained ownership of the farm until it was purchased by the park in the mid-1950s. Field patterns and uses remained the same throughout that era. In the 1970s, the NPS imposed contour farming on the northern-most of the fields and eradicated the field patterns. Those fields south of the Spangler Farm lane have been in crop and pasture as part of the park's agricultural leasing program. Although woods encroach on the edges of a few of these fields, the open portions all still retain the open quality that characterized their military use during the battle.

H. SPANGLER WOODS:
This deciduous woodlot is situated south of McMillan Woods on Seminary Ridge. It provided cover and concealment for Confederate infantry on both July 2 and July 3. On July 3, Confederate troops retreated to these woods and built defensive works in expectation of a Union counterattack. Confederate army commander, General Robert E. Lee, observed Pickett's Charge on July 3, from the northeastern edge of the woodlot. The commemorative-era Section 2 Confederate Avenue passes through the western portion of the woodlot, where GNP Commission tablets and monuments designate or commemorate Confederate battle positions. The woods occupied all of its historic extent but has extended beyond those historic limits in some places and encroaches on neighboring fields—particularly to the south. This woods has little undergrowth because of intensive grazing by cattle and deer during the latter part of the twentieth century and reflects the open nature of the historic battlefield woodlots.

J. SPANGLER FARM FIELDS:
Associated with the Howard/Lott Ridge, these fields were occupied by Union cavalry and horse artillery. Mounted regiments crossed these fields on July 3 to counter Confederate movements on the Lott and Cress farms. The entrance to East Cavalry Field from the Hanover Road is located opposite the Spangler House and enters the fields of that farm that were located north of the road during the battle. About one-third of the commemorative-era United States Cavalry Avenue thus passes through the field before continuing on through the Lott Farm Fields. A commemorative-era monument and guns designate the position of a Union Horse Artillery battery on the eastern side of the avenue near the entrance. These fields were in crop and meadow during the battle and offered little cover for horsemen or artillerists. The grounds were subjected to Confederate artillery fire on the morning and afternoon of the third day's battle and were the site of cavalry and artillery movement throughout that day. The field patterns of these fields are intact, marked by hedgerows. Although the site was not acquired by NPS until the 1990s, it has been used as a farm since the battle and is still operated as such by the park. This has retained the open character of these fields.

STAUB FARM FIELDS:
These fields were located between the Emmitsburg Road and Seminary Ridge and were probably in both crop and meadow; one was partially occupied by an aging orchard once part of the Sherfy Farm. The location of these fields placed them between the two armies for the majority of the battle. Here, Confederate brigades of McLaws' Division prepared for their dramatic and consequential attack on the Union line at the Peach Orchard and along the Emmitsburg Road Ridge on July 2. The open fields facilitated the movement and alignment of these regiments during the attack, but exposed them to artillery fire, particularly from the targeted ridge and orchard. With the exception of encroaching woody vegetation extending southward from the adjoining H. Spangler Woods, affecting one of the field, the fields have been in crop and pasture as part of the park's agricultural leasing program. Although woods encroach on one of these fields, the open portions all still retain the open quality that characterized their military use during the battle.

STEVENS RUN:
This tributary of Rock Creek originates almost in the center of the Bliss Farm, flows northerly through the town of Gettysburg until reaching the creek. It formed a basin in the fields in front of the Confederate lines on Seminary Ridge along which skirmishers and regiments eventually sought cover and formed battle line. The basin created by the run sheltered soldiers of Hill's and Ewell's Confederate Corps on July 2-4 during the incessant fighting in front of Cemetery Hill. This basin and the run still exist.

STONY HILL:
The Stony Hill (also known as The Loop) is situated in Rose Woods on the western edge of the Wheatfield. It rises 40 feet above the Wheatfield and consisted of a thin growth of trees and brush and numerous granite boulders. Its elevation and the cover provided by its thin woods and boulders gave it importance as a defensive position during the fighting on July 2. When Confederates seized the Stony Hill, however, they were able to use its elevated terrain to fire into Union positions in the lower end of the Wheatfield, dislodging their tentative hold there. The commemorative-era Sickles Avenue winds through and atop Stony Hill and is lined with many monuments commemorating and marking the battle positions of regiments from the Union Second, Third, and Fifth Corps. The rocky nature of the hill still

characterizes it (albeit some boulders were removed during necessary grading for the avenue) and it is still covered with a growth of trees and brush.

D. STUDY OUTLOTS:
These adjoining outlots owned by a local doctor at the time of the battle formed a rectangular-shaped tract of two fields—one in hay and the other in some type of small grain. Located at the base of and between Stevens Knoll and East Cemetery Hill, the open field provided ideal fields of fire for Union artillery on Stevens Knoll. These open and rolling outlots did not lend themselves to movement or position because of their exposure to fire from Confederate artillery. The eastern edge of these lots has encroaching woody growth and forest descending from the summit of Culp's Hill. The lots have been in pasture use throughout NPS ownership. The nonhistoric tree growth is scheduled for removal by NPS in 2006-2007.

Z. TAWNEY FARM FIELDS:
These fields of meadow and crops were located across Rock Creek from the A. Spangler Woods and Meadow. Confederate sharpshooters and skirmishers occupying the buildings and walls of the Tawney farm fired across these open fields into Union positions on July 2 and 3. Because the fields were open they also limited the effectiveness of the Confederate skirmishers, confining them to a small area around the buildings. They could not deploy into an effective battle line without exposing themselves to fire from McAllister's Woods and a cross fire from artillery on Powers Hill. The farm fields became fallow during the mid-20th century and have reverted to exotics, brush, and forest. The fields no longer retain any of their historic character of openness, extent, or pattern.

TROSTLE FARM FIELDS:
These fields were located between the Union and Confederate battle lines throughout the majority of the battle. However, on July 2 they became the scene of dramatic, intense, and desperate conflict when the Union Third Corps advanced, invited attack, and retreated across them. These open fields provided excellent fields of fire to the south, but their location on the slopes of the Emmitsburg Road Ridge made them vulnerable when Confederates captured the high ground of the ridge. When Confederate artillery attempted to occupy these fields to support Pickett's Charge they were immediately and disastrously shelled and driven away. The open character of the fields has been rehabilitated (2001) by NPS through removal of nonhistoric forest growth within and along the edges of Codori-Trostle Thicket. NPS maintains the open character through high grass meadows and crops.

TROSTLE-NEINSTEDT RIDGE:
This is a subtle ridge of ground rising east of Plum Run and Plum Run Swale, and approximately 20 feet higher than the swale. Union artillery used this ridge on July 2 to establish a temporary line of artillery that delayed Confederate infantry which had shattered the Union line at the Peach Orchard and along the Emmitsburg Road Ridge. Part of the ridge was graded down (between 2 and 5 feet) during 19th-century quarrying operations south of United States Avenue. The commemorative-era avenue passes across the ridge, visually bisecting it into two segments. With the exception of the small area affected by the early quarrying activity (c. 70 yards), the ridge retains its historic elevation, contour, slope, and extent.

TROSTLE WOODS:
A triangular shaped woodlot, this terrain feature was located north of the Wheatfield and immediately north of the Wheatfield Road. The woods provided cover and concealment for Union and Confederate infantry on July 2 during different phases of the battle. They also served to disrupt the formations of units from both armies that passed through them during the fighting that day. Union infantry used the woods for cover and concealment on July 3 prior to reoccupying the Wheatfield and Stony Ridge. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the Trostle family cut down the majority of the woods to subdivide and create a small farm along the Wheatfield Road. A frame house and other outbuildings occupied the southeast corner of the woods site until it was acquired and removed by the park during the commemorative era. Most of the western half of the woods has regrown into a deciduous woods, but that part of the woods that was cultivated and where the buildings were located has not so easily reforested. It is characterized by successional growth, particularly of cedars, thus altering the historic appearance and age distribution of the woods. The wood occupies its historic limits.

VINCENT SPUR:
This rocky and grove-like saddle between the two Round Tops provided a strong defensive position for Vincent's Union Brigade on July 2. At its extreme eastern end, the 20th Maine won lasting fame for its determined stand against desperate attacks on its position. During the commemorative era, GNP Commission constructed four avenues through, around, and over this ridge (Warren, Sykes, Wright, and Chamberlain Avenues). Although Chamberlain Avenue was eventually removed by NPS, its roadbed is still obvious in many places and part of it has been converted into a pedestrian trail. Within the exception of the commemorative features, the spur retains its grade, elevation, extent, and contours.

WARFIELD FARM FIELD:
This field of the Warfield Farm is identified with Confederate occupation of the battlefield. Their infantry and artillery occupied the western edge of the field along and behind Warfield Ridge. The field east of the ridge was used as an avenue of advance by men in McLaws' Division during the prolonged and nasty fighting of the second day of the battle. Confederate artillery fired across it prior to the advance. The commemorative-era Section 4 Confederate Avenue follows the battle line of this Confederate artillery and through tablets and monuments marks and commemorates the infantry brigades that occupied its western edge and crossed its exposed and open field during the attack on the Peach Orchard and Wheatfield. The GNP Commission erected an observation tower in the southwest corner of the field. The commemorative features on the farm still remain. An extended and modified Warfield House occupies the general vicinity of the battle-era farm complex at the north end of the field. The remainder of the field retains its open character.

WARFIELD RIDGE:
This narrow ridge begins west of the Henry Spangler farm, immediately south of the southern end of Seminary Ridge, and runs southeast for approximately two miles as a continuation of Seminary Ridge. Most of its length was covered by woodlots. On July 2, Confederate troops of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's Corps used the cover and concealment provided by the ridge to stage for their attack upon the Union left flank. Its elevation also afforded good observation and fields of fire for Confederate artillery. On July 4, Confederate troops of Longstreet's corps established defensive

positions to meet a possible Union attack and many units erected stone walls or dug entrenchments along its length. The ridge retains its elevation, grade, contours, slopes, and extent.

GEORGE WEIKERT FARM FIELDS:
The Weikert Fields were always in possession of the Union army and were incorporated into the battle lines of the Second and Sixth Corps. Their open character expedited troop movement and provided excellent fields of fire, particularly from those portions of the fields that were located along the crest of Cemetery Ridge. In fact, the open character made occupation of these fields hazardous to life and limb and prompted both infantrymen and artillerymen to throw up breastworks to protect them from Confederate artillery and sharpshooter fire. Commemorative-era features were added to these fields, including avenues (Hancock, United States, and Sedgwick Avenues), monuments, tablets, markers, and mounted cannon. The eastern field on Weikert Ridge has grown up into forest, but the remaining fields are open, in meadow maintained by NPS.

GEORGE WEIKERT WOODS:
Most of the Union Sixth Corps used the protection of these woods for concealment and protection from enemy fire from the evening of July 2 until it began the pursuit of Lee's army on July 6. The woods maintain their historic extent and are still deciduous woodland.

GEORGE W. WEIKERT TRIANGULAR FIELD:
This open pasture field was located immediately in front of the new line established by the Union Third Corps during the mid-day of July 2. A Union artillery battery and a supporting regiment occupied that portion of Houck's Ridge that abutted and overlooked this open pasture. The battery fired deadly rounds at Confederate infantry on the opposite Seminary Ridge and all during their advance. This prompted extraordinary efforts by these suffering and attacking Confederates to take and silence the battery. As a result, conflict and slaughter occurred in this field in front of these Union units. The field was cleared of nonhistoric forest by NPS during 1980s and has been maintained as pasture and mown meadow, restoring the historically open character of this field.

JOHN WEIRICH FIELD:
This outlot of an elderly town resident was located along the Taneytown Road on the southern slope of Cemetery Hill. As such, it was incorporated into the Union line of battle that resulted from the failure to hold the fields north and west of the town of Gettysburg. Union soldiers of the First Corps occupied this field throughout most of the remainder of the battle, prepared to support artillery on Cemetery Hill or move to other portions of the Cemetery Hill-Cemetery Ridge battle line as needed. The open nature of the field made life miserable here for these infantry supports. Although it was on the reverse slope from one direction (East Cemetery Hill), the field was exposed to fire from Confederate artillery on Seminary Ridge to the west and to the southwest. A solitary commemorative monument is located in the extreme northwest corner of the field. The field is currently used as an employee parking lot for NPS staff working in the Visitor and Cyclorama Centers.

JOHN WENTZ FIELD AND YARD:
This very small farm consisted mostly of orchard and buildings. But a small subsistence farm, yard, and garden provided the only open space on the northeast corner of the intersection of Emmitsburg and Wheatfield Roads during the battle. This open space was therefore easily filled with soldiers at the time that the Union Third Corps moved forward to occupy a new battle line with its salient at the Peach Orchard. The Peach Orchard was just across the Wheatfield Road from this small field and yard and it was jammed with soldiers, horses, artillery flotsam and was the special target of Confederate artillery and infantry fire as the second day of battle progressed. The field and yard were ultimately seized and occupied by Confederates, whose artillery here participated in the great cannonade preceding Pickett's Charge. The open field (most likely a pasture for the milk cow) provided excellent fields of fire in all directions. The field and yard are still open but no distinction is made between one and the other. The park maintains them as high grass meadow and as lawn space.

HENRY WENTZ FIELD:
This field was located on the southwest corner of the junction of the Emmitsburg and Wheatfield Roads and was the agricultural part of the pre-war Wentz farm. It was most likely in crops and was entirely open in character. This made for excellent fields of fire from the Peach Orchard batteries of the Union army and also exposed Confederate attackers of McLaws' Division to both artillery and small arms fire from the Emmitsburg Road Ridge. The field has been in agricultural production since the time of the battle and still maintains its open character.

WHEATFIELD:
The Wheatfield was a 20-acre field of wheat and pasture shaped like a trapezoid, and located west of Houck's Ridge. Its west, south and east boundaries were enclosed by Rose Woods, and it was bounded on the north by the Trostle Woodlot and Wheatfield Road. A slight ridge runs northwest through the northern part of the field, which provided a firing position for Union artillery on July 2. The open field invited one Union brigade after another to use it as an avenue of approach and a route of retreat because of its relative freedom from obstacles. However, its open character maximized the effect of small arms fire and the number of Union and Confederate casualties within the confines of this field led to the appellation of "Whirlpool of Battle." Commemorative-era monuments are located within and along the edges of the Wheatfield and avenues pass through its southern end (DeTrobriand, Ayres, and Sickles Avenues). Although relatively minor encroachment of vegetation and trees from Rose Woods has invited the edges of the field, it maintains its historically open character. It has been managed as a mown meadow for more than 50 years.

WILLOUGHBY'S RUN:
This stream, a tributary of Marsh Creek, runs in a north-south direction between Herr's and McPherson's Ridges from the Hagerstown Road to the Mummasburg Road. The water, the banks, and the intermittent vegetation that followed its watercourse became an obstacle to the attacking forces on July 1. The run impeded the advances of the Confederate infantry in the successive attacks it made against Union defensive positions on the first day's battle. In the latter phases of the first day's battle, Union forces used the natural declivity of the course of Willoughby's Run to provide cover and concealment as they awaited Confederate artillery shelling and infantry attacks. The run follows its historic course through the park and, since it is weather-dependent for its water, maintains its seasonally changing appearance.

WILLS FARM FIELDS:
The large open fields of the Wills Farm on the first day's battlefield were located on and between rolling ridges, including the McPherson and Oak Ridges. In crop and meadow, the topography provided the only real protection from enemy fire for either army. In at least one instance, the crops provided concealment when a North Carolina regiment crawled on its hands and knees through high grain during an attack on the flank and rear of a New York regiment. For the most part, however, moving through these open fields was always at a price. Artillery and infantry from both armies had the ability to play over the fields, making these fields a deadly no-man's land. Commemorative-era avenues (Reynolds, Buford, Wadsworth Avenues) and monumentation within the avenue corridor exemplify the park aspect of the farm fields. Woody growth encroaches on the southern boundary of the field south of Buford Avenue.

WILLS WOODS (WEST):
This inverted L-shaped woods, immediately south of the Mummasburg Road near Oak Hill, was used for concealment and cover by Daniel's Confederate Brigade prior to its charge on July 1. Twentieth-century residential strip development and development associated with the Peace Light Inn removed a portion of the woods along the Mummasburg Road. Prior to acquisition by the NPS in the 1970s, the farmer had harvested more than half of the woods, that part of the L that extended southward from the Mummasburg Road in the direction of the farm buildings (abutting the west side of Willoughby's Run).

WILLS WOODS (EAST):
This deciduous woodlot was used by infantrymen of the Robinson's Division of the First Corps to conceal their position on the first day of the battle. When Confederates passed their front, oblivious of their presence, the infantry sprang into action and poured deadly volleys into the passing ranks. Throughout the remainder of the day's fighting, the woods became a shelter to conceal or provide cover to Union infantrymen. Much of the historic extent of the woods is yet in private ownership. That portion owned by the park fills the remainder of the historic extent and maintains its deciduous character.

ZIEGLER'S GROVE:
This grove of deciduous trees at the northern end of Cemetery Ridge occupied perhaps the weakest part of the Union defensive line of July 2-4, where it bent back towards the adjoining Cemetery Hill. The trees provided a measure of cover and concealment for men of the Union First and Second Corps as well as for artillery batteries that would occupy positions within its confines. The grove-like appearance of this tree grouping expedited movement through it by its Union defenders but also often made the men posted there visible targets to Confederate sharpshooters on the western side of the Emmitsburg Road, below the grove. The L-shaped configuration of the grove reflected the same configuration of the "salient angle" in the Union line as it turned from Cemetery Ridge to Cemetery Hill, and made its vulnerability obvious to the Confederate army commander. The angle of the line through Ziegler's Grove was the object of considerable artillery fire as well as at least two planned major attacks by the Confederate army. Commemorative-era features within the grove included the route of Hancock Avenue, monumentation, an observation tower, and pedestrian trails. NPS construction of the Cyclorama building and its complementary development removed and regraded the northern portion of Ziegler's Grove (1961), so that the grove no longer occupies its historic extent.

SITES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Battle Era Resources

In addition to the archeological features and resources associated with the surviving Battle-era buildings and defenseworks, the following archeological sites are included in the resource count because of their significance to the battle-era landscape and their association with battle events.

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

46 Contributing NPS Owned Archeological Sites Associated with the Battle (Site)

PETER FREY FARMSTEAD — 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

The farmstead lies on Taneytown Road, placing it immediately behind the Union line on Cemetery Ridge July 2-4, 1863. On the east side, near the road, archeological investigation revealed intact historic deposits. Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use.

WILLIAM BLISS FARMSTEAD SITE — 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

Situated in the middle of the expanse of farmland south of Gettysburg that separated the Union and Confederate lines, the Bliss house and barn were highly contested during the battle. Both sides wanted control of the buildings, but neither could hold them long; the position changed hands at least ten times in two days. On the morning of July 3, 1863, Union troops set fire to the buildings. An 1835 newspaper advertisement for the farm listed a log dwelling house, brick barn, a spring and an orchard. When it was again advertised for sale in 1856 the house was described as weatherboarded double log frame. A 1990 field school excavation indicates that the site's archeological integrity is very good, despite years of plowing for crop fields.

JOHN BLOCHER FARMSTEAD — 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

This farm was the site of battle action on July 1, 1863. There was a blacksmith shop, as well as other farm buildings on the site: the Confederate army throughout its occupation utilized the blacksmith shop during the battle. The house was probably used as a hospital. The domestic site north of the creek includes the stone house, still standing although modified, and at least one other building marked as a house on one historic map.

ABRAHAM BRIAN FARMSTEAD — 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

The farm, dated to sometime prior to 1857, was home to the free Black family of Abraham Brian during the battle in 1863. Brian also owned several properties in town as well as the tenant house on the Emmitsburg Road. The farmstead was occupied by Union troops on Cemetery Ridge and served as General Alexander Hays' headquarters. Brian's war claim reported damage to the house, barn, wagon shed/corn crib, tenant house, five acres of crops, and wood and stone fences. The barn and house are the only extant structures on the site. Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use. The integrity of the house site is unclear, but archeological investigations at the barn site have indicated a high level of integrity for this part of the site.

ABRAHAM BRIAN TENANT (LINDSEY JONES) HOUSE SITE
1 Contributing Resource (Site)

This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred. An account of the battle written by members of the 8th Ohio mention an "old unoccupied house" and "the little white house" alongside Emmitsburg Road where soldiers killed or wounded on the advance skirmish line during the fighting July 3 were taken. Another account includes sketches of troop alignments with a "little farm house" indicated. This house was owned by Abraham Brian and leased to tenants. In 1860, the tenants were all free African-Americans. The house is faintly visible in the distance in one photograph taken shortly after the battle. The area was tested in 1995 and yielded the well, domestic artifacts as well as a high concentration of brick and brick fragments that appeared to be associated with the Ziegler Brickyard. However, it did not yield any building foundations indicating that the house sat directly on the ground.

MICHAEL BUSHMAN FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

Located just east of the Emmitsburg Road, the farmstead was located between the battle lines. Confederates attacked across the grounds of this farmstead during the July 2 attack on Little Round Top. Because the Confederates held this farm until July 4 it was used for hospital purposes and internments were likely around its buildings.
Several archeological tests have been conducted at the farmstead site. Intact stratigraphy and several features were located demonstrating integrity of the resource in some areas.

SOLOMON CASSATT FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

Located east of the Taneytown Road, the earliest known buildings known to be on the site were the farmhouse, stable, and corncrib of Solomon Cassatt. Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use.

NICHOLAS CODORI FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred.

HENRY CULP FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

The evening of July 1, 1863, Confederate troops were posted across the Culp fields south of the buildings. They later made an unsuccessful assault on the Union units positioned on Cemetery Hill. Later the barn buildings were used as Confederate field hospitals and scores of internments occupied the fields and grounds of the farmstead.

ZIEGLER TENANT HOUSE AND BRICKYARD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

David Ziegler owned this property at the time of the battle. This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little

permanent military occupation occurred. The site includes a tenant and brick works building and at least one brick kiln.

JOHN FISHER FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use. At the time of the battle there was a log house and stable on this property. The house burned in the early twentieth century. No buildings are extant.

JOHN FORNEY FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This property was the site of fighting on July 1, 1863. The National Park Service tore down the buildings associated with this site (house and barn) in the 1930s when the Peace Light Memorial was erected. The site is currently an open area that is mowed once or twice a year. No testing has been done at this site.

GRANITE SCHOOLHOUSE SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Located north of Granite Schoolhouse Lane, the schoolhouse served briefly as a field hospital in 1863 for the Union artillery reserve units, which were parked in the field immediately opposite the schoolhouse throughout most of the battle. The building was dismantled in the early twentieth century. The remnant east and west walls are now low ridges of tumbled stones perpendicular to the lane. Most of the stones are small, but the larger stones forming the northeast corner are visible above the surrounding surface. The area has been cleared of the trees that had been growing in and around the foundation.

CATHERINE GUINN FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Located only about 100 yards east of the fighting line of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, the Guinn farm was used as a temporary aid station and hospital for Hay's Division. The house was a two-story log structure; the barn was also log with a shed on the roadside at the barn's northwest corner (seen in 1863 photograph). The original house was razed in the 1880s. The area of the Guinn house has become increasingly overgrown. Its exact location is yet to be determined. Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use.

DAVID HAGY TENANT HOUSE SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead is located on east side of Mummasburg Road. This tenant property was part of the larger McClean farm and consisted of a house and barn and small orchard. Retreating Union soldiers passed through the farmstead and may have used the house for temporary shelter. Confederate artillery reserves were parked in proximity of the house from the night of July 1 through the evening of July 3, 1863. Development has disturbed the site. No archeological investigations have taken place at this site

JACOB HUMMELBAUGH FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use.

During the battle, the farm was Alfred Pleasonton's headquarters, commander of the Union cavalry at Gettysburg.

"IVERSON'S PITS" (Confederate burial trench) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
On the afternoon of July 1, 1863 the Confederate brigade of Brig. General Alfred Iverson, advanced over half a mile of open ground south of Oak Hill to attack Union artillery batteries operating near the Chambersburg Pike. Iverson's men had no cover during their attack and were consequently mown down. Nearly 500 men were casualties during this attack and the dead of Iverson's brigade were buried by Confederate pioneers in four shallow pits somewhere just west of Oak Ridge.

DANIEL KLINGEL FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred.

LYDIA LEISTER FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This building served as a signal station during the battle and as Meade's Headquarters. When General Meade fled the house on July 3, it became a temporary hospital and ambulance collection point. Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use.

MOSES McCLEAN FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Located on the east side of Mummasburg Road on Oak Ridge, the farm was the scene of fighting on July 1, 1863. Confederate artillery parked and the gunners encamped near the farmstead on the night of June 26, 1863. Because of its exposed position it may not have been used for other temporary purposes (bivouac, hospital) through the remainder of the battle.

HENRY McDONALD FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was incorporated into the Confederate battle line on Seminary Ridge. As a consequence, Confederate infantry and artillery occupied and fired from this site from July 2-4, 1863. As a result, the farmstead incurred damages because of return Union fire. The buildings were used as emergency shelter during such Union counter fire. Very little is known about this site.

DAVID McMILLAN BARN SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was incorporated into the Confederate battle line on Seminary Ridge. As a consequence, Confederate infantry and artillery occupied and fired from this site from July 2-4, 1863. As a result, the farmstead incurred damages because of return Union fire. The buildings were used as emergency shelter during such Union counter fire.
The only extant building is the house. The house is not owned by NPS (see below).

EDWARD McPHERSON FARMSTEAD AND SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The farm was the scene of heavy fighting on July 1, 1863, with troops using the buildings as protection and as a field

hospital. Afterwards, the fields became a temporary graveyard and the wagon shed was taken over for amputations.

McPHERSON FARM QUARRIES 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Both of these quarries became obstacles to troop movement during the first day of the battle. The larger of the two quarries, located along Willoughby Run was actually used as a shelter by Confederates. They were subsequently captured there.

WILLIAM PATTERSON FARMSTEAD AND SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital use.

PETER ROGERS FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred.

ROSE FARMSTEAD AND SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The farmstead was located between the battle lines. Confederates attacked across the grounds of this farmstead during the July 2 attack on Little Round Top. Because the Confederates held this farm until July 4 it was used for hospital purposes and internments were likely around its buildings.

CHRISTIAN SHEFFERER FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was incorporated into the Confederate battle line on Seminary Ridge. As a consequence, Confederate infantry and artillery occupied and fired from this site from July 2-4, 1863., As a result, the farmstead incurred damages because of return Union fire. The buildings were used as emergency shelter during such Union counter fire.

JOSEPH SHERFY FARMSTEAD AND CANNERY SITE
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred.

JOHN SLYDER FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The farmstead was located between the battle lines. Confederates attacked across the grounds of this farmstead during the July 2 attack on Little Round Top. Because the Confederates held this farm until July 4 it was used for hospital purposes and internments were likely around its buildings.

REUBEN ROBINSON TENANT HOUSE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was incorporated into the Confederate battle line on Seminary Ridge. As a consequence, Confederate infantry and artillery occupied and fired from this site from July 2-4, 1863. As a result, the farmstead incurred damages

because of return Union fire. The buildings were used as emergency shelter during such Union counter fire. There is very little documentary evidence associated with this site.

PHILIP SNYDER FARMSTEAD AND SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was incorporated into the Confederate battle line on Seminary Ridge. As a consequence, Confederate infantry and artillery occupied and fired from this site from July 2-4, 1863. As a result, the farmstead incurred damages because of return Union fire. The buildings were used as emergency shelter during such Union counter fire.

HENRY SPANGLER FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred. During the battle the barn burned. The farm may have served as a temporary hospital.

JOSEPH SPANGLER FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The farmstead buildings sit on Hanover Pike within East Cavalry Field. NPS acquired the site in 1996. Union cavalry encamped around these buildings the night of July 2, 1863 and launched attacked form the fields east of the buildings on July 3, 1863.

JOHN STAUB FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred. There are no extant buildings on this site.

ABRAHAM TROSTLE FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred.

ZEPHANIAH TAWNEY FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Battle accounts indicate troop movement and considerable skirmishing on the farm during the fight of Culp's Hill on July 2 and 3, 1863. Confederate sharpshooters, several of whom were killed at the house, used the house for cover. The house and washhouse foundations and a stone lined hand-dug well still exist at the site.

JAMES WARFIELD FARMSTEAD AND BLACKSMITH SHOP SITE
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was incorporated into the Confederate battle line on Seminary Ridge. As a consequence, Confederate infantry and artillery occupied and fired from this site from July 2-4, 1863. As a result, the farmstead incurred damages because of return Union fire. The buildings were used as emergency shelter during such Union counter fire.

GEORGE WEIKERT FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
In July 1863, the farm was occupied by Union troops all three days of the battle, although there was no fighting there. The house was used as a temporary field hospital or aid station as well as a temporary headquarters for one of the Union Brigadier Generals.

GEORGE W. WEIKERT (TIMBERS) FARM SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The farmstead was located between the battle lines. Confederates attacked across the grounds of this farmstead during the July 2 attack on Little Round Top. Because the Confederates held this farm until July 4, 1863 it was used for hospital purposes and internments were likely around its buildings. The foundations of the house are still there and were stabilized in the 1960s.

JOHN WEIKERT FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Although this farmstead was originally between the Union and Confederate lines, it was captured and held by the Union army until the close of the battle. A brief firefight occurred during the capture. There are no buildings extant and no above ground features.

JOHN WENTZ FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred.

EPHRAIM WISSLER/WHISTLER DOORYARD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The Whistler House, located on Chambersburg Pike at Knoxlyn Road, is known as the site of the first shot in the Battle of Gettysburg. Its location on Knoxlyn Road ridge exposed it to Union artillery fire during the opening phases of the battle on the morning of July 1, 1863.

JAMES J. WILLS FARMSTEAD AND SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Confederates infantry passed through the farmstead site during the fighting of July 1, 1863. At least one C0nfederate battery fired form the grounds near the farmstead and the site was therefore subjected to return artillery fire. It remained in Confederate possession in the rear of their battle line until they retreated, and was probably used as a hospital.

DAVID ZIEGLER FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Confederate and Union battle lines on Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. As a result, this farmstead was incorporated into the intense battle fighting for possession of this central ground from July 2-4, 1863. Because of its exposed position little permanent military occupation occurred. There are no extant buildings on this site.

SITES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
CONTRIBUTING NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES:

30 Contributing Non-NPS Owned Archeological Sites Associated with the Battle (Site)

CHRISTIAN BENNER FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead is located northeast of Culp's Hill and south of Hanover Road. Confederate batteries were stationed on this farmstead during July 2, 1863. The adjacent "Benner's Hill" was associated with the severe artillery duel that took place between those Southern batteries and Union batteries on Cemetery Hill. The farm fields served as a bivouac site for the Confederate infantry of General Johnson's Division, which was part of Ewell's second Corps. Johnson's men camped on the Benner farm prior to their July 2nd attack against Union positions on Culp's Hill. During and following the battle, the Benner house was used as a Confederate field hospital. It is thought that General Lee may have used the Benner house as a temporary headquarters.

CHRISTIAN BENNER JR TENANT HOUSE SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This tenant house and its farm related outbuildings were located on the western fringe of the C. Benner farm along Rock Creek. The farm fields served as a bivouac site for the Confederate infantry of General Johnson's Division, which was part of Ewell's second Corps. Johnson's men camped on the Benner farm prior to their July 2nd attack against Union positions on Culp's Hill. During and following the battle, the Benner house may have been used as a Confederate field hospital.

JOSIAH BENNER FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The Josiah Benner farm is located north of Barlow Knoll on the west side of Harrisburg Road. During the battle, this Benner farm was the scene of skirmishing on July 1, 1863, and was crossed over by parts of Confederate General Jubal Early's Division as they advanced to attack the Union XI Corps. After the battle the farm was the site of a Confederate field hospital and there were battle dead buried there.

GEORGE BISHOP FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead is located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road on the South Cavalry Field. During the battle, the Bishop farm was the scene of Merritt's US Cavalry Brigade's advance against Black's Confederate Cavalry detachment which was protecting the extreme right flank and rear of the Army of Northern Virginia. Black's men fell back to the vicinity of the Bishop farm. The buildings may have been used for temporary hospital purposes.

HENRY BISHOP FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This site is located on Wolf's Hill. The Union cavalry picket line ran through this property connecting the Union infantry line with East Cavalry Field.

BLOCHER SMITHY AND SHOPS SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This industrial archeology site is believed to be on land owned by the Adams County. Maps suggest that a creek separates this area from the John Blocher House site. The blacksmith and/or machine shop operation included two stone buildings next to the creek. While the maps indicate a blacksmith shop, there was also a wheelwright shop associated with this site. Confederates used both shops to refit artillery and supply wagons throughout the battle.

BRICKYARD LANE CLAY PIT SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Located at the foot of Cemetery Hill the shallow clay pit site may have impeded the progress of Confederate infantry as they approached the nearby Union battle line while under a heavy fire. Some may have sought shelter there.

MICHAEL CHRIST FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
During the battle of July 1, the house was incorporated into the battle lines of Hill's Confederate corps. At least one battery was deployed in front of the house from about mid-morning to the early afternoon hours. From this position it exchanged fire with Union batteries on McPherson's Ridge before advancing along the railroad bed in pursuit of retreating Federals. At the close of the fighting on July 1, the house was put into use as a Confederate field hospital. Several interments occurred in the vicinity of the house.

JAMES EWING FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was located between the Union and Confederate battle lines at South Cavalry field and as a result sustained artillery fire. The James Ewing house was burned during the battle and the barn was stripped of its siding. The buildings were never rebuilt.

E. HARMAN FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead is located between Hagarstown Road and the Chambersburg Pike. It was occupied by Union skirmishers on July 1 who were driven out during a Confederate attack from Herr's Ridge. Confederates burned the Harman farm buildings. Scores of Confederate dead were buried at the farm. The grounds of the farmstead were incorporated into the Gettysburg Country Club as a golf course and residential development.

W. H. HEAGY FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The house was located between the Union and Confederate lines of battle on South Cavalry field. The farm buildings sustained damage from artillery and small arms fire. It probably served as a temporary field hospital for the Union wounded.

GEORGE HEMLER FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead was on the periphery of the fighting on East Cavalry field and may have had some skirmishing around it. It may also have been used as a field hospital. A number of historic buildings still stand on this farm.

ANTHONY HOWARD FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead is located on the east side of East Cavalry Field near Low Dutch Road. A number of historic buildings still stand on this farm. This site was situated just behind the Union artillery battle line. It was used as a staging area for Union attacks and counterattacks on July 3, 1863, and was probably used as a field hospital.

JOHNS (CHAMBERSBURG PIKE) TOLLHOUSE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The historic Johns Tollhouse was a battle landmark on the July 1, 1863 battlefield, around which Confederate forces advancing across Willoughby's Run had to pass before reaching Union lines on McPherson's Ridge. Located between the opposing lines for more than half of the first days fighting, the farmstead and tollhouse were subjected to artillery

and infantry fire. It may have been used as an aid station of temporary field hospital by Confederate forces from July 1-4, 1863.

N. LIGHTNER FARM/BARN SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Located immediately adjacent to the Baltimore Turnpike, this site made an ideal location for communications and logistical support for the Union Army of the Potomac. It was a headquarters, a hospital and there was an artillery site behind it.

JACOB LOTT FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farm is located on the East Cavalry Field. During the Battle of Gettysburg, the Lott Farm was the center of Union artillery and cavalry battle line on July 3, 1863. Considerable fighting flowed back and forth over it and Confederate batteries near the Rummel Farm bombarded Union troops stationed on the farmstead.

McALLISTER HOUSE SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The exact site of the house has not yet been determined. It was probably used as a field hospital. Union soldiers encamped around from the night of July 1 until they departed on July 6, 1863.

McALLISTER MILL SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The Grist Mill was located on the west bank of Rock Creek. The foundation measures about 38 x 38 feet and is oriented at a 40-degree angle from the north. Investigations of the site revealed that the foundation is intact, but in poor condition. Another small stone building was located northwest of the grist mill. Other foundation stones were found in this same general area. It was used as a hospital for both armies. It was used as an Underground Railroad site prior to the Civil War.

McALLISTER'S GRIST MILL DAM 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Located near the grist mill, the dam no longer exists. Some of the materials are still readily visible because of the collapsed dam on the banks of Rock Creek. The Confederates write about the depth of the water making it difficult to cross Rock Creek, particularly under fire.

McALLISTER'S SAW MILL DAM 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The McAllister sawmill was located on the Baltimore Pike, but no longer exists. The mill wheel is still visible. The Confederates write about the depth of the water making it difficult to cross Rock Creek, particularly under fire.

DAVID McMILLAN FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
During the battle, the McMillan farmstead was occupied at different times by the opposing armies. On the morning of July 1, 1863 Union troops advanced across McMillan's land, tearing down his fences to facilitate movement of troops. For a short time a Union artillery battery was placed in the yard, from which they bombarded Confederate positions on Herr Ridge and damaged McMillan's corn crop. Following the Union withdrawal, Confederate forces took possession of the farmstead. During this time, McMillan's fencing was used in constructing entrenchments, and his crops and fruit trees were destroyed. The McMillan house was damaged by artillery shells and completely gutted of its contents by the

Confederates occupying the farm. There were three buildings on the McMillan property in 1863, the house, a barn and a log building about 18 feet by 20 feet. The only extant building is the house. The remnant of the barn is within NPS property (see above).

MEDICINAL (KATALYSINE) SPRINGS SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
Located on the property of the Gettysburg Country Club, the spring was bricked up and capped with a metal cover after it was purchased in 1947. The spring was promoted as a source of medicinal quality water prior to the battle. According to one account, Confederate soldiers stationed in the area during the July 1863 battle mistook the "medicinal" properties of the water for poison.

JOHN OR L. PLANK FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead is located on the west side of the Taneytown Road, just east of the Round Tops. This farm was incorporated into the defensive position of Russell's and Grant's Brigades, Sixth Army Corps, near the end of the battle. The farm was a major bivouac area for Union troops and probably served as a supply and ammunition wagon park.

POWERS HILL QUARRY (c. 1850s) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This quarry most likely opened in the late 1850s after purchase of the tract by Solomon Powers. Powers was a local stonecutter in the town of Gettysburg whose stone and marble yard would later provide the headstones and other cut granite for the designed features of the national cemetery. These cut granite blocks originated from the Powers Hill Quarry.

JOHN RUMMEL FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This farmstead is located on the East Cavalry battlefield and was the center of the Confederate cavalry lines. The farm served as the scene of the opening cavalry conflict across all of its fields. Battle developments led to spirited Confederate mounted attacks across the farmstead grounds. Confederate horse artillery batteries stationed on and near this farm bombarded Union troops stationed near the Lott farmstead. The pre-Civil War bank barn was used as a fortification and as a hospital, and it bears evidence of battle damage to this day.

M. SHRIVER HOUSE SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This house site is located on the east side of Taneytown Road. Because of its location near the center of the Union battle line and its proximity to Union headquarters the farmstead was subjected to intense artillery fire, troop movement, encampment, bivouac, military position and hospital. It was used briefly as Meade's headquarters on July 3, 1863.

J. TAWNEY FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The site is located on the steep, boulder-encrusted slopes east of Rock Creek, an area traversed by troops involved in the battle in 1863 and near the Union positions on Wolf's Hill (Neill Avenue). Historic photographs show a house, fence and arbor. The house was occupied by Confederate sharpshooters and was the target of return fire from Neill's brigade.

JOHN TAWNEY FARMSTEAD SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This now abandoned farmstead was one of several small properties on the rocky slopes east of Rock Creek. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Confederate skirmishers of Johnson's Division occupied the Tawney Farm, from which they harassed Union positions across Rock Creek in the vicinity of McAllister Woods. Nineteenth century road traces and walls still survive on portions of the Tawney farm. The house was occupied by Confederate sharpshooters and was the target of return fire from Neill's brigade.

GEORGE TROSTLE FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The George Trostle farm was located on the extreme western edge of the East Cavalry Battlefield. Confederate cavalry passed over this farmstead en route to the July 3rd battle. A Confederate artillery battery was stationed on the farm, and fired upon Union cavalry until it was forced to withdraw. It is likely that the buildings and grounds of the Trostle farmstead were used as hospitals or aid stations. A number of historic buildings still stand on this farm.

JACOB WEIKERT FARMSTEAD 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This site is located on the Taneytown Road in the rear of Little Round Top. As a result, it was a temporary hospital and aid station for the Union troops who fought in that area. The two surviving Civil War-era buildings, the house and the barn, were used as a major field hospital for Union casualties until heavy shelling on July 3rd forced their abandonment. There is some evidence that breastworks and trench works were constructed and the farm was used for troops movement and bivouac.

SITES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

Battle Era Resources

These are important topographic features of the battlefield. These large-scale features would have been taken into consideration by the commanders of the armies to plan for battle influencing the outcome of the battle. These resources are being counted collectively as one site and are in alphabetical order.

CONTRIBUTING NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED SITES:
1 Contributing Non-NPS Owned Site (Battle-Associated Large-Scale Features)

ADAMS COUNTY POOR FARM FIELD (South):
This open field was located on the right and to the right rear of the Union Eleventh Corps during the first day's battle. Aside from a ridge that ascended and descended from Barlow Knoll (see above), this field was relatively flat and formed part of the broad plain north of the town of Gettysburg in 1863. Although the field accommodated and facilitated troop movement during the progress of this day's battle, the lack of cover in this large area of field made untenable any battle line through it. This field has been in agriculture since the time of the battle and has seen minimal change. Minor remedial drainage occurs in some locations, some of which is associated with the commemorative-era avenue system. A portion of Howard Avenue bisects the Poor Farm fields, dividing the south field from the north field; associated commemorative monuments occupy that avenue corridor. The field is still maintained as an agricultural field.

ADAMS COUNTY POOR FARM FIELD (West):
The Adams County Poor Farm and its open fields occupied the plain north of the town of Gettysburg. This particular field was located on the western side of the Carlisle Road and was roughly triangular in shape. The southernmost portion of the field was incorporated into the defensive battle line of Schimmelfennig's Brigade of the Union Eleventh Corps on the first day of the battle. The open and mainly flat character of the field exposed Union troops here to deadly and direct Confederate infantry and artillery fire over the fields, from the elevated position of Oak Hill, from Frommeyer Ridge, and from the opposite side of the open field. In the early 1960s, the field was sold by the county and a car dealership and lot were constructed at its southeast corner. This development still occupies the southern half of the field. The open cultivated appearance of the northern half of the tract (owned by NPS) still exists.

PETER BAKER FARM FIELDS:
These fields were associated with the Union army and were located at the extreme right flank of that army. From July 1 through July 5, these fields were used as bivouac, battle action area, staging area and burial site for the neighboring field hospital at the Baker buildings. With the exception of an orchard located in one of the fields, the remaining fields were open and either in crops or meadow, each field separated by stone walls. The commemorative-era Neill Avenue courses through the Baker fields, dividing them into north and south portions. This avenue hosts several veteran-erected battle monuments. The fields are currently intact, in pasture and meadow.

C. BENNER FARM FIELDS:
These open fields east of Rock Creek and south of Benner's Hill were the scene of active skirmishing on the morning of July 2 when skirmishers of Johnson's Confederate Division encountered those from the Fifth and Twelfth Corps. Eventually, the Union skirmishers fell back to the Baltimore Pike and the fields were left in Confederate hands. On the night of July 2, the Confederate division advanced across these fields and crossed Rock Creek in an effort to capture Culp's Hill. These fields were exposed to artillery fire from McAllister and Powers Hills and the division was punished whenever it passed through the fields. Non-historic vegetation encroaches on the edges of some of these fields.

G. BISHOP FARM FIELDS:
The open fields north of the Bishop farm buildings were part of the South Cavalry Field military action on July 3. These open farm fields are still open and in farm production.

DOERSOM FARM FIELDS:
These fields were located on the northern outskirts of Gettysburg and east of the Mummasburg Road. The original Eleventh Corps battle line occupied portions of these fields before and during the first day's battle. The open character of the fields and their location below Oak Hill made them vulnerable to Confederate artillery fire. The fields are now owned by Gettysburg College, the terrain has been changed to accommodate and improve athletic fields and tennis courts.

HARMAN FARM FIELDS:
These fields of crops and meadow were located between Herr's Ridge and Willoughby's Run on the first day's battlefield. Confederates of Pettigrew's Brigade were the first of Lee's army to cross these fields in an effort to dislodge Union infantry and artillery on McPherson's Ridge and they were punished severely in the effort. Soon thereafter, Pender's Division attacked over the same route and suffered as well. Nonetheless, the Confederates were successful in crossing over the run and pushing the Union defenders to the Seminary grounds. These fields were maintained through the 1930s, first as a tenant farm for the Springs Hotel (erected on the grounds of the farm) and thereafter through subsequent landlords. In the late 1930s, after the hotel burned down, local businessmen purchased the farm and the converted the fields into a 9-hole golf course.

W. HEAGY FARM FIELDS:
The fields of the Heagy farm were associated with the Union cavalry and artillery lines of South Cavalry Field. Union artillery batteries took position along the southern boundary of the fields and exchanged fire with a section of Blakely rifles near the Biesecker Woods. Dismounted Union troopers advanced across these fields under both small arms and artillery fire. The fields are still mostly open with the exception of some hedgerows and are maintained as pasture and meadow.

W. HEAGY WOODS:
The woodlot of the Heagy Farm, at its eastern edge, was incorporated into the Union battle line of South Cavalry Field. Troopers of Merritt's Brigade extended their attacking line through the woods in the direction of Big Round Top in an effort to connect their line with another cavalry brigade of their division. The woods still occupy their historic extent.

A. HOWARD FARM FIELDS:
Union troopers and artillery caissons occupied these fields during the cavalry battle east of Gettysburg on July 3. Mounted attacks were launched from these fields under fire from Confederate artillery on Cress Ridge. These fields are still open and maintained in crops by the owner.

HUNT'S ARTILLERY RIDGE:
This ridge runs along the western side of the Baltimore Pike. It provided enough elevation for gunners to overlook the open low lands between Union positions on Culp's Hill and the logistic supply line on Baltimore Pike. On the morning and afternoon of July 2, Union General H. J. Hunt concentrated a line of artillery to protect the rear of Culp's Hill in the event it fell or was outflanked. On July 3, the fire from at least one battery here was instrumental in turning back the Confederate left as it attacked Culp's Hill. The northern and largest part of this ridge is still open and retains it historic topographic elevation, contours, slope, extent, and location. The southern part of the ridge has been visually obscured by vegetation and other manmade devices associated with residential strip development along the Baltimore Pike.

ORCHARDS, BATTLEFIELD FARMS:
Almost every farm of any size had an orchard, most of planted on acreage that was proportionate to the size of the farm. The orchards played many roles during the battle—cover from observation or from fire for both troops and batteries; concealment during movement; obstructions to observation or clear fields of fire; places to gather to rest or

seek medical assistance. The battle-significant characteristics of the orchards included their limits or boundaries, the age or size of the tree, and the planting pattern. The following orchards existed on the battlefield during the battle but do not exist at the time of this writing:

BAKER (missing)
C. BENNER (missing)
J. BENNER (missing)
D. BLOCHER (missing)
CHRIST (missing)
HARMAN (missing)
HERBST (missing)
LIGHTNER (missing)
McKNIGHT (missing)
PLANK (missing)

GEORGE SPANGLER FARM FIELDS:
Located south of Granite Schoolhouse Road, the farm was used as cover and concealment for Union reserve units of the Fifth Corps and the Artillery Reserve. It also served as the Eleventh Corps field hospital and was the site of scores of Union and Confederate interments. It is an early 19th century farm complex surrounded by cultivated and fallow fields and pastures. The majority of these fields are still open but some of them have become fallow or under-pastured and are reverting to successional growth.

STALLSMITH WOODLOT:
This trapezoidal woodlot, composed primarily of deciduous trees, is located north of Cavalry Field Road. It was used as cover and concealment by Confederate cavalry brigades on July 3 prior to their mounted attack across the Rummel Farm against Union artillery and cavalry. This woodlot still occupies its historic extent.

WOLF HILL-ROCK CREEK WOODS:
These woods provided cover to Union troops from July 2-3, and were particularly useful to men of Neill's Brigade on July 3 in sheltering its skirmishers and sharpshooters while exchanging their fire with those of the Confederates near the Tawneys buildings. These woods still exist.

SITES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES:
8 Contributing NPS Owned Archeological Sites Associated with the National Cemetery (Site)

INTERIOR WALKS AND DRIVES SITES (1864-1865) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The Saunders semi-circular design for the placement of gravesites required suitable access paths from the main elliptical carriage drives. There was a secondary semi-circular carriage drive within the burial area that was 13 feet

wide and 1,060 feet long. The remaining surfaced walks were 10 feet wide, acceptable for both pedestrian and sporadic carriage use. The original surface material for these circulation features was gravel. They were later macadamized.

CIVIL WAR INTERMENTS (1863-1864) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The graves in this section of the Soldiers' National Cemetery are in the original semi-circular configuration designed by William Saunders and approved December 17, 1863 by the commissioners of the states having lots in the cemetery. The graves are marked by a "contiguous granite curbing along the inner edge of each terrace, with name, regiment, &c. [sic], of the decease cut on the upper surface."

WELLHOUSE SITE, UPPER DRIVE (1880s) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This octagonal shaped structure was built over the well that was dug in 1873. It was of the same design as the summerhouse, which was constructed near the Taneytown Road entrance to the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The well house was five feet across each octagonal face with latticework enclosing the structure.

FLAGPOLE SITE (1870s) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The original flagstaff was a double mast of wood joined slightly above the halfway point. There was a crow's nest at the halfway point and the flag was raised form a rope on that platform. A raised, turf-covered, circular mound surrounded the staff approximately 15 feet in diameter with a flat top. The mound probably served to cover the Staff's anchorage, which was above grade due to the shallowness of the bedrock. A gravel walk encircled the mound.

WELLHOUSE and WELL SITE, LODGE (1864-1866) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This framed and latticed structure covered the well housing for the cemetery gatekeeper's lodge. It was located immediately northwest of the lodge. It was removed about the time that the original stone gatehouse was demolished in the first decade of the twentieth century.

SUMMERHOUSE SITE (1880s) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This was an octagonal structure with a standing-seam roof, stick-style treillage, and splat balusters. The summerhouse was 7 feet at each octagonal face. It was floorless and had built-in benches on six of the interior elevations. It was removed for the erection of the Lincoln Address Memorial.

PIPE-RAIL POST SITES (1864-1865) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
These sites preserve the location of the original dividing fence between the national cemetery and the adjoining civilian cemetery. The locust posts were augured with round holes to receive the gas-pipe fencing material. The posts and iron fence were removed in the mid-1930s and the fence line was then marked with another iron fence (the Lafayette Square fence, relocated from East Cemetery Hill).

GATEHOUSE SITE (1864-1865) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
The original stone Greek Revival gatehouse occupied a site just within the Baltimore Street entrance gates to the cemetery. The gatehouse was modified in 1868 with a mansard roof and an encircling veranda in 1868. It remained in

this condition and served as the residence and gatekeeper's office until the building was removed in the first decade of the twentieth century. The replacement cemetery lodge appears to occupy the entire footprint of this former building.

SITES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Commemorative Era Resources
These archeological sites are associated with the development of the commemorative park by the battle veterans.

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED ARCHEOLOGIAL SITES
27 Contributing National Park Service Owned Archeological Sites Associated with the Commemorative Park (Site)

Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) Era Commemorative Resources
Circulation Systems
Avenues were laid out in the 1882-1885-time period, but were little improved during that era. Many of those routes were used and improved by the Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC). Some alignment features and some avenues were not incorporated into the GNPC avenue system. Observation towers were constructed of wood and were temporary in nature. Both were removed before 1900. The horse railway was part of a circulation system that connected a commercial enterprise (Springs Hotel) to the railroad station and the town of Gettysburg. Some of the graded roadway is still visible as are the piers to the bridge across Willoughby Run.

HORSE RAILWAY BED (1868-1890s)	1 Contributing Resource (Site)
WHEATFIELD AVENUE, GBMA ERA (1880s-1890s)	1 Contributing Resource (Site)
OBSERVATION TOWER, EAST CEMETERY HILL	1 Contributing Resource (Site)
OBSERVATION TOWER, BIG ROUND TOP	1 Contributing Resource (Site)

Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC) Era Commemorative Resources
Circulation Systems
These were all components of the designed circulation systems for the Park. All but two of these avenues were designed to travel along the respective battle lines. Meade Avenue was an important connector from the Union battle line to army headquarters. All of these avenues or avenue sections were removed by NPS to facilitate automobile traffic travel. The observation towers were an extension of the designed avenue systems and were used to provide access to key view sheds throughout the park. The Ziegler's Grove pedestrian path connected the National Cemetery to the battle line. Big Round Top pedestrian trail followed the battle line in lieu of an avenue (Big Round Top having too steep of a grade for an avenue). The pipe rail fencing were part of the designed features to separate the formal avenue system from the remainder of the battlefield. That portion of the trolley bed south of the Borough of Gettysburg is largely intact and in some places there are still ties and cinders.

CHAMBERLAIN AVENUE (1895-1927)	1 Contributing Resource (Site)
MEADE AVENUE (1895-1960s)	1 Contributing Resource (Site)
REYNOLDS GROVE LOOP AVENUE SITE (1890-1950s)	

1 Contributing Resource (Site)
CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 6 (original alignment) (1893-1936)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)

CONFEDERATE AVENUE, SECTION 7 (original alignment) (1893-1927)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
SLOCUM AVENUE (original alignment) (1895-1936) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
SYKES AVENUE (original alignment) (1895-1936) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
HANCOCK AVENUE (original alignment) (1920's) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
HARROW AVENUE (south loop of Hancock Avenue) (1890s-1960s)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
WEBB AVENUE SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
SEDGWICK EQUESTRIAN LOOP AVENUE (1913-1940s)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
BIG ROUND TOP OBSERVATION TOWER SITE (1896)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
BIG ROUND TOP PEDESTRIAN TRAIL SITE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
ZIEGLER'S GROVE OBSERVATION TOWER SITE (1896-1962)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
ZIEGLER'S GROVE PEDESTRIAN TRAIL SITE (1896-1960)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
HANCOCK AVENUE ENTRANCE GATE SITE (1922-1961)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
PIPE RAIL AVENUE FENCING SITES (1894-1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
ELECTRIC TROLLEY BED (1892-1927) 1 Contributing Resource (Site)

Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC) Era Commemorative Resources
Monuments
LAFAYETTE SQUARE FENCE POSTS SITES, EAST CEMETERY HILL (mid-1880s)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This fencing enclosed three sides of East Cemetery Hill. It was acquired through donation of the United States Congress. It was removed by NPS in the mid-1930s and relocated to the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS MOLLUS FLAGPOLE 1 Contributing Resource (Site)
This mounded wooden flagpole was erected by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (MOLLUS) to designate the headquarters of General Meade. From it the national colors proclaimed the survival of the Union. It was removed by NPS.

Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC) Era Commemorative Resources
Building Sites
These small one-room buildings housed the guards who protected resources and enforced park regulations. They were torn down during the post-Commission era.

RUMMEL WOODS GUARD STATION SITE (c. 1900-1930s)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
SPANGLER SPRINGS GUARD STATION SITE (c. 1900-1930s)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)
VIRGINIA MONUMENT GUARD STATION SITE (c. 1900-1930s)
1 Contributing Resource (Site)

SITES—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
These sites fall outside the period of significance or do not have an association with the themes.

NON-CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
99 Non-Contributing NPS Owned Archeological Sites (Site)

Air Delivery Airport Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Apgar House Site #1	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Apgar House Site #2	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Battlefield Motel Site (Emmitsburg Road)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Baum House and Garage Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
CCC NP-1 Camp Site, Pitzer's Woods	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
CCC NP-2 Camp Site, McMillan Woods	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
J. Carter House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Camp Colt, East Site (World War I training camp)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Camp Colt, West Site (World War I training camp)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Camp Sharpe Site (World War II prison camp)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Cobean Pond Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Codori Slaughterhouse Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Codori Outbuilding Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Bessie Crouse House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Culver House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Das Beefhaus Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Dotterer House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Doubleday Avenue House Sites (3)	3 Non-contributing Resources (Site)
Eckert House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Fantasyland Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Farrell Brothers Quarry Site (Rock Creek)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)

Felix House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Alice Forney House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Susan Forney Farmstead Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Fort Defiance Museum Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Furney House Site #1	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Furney House Site #2	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Gettysburg Gun Club Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Gomez House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Granite School House Road Buildings Sites (4)	4 Non-contributing Resources (Site)
Samuel Green House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Guide Station Sites, U.S. 30	2 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Home Sweet Home Motel Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
House Sites (6), National Cemetery Annex	6 Non-contributing Resources (Site)
Lee-Meade Inn Site (Emmitsburg Road)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Masonheimer Farmstead Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
McMillan Woods Group Campground	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Merkle House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Emma Murray House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
National Battlefield Tower Site #1	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
National Battlefield Tower Site #2	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Pardee Field Boy Scout Encampment Sites	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Patterson Woods NPS Dump Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Peace Light Inn Pond Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Peace Light Inn Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Peace Light Inn Maintenance Building Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Peace Light Inn Cabins Sites	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Pfeffer House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Pfeffer Brick and Tile Yard Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Pickett's Charge Stable Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Powers Hill NPS Dump Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Farrell Brothers Quarry Site(Rock Creek)	1 Non-Contributing Resource (Site)
Farrell Brothers Quarry Site (Barlow Knoll)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Rock Creek Meetinghouse Site(?)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
John Rosensteel Museum Site (Little Round Top)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Emery Rosensteel House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Rosensteel Cottage Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Rosensteel Pavilion Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Rosensteel Ice House and Pond Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Sargent House and Tourist Cabins Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Sargent Pond Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)

Scheide (Carlana) Motel Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Sherfy Dairy Stand	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Sherfy Tenant House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Shields Museum and Tourist Complex Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Maria S. Shultz Outbuildings Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Old Settlement Site (McClean)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Joseph Smith Farmstead (Hanover Road)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Starner Tourist Cabins Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Stuckey's Site (Emmitsburg Road)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Suburban Motel Site (Barlow Knoll)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Texaco Station Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Tipton House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Tipton Park Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
George Trostle Farmstead Site (Wheatfield Road)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Tussing House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Warfield Ridge (Johnson's) Tourist Complex Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Warfield Pond Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Emma Warner House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
George Weikert Wagon Shed Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
David Weikert Souvenir Stand Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Whitman House Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Wible's Pond Site (Rose Farm)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Wills Farm Privy Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Wills Farm Summer Kitchen Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
Wills Farm Shed Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)
YACC Buildings Complex Site	1 Non-contributing Resource (Site)

STRUCTURES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Battle Era Resources

CONTRIBUTING NPS OWNED STRUCTURES:
173 Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures Associated with the Battle Landscape (Structures)

C. BENNER and ROCK CREEK LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access from the Hanover Road to the Benner farm buildings and to the tenant house located along the banks of Rock Creek. (part existing, part missing)

BIESECKER FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This farm access lane passed through the Biesecker Woods from the Emmitsburg Road and provided access to both the Biesecker and Douglass Farms. (missing)

BRIAN FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This farm lane allowed access to the Brian fields and buildings from the Emmitsburg Road.
(route exists and is marked by fencing; lane itself is missing)

BRICKYARD LANE/OLD SHIPPENSBURG ROAD 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane and Colonial-era road ran along the base of Cemetery Hill. It originally provided public access from Baltimore to Gettysburg and beyond it to Shippensburg and Sideling Hill. During the battle, the Baltimore Pike replaced that use and the road was used to provide access to a brickyard and pit. (partly exists as Wainwright Avenue, part missing)

BUSHMAN FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane, an old road that connected the Marsh Creek settlement with the Taneytown Road in the 18th century, was enclosed on both sides for much of its route by stone and wooden fencing. It became an avenue of approach and was used as cover by Union cavalry on July 3 as it attempted to harass and outflank Confederate infantry. (exists)

CAVALRY FIELD ROAD: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Known historically as the Stallsmith lane, Confederate cavalry under Stuart approached the East Cavalry battlefield by this circulation feature on July 3, after turning off the York Pike. Stuart was attempting to reach the Low Dutch Road, at the eastern terminus of the Stallsmith lane. Most of the route of the road/lane passed through woods and would have provided cover and concealment for this movement had not a portion of Stuart's troops entered open ground adjacent to the road. This was the major Confederate access to East Cavalry Field. Union cavalry was concentrated at its terminus at Low Dutch Road throughout the cavalry battle in order to safeguard the logistical rear of the Army of the Potomac. (exists)

COBEAN FARM-MUMMASBURG ROAD LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane connected the McClean and Cobean Farms, both farms originally being part of a larger Colonial-era farm. (missing)

CODORI FIELD ACCESS (WEST): 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to all of the farm fields of the Codori property west of the Emmitsburg Road. (exists)

CODORI FIELD ACCESS (EAST): 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This access lane provided the Codori Farm with a way to get to its fields and woodlot east of the Emmitsburg Road. (Route is defined by fencing; lane itself is missing)

CULP FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This fence-enclosed lane provided access to the farm buildings from Middle Street and continued on past the buildings to provide access to the pastures and orchards south of the buildings. (missing)

CULP MEADOW ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This fence-enclosed lane provided access through a portion of Culp's Woods to a pasture within the woods. (missing)

CULP'S HILL ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access from Brickyard Lane not only to Culp and to his neighboring farmer (Spangler) but also provided the public access to a popular picnic spot at Spangler's Spring. Its route roughly follows Slocum Avenue. (missing)

A. DOERSOM FIELD ACCESS LANE (NORTH): 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to Doersom's fields from the Mummasburg Road. A portion of the commemorative-era Howard Avenue follows the route of the lane.

FORNEY FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This short lane provided access to the Forney farm buildings from the Mummasburg Road. (missing)

FORNEY ORCHARD LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This short lane provided access to the Forney orchard from the Mummasburg Road. (missing)

P. FREY-THE ANGLE FIELD ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This unimproved field access route connected the fields of the Frey Farm to the Taneytown Road. (missing)

GRANITE SCHOOLHOUSE ROAD: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane connects the Baltimore Pike with the Taneytown Road. It served as an important artery for the Union army, facilitating the movement of reinforcements to and from its left and right wings. It also served as a route from the Baltimore Pike to the Cemetery Ridge defensive line for Union ambulance, ammunition, and supply trains. (exists)

HEMLER FIELD ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access not only to Hemler's farm fields from his buildings but it connected with Rummel's lane so that Hemler also had access to Cavalry Field Road and, thereby, a route to the York Turnpike. (partially exists; its route is designated by a hedgerow and a farm gate yet marks its juncture with the Rummel lane)

HOUCK'S RIDGE LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This farm lane permitted a connection between the Rose farm and the Wheatfield Road. It was most likely one of the early circulation systems associated with the original settlement, when Houck's Ridge was part of the later Rose Farm. (missing)

HUMMELBAUGH FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the farm buildings from the Taneytown Road. Its route has been incorporated into the route of the commemorative-era Pleasonton Avenue.

LEISTER FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the Leister Farm buildings from the Taneytown Road, then continued westward to provide access to the fields beyond. (missing)

LONG LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane originated in the edge of the town of Gettysburg and provided access to all of the farmers and owners of outlots along Seminary Ridge and in the Stevens Run corridor. (missing)

McCLEAN FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This fence-enclosed lane provided access to the farm buildings from the Mummasburg Road. (existing)

McCLEAN FIELD ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This fence-enclosed lane provided the McClean Farm with access to the fields east of the buildings and to the Carlisle Road. (missing)

McDONALD FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the farm tract and the buildings from the McMillan Lane and to the farm's fields and orchards to the west of the buildings. (missing)

McMILLAN FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane originally connected the farm with the Hagerstown Road, its only access to a public road and to the town of Gettysburg. (missing)

McMILLAN WOODS ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane ran through and provided access to the McMillan Woodlot from the farm buildings. (missing)

McPHERSON FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the farm buildings from the Chambersburg Pike. (missing)

McPHERSON QUARRY LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to Willoughby's Run, a quarry, and the lower fields of the McPherson Farm from the Chambersburg Pike. (missing)

PATTERSON BARN ACCESS: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This very short lane provided access to the barn and an adjoining field from the Taneytown Road. (missing)

RAFFENSBURGER SPRING AND FIELD ACCESS LANE:
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to a spring and to the field beyond from the Brickyard Lane. (missing)

ROSE FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the Rose farm buildings from the Emmitsburg Road and passed beyond the buildings to the springhouse, the woodlot, and the Wheatfield. (part existing; part missing)

ROSE BARN AND SPRING ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This short fence-enclosed lane provided an access to a spring source from the barnyard. (missing)

ROSE WOODS-HOUCK'S RIDGE LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane passed through the Rose Woods as a continuation of the Rose Farm Lane. It began at the Wheatfield and terminated at the edge of the Rose property on Houck's Ridge. (missing)

ROSE WOODS-SHERFY THICKET LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This branch of the Rose Farm Lane followed a southerly course through the Rose Woods and provided access to the former Sherfy Thicket. This lane also provided access to the G. W. Weikert buildings. (missing)

RUMMEL WOODS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane ran along the eastern edge of the woods and eventually curved to the northwest through the woods to join Cavalry Field Road. The commemorative-era Confederate Cavalry Avenue follows the route of the eastern portion of the lane. (missing)

SLYDER LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane was enclosed on both sides with stone and wooden fencing. On July 2, it formed the forward battle (skirmish) line of U.S. Sharpshooters, the fencing and sunken nature of the lane providing cover and concealment. From this position, the Sharpshooters fired the first shots at Confederate infantry on July 2 as it began its attack against Houck's Ridge and Little Round Top. (exists)

A. SPANGLER-PARDEE FIELD LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the meadows and woodlots of the A. Spangler Farm from the farmhouse and the Baltimore Pike. (missing)

A. SPANGLER WOODS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane ran through the edge of the woods owned by Spangler and connected with the Culp's Hill Access Lane on one end and Rock Creek on the other. (missing)

H. SPANGLER FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the Spangler farm buildings from the Emmitsburg Road. (existing)

H. SPANGLER FIELD ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane was a continuation of the Farm Lane and continued westward to the fields and meadow southwest of Spangler Woods. (missing)

H. SPANGLER WOODS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This woodlot access lane branched northward from the H. Spangler Field Access Lane and passed through the Spangler Woods. It eventually connected with the E. Pitzer Lane. (missing)

STAUB FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access to the Staub farm buildings from the Millerstown Road. (missing)

Z. TAWNEY FARM LANE AND FORD: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane provided access from the Brickyard Lane by a circuitous route to the Tawney Farm, most likely as a means by Tawney and his neighbors to access the town without paying turnpike fees. This lane connected with the A. Spangler Woods Lane. (missing)

TROSTLE-WEIKERT FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane traversed the Weikert and Trostle farms and served as a connecting artery between two public roads—the Taneytown Road and the Emmitsburg Road. Enclosed by stone walls and rail fencing throughout out its length, the lane was used by Union forces to reach battle sites and positions from positions along the Baltimore Pike and the Taneytown Road. This avenue of approach was a significant movement corridor for Union artillery and infantry throughout the last two days of the battle and was defended aggressively to prevent Confederate forces from attaining the Union rear. Includes the Codori-Trostle lane through that woodlot. (most of the route of this lane exists, the lane itself is missing over the Trostle portion)

TAPEWORM RAILROAD BED: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
The bed had no tracks at the battle. It now does. (exists)

WHEATFIELD ROAD (1829): 1Contributing Resource (Structure)
This east-west road connected the Emmitsburg and Taneytown Road. It was used by Union artillery and elements of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps en route to various points on the battlefield on July 2. The road provided a defined avenue of approach to battle action sites at the Peach Orchard, Stony Hill, Houck's Ridge, the Wheatfield, and the Emmitsburg Road Ridge during crucial combat situations. (exists)

J. WEIKERT (ALTHOFF) FARM LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This lane connected the farm buildings with the Wheatfield Road. (exists)

D. ZIEGLER FIELD ACCESS LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This lane provided access to the fields from the Ziegler farm buildings. Part of it passed through Ziegler's Grove. (missing)

SHIPPENSBURG TURNPIKE POST (1780-1800) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SAMUEL COBEAN SPRINGHOUSE FOUNDATIONS (1790-1810)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
MICHAEL BUSHMAN SPRING HOUSING (c. 1800) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
G. W. WEIKERT HOUSE FOUNDATIONS (c. 1820) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
JOHN WENTZ HOUSE FOUNDATIONS (c. 1850s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Z. TAWNEY HOUSE FOUNDATIONS (c. 1840s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Z. TAWNEY OUTBUILDING FOUNDATIONS (c. 1840s)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
KITCHEN PUMP AND WELL, BASIL BIGGS FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
ORCHARD, WILLIAM BLISS FARM (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
WILLIAM PATTERSON YARD PUMP AND WELL (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
PEACH ORCHARD, JOSEPH SHERFY FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
KITCHEN PUMP AND WELL, GEORGE WEIKERT FARM (1860-1880)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
KITCHEN PUMP AND WELL, ABRAHAM TROSTLE FARM (1860-1880)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
McPHERSON FARM QUARRIES (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

The following earthen defense works were constructed during the occupation of the armies on the battlefield for cover and concealment from enemy small arms and artillery fire. The latter dates indicate the era when they were reconstructed or rehabilitated by either the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association or the War Department.

CULP'S HILL AND RIDGE EARTHWORKS (1863, 1882)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
STEVENS KNOLL LUNETTES (1863, 1880-1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
EAST CEMETERY HILL LUNETTES (1863, 1878) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
ROWLEY'S DIVISION EARTHWORKS (1863, 1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CALDWELL'S DIVISION EARTHWORKS (1863, 1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
McGILVERY'S BATTALION LUNETTES (1863, 1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
PATTERSON WOODS EARTHWORKS (1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
McPHERSON-WILLSWOODS EARTHWORKS (1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
PENDER'S DIVISION EARTHWORKS (1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
McMILLAN WOODS RIFLE PITS (1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

McMILLAN WOODS EARTHWORKS (1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
POAGUE'S BATTALION LUNETTES (1863, 1903) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SPANGLER WOODS DEFENSE WORKS (1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
REILLY'S SECTION STONE LUNETTES (1863, 1895) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

The following stone walls were used by the armies for defensive purposes during the battle. Those with pre-1863 dates indicate that these were farm field boundary walls that were incorporated into battle positions. Those with 1863 dates indicate that these walls were built for defensive purposes by the armies during their occupation of the battlefield from random field stone.

WILLARD'S BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SMYTH'S BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
THE ANGLE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BROOKE AND ZOOK'S STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
TORBERT'S BRIGADE STONE WALLS (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
5th MAINE STONE WALL (1863, 1980s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
95th PENNSYLVANIA STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NEVINS' BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BIGELOW'S BATTERY STONE WALLS (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
17th MAINE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
LITTLE ROUND TOP STONE WALLS (1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
VINCENT SPUR STONE WALLS (1863, 1890s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FISHER'S BRIGADE STONE WALL (1863, 1890s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
COSTER'S BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
AMES' DIVISION STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
DOUBLEDAY AND NORTH CONFEDERATE AVENUES STONE WALLS (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
GRANT'S BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
JONES' BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863, 1903) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CULP'S HILL AND RIDGE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SEMINARY AVENUE STONE WALL (1895-1900) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
AYRES AVENUE STONE WALL (1900-1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
PENDER'S DIVISION STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
PEGRAM'S BATTALION STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
PITZER'S WOODS STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
WILCOX'S BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
KERSHAW'S BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
ALEXANDER'S AND CABELL'S BATTALIONS STONE WALL (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BENNING'S AND LAW'S BRIGADES STONE WALLS (pre-1863)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

DEVIL'S DEN BARRICADE (1863; 1950s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

1st TEXAS STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

ROBERTSON'S AND LAW'S BRIGADES STONE WALL (1863, 1890s)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BENNING'S GEORGIANS STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BENNING'S CONFEDERATE BRIGADE DEFENSE WALLS (1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

McCANDLESS' BRIGADE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

JOHN WEIKERT LANE STONE WALL (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

HOUCK'S RIDGE STONE WALL (pre-1863; c. 1900s)(section represents 1863 rail breastwork)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

The following stone walls and fences existed as part of the farm complexes at the time of the battle and still remain today. They may not have been used as defense systems but existed as topographic structures or as obstacles to advance by the armies.

BOUNDARY STONE WALL, FRANCIS ALTHOFF FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY FENCE, W. J. ALTHOFF FARM (1840-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY STONE WALL, DANIEL BENNER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY STONE WALLS, BASIL BIGGS FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

FIELD STONE WALL, BASIL BIGGS FARM (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY FENCE, WILLIAM BLISS FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY STONE WALL, ABRAHAM BRIAN FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY FENCE, ABRAHAM BRIAN-SMALL FARMS (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

FIELD STONE WALL, MICHAEL BUSHMAN FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY STONE WALLS, MICHAEL BUSHMAN FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY FENCE, NICHOLAS CODORI FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

FIELD STONE WALLS, HENRY CULP FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

BOUNDARY STONE WALL, HENRY CULP FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, PETER FREY FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, PETER FREY FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, JACOB HUMMELBAUGH FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
YARD FENCE, JACOB HUMMELBAUGH FARM (pre-1863, 1890s)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY FENCE, LYDIA LEISTER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, LYDIA LEISTER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, LYDIA LEISTER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BARNYARD FENCE, LYDIA LEISTER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
YARD FENCE, LYDIA LEISTER FARM (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALLS, JAMES McALLISTER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, JAMES McALLISTER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, JAMES McKNIGHT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, JAMES McKNIGHT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, EDWARD MENCHEY FIELD (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, EDWARD MENCHEY FIELD (Pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, JOHN MUNSHOWER FIELD (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, CONRAD NEINSTEDT FIELD (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALLS, WILLIAM PATTERSON FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALLS, WILLIAM PATTERSON FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, GEORGE ROSE FARM (pre-1863)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
YARD FENCE, GEORGE ROSE FARM (1850-1870) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

WOODLOT BOUNDARY STONE WALL, JOSEPH SHERFY FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY ROAD FENCES, JOSEPH SHERFY FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, JOHN SLYDER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, JOHN SLYDER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BARNYARD STONE WALLS, JOHN SLYDER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD FENCE, PHILIP SNYDER FARM (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, PHILIP SNYDER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
YARD FENCE, PHILIP SNYDER FARM (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD FENCE, HENRY SPANGLER FARM (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY FENCE, HENRY SPANGLER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, ABRAHAM SPANGLER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, SOUTH, GEORGE SPANGLER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, GEORGE SPANGLER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD FENCE, ABRAHAM TROSTLE FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, ABRAHAM TROSTLE FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, ABRAHAM TROSTLE FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
YARD FENCE, ABRAHAM TROSTLE FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
GARDEN FENCE, ABRAHAM TROSTLE FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, GEORGE WEIKERT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
WOODLOT BOUNDARY STONE WALL, GEORGE WEIKERT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

WOODLOT FIELD STONE WALL, GEORGE WEIKERT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL NO. 2, GEORGE WEIKERT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALLS, GEORGE WEIKERT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
YARD FENCE, GEORGE WEIKERT FARM (1880-1910)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD STONE WALL, JACOB WEIKERT FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BOUNDARY STONE WALL, DAVID ZIEGLER FARM (pre-1863)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

STRUCTURES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Battle Era Resources

CONTRIBUTING NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED STRUCTURES:
36 Contributing Non-NPS Owned Structures Associated with the Battle (Structures)

EMMITSBURG ROAD: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This road served as a major avenue of approach for the Union army. Buford's division of cavalry, the First and Third Corps, and elements of the 11th Corps all approached the battlefield along it on July 1 and July 2. Union infantry used the sunken nature of the road as well as its parallel enclosing fencing to provide cover and concealment in July 2-4, when advanced battle lines and skirmish lines were posted here. The stout fencing that lined the road served as an obstacle to attacking Confederate infantry on July 2 and July 3. As "Pickett's Charge" broke down, Confederates used the fencing and the sunken nature of the road to provide protection from enemy fire.

All of the following roads served as avenues of approach for the armies as the battle unfolded. Taneytown Road and Baltimore Pike were the major supplies lines of the Union army throughout the engagement.

TANEYTOWN ROAD: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BALTIMORE PIKE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CHAMBERSBURG PIKE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FAIRFIELD ROAD: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
MUMMASBURG ROAD: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
HOFFMAN ROAD 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BLACKSMITH SHOP ROAD 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CLAPSADDLE ROAD 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

RUMMEL LANE: 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
600 Cavalry Field Road
The farm lane leading to the J. Rummel farm, on the East Cavalry battlefield, it was used in rotation by Union and Confederate cavalrymen on July 3. The lane forms a rough 'S', with the northwestern part of the lane running across the eastern face of Rummel Woods, then turning east to the farm buildings. From the farm buildings, it turns south to the Hanover Road. A rail fence enclosed both sides of the lane, obstructing effective mounted cavalry operations but providing cover for dismounted skirmishers.

E. PITZER FARM LANE (c. 1850s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
180 Redding Lane
McALLISTER MILL ROAD 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
McALLISTER MILL RUINS 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
COMPANY B, 20TH MAINE STONE WALL 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
1159 Taneytown Road
CLAY/BRICK QUARRY, OLD SHIPPENSBURG ROAD 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Gettysburg School District, 900 Biglerville Road
H. BISHOP HOUSE FOUNDATIONS (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
259 Clapsaddle Road
JOHN TAWNEY HOUSE FOUNDATIONS (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Clapsaddle Road
J. TAWNEY HOUSE FOUNDATIONS (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
J. and Z. TAWNEY BOUNDARY STONE WALL (pre-1863)
Baltimore Pike 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SEMINARY GROVE (pre-1863) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Seminary Ridge Avenue (Lutheran Theological Seminary)
McPHERSON WOODS ACCESS LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
RUMMEL-LOTT LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
600 Cavalry Field Road/270 East Cavalry Avenue
ANTHONY HOWARD FARM LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
LOTT FARM LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
270 East Cavalry Avenue
LEVI PLANK FARM LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
700 Wright Avenue
HEMLER FARM LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
RUMMEL-HEMLER LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
RUMMEL WOODS ACCESS LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
600 Cavalry Field Road
RUMMEL FIELD ACCESS LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
600 Cavalry Field Road
GEORGE TROSTLE FIELD ACCESS LANE 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

KECKLER-WINTRODE FARM LANE — 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
JACOB WEIKERT WOODS ACCESS LANE — 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CHRIST-WILLS FARM LANE — 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
D. BLOCHER FARM LANE — 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A. SPANGLER FARM LANE — 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
DOERSOM FIELD ACCESS LANE (SOUTH) — 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

STRUCTURES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

Please note that for this nomination, all park resources that are inventoried on the List of Classified Structures are being included in the resource category "Structures". Thus, monuments are not being counted in the resource category for "Objects", but are being counted in this category.

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED STRUCTURES:
34 National Park Service Owned Structures Contributing to the National Cemetery (Structure)

ROSTRUM (1879) — 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This 32x18 feet speaker's platform is located in the southern end of the national cemetery. It is elevated about five feet above grade on a brick foundation. The brick floor of the platform has a granite perimeter and is approached by central flights of stone steps on the east and west elevations. Twelve 12-foot high, square brick Tuscan columns arranged in three rows of four surmounted on brick pedestals ascend from the platform. A heavy wooden beam tops each row of columns. A pergola roof crowns the wooden beams to form a trellis.

NATIONAL CEMETERY UNKNOWN MARKERS (1863-65 and 1874)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These markers consist of 979 marble stones placed on the graves of the unknown soldiers. Set in earth and labeled with incised numbers, they are located in burial sections 1, 14, and 22.

NATIONAL CEMETERY CIVIL WAR SECTION BURIAL MARKERS (1865 and 1874)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These curvilinear granite headstones form a semi-circular design. The stones vary in length and contain incised name, rank, and company. They are set in sections behind represented states. Each stone is 10-inches wide x an average 2.6 feet long and three to five inches deep. They were reset flush to the ground in 1934.

NATIONAL CEMETERY STATE SECTION MARKERS (1863-65)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These twenty-two granite markers front each semi-circle interment section. They are inscribed with a state name, "US Regulars," or "Unknown" and with the number of dead in each section.

NATIONAL CEMETERY DRIVE (1864-1865) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY BRICK SIDEWALK (Baltimore Street)(1865-1870)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY GRANOLITHIC CEMENT SIDEWALK (1907)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY STONE WALL (1865) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
TANEYTOWN ROAD ENTRANCE GATEWAY (1891)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY IRON FENCE AND GATEWAY (1864)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD MARKERS (1882) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY REGULATIONS TABLET (c. 1874)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
GETTYSBURG ADDRESS TABLET (c. 1880s) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT (1869) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument is the only memorial in the cemetery to be erected as part of Saunders' plan. The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1865. It is a central focal point on the high ground from which the semicircular rows of graves radiate. The monument was meant to tell a story of peace and plenty under freedom and the blessings of liberty following a heroic struggle. It contains a sixty-foot-high granite pedestal set on a twenty-five-foot-square stone base. A large statue representing the concept of Liberty surmounts the pedestal. Eighteen large bronze stars circling the pedestal below this statue represent the eighteen Union states with buried dead. Four statues are located at each corner near the base. They represent War, History, Peace, and Plenty. War is represented by a statue of an American soldier who recounts the story of the battle to History. In turn, History records, with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the battle and the names of the honored dead. A statue of an American mechanic and his tools illustrates Peace. Plenty is a female figure with a sheaf of wheat and the fruits of the earth that typify peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph. George Keller who worked for Batterson-Canfield is thought to be the monument's designer. Randolph Rogers sculptured it.

The following monuments and memorial structures contribute to the commemorative park but are located within the boundaries of the national cemetery:

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS MONUMENT (1872)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument is a heroic-sized bronze statue of Reynolds standing on a tapered, square pedestal that rests on a granite base. It is located at the juncture of the east and west branches of the main walkway. Reynolds holds a sword in his left hand and binoculars in his right. An inscription on the west side of the pedestal contains Reynolds' name. The south side of the pedestal is engraved with "Killed at Gettysburg July 1, MDCCCLXIII." Inscribed on the east is the statement "To His Memory By The First Army Corps" beneath which is a raised polished granite disc divided into

three segments representing the three divisions of the First Corps. Reynolds' statue was produced by John Quincy Adams Ward and cast from Civil War cannon.

NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT (1893) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This almost ninety-five-feet-high monument was designed as a classical triumphant column modeled after Trajan's Column in Rome. The granite pedestal, shaft, and capital are mounted on an elevated base. The capital is surmounted by a sixteen-foot-tall bronze classical allegorical female figure. This figure, representing the state of New York, weeps as she places a wreath on the graves of fallen soldiers. Lower down on the shaft, a cast bronze eagle, mounted on the Seal of New York State, stands in front of a relief intended to represent the trophies of war. The base of the shaft is ornamented with a bronze trophy relief encircling the column. It is divided into four scenic bronze panels that depict the death of General John F. Reynolds, the wounding of Generals Winfield Scott Hancock and Daniel E. Sickles, and the Council of War called by General Henry W. Slocum. Vertical panels that detail the accoutrements of war separate these four panels. The square pedestal contains two Doric pilasters on each side. On the west, the pilasters frame a bronze Roll of Honor with a listing of New York's dead officers. These pilasters support an architrave decorated with eleven bronze symbols of the New York State Corps that fought at Gettysburg. Above these symbols, an arched pediment frames the words "New York." The female figure atop the monument, the bronze panels encircling the column, and the bronze trophy relief were designed and sculptured by Caspar Buberl.

1ST MINNESOTA INFANTRY MEMORIAL (1867) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
The state of Minnesota erected this white marble vase-on-stand at the head of its burial section. It is a stepped shaft topped with a sculpted, reverse fluted marble urn that is set on a 2.10 foot square base. The overall height is 5.2 foot. Inscriptions on the square stand include words from the principal addresses during the cemetery's 1863 dedication. It was the first built memorial of any kind either in the national cemetery or on the battlefield.

BATTERY H, 1ST OHIO ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1887)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument has two flanking markers and two flanking cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. The monument is a two-part shaft on a 7.6x5.2 foot base. The lower part of the shaft has an incised area with excised lettering and the upper part is rough-cut with a smooth-cut plaque and shield with an excised inscription on the front. An excised inscription appears on the front and a bronze tablet on the rear. The flanking markers are 1x1.6 foot rough cut with a smooth finish. It is located on the east side of the upper Cemetery Drive.

BATTERY C, WEST VIRGINIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1898)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Two cannon mounted on cast iron carriages flank this monument. The monument is a two-part shaft on a rough cut 5.6x3 foot base. The lower part of the shaft is rough cut and the upper part is an arched design with a recessed center with polished stone and incised inscription. The top of the arch surround is coursed rough cut stone. It is located along the upper Cemetery Drive.

73RD OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument has two flanking markers. The monument is a two-part shaft topped by a pyramid cap with a sculptured draped flag set on a six foot square rough cut base. The lower part of the shaft has excised polished letters and the upper part has excised polished letters on the front and polished sides contain incised inscriptions. It has an overall height of 10.6 feet. The flanking markers are one-foot square. The monument has been moved about ninety feet from its original location and is now located in the annex of the cemetery. It still is within the confines of the 1863 regimental battle line.

75TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument is a two-part shaft with a pyramidal cap and set on a 5.9 foot square base. The lower part of the shaft is polished with an incised area and excised regiment, and the upper part is polished with an excised inscription topped by a star banding. The overall height is ten feet.

5TH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument has two flanking markers. The monument is a two-part shaft topped by a miniature bronze cannon and set on a two-part 8.5x6.2 foot rough cut stepped base with a tooled edge. The lower part of the shaft is rough cut with a tooled edge and the upper part has excised polished inscriptions on the front and rear. The overall height is eight feet. The flanking markers are 1.2 foot square. It is located in the east end of the cemetery.

1ST NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY MONUMENT (1912)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument is flanked with two wrought iron cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. The monument has a three-part shaft stepping to a third part cylindrical shaft topped with a polished shell cap and set on a 6.3 foot square smooth cut base. A bronze medallion is located on the front. It is located near the Rostrum.

1ST MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY MONUMENT (1885)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This monument is flanked with one wrought iron cannon. The monument is a shaft with a raised polished surface and a pyramidal designed cap, and set on a four-foot square base. The shaft has an incised inscription on the front and excised polished stone with corps insignia on the rear. The overall height is six feet. It is located at the south end of the cemetery.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES H. T. COLLIS MEMORIAL (1906)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This memorial is to Collis, commander of the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers and recipient of the Medal of Honor. It is a simple granite exedra approached by two granite steps and broken by a central pedestal upon which a bronze bust of Collis in a Zouave uniform is mounted. A bronze diamond-shaped tablet on the pedestal bears an inscription to Collis.

This is the only personal memorial erected within the Civil War interment section. Special authorization for the memorial was granted by the Secretary of War.

LINCOLN ADDRESS MEMORIAL (1912)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Erected on January 24, 1912 on the south side of the Cemetery, this eight-foot monument celebrates the Gettysburg Address. It has truncated obelisks flanking a central granite slab that back a bronze Lincoln bust mounted on a pedestal. The central slab and obelisks are joined by elliptical granite walls on which are mounted bronze tablets inscribed with the Gettysburg Address and David Wills' invitation to Lincoln to attend the cemetery dedication. The flanking walls contain a frieze with a relief of five-pointed stars and battle-axes. The bronze Lincoln bust was designed and sculptured by Henry K. Bush-Brown.

2ND MAINE BATTERY POSITION MARKER (1889)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This granite position marker for the 2nd Maine Battery is 2x2 feet. It marks the second position occupied by this battery during the evolution of the battle.

61ST OHIO INFANTRY FLANKING MARKERS (c. 1887)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These two flanking granite markers measure 1x2 foot. They indicate the second position occupied by this regiment during the evolution of the battle.

U.S. REGULARS MONUMENTS (1907-1908) 2 Contributing Resources (Structure)

These two War Department markers locate the positions of United States Regular Army commands during the battle. They consist of monoliths of red granite, the sides and reverse of which are rock-faced. The obverse faces are polished and have bronze inscription tablets and seals with the U.S. Coat of Arms affixed to them. Overall height is 7.0 feet. Each is 4.0 feet wide and 2.0 feet thick. E. B. Cope designed these markers. Markers of these artillery units include flanking bronze and/or wrought iron cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. These two monuments are included in the resource count for the commemorative park. Included in this grouping are the following:

BATTERY H, 1st U.S. ARTILLERY
BATTERY G, 4th U.S. ARTILLERY

HUNTINGTON'S BRIGADE TABLET, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (1911-1912)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This War Department marker designates the general location of this artillery brigade during the battle. A bronze inscription tablet is attached to the slant face of a polished sea green granite monolith. The squared base of the monument tapers to a smaller dimension at the tablet. Designed by E. B. Cope. The base is 3.0 foot square and the overall height of the marker is 5.4 feet. The tablet is 4.0x3.8 feet. It is included in the resource count for the commemorative park.

BATTERY I, 1st OHIO CAST IRON TABLET (1900-1915)
1 Contributing Resource
This cast iron tablet designates a battery position not otherwise marked by a monument and was erected by the Federal Government. It consists of an iron tablet with painted raised inscription, mounted on a fluted cast iron post. Designed by E. B. Cope. It is 4.4 feet high and tablet is 3.8 x 3.4 feet. It is included in the resource count for the commemorative park.

The following commemorative structures fall outside the period of significance of the cemetery but have association with the theme of the cemetery and are eligible for listing on the national register.

FRIEND TO FRIEND MASONIC MONUMENT (1994) located in the Cemetery Annex.
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

KENTUCKY STATE MONUMENT (1975) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

STRUCTURES—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
Commemorative Era Resources
Please note that for this nomination, all park resources that are inventoried on the List of Classified Structures are being included in the resource category "Structures". Thus, monuments are not being counted in the resource category for "Objects", but are being counted in this category.

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED STRUCTURES
962 Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures Associated with the Commemorative Park (Structure)

CULP'S HILL OBSERVATION TOWER (1895-1896) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This steel tower is sixty feet high. It is sixteen foot square at the platform railing and twenty-five foot square at the base. It has pier foundations, a steel platform, and a hip roof. Many ornamental details were eliminated by the National Park Service during rehabilitation in the early 1960s.

OAK RIDGE OBSERVATION TOWER (1895-1896) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This steel tower is twenty-three foot high. It is twenty-two feet square at the railing of the observation platform and twenty-five foot square at the base. It has stone and concrete pier foundations. The tower has been significantly lowered from its original seventy-five feet by the National Park Service and no longer has a roof over the observation deck.

CONFEDERATE AVENUE OBSERVATION TOWER (1895-1896)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This steel tower is seventy-five feet high. It is sixteen foot square at the railing of the observation platform and twenty-five foot square at the base. It has pier foundations, a steel platform, and a hip roof. Many ornamental details were eliminated by the National Park Service during rehabilitation in the early 1060s.

DOUBLEDAY AVENUE EXTENDED (1870) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This public road connected the Mummasburg Road and the Chambersburg Pike. This portion of the road was never Telfordized by the War Department but was used by it and visitors to access battle sites and the position of Hupp's Battery in the McPherson Woods.

OLD SLAUGHTER PEN PATH AND STEPS (1894) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This trail system was related to the Electric Trolley operations at Tipton Park and Devil's Den (Crawford Park).

BIG ROUND TOP OBSERVATION TOWER PATH AND STEPS (1895-1896)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This path and its steps follows the battle line of Fisher's Union Brigade and acted as a pedestrian "avenue" to provide access to monuments on the steep slope and summit of Big Round Top. These are remnants of the original structure.

HANCOCK AVENUE PEDESTRIAN PATH (1885-1897)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This path connects a loop in Hancock Avenue and allows pedestrians to walk along the battle line of Stannard's Vermont Brigade.

BIG ROUND TOP OBSERVATION TOWER FOUNDATION RUIN (1895-1896)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
These are remnants of the tower foundations.

CULP'S HILL SPRING STONE WORK (1895-1898) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

SPANGLER'S SPRING STONE WORK (1898-1905) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Designed by E. B. Cope, this stone work made a commemorative feature out of a natural feature used by Civil War troops during the battle. The spring was a popular pre-war and post-war picnic spot for local citizens and for veteran visitors to the battlefield.

CODORI'S SPRING STONE WORK (1898-1900) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Designed by E. B. Cope, this granite stonework made a commemorative feature out of a natural feature used by Union troops during the battle. It is located on the eastern edge of the Codori farm and was within the lines of Stannard's Vermont Brigade on July 2-4.

MENCHEY'S SPRING STONE WORK (1899) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Designed by E. B. Cope, this stonework made a commemorative feature out of a natural feature at the base of East Cemetery Hill. The spring was used by Union soldiers throughout the battle.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE MEMORIAL FENCE (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Once erected around Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C., this iron fence was given to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association by the U.S. Congress and erected around East Cemetery Hill in 1889. It enclosed that park setting until 1934 when the National Park Service relocated it to the national cemetery.

RAWLE MEMORIAL FLAGPOLE (1909-1913) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This flagpole was erected by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) to honor one of its members, William Brooke Rawle, a veteran of East Cavalry Battlefield and one of its most noted historians.

17th CONNECTICUT MEMORIAL FLAGPOLE (1885, 1903)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This second memorial flagpole, erected in 1903, superseded a wooden pole erected by the surviving veterans of the 17th Connecticut Volunteers to mark their position in line of battle on July 1. When the wooden pole failed, the veterans' organization re-erected a metal pole to take its place.

HITCHING POST, SPANGLER'S SPRING (1895-1900)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This is the last remaining of several hitching posts and rails in the park and is located at the popular tourist site at Spangler's Spring. It is located just to the rear of a CCC-created stone wall bordering NPS designated parking. The NPS designated parking area for the Spring is located at the same place that had been used throughout the Commemorative Period.

PARK AVENUES were developed between 1882 and 1920 along the battle lines of the Union and Confederate armies or to connect those battle lines. They were principally laid out as 60-foot wide corridors that included the roadway itself, the monumentation, formal park grounds, and enclosure fencing. Designed by E. B. Cope.

AYRES AVENUE (1906) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BERDAN AVENUE (1887, 1900-1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BIRNEY AVENUE (1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BUFORD AVENUE (1882-1888, 1902) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
COLGROVE AND CARMAN AVENUES (1890-1899)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CONFEDERATE AVENUE (SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, and 4) (1894-1901)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CONFEDERATE AVENUE (SECTIONS 5, 6 and 7) (1894-1897)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AVENUE (1908-1915) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
COSTER AVENUE (1880-1900) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CRAWFORD AVENUE (1895-1897) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CROSS, BROOKE, AND DeTROBRIAND AVENUES (1906)

	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
CUSTER AVENUE (1908-1915)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE (1902)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
GEARY AVENUE (1899)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
GREGG AVENUE (1896-1899)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
HANCOCK AVENUE (1882, 1897)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
HARROW AVENUE (1880s-1890s)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
HOWARD AVENUE (1882-1887, 1899)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
HUMPHREYS AVENUE (1915)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
HUNT AVENUE (1912-1913)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
JONES BATTALION AVENUE (1895)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
KILPATRICK AVENUE EXTENSIONS (1895-1905)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
LATIMER/BENNER'S HILL AVENUE (1905)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
MEREDITH AND STONE AVENUES (1904)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
McGILVERY ARTILLERY AVENUE (1900-1907)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NEILL AVENUE (1880s, 1896)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
NORTH CONFEDERATE AVENUE (1905)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
PLEASONTON AVENUE (1896-1901)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
REYNOLDS AVENUE (1882-1885, 1897-1898)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
ROBINSON AVENUE (1898)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SEDGWICK AVENUE (1882, 1900)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SEMINARY LANE AVENUE (1895-1896)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SICKLES AVENUE (1886, 1895-1897)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SLOCUM AVENUE (1884-1886, 1897)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SYKES AVENUE (1897)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
UNITED STATES AVENUE (1895)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
UNITED STATES CAVALRY AVENUE (1908-1915)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
WAINWRIGHT AVENUE (1885-1888, 1910-1920)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
WARREN AVENUE (1896-1902)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
WILLIAMS AVENUE (1915)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
WRIGHT/HOWE AVENUES (1887, 1897-1905)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

EARTHWORKS AND LUNETTES (See Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures Associated With the Battle)

STONE WALL DEFENSES (See Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures Associated With the Battle)

MONUMENT COMMEMORATIVE FENCING

Copse of Trees Iron Fence (1886)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Neill Avenue Stone Wall, south side (1890-1900)	1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Heaton's Battery B&L Monument Stone Wall (1890-1895) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Fuller's Battery C Monument Stone Wall (1900-1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, MEMORIALS OF GBMA ERA (1863-1895)

STRONG VINCENT INSCRIBED BOULDER (1863-1864)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This is one of the two earliest commemorative markers in the park. The boulder on which Colonel Strong Vincent was mortally wounded was inscribed as early as 1864, when it was mentioned in a written account by an early battlefield visitor. The inscription may have been at the direction of either David McConaughy or the first board of directors of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

WEED-HAZLETT INSCRIBED BOULDER (1863-1864)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This is one of the two earliest commemorative markers in the park. This inscribed boulder designates the location which General Stephen Weed and Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett were killed during the battle for Little Round Top on July 2. The inscription may have been at the direction of either David McConaughy or of the first board of directors of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

DAVID ACHESON INSCRIBED BOULDER (c. 1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A boulder at the edge of the Trostle Woodlot, near the John Weikert farmstead site, marks the location where Captain David Acheson (140th Pennsylvania Volunteers) was carried and initially interred. The style of inscribed lettering is identical to that of the regimental monument and was most likely inscribed at the same time as that first monument was erected in 1885.

8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY MONUMENT (1883) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

It is a monument on a base that is a tapered limestone shaft with a flat top. It is five foot high with a 1.6 foot square base and a nine-inch square shaft. Inscriptions are incised on all four sides. It marks the place where Captain M. Jones fired the reputed first shot of the battle on morning of July 1, 1863. It is one of four monuments honoring Illinois commands. Located on the north side of Lincoln Highway West at Knoxlyn Road.

6TH NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers. Composed of rough hewn and smooth granite. It stands 25.9 foot high on a 14x10 foot base. It has a tower with turrets at each corner. Horse heads caps the pilasters. A bronze relief is on the west face. Information tablet on the east side. Flanking markers are one foot square. Designed by Frederick and Field. Located near the center of Buford Avenue.

9TH NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers. It is composed of rough hewn and smooth granite. The stelae with raised letters is 10.7 foot high on a 8.6x4.7 foot base. A bronze relief is 5.6x5.2 foot. Insignia and bronze New

York seal are also on the west side. An information tablet is on the east side. The bronze relief was designed by and sculpted by Casper Buberl. The flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Buford Avenue.

17TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. It is smooth granite with rough hewn edges. It is 10.10 foot high. A high relief of cavalry vidette mounted and bronze coat of arms is on the west. A relief insignia and raised/incised information panel is on the east. Zebarini and Angelo designed it. The flanking markers are apex-topped. Located at the corner of Buford Avenue and Mummasburg Road.

90TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. It is a carved branchless granite tree trunk that is 13.3 foot high with an eight foot circumference. It is adorned with bronze rifle, haversack, bayonet, canteen, birds, ivy, and an inscription shield. The flanking markers are 1.7 foot high and 3.9 foot in circumference in the form of tree stumps. It is located on Oak Hill on the east side of Doubleday Avenue.

12TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers and two position markers. It has a cylindrical granite shaft with conical top. It is 10.9 foot high with an 8.8 foot circumference. The base is five foot square. It is adorned with a sculptured draped flag and Daniel Webster's bust in relief. The flanking markers are 1.6 foot high and eight inches wide. The position markers are two foot high and eight inches wide. It is located on the west side of Doubleday Avenue. The position markers are located on Hancock Avenue.

11TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. It has a smooth granite base mounted with bronze regimental dog. The rough hewn and smooth shaft is 3.2x3 foot with mounted bronze inscription tablets. It is topped with a bronze infantryman figure for a total height of 13.3 foot. It was designed and sculpted by E. A. Kretschman. The flanking markers are one foot square. It is located on the west side of Doubleday Avenue.

107TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889 and 1913)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument (1889) that has two flanking markers (1913) and one position marker. It has a rough and smooth granite four course shaft that is four foot square and 13.5 foot high with a cross gable cap on a six foot square base. It has inscriptions on polished panels and bronze state seal. The flat topped flanking markers are one foot square. The position marker is 2.1x1.7 foot. It is located on the west side of Doubleday Avenue south of Robinson Avenue.

16TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has four flanking markers and one position marker. The monument is a twenty-four foot high granite obelisk on a square base. It has a carved shaft with coat of arms, flag, state seal, I Corps emblem, oak and

laurel wreath and inscriptions. The flanking markers are 1.6x1 foot. The position marker is 1.6x1 foot. It is located on the west side of Doubleday Avenue.

94TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. The monument is a smooth fourteen foot high granite obelisk on a rough and smooth six foot square stone base. Bronze inscription table, state seal, three six-foot muskets, and I Corps insignia are attached to the shaft. The flanking markers are one foot square. The Smith Granite Company designed it. It is located as the southernmost monument on Doubleday Avenue.

104TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. It is a polished granite shaft with encircled number on a seven foot square rough stone base with overall height of 14.4 foot. Bronze state seal, cartridge box, cross sabers, and laurel branches are on the north base. Flanking markers are rough stone with a flat top and one foot square. It is located on the east slope of Oak Hill off Robinson Avenue.

13TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. The monument is a granite sculpture of a color sergeant holding a flag on a tapered six foot square base with an overall height of 14.2 foot. Inscriptions of raised and incised letters are on east and west sides. Edward L. Pausch sculpted it. The Flanking markers are 1.6x8 inches. It is located on Robinson Avenue near base of Oak Hill.

88TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers and three position markers. It has a rough hewn granite base that is 7.4x4 foot. The polished inscribed granite shaft is 5.10x2.6 foot. It is topped with a sculptured eagle and infantry accoutrements. A bronze state seal is on the east side. The flanking markers are flat topped and measure one foot square. The position markers are 2x1 foot. It is located on the west side of Doubleday Avenue.

83RD NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. The granite monument is an obelisk that is fifty-one foot high with altered courses of rough and smooth stone on a 15x15 foot base. It is topped with a bronze eagle designed by J. G. Hamilton. Two bronze tablets and two tondos are on the north and south sides. The flanking markers have apex tops. It is located on the west side of Doubleday Avenue south of the intersection with Robinson Avenue.

97TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers. It is a smooth granite shaft topped with encircled regimental number on a rough hewn stone 7x7 foot base. A bronze state seal is on the east. Frederick and Field designed it. A granite finial in the shape of the First Corps disc bears a raised polished "97". The monument is located on the west side of Doubleday Avenue south of its intersection with Robinson Avenue.

76TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. It is a smooth granite shaft with polished raised inscriptions and apex top with encircled number on a rough hewn base 6.9 foot square with an overall height of fourteen foot. The flanking markers have slanted tops and are one foot square. The position marker has a polished inscription on the west and top. It is located on the north extreme of the east side of Reynolds Avenue at McPherson Ridge.

12TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY MONUMENT (1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A rough hewn granite monolith that is 3.9x2 foot with a twelve foot height. It is capped with a sculpted cavalry saddle and gear. Polished information panels are on the east and west. Also bronze state seal, palm leaf, and crossed sabers are on the west side. It is located on north Reynolds Avenue south of the Western Maryland Railroad Cut bridge.

56TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers. The monument is a cylindrical bronze shaft 6.2 foot in circumference atop a foundation that is 8.4 foot in circumference. The shaft has panels and a state seal and is capped with a set of bronze furled standard with four muskets. The flanking markers are apex topped and one foot square. It is located on east side of north Reynolds Avenue north of the Western Maryland Railroad Cut bridge.

147TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. It has a smooth granite shaft with apex top encircled by number on a rough seven foot square base. Overall height is 15.8 foot. A bronze state seal and accouterments are attached. The flanking markers are rough with a flat top one foot square. The position marker is polished with an incised text. It is located on the east side of north Reynolds Avenue north of the Western Maryland Railroad Cut bridge.

3RD INDIANA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1885, 1960) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has a granite shaft on a triple 4.6 foot square base. Overall height is 16.9 foot. Inscriptions are cut into the faces of the shaft and cavalry insignias are carved in relief on all faces of the shaft. It was relocated in 1960 to accommodate the new bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad Cut. It is located on the east side of north Reynolds Avenue north of the Western Maryland Railroad Cut bridge.

95TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1893, 1960) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers and four position markers located about the battlefield. Monument is a granite shaft topped by a polished sphere on a 6.6 foot square base. Overall height is twelve foot. Raised letters are on the east face and bronze tablets on the north and south sides. The flanking and position markers are rough hewn with a polished slant face with inscription. Monument and flanking markers are located on the east side of north Reynolds Avenue at the Western Maryland Railroad Cut. It was moved in 1960 when the new bridge over the cut was built. The four position markers are located on Stone Avenue, at the corner of Doubleday and Wadsworth Avenues, on Chambersburg Street, and on Culp's Hill.

6TH WISCONSIN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888, 1960) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a red granite shaft of 4.6 foot on a rough hewn base. It is incised with inscriptions and topped with the Iron Brigade insignia. Flanking and position markers are smooth with flat polished tops. Monument and flanking markers are located east of north Reynolds Avenue south of the Western Maryland Railroad cut. They were moved in 1960 at the time the new bridge over the cut was built. The position marker is located on Culp's Hill.

84TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887-90) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers and two position markers. Monument is a rough granite shaft topped with sculpture of an infantryman on a rough nine foot square base. Overall height is 18.8 foot. Bronze shield and tablet are on the shaft. Flanking markers are one foot square. They are located on the west side of north Reynolds Avenue. The two position markers on Stone Avenue are 3.2x2.4 foot and on Culp's Hill are 3x2 foot.

2ND MAINE BATTERY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft with a crenellated apex top that contains five polished cannon balls set on a hammered six foot square base. Overall height is 13.3 foot. There is an inscription and portrait on the south side. The flanking markers are 1.6x1 foot. The monument and flanking markers are located on the north side of Chambersburg Pike.

149TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. It is a granite sculpture of an infantryman seated on a tree stump set on a rough and polished 4.6 foot square base. Accouterments and state seal are bronze. H. Oursler and Sons designed it. Flanking markers are 1x1 foot with an apex top. Position marker is rough hewn and smooth 4.2x2.5. Monument and flanking markers are located on the south side of Chambersburg Pike at McPherson Barn. Position marker is on Hancock Avenue.

150TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers. The granite monument, on a rough hewn base 8x5 foot, has sculptured reliefs of infantry accoutrements on the west side. Overall height is twelve foot. Flanking markers are one foot square with flat tops with an inscription on the face. Located on the east side of Stone Avenue just north of McPherson quarry.

7TH WISCONSIN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. It has a polished red granite shaft with inscriptions on all faces and topped with the Iron Brigade insignia set on a 4.6 foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 11.4 foot. Flanking markers are flat topped and nine inches square. They are located on the west side of Stone Avenue. Position marker is flat topped and one foot square. It is located on Culp's Hill.

2ND WISCONSIN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1883-1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers and two position markers. The granite monument is a smooth shaft with inscriptions and topped with the Iron Brigade insignia set on a rough hewn 6x4.6 foot base. Overall height is thirteen foot. Flanking markers are flat topped and 1.2x2 foot. The monument grouping is located on Stone Avenue. The position markers 1.5x1.3 foot and 1.4x7.2 foot. They are located on Culp's Hill.

24TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
The monument is a polished and smooth granite shaft, 2.6 foot square, topped with a sculpture of an infantryman from the Iron Brigade. It is set on a rough hewn five foot square base. Relief of crossed flags and bronze state seal are on the south face. Located on Meredith Avenue in Reynolds Woods.

19TH INDIANA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
The monument is a polished and smooth shaft, two foot square, topped with a polished sphere set on a rough hewn five foot square base. Overall height is 9.6 foot. Inscriptions are cut into the sides and an inset corps insignia is on the south face. Located south of Meredith Avenue at Reynolds Woods.

143RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889-95) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker with two flanking markers. Monument is a rough and smooth granite monolith with relief of a soldier five foot high. Inscription, corps insignia, and state seal are on the north side. Flanking markers are apex topped, 6x6 inches. They are located on the south side of the Chambersburg Pike west of Reynolds Avenue. Position marker is 4x4.7 foot and 4.9 foot high. It, with the two flanking markers, is located on the east side of Hancock Avenue.

8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY MONUMENT (1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
The monument is a smooth faced granite shaft 3.9x2.1 foot high and topped with a sculpture of a cavalry saddle set on a rough hewn base that is 4.10x3.2 foot. Overall it is eight foot high. A bronze tondo and crossed sabers are on the west face. Located on the east side of Reynolds Avenue south of Chambersburg Pike.

BATTERY L, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY (REYNOLDS BATTERY) MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and four wrought iron cannons on iron carriages. Monument is a smooth faced granite shaft with cut raised inscription topped by a circle with recessed face and relief of cannon set on a rough hewn base, 9.2x6.3 foot. Overall height is 11.8 foot. Flanking markers are flat topped, one foot square. It is located on the east side of Reynolds Avenue nearly opposite Reynolds Woods.

151ST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft with simulated courses and recessed panels on a rough hewn base, 5.10 foot square. Overall height is 15.9 foot. Inscriptions are on the east and west with a bronze state seal and three muskets on the west. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. It is located west of Reynolds Avenue north of Meredith Avenue at the east edge of Reynolds Woods.

8TH NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft with raised inscription and tondo topped with a relief of mounted cavalryman on the west face set on a rough hewn base, 9.2x5.6 foot. Raised inscription and bronze corps insignia are on the east side. Flanking markers are rough hewn with smooth face and slanted top, one foot square. Located on east side of Reynolds Avenue flanking the 8th Illinois Cavalry Monument.

142ND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is in the form of an old roadside marker, 2.4x1.8 foot and fourteen foot high. It has a rough hewn granite shaft and smooth cross bar. The cross bar is rabbetted to the shaft and attached with four bronze anchor bolts. State seal is on west with inscriptions on the cross bar and east side of shaft. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Reynolds Avenue south of Reynolds Woods.

80TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is smooth stepped granite shaft with polished pilasters and topped with a bronze tondo set on a rough hewn base, 9.3x7 foot. Overall height is thirteen foot. Inscriptions are on the top and a bronze state seal on the west. Flanking markers are flat topped with inscription on the top, one foot square. Located near the east side of the south end of Reynolds Avenue at McPherson Ridge, midway between Meredith Avenue and Fairfield Road.

121ST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth granite shaft 3.10x2.6 foot on a smooth base, 6.9x5.1 foot. Sculptured relief of a draped United States flag is over a corner and an exploding shell, I Corps insignia, bronze accoutrements, and state seal are on the west. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on the east side of Reynolds Avenue at the south end.

26TH PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1892 and 1912)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

A monument that has a position marker. Monument is a bronze statue 10.4 feet high on a granite boulder base, 5x8 foot. Tablets on the northeast and southwest sides are bronze inset into granite slabs. Position marker (1912) is a granite monolith six feet high with a bronze inscription tablet. It is located at the junction of Chambersburg Pike, Buford Avenue and Springs Avenue. The position marker is located west of Knoxlyn Road on the north side of the Chambersburg Pike.

27TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a marble obelisk topped by a bronze ball and spread eagle. It is 8.6 foot high and set on a seven foot diameter octagonal shaped double base with plinth and die supporting the obelisk. Obelisk is cut with excised detailing and an inscribed face and sits on four carved lion's paws above the die. Located at the west end of Coster Avenue.

154TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is an alternating rough hewn and polished granite shaft with excised detailing, topped with a crenellated cap and a pyramidal cap and ball set on a rough hewn 6.10 foot square base. A bronze state seal is on the north side. Overall height is 21.2 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Coster Avenue.

BATTERY K, 1ST OHIO ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker and two bronze Napoleon cannons. Monument is a polished granite shaft with incised and excised inscriptions topped with an artillery saddle set on a 8x5.5 foot base. Overall height ten feet. Flanking marker is 1x2 feet. The cannons are mounted on cast iron carriages. Located at the corner of Carlisle and Lincoln Streets on the campus of Gettysburg College.

157TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885-86) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument has a polished granite shaft in a sarcophagus style on a 6.8x4.5 foot base. It has a mixture of incised and excised inscriptions. Overall height is six feet. Located on the south side of Howard Avenue at Mummasburg Road.

45TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking marker and one position marker. Monument is a smooth faced granite shaft with pyramidal cap on a six foot square base. It has an inscribed plinth with bronze plaques and an attached bronze medallion of rifles, bugle, flag, and state seal. The bronze work was designed and executed by Casper Buberl. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Howard Avenue 100 yards east of Mummasburg Road. The position marker is located on the east side of McClean farm lane.

74TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is an inscribed granite shaft at front with bronze tablet inset in the center of the inscription. It is topped with a carved statue of a fallen color bearer. The base is 5x3.2 foot. Flanking markers are one foot square. Position marker is 2x1 foot with a slant cut to the front. Located on the south side of West Howard Avenue.

61ST OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with an incised inscription and excised detail, topped with a reverse ogee ending with a haversack detail. Base is 14.6 foot square. Flanking markers are 1x2 foot. The monument is located on south side of Howard Avenue.

BATTERY I, 1ST OHIO ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers, one position marker, and four bronze Napoleon cannons. Monument is a granite shaft with a polished excised inscription and incised inscription. The top has detailed cap of fluted canister and cannon balls. Base is 5.3 foot square of rough-cut stone with an excised polished inscription. Overall height is 13.2 foot. Flanking markers are 1.4x1.3 foot. Four cannon mounted on cast iron carriages complete the

monument grouping. Located on West Howard Avenue. The position marker is on East Howard Avenue.

13TH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1893)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and four wrought iron three-inch ordnance rifled cannon. Monument is a smooth granite shaft with an incised inscription and bronze medallion on the front, bronze reliefs on the sides, and topped by a pyramidal cap. Base is smooth stone on a 6.3 foot square base. Overall height is 14.8 foot. Flanking markers are one foot square with pyramidal caps. Two cannon are mounted on cast iron carriages on each side of the monument. It is located on West Howard Avenue.

82ND ILLINOIS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument has a smooth granite shaft with an excised inscription and detailing. A bronze medallion is located on the lower part of the shaft. Base is smooth stone that is five foot square. Overall height is 12.6 foot. Located on West Howard Avenue.

157TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has a position marker. Monument is a shaft that is smooth and rough cut granite with excised lettering, topped with a pyramidal cap. Three bronze tablets adorned with a bronze medallion. Base is 6.6x5.9 foot. Overall height is 14.2 foot. The position marker is one foot square. It is located north of the monument, adjacent to the Carlisle Road.

119TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth granite shaft with excised inscription and incised detailing, a bronze medallion and an inscription plaque, topped by a pyramidal cap. Base is six foot square. Overall height is eleven foot. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the south side of East Howard Avenue.

82ND OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth granite shaft with incised inscription and topped with articulated pyramidal cap. Base is rough cut 5.10 foot square with smooth cut hexagonal excised tablets. Overall height is 12.7 foot. Flanking markers are 1.4 foot square. It is located on the south side of East Howard Avenue.

75TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a polished granite shaft with an incised inscription topped by an ogee style cap and ball. Base is stepped with the lower 4.6 foot of smooth cut stone, while the upper part has a polished face. Flanking markers are polished stone one foot square. Located on the south side of East Howard Avenue.

26TH WISCONSIN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is rough-cut granite design with tooled polished edges from the base through the shaft, which is topped with a finished pyramidal cap. Base is three-part of which the lowest is six foot square. Overall height is 14.10 foot. Flanking markers are finished and polished with excised inscription, 1.4x1.2 foot. Located on the south side of East Howard Avenue.

58TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a black and white polished and unpolished granite shaft with a pyramidal cap and excised inscription and a bronze medallion. A tablet is on the opposite side. Base is staggered of rough-cut and polished stone that is 7.8x5.8 foot. Located on south side of East Howard Avenue, west of Barlow Knoll.

107TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a shaft of smooth and polished granite with incised and excised inscription and design capped with a hipped and cross gable design. Base is stepped with the lower part 7x4.4 foot. Overall height is 4.6 foot. Flanking markers are 1.6 foot square. Located on north Howard Avenue west of the Alms House Cemetery.

25TH AND 75TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a stepped granite shaft with smooth and polished faces and topped with a gable cap. Base is 8x5.1 foot. An inscription is on the north face and incised on the polished face of the other three sides. Overall height is 5.9 foot. Located on the east side of Howard Avenue at Barlow Knoll.

153RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889-90) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with incised inscription on three sides topped by a granite bugler. Base is stepped of rough-cut stone of which the lower part is five foot square. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located at Barlow Knoll.

17TH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part granite shaft of which the first part has excised polished letters and the second part has polished excised tablets and crests with incised inscriptions. Base is 5x8 foot. Overall height is seven foot. Located at Barlow Knoll.

10TH NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part granite shaft of which the first part is rough cut with a bronze medallion obverse and the second part is rough cut with a smooth front face with an excised inscription and bronze medallion. A bronze horse's head tops it. Base is 6x4.6 foot. The bronze work was designed and sculptured by Casper Buberl. Located on the north side of Hanover Road (PA 116). (A dry laid stone retaining facing was erected by the CCC on the embankment below the monument

after the highway was regraded by the state in the late 1930s.)

COMPANY F, 1ST UNITED STATES (VERMONT) SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a 4.5 foot-in-circumference Vermont marble shaft that is seventeen foot high topped with a sculptured eagle. The base is 5.9 foot square with inscriptions. Designed by F. Moyneham. Located on the north end of Pitzer Woods north of Berdan Avenue. The monument was extensively damaged by a tree fall in 1995.

COMPANIES A, B, D, AND H OF THE UNITED STATES (NEW YORK) SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. The monument is a cylindrical granite shaft with partial fluting and a conical top set on a 7.3 foot square base. Inscription tablets that are 2.3x2.6 foot with a bronze seal, a raised inscription, and carved leaf cornice on the base. Flanking markers are flat topped, one foot square. Located on the south side of Berdan Avenue in Pitzer Woods.

COMPANY D, 2ND UNITED STATES (MAINE) SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a smooth apex topped granite monolith that is 2.6 foot square and 3.3 foot high on a rough hewn base that is 3.4 foot square. Overall height is 4.9 foot. An inscription is cut into the north face. Located on Slyder Farm Lane.

COMPANIES E AND H, 2ND UNITED STATES (VERMONT) SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a granite shaft with rough hewn sides and smooth face of 4x1.8 foot on a rough hewn base, 5x2.9 foot. Overall height is ten foot. Sculptured relief of hornet's nest, crossed muskets and Vermont seal is on the north face. Inscriptions are on the east and west faces. Located on the south side of Slyder Farm Lane in the garden area.

1st VERMONT CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is sarcophagus-like granite shaft with an apex top, 4.6x3 foot on a rough hewn base that is 7x5.6 foot. Overall height is eight foot. An inscription is cut into the shaft on the north and south faces. Cavalry insignia encircles the top. Located north of South Confederate Avenue on the Slyder Farm.

118TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884-85) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a two foot square polished granite shaft with incised inscriptions and carved representation of a Fifth Corps Maltese cross and shocks of corn. It is topped with a block and knapsack propped against cannon balls. Base is three foot square. Overall height is eight foot. Located on the northwest slope of Big Round Top along the old War Department trail to the summit.

9TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth granite shaft that is topped with a cross-gable cap and carved Maltese Cross with the state coat of arms in relief. Base consists of a 3.8 foot boulder. Overall height is eleven foot. Inscriptions are cut into all faces. Flanking markers are double-slanted, 1.6x8 foot. Located on the north base of Big Round Top on Sykes Avenue.

10TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (39th INFANTRY) MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a bronze statue of an infantryman atop a bronze base that is four foot square. Overall height is 13.11 foot. An inscription of raised letters on bronze panels is located on three of the four sides of the base. Flanking markers are granite, flat topped, one foot square with inscription on the north faces. Located on the west side of Sykes Avenue near the base of Big Round Top.

20TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker and one position marker. Monument is a polished granite shaft three foot square with apex top on a four foot polished base. Overall height is 5.4 foot. The whole rests on a boulder. Inscriptions are cut into all four sides. Flanking marker is slant faced, 1.6x1 foot. The position marker is two foot square. Located on rocks in the Vincent Spur or saddle area between Big Round Top and Little Round Top.

9TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (38TH INFANTRY) MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft with rough edges, 5x2 foot on a rough hewn base that is 6.9x3.1 foot. Overall height is seven foot. Relief of infantryman adorns the east face. Inscription is cut into the polished west face. It has a bronze state seal at the base. Flanking markers are 1x1.6 foot with rough edges. Inscriptions are cut into the west faces. Located on the north side of Warren Avenue on the south slope of Little Round Top.

83RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MARKER (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth granite shaft, 5x3 foot, topped with a bronze statue of Colonel Strong Vincent on a rough hewn base that is 8x5.6 foot. Overall height is 20.9 foot. Inscriptions are on polished panels with Maltese Cross and bronze state seal. Flanking markers are cross-gable topped, 1.8x1.4 foot. The bronze work was designed and sculpted by S. J. O'Kelly. Located on the south slope of Little Round Top.

STRONG VINCENT MARKER (1878, 1983) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a marble tablet, 2x3 footand four foot high. It is mounted on a boulder. It has an inscription and a Maltese Cross of the Union 5th Corps. Located on the south slope of Little Round

Top. It was the oldest monument on the battlefield. The original monument was vandalized and broken in two pieces. This monument is a reconstruction from the original one.

44TH AND 12TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1893 and 1900)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument comprises numerous courses of undressed granite block constructed in the form of a castle with turret and castellated overlook. Chamber and arched accesses with bronze tablets. A tablet to the 12th New York Infantry was added later. The monument is twenty-eight feet long, 21.8 feet wide and 44.6 feet high. Located on the west side of Sykes Avenue on the summit of Little Round Top.

140TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a rough hewn granite shaft with an apex top on a rough hewn base, 7x5.8 foot. Overall height is 7.3 foot. Bronze inscription tablets on the north and south sides. Bronze portrait relief of Colonel Patrick O'Rourke on the west side 2.2 foot in diameter. State seal tondo on the east. Designed by J. G. Hamilton. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on Little Round Top on the spot where Colonel O'Rourke fell dead.

16TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Granite monument has a sarcophagus shaped lower part 5.4x1.6 foot with a double slant cap containing a relief of a musket and sets on a smooth base, 7.4x3.7 foot. Incised inscriptions are on the east and west with a bronze state seal on the east. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on the southwest slope of Little Round Top, resting on a boulder.

WEED AND HAZLETT MONUMENT (1883) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a granite monolith, 1.9 foot square on a 2.10 foot base. Overall height is six foot. Inscription is cut into the west face of the shaft. The granite sphere that once adorned the top has been removed. It marks the site where Brigadier General Weed fell and where General Hazlett, assisting him, was shot and fell dead on Weed's body. Located on Little Round Top. As the original monument of the 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, it was relocated to its present site in 1889.

91ST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a castellated granite tower with three tiers of block courses. The shaft is five foot square on a seven foot square base. Overall height is 25.6 foot. The tower is topped with the Fifth Corps Maltese Cross. There are three inset panels with inscriptions. Flanking markers are flat topped one foot square. Located on the summit of Little Round Top.

MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a rough hewn granite shaft with five courses and a cross gable cap set on a rough hewn base, 5.4 foot square on a boulder. Overall height is seven foot. Inscriptions are incised into polished panels in the fourth course. A bronze shield is on the west side. Located on the west slope of Little Round Top.

146TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1880-90) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft with raised inscriptions on all four faces and ridge cap set on a rough hewn base, 9.6x6.6 foot. Overall height is 8.4 foot. Flanking markers are flat topped with inscription on the top, one foot square. Located on the northwest slope of Little Round Top.

155TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886, 1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a polished granite shaft, 3.5 foot square topped with a sculptured Zouave loading a musket and set on a six foot base that rests on a boulder. It has incised inscriptions and acanthus-type cornice. Flanking markers are flat topped, one foot square. Located on a boulder on the northerly slope of Little Round Top.

BATTERY L, 1ST OHIO ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and two twelve-pound bronze Napoleon cannon. Monument is a rectangular granite shaft capped with a pyramid of granite cannon balls and a 7.2x5.2 foot base that rests on a boulder. It has a sculpted relief of Napoleon tubes on the west face, inscription on the east side, and a Polished Maltese Cross on the north and south. Flanking markers are 1.2x2.4 foot. Located on West Sykes Avenue with left flanking marker south of Wheatfield Road and the right flanking marker north of Wheatfield Road. The two cannon are mounted on cast iron carriages.

121ST NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft topped with a bronze statue of an infantryman on a seven foot square base. Overall height is 17.6 foot. It has a bronze VI Corps emblem on the east face, raised inscriptions, bronze portrait relief, and state seal on the west side, and bronze tablets on the north and south faces. Designed and sculpted by S. J. O'Kelly. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Little Round Top on the west side of Sykes Avenue and south of Wheatfield Road.

98TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a four foot square granite shaft with a cross gable cap set on a six foot rough hewn base that rests on a boulder. Overall height is 12.1 foot. It

has incised inscriptions on all faces with a bronze state coat of arms tablet on the west. Flanking markers are flat topped, one foot square. Located on the east side at the north end of the F. Althoff/John Weikert Farm Lane.

147TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite marker in the shape of the XII Corps star. It is three foot high and three foot from point to point. Inscriptions are incised on the north and south faces. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on the west side of Sykes Avenue on the north slope of Little Round Top.

5TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth granite shaft 4x2 foot with a cross gable cap set on a rough base that rests on a boulder. Overall height is 11.3 foot. There are reliefs of accouterments, state seal, and Greek Cross with inscription on the east face. Flanking markers have a slant top, 1.6x1.2 foot. Located west of Sedgwick Avenue near Wheatfield Road.

BATTERY C, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1893)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and two wrought iron three-inch ordnance rifled cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a granite shaft with alternating smooth and rough courses, and an apex top capped with the Fifth Corps Maltese Cross and set on a six foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 16.3 foot. It has raised inscriptions. Flanking markers have slant tops, one foot square. The monument has a cannon on both sides, mounted on cast iron carriages. Located on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue.

2ND RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has a position marker. Monument is a smooth granite shaft, 2.10 foot square that is topped with a bronze sculpture of infantry accoutrements and set on a rough hewn 4.6 foot square base. Overall height is 9.4 foot. An inscription and carved state seal is located on the west face. Located on Sedgwick Avenue north of Wheatfield Road. The position marker is rough hewn, 3.2x2.2 foot that is located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road, south of the Codori Barn.

7TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 4x3 foot granite shaft with a slant face set on a 5x4 foot base. The face has raised letters, sculptured relief of crossed muskets, non-commissioned officer's sword, kepi and Sixth Corps Greek Cross. Flanking markers have a double slant tops, 1.6x8 foot. Located on south Sedgwick Avenue.

93RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a smooth granite shaft, 2.10 foot, with a cross gable cap set on a pebble finished four foot square base. Overall height is 6.7 foot. The east face contains a recessed shield-form around a blue mosaic Sixth Corps Greek Cross insignia and incised inscriptions. There are recessed panels with inscriptions on all sides. Located west of Sedgwick Avenue.

1ST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a quarried granite monolith, 3.6x2.10 foot and eight foot high. It has a carved relief of a horse's head, cavalry badge with crossed sabres and horseshoe. A polished panel with incised inscription is beneath the relief. Located on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue.

10TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.1 foot square granite shaft with polished faces and a flat cap topped with four heroic sized bronze muskets, drum, knapsack, cartridge box, and canteen set on a five foot square base. Incised and raised inscriptions are located on the polished faces. Overall height is 8.4 foot. Designed by Melzer H. Mozman. Flanking markers are gable-topped, 1.6x8 foot. Located on east side of Sedgwick Avenue.

37TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.2 foot square granite shaft in the form of a tree trunk with carved knapsack, standard, two muskets, and VI Corps insignia on a scroll set on a four foot square base that rests on a boulder. There are raised letters on the base. Flanking markers are gable topped, 1.6x8 foot. Located on the east side of south Sedgwick Avenue.

95TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker. Monument is a 3.2 foot square granite shaft topped with an apex cap with arches and set on a rough hewn 5.6 foot square base. Overall height is 12.3 foot. The shaft has rough hewn edges with recessed inscription panels and bronze tablets. The flanking marker is flat topped, one foot square. Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road between Sedgwick and Crawford Avenues.

96TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 8.9x2.8 foot rough hewn granite shaft topped with a sculpture of a prone infantryman and set on a triple course rough hewn base, 9.8x3.7 foot. The shaft has smooth recessed inscription panels on all faces and a state seal on the west side. Designed and sculpted by Augustus Zellers. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road east of the F. Althoff/John Weikert farm lane.

3RD MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking bronze cannons. Monument is a 1.10 foot square granite shaft topped with four polished granite balls and set on a 3.6 foot base. Overall height is 6.8 foot. The

shaft is inscribed on all faces with a polished insignia of the V Corps and artillery and raised letters on the south face. Two Napoleon cannon on cast iron carriages flank the monument. Located at the corner of the F.Althoff/John Weikert Lane and Wheatfield Road in the Plum Run Valley.

139TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.11x2.1 foot granite shaft set on a rough hewn base, 6.5x5.4 foot. Overall height is 14.3 foot. The shaft has inscriptions on polished panels, a relief of crossed flags and eagle and a bronze state seal on the west side. It has a relief of a Greek cross on all sides of the cap. Flanking markers are flat topped, one foot square. Located at the south end of the F. Althoff/John Weikert farm lane north of the Wheatfield Road.

93RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a four foot square granite shaft topped with the Sixth Corps insignia and set on a 6.9 foot base that is mounted on a relocated boulder. Overall height is 15.4 foot. The shaft is decorated with sculpted infantry accoutrements, a bronze tablet and inscriptions. Flanking markers are flat topped, one foot square. Located on the east side of F. Althoff/John Weikert farm lane.

62ND NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth granite shaft with a cap set on a rough hewn base, 9x5.8 foot. Overall height is 9.4 foot. The shaft has a bronze corps insignia and information tablet on the west face with a relief tablet on the east side. Designed by Bryon A. Picket. Flanking markers are flat topped one foot square. Located east of the F. Althoff/John Weikert Lane and north of Wheatfield Road.

102ND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.10 foot square granite shaft set on a polished and rough two-layered base, 5.1 foot square. The shaft is in the form of a tree trunk with military accoutrements, corps insignia, and draped flag. A bronze state seal is on the west side. Flanking markers are three-sided, one foot square. Located on the east side of the F. Althoff/John Weikert farm lane in Plum Run Valley.

98TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a four foot square polished granite shaft with an apex cap set on a six foot square smooth base. Overall height is 12.1 foot. The shaft has chamfered edges with raised and incised inscriptions. A blue tile Sixth Corps Greek Cross is on the west side. Located on the north slope of Little Round Top.

6TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three foot square obelisk that has alternating courses of red and white rough-hewn granite set on a six foot square double base. Shaft has inscriptions cut into polished panels. Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road west of Crawford Avenue.

40TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft topped with a sculpture of an infantryman behind boulders with a musket set on a 7x4 foot, two coursed base. Overall height is 6.10 foot. The shaft has a bronze state seal on the north and bronze inscription tablets on the south and west. Sculpted by R. D. Barr of the Smith Granite Company. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located in the Valley of Death west of Little Round Top and east of Houck's Ridge, north of Warren Avenue.

6TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two foot square polished granite obelisk set on a 5.4 foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has a sculpture relief of crossed muskets and wreath on the east face with inscriptions on the other sides. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located west of Plum Run and Crawford Avenue in the Valley of Death.

4TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888, 1897, and 1909) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a five-sided granite shaft with each side 2.9 foot set on a five-sided double base with each side six foot that rests on a boulder. Overall height is twelve foot. Flanking markers (1897) have a slant face, 1.6x1.2 foot. Position marker was placed in 1909. Located near the present entrance to Devil's Den. Position marker is located on Hancock Avenue.

4TH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and four wrought iron ten-pound Parrott rifled cannon on cast iron carriages. Monument is a two foot square granite shaft topped with a bronze artilleryman set on a 6.9 foot square rough hewn double base. Overall height is twelve foot. The shaft has a bronze state seal, corps insignia and text tablet on the west and a bronze tablet on the east. Designed and sculptured by Casper Buberl. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Sickles Avenue at Houck's Ridge above Devil's Den.

124TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a granite shaft topped with a seven foot stone statue of the regiment's commanding officer set on a 4.5 foot square base. The shaft has a bronze tablet on the north and a bronze tablet with the state seal on the south.

Designed by Maurice J. Power and R. D. Laird. Flanking markers are one foot square. The position marker is located east of Hancock Avenue.

86TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft with an apex top set on a seven foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 12.4 foot. The shaft has a polished face on the east and west and rough on the other sides. It contains a bronze relief, corps insignia, and state seal on the west. Designed and sculpted by S. J. O'Kelly. The flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Sickles Avenue north of the Devil's Den and south of Ayres Avenue.

5TH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker and one position marker. Monument is an octagonal apex resting on a base of four native granite boulders with a four foot high inscribed boulder on top. Each of the octagonal sides contains a bronze tablet. Designed by the veterans of the 5th New Hampshire. Flanking marker is 1.2x6 foot. Position marker is a 1.7 foot square shaft on a 2.2 foot base with an overall height of 4.10 foot. Located on Ayres Avenue near the Wheatfield. Marks the spot where Colonel Edward Cross fell.

13TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (42ND INFANTRY) MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Granite monument is a four foot square; three coursed base topped with a statue of a "bucktail" infantryman. Overall height is 11.3 foot. A bronze state seal is on the west face and an inscription tablet on the south side of the base. Designed by Joseph Beford and the Smith Granite Company. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on Ayres Avenue north of its junction with Sickles Avenue.

2ND PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (31ST INFANTRY) MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three foot square granite shaft set on a five foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 9.3 foot. The shaft has an apex cap topped with a draped flag and the Fifth Corps Maltese Cross. Flanking markers are apex topped one foot square. Located on the east side of Ayres Avenue on the east side of the Wheatfield.

1ST PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (30TH INFANTRY) MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a cylindrical granite shaft, 10.3 foot in circumference, set on a five foot square, four-course rough hewn base. Overall height is 9.4 foot. The shaft has raised inscription panels on four sides. Flanking markers are apex topped one foot square. Located on Ayres Avenue east of the Wheatfield.

11TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (40TH INFANTRY) MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Granite monument is composed of two, 3.3x8.2 foot supporting piers with incised Maltese Crosses, corps insignia, and gable cap set on a 4.9 foot rough hewn base. Overall height is 10.4 foot. A polished panel with incised inscriptions is located between the piers. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on the east side of Ayres Avenue near Wheatfield Road.

27TH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has one flanking marker. Monument is a 2.3 foot square granite obelisk topped with a bronze eagle and set on a six foot square triple layered base. Overall height is 20.9 foot. The obelisk has a raised cut trefoil insignia of the Second Corps on the north side and an inscription tablet on the south face. Flanking marker has a polished slant face, 1.6 foot square. Located east of the center of the Wheatfield and south of the Wheatfield Road.

99TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.7 foot square, polished two tiered, slant faced gray shaft topped with a multi-faceted red granite cap and set on a 4.5 foot square polished double base. Overall height is fourteen foot. The shaft has a bronze state seal on the west face. Flanking markers have L slant faces, one foot square. Located on Houck's Ridge above Devil's Den and east of Sickles Avenue.

81ST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.5 foot square granite shaft with an apex cap and four-sided trefoil set on a 6.4 foot square rough base. Overall height is 15.9 foot. The shaft has a bronze state seal, relief of crossed muskets, shield and cartridge box on the west side. Base has inscriptions. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located in the Wheatfield west of Ayres Avenue.

148TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a 4.7 foot square granite shaft with a cross gable cap and infantry accoutrements set on a 6.2x6.3 foot, two course base. Overall height is 14.3 foot. The shaft has inscriptions and corner panels. Flanking markers are 4.1x2.3 foot shafts with trefoil tops set on 4.11x2.10 foot rough bases that have overall height of 6.3 foot. Monument and flanking markers are located in the Wheatfield west of Ayres Avenue. The position marker is located on the west side of Hancock Avenue.

BATTERY D, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and two bronze twelve-pound Napoleon cannons. Monument is a granite shaft surmounted with a polished sphere set on a 8x5.8 foot rough base. Overall height is eleven foot. The shaft has a bronze state seal, carriage wheel, two half-cannon tubes, balls, rammers, and corps badges on the south side. Flanking markers are one-foot square flanked with cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Located in the Wheatfield near the west end between Sickles Avenue and Wheatfield Road.

20TH INDIANA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 1.10 foot polished granite shaft with a shingled apex top with a polished sphere set on a four foot square double-layered base. Overall height is nine foot. The shaft has a raised letter inscription on the north side. Located on Cross Avenue near Sickles Avenue.

64TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a rough hewn granite shaft with a cross gable cap set on a 8.2 foot square rough hewn triple base. Overall height is seventeen foot. The shaft has raised letter inscriptions and bronze Second Corps trefoils on the north and south sides. A bronze state seal is on the south. Designed by W. B. Archibald. Located on Brooke Avenue in Rose Woods.

2ND DELAWARE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has a position marker. Monument is a 2.2 foot square rough granite shaft with an apex cap set on a 3.6 foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 7.9 foot. The shaft has a polished inscription panel on the south and a trefoil design on all sides of the cap. Position marker is rough sided with a polished inscription on the top, 2.5x8 foot. Monument is located on Brooke Avenue in the Rose Woods. Position marker is located on the west side of Hancock Avenue, north of the Angle.

27TH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 2.3 foot square granite shaft with a hipped and ridge course cap set on a 5.11 foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has raised regimental name and inscription, and state seal relief on the west side. Reliefs of muskets and sabers on both sides and polished panels with inscriptions on the east face. Located east of Brooke Avenue in Rose Woods.

53RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.2 foot square granite shaft with an apex cap with crenellation topped with a bronze statue of an infantryman in an overcoat set on a six foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 18.2 foot. The shaft has inscription panels on the west, south, and east. Designed by A. Wagner. Flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on the north side of Brooke Avenue in Rose Woods.

145TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.4x2.4 foot granite shaft topped with a bronze statue of an infantryman with a musket set on a 6.5 foot square hammered base. Overall height is 10.9 foot. The shaft has incised inscriptions and the state coat of arms on the south side. Designed by __ Stephens. The flanking markers are flat topped one foot square with inscriptions of the faces. Located on the northeast side of Brooke Avenue in Rose Woods.

110TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.10 foot, three layered granite shaft topped with a statue of an infantryman set on a 5.6 foot square double base. Overall height is 13.6 foot. The shaft has polished panels with inscriptions on all sides and four pilasters. The flanking markers are flat topped with a raised inscription, one foot square. Located on the southeast side of DeTrobriand Avenue at the edge of Rose Woods.

8TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.6 foot square polished granite shaft with an apex cap topped with a diamond set on a 5.4 foot square smooth base. The shaft has an incised inscription with ornamental cornice and reliefs of infantry accoutrements on the south side. The flanking markers are apex topped, one foot square. Located on DeTrobriand Avenue in the Wheatfield.

115TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.2 foot square polished granite shaft with an apex cap with a sculptured eagle set on a five foot square double base. Overall height is 12.7 foot. The shaft has incised inscriptions and a bronze state seal on the south face. The flanking markers are flat topped with inscriptions on the south faces, one foot square. Located on the west side of DeTrobriand Avenue in the Wheatfield.

17TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a 4.3 foot square granite shaft with alternating smooth and rough courses topped with a sculptured infantryman behind a stone wall and set on a 8.8x2.3 foot base. The shaft has inscriptions and a bronze inscription tablet. The flanking markers have slanted faces and are 1.6x1 foot. The position marker is six foot high on a 4.6x3.2 foot base. Monument is located at the south end of the Wheatfield on DeTrobriand Avenue. The position marker is located on the east side of Hancock Avenue.

62ND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three foot square smooth granite shaft with an apex top set on a 5.6 foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is fifteen feet. The

shaft is chamfered with incised inscriptions, and corps insignia and a bronze state seal. The flanking markers are apex topped with inscriptions on the east face, one foot square. Located on the east side of DeTrobriand Avenue in the Wheatfield.

4TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is 6.7x4.4 foot composed of seven rough hewn granite courses with an apex top. Overall height is 10.4 foot. There are polished inscription panels on the north face and a relief of an infantryman and gun on the south side. Sculptured by Lorado Taft. The flanking markers are apex topped with inscriptions on the south face, one foot square. Located on DeTrobriand Avenue in the Wheatfield.

57TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 14.8 foot square granite shaft with cornice and apex cap set on a seven foot square rough hewn double base. The shaft has bronze inscription tablets on all sides and a bronze cartridge box, crossed bayonets, trefoil, and state seal on the south face. The flanking markers are flat-topped with inscriptions, one foot square. Located on the north side of Sickles Avenue at the west edge of the Wheatfield.

5TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 4x2.7 foot hammered and smooth granite shaft set on a 6.3x4.11 foot rough hewn base resting on a boulder. The shaft has a sculpted relief of an infantryman loading his musket and a bronze state seal on the south side. A historical inscription is incised on the north face. Located on the north side of Sickles Avenue near the Loop and Wheatfield.

66TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a granite shaft topped with a cornice and apex cap set on a 7x6.3 foot rough and smooth double base. Overall height is 13.9 foot. The shaft has a bronze trefoil and state seal on the east face and a bronze relief on the west side. Designed by Bryon J. Picket. Located on the north side of Sickles Avenue at the Loop.

IRISH BRIGADE MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one position marker. Monument is a 1.8x11.4 foot polished black granite Celtic Cross with a bronze ornament set on a 10.2x8 foot rough hewn base. It has bronze inscription tablets attached and a bronze likeness of a Irish wolfhound. Overall height is 19.6 foot. Designed and sculpted by Rudolph O'Donavan. The position marker is flat topped with inscription, 1.4 foot square. Located on Sickles Avenue east of the Loop.

32ND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885 and 1895)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and one tablet marker. Granite monument is in the shape of a camp tent on a six foot square base. Overall height is six foot. Inscriptions are incised into the polished tent roof. Flanking markers have gable tops with inscriptions on the polished faces, 1.6x8 foot. Located on the south side of Sickles Avenue at the Loop west of the Wheatfield.

2ND COMPANY ANDREWS SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1885)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Granite monument is a sculpted infantryman 2x2.5 foot and six foot high in a standing position behind a boulder. The face of the boulder serves as a tablet for incised inscriptions. Designed by M. H. Murphy. Located on the south side of Sickles Avenue at the Loop.

22ND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three foot square granite shaft with fluted pilasters at the corners set on a 4.5 foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 9.5 foot. The shaft has polished inscription panels and a stepped apex cap and Maltese Cross finial. Flanking markers have gable tops with inscriptions on the face, 1.6x8 foot. Located at the Loop south of Sickles Avenue.

118TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has four flanking markers and two position markers. Monument is a 2.9 foot square granite shaft set on a 4.3 foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 13.6 foot. The shaft has panels and inscriptions and topped with a sculpture of Joseph Meehan. The flanking markers are one foot square. One position marker has a 3.2x2 foot shaft that is 5.4 foot high set on a 4x2.9 foot base. Monument, flanking markers, and one position marker located on the west side of Sickles Avenue at the curve of the Loop. One position marker is located on Wheatfield Road where Captain Davis fell.

1ST MICHIGAN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.4 foot square granite shaft with an apex top set on a four foot square rough hewn base that rests on a boulder. Overall height is nine foot. Shaft has sculptured reliefs of infantry accoutrements and a bronze state seal on the north face. Inscriptions are on the east and west sides and a Maltese cross is located on the south face. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the southwest side of Sickles Avenue at the Loop.

18TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three foot square granite shaft with an apex cap that has chamfered edges and reliefs of the Fifth Corps Maltese Cross set on a 4.5 foot

square rough hewn base. The shaft has a polished carving of stacked muskets on the east side. Flanking markers have gable tops, 1.6x8 foot high. Located at the Loop.

52ND NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1893) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Granite monument has rough hewn sides with a gable top that has brackets on the east side and sets on a 6.6x5.4 foot rough hewn base. Overall height is eleven foot. The monument has a bronze state seal, crossed musket, and infantry accoutrements on the east side and inscriptions on the west. Designed by Casper Buberl. Flanking markers have flat tops with inscriptions, one foot square. Located on Sickles Avenue at the Loop.

140TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.7 foot square granite shaft topped with a sculpture of regimental accoutrements set on a 6.4 foot square rough hewn base. Overall height is 15.7 foot. The shaft has inscription panels on all sides, and reliefs of rifles and accoutrements as well as a bronze state seal on the east side. Flanking markers are one foot square with apex tops that contain inscriptions. Located on the west side of Sickles at the Loop.

140TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Granite monument is six foot high with an apex top and set on a 3.5x4.11 foot base. There is a white bronze (zinc) narrative tablet on the south side and a relief of trefoil on the east and west faces. Located on the east side of Sickles Avenue above the Loop and about 400 feet south of the junction with the Wheatfield Road.

116TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is an 8x4.2 foot polished granite shaft that is topped with a sculpture of a fallen soldier at a farm fence and set on a 9.6x5.8 foot smooth base. The shaft contains raised trefoil, and bronze state and identifying tablets. Designed by J. Henderson Kelly. Flanking markers are apex topped with inscriptions on polished faces, one foot square. Located on the west side of Sickles Avenue above the Loop.

28TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three foot square granite shaft with a flat top that contains a sculptured marble eagle and set on a five foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has scotia molding and polished panels with inscriptions. Overall height is 13.4 foot. Flanking markers have gable tops with inscriptions on the west faces, 1.6x8 foot. Located at/above the Loop on the east side of Sickles Avenue.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL ZOOK MARKER (1882) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a 1.2 foot square blue marble obelisk set on a native granite boulder designating site where General Zook was mortally wounded. It is inscribed on the north side. Overall height is seven foot. Located at the north end of the Wheatfield adjacent to the Wheatfield Road.

9TH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking bronze Napoleon cannons. Monument is a 3.10x3.1 foot granite monolith with bronze inscription tablet on the north side and dedicatory inscriptions, and a relief and coat of arms on the south face. Overall height is 8.5 feet. Cannon flank the monument on the east and west sides mounted on cast iron carriages. Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road about mid-way between the two Sickles Avenues.

5TH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking wrought iron cannons on cast iron carriages. Monument is a 4x3 foot granite shaft with a gable top that has chamfered edges and set on a 5.6x4.7 foot base. The shaft has polished Maltese Cross with inscriptions on the east, west, and south. A polished inscription of crossed rammers appears on the front slant of the top. Overall height is 7.3 foot. Cannons flank the monument. Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road near the junction with Sickles Avenue at Excelsior Field.

10TH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1893)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a granite monolith mounted with a bronze inscription tablet and tondo of the state coat of arms and set on a 4.3x3.3 foot rough hewn base. Overall height is 7.8 foot. Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road east of the junction with Sickles Avenue near the Peach Orchard.

139TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 4x1.8 foot rough and polished shaft in the form of the VI Corps Greek Cross insignia and set on a 4.9x2.3 foot rough hewn base. An inscription is cut into the cross. Overall height is 5.6 foot. Located on the east side of Sickles Avenue just north of Wheatfield Road. The regiment relocated it to its current location in 1890.

7TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 9.11 foot-in-circumference smooth and polished granite shaft in the form of a minie ball set on a six foot square rough hewn base. It has incised inscriptions and laurel leaves. Overall height is 8.5 foot. Located on the east side of Sickles Avenue between Wheatfield Road and United States Avenue.

3RD MICHIGAN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft set on a rough hewn base. Inscription panels appear on the south and north sides of the base. The shaft contains a sculpted relief of two infantrymen in action on the south face and a bronze state seal shield attached to the top of the cap. Overall height is 11.10 foot. Designed and sculpted by Lorado Taft. Flanking markers are apex topped with inscriptions on the faces, one foot square. Located at the southeast corner of the Peach Orchard at Birney Avenue.

3RD MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and two position markers. Monument is a 2.6 foot tapering granite shaft that is 8.1 foot high and topped with an inverted 3rd Corps Diamond Lozenge set on a 5.5x1.6 foot rough hewn base. The shaft has polished inscription panels on the north and south sides. Overall height is 13.1 foot. Flanking markers are one foot square. Position markers are two foot square. Monument located at the southwest corner of the Peach Orchard. One position marker located in Pitzer Woods on Berdan Avenue and the other position marker is found on the east side of Hancock Avenue.

2ND NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.3 foot square smooth granite shaft with an apex top that contains reliefs of muskets pointing up at the edges and set on a 6.2 foot square rough hewn base. There are inscriptions in the base. Overall height is 11.4 feet. Flanking markers are 1.2 foot square, polished with inscriptions of which the right marker has an apex top and the left marker has a flat top. Located on the southwest corner of the Peach Orchard near the junction of Birney Avenue and Emmitsburg Road.

68TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a eleven foot square white marble shaft topped with an urn and set on a 2.6 foot square base. The base has an inscription cut into the west face. Overall height is 10.2 feet. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road at the Peach Orchard north of Birney Avenue.

BATTERY G, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1893)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two bronze Napoleon cannons and a position marker with two altered six-pound bronze cannon. Monument is a granite shaft with an apex cap that has a cornice and polished sphere and set on a 6.4 foot square rough hewn base. The shaft contains inscriptions, a relief, and a bronze state seal on the west side and a bronze inscription tablet on the east face. Overall height is 18.4 foot. The position marker has a slant face, 1x1.6 foot. Monument is located in the Peach Orchard facing Emmitsburg Road. Position marker is on Hancock Avenue, near United States Avenue.

THOMPSON'S BATTERY C AND F, PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1886)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking wrought iron three-inch ordnance rifled cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a sculptured likeness of a granite cannon draped with cloth and surrounded with balls set on a rough hewn base. The cloth on the west side of the cannon is polished and incised with an inscription. The east side of the cloth contains an inscription and bronze tablet with the state seal. Overall height is six feet. A cannon is set on the east and west sides of the monument. Located at the Peach Orchard south of Wheatfield Road.

HAMPTON'S BATTERY C AND F, PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1886)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking wrought iron three-inch rifled cannons. Monument is a 2.7 foot square granite shaft topped with a bronze sculpture of an artilleryman with a sponge and set on a 4.8 foot square smooth base. The shaft contains a bronze trophy on the west, an identification tablet on the south, and an inscription tablet on the west. Overall height is 10.11 foot. Designed by Murray Hamilton. A cannon is mounted on a cast iron carriage on the east and west sides of the monument. Located on the south side of Wheatfield Road at the Peach Orchard.

141st PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.11 foot square granite shaft with a cross gable cap and set on a 5.6 foot square rough hewn base. The shaft contains polished panels with inscriptions, and a relief of infantry accoutrements and a bronze state seal tablet on the north side. Flanking markers are one foot square with apex tops and inscriptions. Located at the Peach Orchard on the south side of Wheatfield Road.

15TH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and two bronze Napoleon cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a sculpted granite relief of an artilleryman and cannon set on a 6.6x3.9 foot rough hewn base. The south side contains a bronze state seal while a bronze inscription tablet inset appears on the north face. Overall height is 7.6 foot. Sculptured by R. D. Barr of the Smith Granite Company. Flanking markers are one foot square with apex tops and inscriptions. Located on Wheatfield Road west of the junction with Sickles Avenue.

BATTERY B, 1ST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking wrought iron cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a three foot square polished and smooth granite shaft topped with a conical cap and granite ball and set on a 5.2 foot square smooth base. The shaft contains incised inscriptions and sculptured half reliefs of napoleon tubes, sponge and rammers. A mounted cannon flanks the east

and west sides of the monument. Located on Sickles Avenue near its junction with Wheatfield Road.

NEW YORK EXCELSIOR BRIGADE MONUMENT (1893) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has five position markers. Granite monument is a five-sided base of which each side is 6.2 foot and capped with a granite dome with bronze eagle. Bronze tablets are located on each side of the base and are located on the frieze. Overall height is 21.7 foot. Designed by Theodore Bauer. Position markers are 2.6x1.8 foot. Located on the west side of Sickles Avenue between Wheatfield Road and United States Avenue. Position markers designate the locations of five regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, all west of Sickles Avenue between Wheatfield Road and United States Avenue.

68TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has a right flanking marker. Monument is a three foot square polished granite shaft that has a stepped cross-gable cap with an inverted red granite lozenge on the top and set on a six foot square rough hewn base. Inscriptions are located on the south, east, and west sides with a bronze state seal on the south face. Overall height is 12.4 feet. Flanking marker is one foot square with a polished gable top and inscriptions. Located on the north side of the Wheatfield Road near the Wentz house ruins.

63RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a cylindrical granite shaft that is twelve foot in circumference that has a rough and smooth striped dome cap containing a four-sided diamond finial and set on a cylindrical, tapered rough hewn base that is 16.4 foot-in-circumference. The shaft has raised inscription panels and a bronze state seal on the east face. Overall height is 11.5 foot. Located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Emmitsburg Road and Wheatfield Road. It is enclosed on two sides by a War Department board fence.

BATTERY E, 1ST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1886)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking wrought iron rifled cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a 2.10 foot square granite shaft with an apex top of which the west face contains a polished design of crossed-cannons and a wreath-encircled state insignia and cannon balls, and set on a four foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has an inscription cut into the north and south faces. A mounted cannon flanks the north and south sides. Located on the east side of the Emmitsburg Road near the property line of the Sherfy and Wentz farms.

114TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886-88) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has a right flanking marker. Monument is a two foot square polished granite shaft that is topped with a bronze statue of a Zouave and set on a three foot square smooth base.

The shaft has inscriptions on all sides and a bronze state seal on the south face. Overall height is 12.8 foot. Designed and sculpted by E. A. Kretschman. Flanking marker is one foot square with an apex top. Located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road in front of the Joseph Sherfy farm house. It is enclosed with a cast iron fence.

57TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.10 foot square granite shaft with an apex top that is covered with a sculptured draped flag and set on a five foot square smooth base. The shaft has inscription panels on all sides and a bronze state seal on the east face. Overall height is 11.7 foot. Flanking markers are one foot square with flat tops and inscriptions on the east faces. Located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road at the Sherfy farm house. It is enclosed with a cast iron fence.

105TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has a left flanking marker. Monument is a 3.3 foot square, rough hewn granite shaft with a cross gable top and set on a 6.6 foot square triple rough hewn base. The shaft has polished inscription panels around the shaft, and a bronze state seal and a bronze relief of a wild cat on the west face. Overall height is 15.4 feet. Flanking marker is one foot square with an apex top. Located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Emmitsburg Road and United States Avenue.

11TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is an open granite book setting on end with its covers open and set on a rough hewn base. Book has inscriptions on the covers and a sculpted flag covers the top and reverse. Overall height is nine feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with apex tops. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road south of the Klingel farm house and north of United States Avenue.

120TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a cylindrical castellated granite turret with an apex cap that contains a diamond-shaped granite finial and set on an eight foot diameter base. The shaft is rusticated stone with a bronze inscription tablet and state seal on the west side. Overall height is twenty-five feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with flat tops. Located on the east side of Sickles Avenue between its junctions with Emmitsburg Road and United States Avenue.

9TH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking bronze Napoleon cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a 3.7x1.3 foot block of granite in the form of an artillery limber chest and set on a 4.7x2.2 foot rough hewn base that rests on a large native boulder. The block contains

inscriptions. Overall height is five feet. The cannons are on the east and west sides. Located on the north side of United States Avenue west of the Trostle farm house, along the historic farm lane.

12TH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 5.2x3.3 foot smooth granite shaft with a sarcophagus-like form and set on a 6.10x5 foot rough hewn base. Raised-letter inscriptions are located in the shaft and base. Overall height is nine feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with slant faces that have raised polished inscriptions. Located on Emmitsburg Road north of the Klingel farm house.

16TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.7 foot square granite shaft with a dome cap that has chamfered edges and a four-sided diamond decoration and set on a 5.10 foot square smooth base. The shaft has a bronze inscription tablet on the west face. Overall height is ten feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x8 foot with gable tops and cut inscriptions on the faces. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road north of the Klingel farm buildings. It is surrounded on three sides with a War Department board fence.

5TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 2.9 foot square polished granite shaft with a cornice and apex cap and set on a six foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has inscriptions on all sides and a sculptured relief of infantry accoutrements on the east face. Overall height is 14.6 foot. Monument includes commemorative era board fencing. Located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road near the junction with Sickles Avenue.

COMPANY G, 1ST WISCONSIN SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one position marker. Monument is a rustic granite shaft with sculpted relief of a sharpshooter in a kneeling position set on a 6.3x2.3 foot rough-hewn base. It has a polished panel with an inscription on the base and an incised diamond on the west side. Overall height is eight feet. Position marker is 1.6x1.2 foot with a flat top and inscription on the face. Monument includes commemorative era picket fencing. Located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road at the Rogers house site. The position marker is west of the monument.

1ST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886 and 1913)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one position marker. Monument is a 7.10x2.1 foot granite shaft that is diamond shaped with a sculpted relief of an infantryman at a fence line along Emmitsburg Road and set on a 9.7x4.7 foot rough hewn base. Overall height is 13.3 feet. Sculptured by J. D. Barr

of the Smith Granite Company. Monument includes commemorative era rail fencing. Position marker (1913) is a monolith with an inscription on the face. Located on the west side of Emmitsburg Road south of the junction with Sickles Avenue. The position marker is in a field west of the monument.

11TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two foot square polished granite shaft with a four-sided cap topped with a raised arm holding a bronze saber and set on a five foot square hammered base. The shaft has cut inscriptions and reliefs of crossed flags and a Gothic arch on the west. Overall height is fourteen feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x8 foot with gable tops and inscriptions. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road north of the junction with Sickles Avenue.

26TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 3.2 foot square granite shaft with an apex cap with a panel containing the Third Corps diamond insignia and set on a 6.5 foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has incised inscriptions on all sides and a knapsack sculpted on the west face. Overall height is 10.6 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with a polished flat top and inscriptions. Monument includes commemorative era fencing. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road north of the junction with Sickles Avenue.

15TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 2.6 foot square granite shaft with a gable top that has an inscription of the west face and set on a four foot square smooth base. The shaft has a recessed bronze relief of a standing infantryman with a gun. Overall height is 7.6 feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x8 foot with gable tops that have inscriptions. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

8TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a multi-part smooth and polished granite shaft topped with a bronze knapsack, drum, haversack, and cap, and set on a stepped base of which the lowest step is 5.6 foot square. The shaft contains incised and excised inscriptions. Overall height is 12.4 feet. Flanking markers are 1.2 foot square. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road, north of Long Lane. It is partially enclosed by a War Department board fence.

COMPANIES G AND I, 4TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is zinc bronze in a simulated granite style obelisk with a pyramid cap set on a 2.3 foot square three part stepped rough cut stone base. The

shaft has zinced bronze with excised letters. Overall height is 6.6 feet. Flanking markers are 1.2 foot square zinc (white bronze) with excised detail. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road, west of Ziegler's Grove.

90TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a smooth granite shaft with a cap that contains a bronze drum and eagle set on a 4.6 foot square base. The shaft has incised and excised inscriptions, a bronze tablet on the left side and a bronze bas-relief on the right side. Overall height is 10.8 feet. Located on Hancock Avenue at Ziegler's Grove. Flanking markers are ten inches square. Position marker is a native boulder with bronze tablet and is 3.7x3.5 foot and 6.3 foot high. The marker is located on Hancock Avenue near the Pennsylvania Monument.

126TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a polished stepped granite stone shaft with a pyramidal cap that has a trefoil finial and set on a 8.5x7.5 foot stepped base. The shaft has an excised inscription, bronze portrait bas-relief of the regimental commander, medallion, and tablets. Overall height is 16.4 feet. Relief sculptured by Casper Buberl. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue in Ziegler's Grove.

108TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part rough cut granite stepped shaft with a cap that contains an oversized trefoil Second Corps symbol that has a medallion on the center top petal and set on a 9.6x6 foot base. Sculpted by R. D. Barr. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue in Ziegler's Grove.

111TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a battered shaft of smooth and polished granite set on a 8.2x5.10 foot rough cut stepped base with tooled edge. The shaft has excised letters with a bronze medallion and tablet, and capped with a bronze infantryman. Overall height is 14.3 feet. Sculptured by Casper Buberl. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the west side of north Hancock Avenue at the Brian Barn.

12TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1892) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a three-part polished granite shaft with a pyramidal cap containing a representation of a buck and ball and set on a 5.6 foot square rough cut base. The shaft has a bronze bas-relief obverse, and incised letters. Relief sculpted by Beattie and Brooks. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on west side of north Hancock Avenue. Position marker is 3.1x1.2 foot and six foot high of polished granite. The marker is located at the Bliss buildings site, west of the Emmitsburg Road.

9TH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking bronze altered six-pound cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a rough cut granite shaft with detail of an artillery ammo pouch and inscriptions. Overall height is 4.8 foot. Located on Hancock Avenue in Ziegler's Grove.

125TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument has a stepped granite shaft of which the upper part is polished and topped with a clover leaf insignia, and set on a stepped base with the bottom step 9x6.8 foot. Upper part of the shaft has excised inscription above a medallion on one side and a bronze tablet on the opposite face. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of north Hancock Avenue.

1ST DELAWARE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one position marker. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a cross gable cap that has Flemish ends and set on a 3.6 foot square base. The shaft has combined rough cut, tooled edge, and polished surface with incised letters. Position marker is 2.6x9 foot and 1.05 foot high. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue south of the Brian Barn.

39TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a four-part granite shaft topped with a pyramid with trefoil and set on a three-part step base of which the bottom step is seven foot square. The second shaft part contains an excised inscription, a bronze medallion in the front and a bronze tablet on the reverse. Overall height is twenty feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Monument located on the east side of north Hancock Avenue. Position marker located in the Neinstedt field north of United States Avenue.

14TH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker, two position markers, and four plot markers. Monument is a two part Gettysburg granite shaft with a pyramidal cap with trefoil and set on a 5.7 foot square base. The first part of the shaft contains an incised inscription and the second part has a zinc tablet front and rear. Overall height is 7.9 feet. Flanking marker is 1x10.5 foot and 2.7 foot high. Position markers are 3.1x1.6 foot and four foot high. Located on Hancock Avenue between the Brian barn and the Angle. Plot markers are 1.4 foot square. They are located at the Bliss site.

1ST COMPANY, ANDREWS, MASSACHUSETTS SHARPSHOOTERS (1886 and 1913)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has position marker. Monument is a Carrera marble shaft on a 4.10x1.10 sandstone foot base. The shaft has an excised sculpture and an incised inscription. Overall height is 4.8 feet. Position marker is 1.2 foot square and 28 foot high with an aluminum tablet

(1913). Monument is located on the west side of Hancock Avenue north of the Angle. Position marker is in Ziegler's Grove.

BATTERY A, 1ST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1886)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has four flanking wrought iron rifled cannons. Monument is a two-part stepped granite shaft with a trefoil design on the cap and set on a 4.6 foot square base. The shaft has incised inscriptions on the north and south sides and a polished granite crest on the east face framed by an incised inscription. Two cannons are to the north and two cannons to the south mounted on cast iron carriages. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue north of the Angle.

11TH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1893)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking wrought iron rifled cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a rough cut granite shaft with a bronze tablet and medallion set on a 4.3x3.3 foot base. Overall height is 7.8 foot. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue.

BATTERY K, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and two wrought iron rifled cannon. Monument is a wo-part rough cut granite shaft with tooled edge and set on a 7x4.6 foot base. The shaft has an excised inscription, bronze bas relief, and tablet and medallion. It was moved in 1903. Overall height is nineteen foot. Cannon on each side. Flanking markers are one foot square in their original position. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue. Flanking markers are north and south of Pleasonton Avenue, at the monument's original position.

99TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a three-part smooth and polished granite shaft with a two-part pyramidal cap of cyma reversa, ogee, and segmental arch set on a 4.2 foot square base. The shaft has alternating excised and incised lettering. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue.

71ST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument and two flanking markers. Monument is a battered shaft of rough cut laid granite blocks topped with a cross gable cap and trefoil and set on a 6.1 foot square base. The shaft has polished tablets, bronze medallion, and incised and excised inscriptions. Overall height is 10.1 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located at the Angle off the former Webb Avenue.

1ST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a truncated shaft of finished and rough cut granite topped by a dismounted bronze cavalry soldier and set on a 5.3x4.4 foot base. The

shaft has bronze tablets, bas-relief, and medallions. Sculptured by H. L. Ellicott. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue, near the Copse of Trees.

72ND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part stepped polished granite shaft topped by a bronze sculpture of a "Fire Zouave" in swinging rifle position and set on a two-part 5.9x4.9 foot rough and finish cut stepped base. The base has bronze tablets. The shaft has an incised inscription. Sculptured by __ Stephens. Located on the former Webb Avenue in the Angle. It is the only monument on the battlefield that's location was reaffirmed by a Pennsylvania State Supreme Court decision.

72ND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1883) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a two-part chamfered back and set on a 5.10x4 foot base. The shaft has a combination of finished and rough cut tooling with a zinc tablet in the center front. Overall height is 6.8 feet. Located at the junction of the former Webb Avenue and Hancock Avenue.

69TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has ten company markers. Monument is a three-part finished and polished granite shaft with a third part obelisk and set on a 5.6 foot rough cut base with incised inscription. Ten granite company markers are one foot square, connected by a chain. Located on the south side of the former Webb Avenue west of the Copse of Trees.

106TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a three-part granite shaft topped with haversacks and drums and set on a 5.11 foot square base. The shaft has a bronze tablet and bas-relief. Overall height 12.4 feet. Flanking markers are ten inches square. Monument located on the west side of Hancock Avenue at the Copse of Trees. Position marker is 2.6x1.3 foot and 3.3 foot high. Marker is on the north side of East Cemetery Hill.

HIGH WATER MARK OF THE REBELLION MONUMENT (1892 and 1895)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a polished granite shaft topped with an oversized open bronze book and set on a 11.4 foot square rough hewn base. Tablets are on all four sides, with the rear tablet added in 1895 that lists the directors of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. Overall height is nine feet. Granolithic concrete sidewalks with granite curbing surround the monument. Two bronze Napoleon cannon on cast iron carriages, with stacked bronze ammunition, complete the monument grouping. Located at the Copse of Trees west of Hancock Avenue.

1ST NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1887)

1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking wrought iron cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a two-part stepped granite shaft of which the first part is finished and the second part is rough hewn and set on a 8.8x5.6 foot base. The first part of the shaft has an incised inscription and the second part has a bronze medallion in front, 6th Corps cross on the rear, and bas-relief and inscriptions on all sides. Overall height is 7.2 foot. Located southeast of the Copse of Trees on the west side of Hancock Avenue.

59TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a stepped, tapered granite shaft with a pyramidal top that has a bronze medallion on the peak and set on a 7.2x5.6 foot, two part base. The shaft has excised detail and polished inscriptions. Overall height is 11.8 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located southwest of the Copse of Trees west of Hancock Avenue.

7TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part tapered granite shaft with a cross gable top and set on a two-part rough cut, tooled edge, 5.2 foot square stepped base. The lower part of the shaft has incised lettering around a bronze state medallion and the upper part has excised detailing with incised letters. Overall height is eight feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located east of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

20TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a shaft with a top of Massachusetts native conglomerate material and set on a 6.3 foot square base of three granite blocks that are rough cut on the sides and smooth cut on the face. The base has incised inscriptions on the front and rear, and a corps symbol on the front. Overall height is 11.2 feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x8.5 foot that were altered in 1903. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

19TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and two position markers. Monument is a square rough cut granite shaft with a pyramidal top with incised letters and set on a seven foot square smooth finished base with incised letters. The shaft has an incised smooth panel with inscription. Overall height is 12.7 feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x1 foot. Position markers are 1.6x1.1 foot and 1.10 foot high. Monument is west of Hancock Avenue. Position markers are south of the monument near Pleasonton Avenue.

1ST MINNESOTA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1897) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a two-part granite shaft of which the lower part is columned and the upper part is obelisk and set on a three-part 6.5 foot square stepped base. The third tier of the base has a

bronze inscription tablet on the front. The lower shaft section has a bronze tablet between the columns and the upper shaft part has a Second Corps trefoil seal and bronze medallion on the obelisk. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

82ND NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part granite shaft set on a three-part 8.4x6.8 foot stepped base. The third tier of the base has a bronze Second Corps trefoil symbol on the face. The lower part of the shaft is finished stone with an incised inscription on the face and bronze tablets on the other sides. The upper part of the shaft is tapered with bronze trophies attached to the front and rear sides. Overall height is 14.3 feet. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

BATTERY B, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and two wrought iron rifled cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a two-part granite shaft topped with bronze medallions and Second Corps trefoil symbol and set on a two-part 6.8 foot square stepped base. The shaft has excised polished inscriptions on all sides and, on the second part, four inverted cannon tubes are located at the corners. Overall height is eleven feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue.

10TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three-part stepped granite shaft topped with a flag-draped drum and haversack and set on a 6.3 foot square stepped base. The second part of the shaft contains a bronze medallion above excised letters and the third section has excised polished letters on the face and bronze tablets on the sides. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located along the route of former Meade Avenue.

2ND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker. Monument is a tapered three-part granite shaft topped with a bronze statue of a dismounted and standing trooper loading his carbine. The bronze work was sculptured by H. L. Ellicott. The center part of the shaft is polished granite with a bronze bas-relief tablet, details on two sides, and incised inscriptions on all sides. The monument rests on a four foot square rough cut base. Flanking marker on the left is one foot square. Located along the route former Meade Avenue.

BATTERY B, 1ST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1886)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has a position marker and two bronze Napoleon cannon, both south of the monument and mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a three-part granite shaft with alternating smooth and rough cut topped with a rough cut cube and set on a rough cut 3.7 foot square base. The shaft has a finished center with incised lettering on the front and rear. Overall

height is 8.6 feet. Position marker is 1.2x9 foot. Monument is located on the east side of Hancock Avenue. Position marker is in the farm field west of the Angle.

42ND NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1891) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft topped with a bronze statue of Chief Tammany and a teepee and set on a three-part stepped base of which the lowest step is twelve foot square. The lower part of the shaft has excised polished letters and the upper part has a polished face with excised letters, bronze medallion, and three bronze tablets. Overall height 27.10 feet. Sculptured by John J. Boyle. Flanking markers are 1.6x1.1 foot. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue near the Copse of Trees.

19TH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a chamfered granite shaft with a flat face topped with a cartridge box and set on a 4x5 foot rough cut base with tooled edges. The shaft has an incised inscription in polished stone and the angle has a detail of a knapsack and bugle. Overall height is seven feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x.8 foot with a polished face and gable design. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue, near the Copse of Trees.

121ST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a three-part granite shaft topped with a granite ball and set on a 3.6x5 foot square base. The lower part of the shaft has a polished face with incised letters. The middle part of the shaft has a polished face with incised inscriptions on all sides and the upper part contains a finished stone obelisk. Overall height is 11.3 feet. Moved to present location in 1888 from Reynolds Avenue. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

150TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part stepped granite shaft topped with the Corps insignia finial and set on a three foot square base. The lower part of the shaft has an excised inscription on the face and the upper part has an incised inscription of all sides. Overall height is 5.6 feet. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees. Moved from Reynolds Avenue in 1889.

149TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a smooth finished taper that is topped with a gable peak that has a bas-relief of a soldier with a gun set inside a rough cut exterior and set on a 7x3.2 foot base. The taper of the shaft has an incised inscription. Designed by A. Pinardi. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue. Relocated from Reynolds Avenue in 1889.

STANNARD VERMONT BRIGADE/VERMONT STATE MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a two-part granite shaft topped with a bronze statue of Brigadier General George Stannard and set on a six foot square stepped base. The lower part of the shaft has incised inscriptions and the Vermont coat-of-arms and the upper part is a fluted column with a Corinthian capital. Overall height is 57 feet. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK WOUNDED MARKER (1886)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a tapered granite shaft of coursed rough cut stone except for the center stone and topped with a pyramidal finished stone cap and set on a 2.2 1/2 foot square base. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue, near Pleasonton Avenue.

2ND NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1892) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a stepped shaft of rough cut and polished granite topped by hip and gable peak roofs and set on a 7x5.4 foot base. The shaft has incised and excised inscriptions, a bronze bas-relief on the front, and a tablet on the rear. Located north of Pleasonton Avenue in the Hummelbaugh field.

4TH NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a stepped shaft of finished and rough cut granite topped by a gable peak and set on a 7x5 foot base. The shaft has excised inscriptions, bas-relief obverse, and tablet on the rear. Overall height is fourteen foot. Designed by E. F. Piatti. Located on the north side of Pleasonton Avenue in the Hummelbaugh field.

8TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a granite statue of a mounted cavalryman with bronze trappings set on a 10.7x5 foot rough cut base. The base has a bronze inscription tablet. Located on the north side of Pleasonton Avenue.

15TH AND 50TH NEW YORK ENGINEERS MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a miniature Corps of Engineers castle composed of coursed and rough cut granite set on a 14.3x4.9 foot base. The castle has bronze medallions, tablets, bas-reliefs, and excised inscriptions. Overall height is twelve feet. Located on the north side of Pleasonton Avenue.

84TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a stepped/tapered shaft of pebble finish coursed granite topped with a crown composed of three-dimensional diamonds/lozenges, incised inscriptions, crossed gun bas-relief, and bronze tablet and set on a 6.10 foot square base. Overall height is 16.10 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square.

BATTERY A, 1ST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1888 and 1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two wrought iron rifled flanking cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a multi-part granite shaft topped with an incised star rotunda and ball and set on a five foot square base with a bronze tablet added in 1890 to correct the battery name. The shaft has incised inscriptions. Overall height is ten feet. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SHARPSHOOTERS MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part stepped granite shaft with excised inscription on the lower part and a reclining infantryman in bas-relief on the upper part. It is set on a 10.4x3.8 foot rough cut stone base. Flanking markers are 1.4x.6 foot with a polished and smooth finish and chamfered edges. Located on Hancock Avenue near the intersection of Pleasonton Avenue.

9TH MICHIGAN BATTERY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and two flanking wrought iron rifled cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a two-part granite shaft set on a 6.11x5 foot base that has incised inscriptions and a bronze medallion. The lower part of the shaft has incised inscription and the upper part has a bas-relief obverse with incised inscription on the reverse. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue.

BATTERY C AND F, PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1885)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking wrought iron rifled cannon. Monument is a finished and rough cut granite shaft with chamfered edges topped with a two-part cap with a hipped peak and set on a 4.10x2.7 foot polished smooth cut base. The shaft contains a bronze tablet obverse topped with an inscription. Cannons are mounted on iron carriages on the north and south sides. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue.

1ST MINNESOTA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1893) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a three-part granite shaft capped with a running bronze infantryman holding his rifle with exposed bayonet and set on an 18x16 foot rough cut stepped base. The lower part of the shaft has excised state name. The middle part of the shaft has bronze tablets, relief, and shield on four sides and the upper part has an excised Second Corps trefoil symbol pattern. Sculpted by Jacob Fjelde. Located on Hancock Avenue near the intersection with Humphreys Avenue.

4TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a gable peak and set on a 9.3x4.3 foot rough cut base. The lower part of the shaft is incised granite

framing a bronze bas-relief plaque and the upper part is an excised bas-relief extending to the gable. Overall height is 9.6 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue, south of Humphreys Avenue.

2ND BATTERY, CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking bronze James rifled cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a stepped two-part granite shaft topped with a hipped peak and set on a 5.5x3.6 foot rough cut base with tooled edges. The lower shaft contains an excised inscription on the front, excised bas-reliefs on three sides with incised inscriptions, and a polished rear with incised inscriptions. Overall height is 6.3 feet. Located on south Hancock Avenue.

6TH MAINE BATTERY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and two flanking bronze Napoleon cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a two-part tapered granite shaft with a top containing five stacked black polished cannon balls and set on a six foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. The lower part of the shaft has a bas-relief front and the upper part has a bas-relief front, with incised inscriptions on four sides. Flanking markers are 1x1.6 foot. Located on the west side of south Hancock Avenue.

1ST NEW JERSEY BRIGADE MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument with four position markers. Monument is a coursed rough cut granite shaft with decorative banding on a turret design and set on a seven foot diameter base with excised lettering. The shaft has a miniature temple surrounding a front bronze tablet. A bronze tablet is on the back and bronze bas-relief portraits on the sides. Overall height is eighteen to twenty feet. Position markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of north Sedgwick Avenue.

6TH OHIO CAVALRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a two-part granite shaft set on a 8x3.6 foot rough cut stone base that has an excised inscription on the front. The lower part of the shaft has an excised inscription and the upper part has an incised inscription on three sides and an intricate bas-relief on the front. Overall height is eight feet. Located on the west side of Taneytown Road at the intersection with Pleasonton Avenue.

1ST OHIO CAVALRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a three-part granite shaft with an apex cap and set on a six foot square base. The middle part of the shaft has an excised inscription and the upper part has an incised inscription on four sides with a bas-relief on the front. Overall height is 12.2 foot. Located on the west side of Taneytown Road near the intersection with Pleasonton Avenue. Partially enclosed on three sides by a War Department board fence.

COMPANIES E AND I, 6TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888-1893)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a six-sided, smooth faced granite shaft with two bronze inscription scrolls and crossed cavalry sabers attached and set on a six-sided 2x6 foot smooth faced base that has a carved quarter round molding. Overall height is 7.6 feet. Moved from the Leister farm front yard in 1961 to just north of the Leister house.

93RD NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft in a combination smooth cut with excised lettering and a rough cut with bronze medallion, bronze cartridge, canteen, and tablet, and set on a 6.6 foot square rough cut base with tooled edge. Overall height is 9.4 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with chamfered tops. Located on the west side of Taneytown Road by the Leister house.

6TH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY MONUMENT (1891)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking wrought iron rifled cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a granite shaft with a hipped peak cap with crossed gable and bronze medallion and set on a two-part base of which the first part is 7.3x4.8 foot and the second part contains excised letters and a bronze badge. The shaft has a bronze bas-relief front, excised inscription and bronze rear. Designed by Beattie and Brooks. Located on the west side of Taneytown Road near the Wright house.

PURNELL LEGION, COMPANY A, MARYLAND CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a granite shaft with an incised inscription and bas-relief of a dismounted cavalryman on the front and an incised inscription on the rear with two bronze medallions and set on a 5.3x2.6 foot rough cut base with a smooth cut chamfered edge and incised letters. Overall height is 6.8 feet. Located on East Cavalry Field on the south edge of Gregg Avenue.

27TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part shaft of polished granite tapering to an ornate polished apex and set on a 5.8 foot square base. The lower part of the shaft has incised letters and the upper part has an incised inscription with a bronze state shield on the front and incised inscriptions on two sides. Overall height is 10.10 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located by Coster's Brigade wall on East Cemetery Hill.

25TH AND 75TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has four flanking markers. Monument is a smooth faced granite shaft with an apex top of a carved flag and set on a 6.10 foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has incised inscriptions on three sides. Overall height is 13.7 feet. Flanking markers for the 75th Infantry are 2x1.4 foot with a slant faced and the markers for the 25th Infantry are gable topped. Located at the base of East Cemetery Hill along Wainwright Avenue and beside Coster's Brigade stone wall.

73RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a 4.9 foot square smooth faced granite shaft with a granite crescent apex and set on a six foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has incised inscriptions on four sides and a bronze bas-relief and state seal on the west side. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on East Cemetery Hill near the north slope.

17TH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 2.3 foot square smooth cut granite shaft with an excised state seal and incised inscriptions on the east and set on a 5.3 foot square three-part base. Overall height is 19.9 feet. Located on the west side of Wainwright Avenue near the north end.

BATTERY I, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking wrought iron rifled cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a granite shaft with four columns and a gable top with a bronze state seal on the west face and set on a 6.2 foot square three-part smooth cut base. The shaft has excised inscriptions on the west and east sides and a bronze bas-relief on the west face. Overall height is 10.4 feet. Designed by William Lantz. Located on East Cemetery Hill across from the Baltimore Street entrance to the National Cemetery.

54TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a smooth cut granite shaft with bronze set on an 8x4.2 foot rough cut double base. The shaft has a bronze bas-relief, state seal, an excised inscription, and tablet on the west face. Flanking markers are one foot square. Position marker northeast of Barlow Knoll at Rock Creek. Located near Wainwright Avenue below East Cemetery Hill.

68TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth cut granite shaft with a carved apex and set on a 6.9 foot smooth cut, two-part base. The shaft has a bronze state seal and crescent on the east side and excised inscriptions on all four sides. Overall height is twelve foot. Flanking markers are flat topped, one foot square. Located at the base of East Cemetery Hill on the west side of Wainwright Avenue.

153RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a smooth cut polished granite shaft incised with a state crescent, keystone, and inscriptions on the east face and set on a 3x1.8 foot, two-part smooth cut base. Overall height is 5.9 foot. Located on the west side of Wainwright Avenue at the base of East Cemetery Hill.

41ST NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1893) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth cut chamfered granite shaft with bronze bas-relief and crescent, and excised inscriptions on the east and west faces and set on a 6.10x5.4 foot, two-part rough hewn base. Sculptured by Casper Buberl. Flanking markers are 2x1 foot with the right possessing a slant face and the left with a flat top. Located on the west side of Wainwright Avenue near its south end.

33RD MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a rough hewn granite shaft with a bronze tablet on the west side and incised inscriptions of "33" on the north and south faces and set on a 6.4 foot wide rough hewn base. Flanking markers are 2.6x1.6 foot with two-way tops and excised letters with incised inscriptions. Located by the junction of Slocum Avenue and Wainwright Avenue west of Stevens Knoll.

BATTERY F AND G, 1ST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1890)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a monolithic granite shaft set on a 12.6x3.2 foot base. The shaft has a full recessed bas-relief of a cannon and artillerymen on the front with polished stone and incised inscription, and a bronze state emblem on the lower front. Overall height is nine feet. Sculptured by John DeRocchi. Located on East Cemetery Hill near the O.O. Howard headquarters marker.

BATTERY B, 1ST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1879 and 1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one position marker and four wrought iron rifled cannon. Monument is a three-part stepped shaft with a tiered cap topped with a stone cannon tube and set on a 7.4x5.6 foot rough cut base. The middle part of the shaft is polished stone with incised inscriptions on four sides and the upper part is smooth cut pediment top. Overall height is 11.5 feet. Position marker (1879) is 3.11 foot-in-diameter and 4.9 foot high, composed of marble and sandstone. The four cannon are mounted on cast iron carriages in earthen lunettes. Located on East Cemetery Hill.

14TH INDIANA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a tapered four-part limestone shaft with each part separated by a deep chisel cut, topped by the company logo and set on a 7.5 foot square

rough cut base with tooled edge. The lower part of the shaft has the excised company name and incised inscriptions on the front and rear. Overall height is thirteen feet. Flanking markers are 1.3 foot square with a chamfered front. Located on the summit of East Cemetery Hill. It was moved from Wainwright Avenue in 1886.

4TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument was a four-part shaft of "white bronze" (zinc) capped with an articulated top and set on a seven foot square base that emulates rough cut stone. The shaft contains excised inscriptions and tablets on all faces. Overall height was 26.6 feet. Located on East Cemetery Hill. The shaft, cap, and statue were removed and placed in storage in 1977 until repairs to the metal could be made.

BATTERY E AND L, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1891)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has four flanking wrought iron cannons. Monument is a monolithic rough cut granite shaft set on a 4.3x3.3 foot rough-cut granite base. The shaft has two bronze medallions on the front and rear and one bronze tablet on the front. It is accompanied by cannon mounted on cast iron carriages in earthen lunettes. Located on the south slope of East Cemetery Hill.

5TH MAINE BATTERY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers, one position marker, and five altered bronze six-pounder cannons mounted on cast iron carriages. Monument is a two-part shaft of Hallowell and Red Beach granite topped by a black granite ball and set on a 5.4 foot square base. The lower part of the shaft has a bas-relief on the west face and the upper part has incised inscriptions on all faces. Overall height is 12.8 feet. Monument located at Stevens Knoll. Position marker located on Seminary Lane/Confederate Avenue.

7TH INDIANA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a two-part shaft with a pyramid top and set on a four foot square base incised with the company name. The lower part of the shaft has a smooth face and polished excised "Indiana" and the upper part has a smooth granite face and polished inscriptions, state seal, and crossed rifles on all faces. The finial is missing. Overall height is eight feet. Located on the summit of Culp's Hill north of the observation tower.

BATTERY E, 1ST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has one flanking marker. Monument is a rough cut granite shaft topped with a ramparted fortification and set on a 3.6 foot rough cut base. The shaft has a polished incised tablet on the front. It is missing the finial and two wrought iron rifled cannon. Overall height is 6.10 feet. Flanking marker on the right is one foot square. Located at the summit of Culp's Hill.

66TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has one flanking marker. Monument is a three-part granite shaft with a curvilinear top and set on a 5.7 foot square base. The lower part of the shaft has a polished face and an incised polished inscription. The middle part of the shaft has a polished face with incised and excised inscriptions and the upper part has crossed rifles and cartridge bag. Overall height is 12.10 feet. Flanking marker on the right is one foot square. The left flanking marker is in storage. Located at the summit of Culp's Hill.

60TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a two-part shaft with a pyramid top containing a star and set on a seven foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. The lower part of the shaft has a bronze state medallion and a relief of accoutrements. The upper part has a front and rear smooth face with polished excised inscriptions and rough cut sides. Overall height is 12.4 feet. Located on the summit of Culp's Hill. The position marker is rough-cut granite with a bronze tablet on the front. It is located below the summit of Culp's Hill.

1ST MARYLAND MONUMENT, EASTERN SHORE (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a monolithic granite shaft on a 7.8x2 foot rough cut base. The shaft has incised inscriptions on the front and rear, and a bas-relief of a prone soldier behind a stone defense works on the front and a bronze state seal on the rear. Overall height is five feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with bas-relief. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue near the summit of Culp's Hill.

150TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a three-part shaft of rough cut coursed granite set on a ten foot square base with tooled edge. The lower part of the shaft is tapered with polished excised letters. The middle part of the shaft has bronze tablets on all sides and the upper part has a bronze medallion on the front and bronze pennant reliefs on the other three sides. Overall height is 23.8 feet. Designed by George E. Bissell. Monument is located on the east side of Slocum Avenue. Position marker is located near the Trostle house on United States Avenue.

78TH AND 102ND NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flaking markers. Monument is a two-part tapered granite shaft topped with a kneeling rifleman and set on a 8.5x5.8 foot base. The lower part of the shaft is rough cut and the upper part is smooth finished with polished excised inscriptions on three sides with a bronze medallion on the fourth side, bronze leaves on one side, and a bronze star on the front and

rear. Overall height is ten feet. Sculptured by R. D. Barr. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue.

149TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1892) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker. Monument is a three-part finished granite shaft with a curved cap and set on a 5.4x4.5 foot rough cut base. The shaft contains excised polished letters and a bronze bas-relief on the front, a bronze tablet on the rear, and a bronze medallion on the top front. Overall height is 11.8 feet. Sculptured by Ralph Cook. Flanking marker on the left is one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue. Rock behind the monument has inscription of "1888 Western New York, J. F. Thompson."

122ND NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has one flanking marker. Monument is a rough cut granite shaft with a pyramid cap containing the corps insignia and set on a six foot square rough cut base that has a recessed finished stone with polished excised letters. The shaft has a recessed finished and bronze medallion of the west face and excised inscriptions on the north and east sides. Overall height is 11.3 feet. Flanking marker on the right is one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue.

29TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft set on a 9.11x4.6 foot rough cut base. The lower part of the shaft has a polished stone with incised inscriptions on four sides and the upper part has rough-cut sides with a tent and crossed rifle bas-relief on the front and incised inscription on the rear. Overall height is ten feet. Flanking markers are 1.8x1.3 foot. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue.

137TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a pyramid top containing the corps insignia and set on a 5.8 foot square rough cut base. The lower part of the shaft is smooth cut with a bronze medallion and polished excised letters, and the upper part has bronze rifles and a haversack with excised inscriptions on three sides. Overall height is fifteen feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue.

7TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a pyramid top set on an eight foot square jointed rough cut base. The shaft is coursed rough cut stone that contains smooth finishes and polished tablets, and castellated design. The lower part of the shaft has two bronze medallions on the upper part. Flanking markers are 1.2 foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue, near its junction with Williams Avenue.

109TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a multi-part granite shaft with a pyramid top and set on a six foot square coursed rough cut tapered base. The shaft has encastellated features, fluted columns, and a bronze tablet on the front, and incised inscriptions and corps symbol on all sides. Overall height is 12.8 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue across from Geary Avenue.

111TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three-part tiered granite shaft of smooth and rough cut finish with a rampart top and turret on the northeast corner that has a partial bronze sphere and eagle cap, and set on a six foot square rough cut base. The middle part of the shaft has incised inscriptions and the upper part has a bronze tablet and incised corps symbol. Overall height is 24.3 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue south of the intersection with Geary Avenue.

2ND MARYLAND (CONFEDERATE) INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is three-part shaft of smooth cut granite with a pyramidal top containing a ball apex and set on a 5.4 foot square tapered smooth cut base. The shaft contains polished excised lettering, a state seal bas-relief, incised inscriptions, and a cross bas-relief. Overall height is 9.6 feet. It is the first monument erected to Confederate troops. Flanking markers are one foot square. Position marker is one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue, overlooking Pardee Field.

123RD NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a three-part granite shaft with a statue of History on top and set on an eight foot square base. The lower part of the shaft is rough cut with a bronze plaque. The middle part is rough and smooth cut with polished excised letters and a bronze medallion, and the upper part is a rough cut rampart. Overall height is 18.2 feet. Designed by J. G. Hamilton. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue. The position marker is in the woods east of the monument.

20TH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a Gothic cross gable set on a 7x4.6 foot base that is chamfered to the shaft. The lower part of the shaft contains excised polished letters on the front and rear. The upper part has inset polished panels with incised inscriptions and four offset polished columns with smooth cut bases and capitals. Overall height is 7.6 feet. It is Sarcophagus-style. Located at the base of Culp's Hill above Spangler's Spring.

5TH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a smooth cut granite shaft topped with a smooth cut hipped peak and set on a 6x3.9 foot rough cut and smooth cut tapered base with incised brigade designation. The shaft has incised regimental designation with incised five point star. Over all height is 4.6 feet. It has a Sarcophagus-style. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue above Spangler's Spring.

145TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a three-part granite shaft topped with a medallion pyramidal cap and set on a six foot square base. The lower part of the shaft has a rough cut tooled edge. The middle part of the shaft is smooth cut to reverse ogee and the upper part is smooth cut with polished excised letters, a bronze medallion on the front, and a bronze star on the front and rear. Overall height is 12.6 feet. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue above Spangler's Spring.

46TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a multi-part granite shaft topped with a egimental symbol and set on a 6.6 foot square rough cut base that has a smooth cut front with a bronze tablet. The shaft has polished incised inscriptions, bronze medallion, and excised regimental symbol. Overall height is 12.1 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue, above Spangler's Spring.

3RD MARYLAND INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a multi-part granite shaft with a reversed stepped shaft top and a cross gable cap, and set on a 4.6 foot rough cut base with tooled edge. The shaft contains polished incised inscriptions on its lower part and a gun bas-relief with a bronze medallion. Overall height is 12.5 feet. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue, near Spangler's Spring.

1ST MARYLAND (POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE) MONUMENT (1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a multi-part granite shaft capped with bedrolls around a corps star symbol and set on a 4.3 foot square rough cut base. The shaft has polished finish and smooth cut incised inscriptions, a bas-relief, and a bronze medallion. Overall height is twelve feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the east side of Slocum Avenue near Spangler's Spring.

107TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a multi-part granite shaft, stepped to a smooth cut taper that is topped with an articulated eave and capped with a cross gable and pyramidal top. It is set on a 6.4 foot square rough cut base that has a tooled edge. It has polished

stone with excised lettering and inscriptions. Overall height is 15.1 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the south side of Slocum Avenue near Spangler's Spring.

27TH INDIANA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a Flemish cross gable and pyramid cap and set on a four foot square base. The first part of the shaft is smooth with polished excised lettering and the second part has smooth and polished sections with incised lettering on three sides and a bronze tablet on the fourth side. Overall height is 7.9 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the north side of Colgrove Avenue. Position marker is one foot square. It is located in Spangler Meadow.

13TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a monolithic granite shaft with incised regiment symbol and a bas-relief of a soldier on the front and incised inscriptions on the rear and set on a 5.10 foot rough cut tooled edge square base. Overall height is 12.8 feet. Sculptured by Louis Olgeati. Flanking markers are one foot square. Position marker is one foot square. Located on Carman Avenue.

3RD WISCONSIN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a stepped multi-part granite shaft of rough cut, smooth cut, and polished finish with a tapered rough cut top containing a corps star and set on a 6x4.6 foot rough cut base that has tooled edges. The shaft has incised an inscription and excised regiment symbol. Overall height is 17 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the west side of Colgrove Avenue.

2ND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT (1879) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a monolithic granite shaft of rough cut and tooled edges with a tapered toothed top, and set on a four foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. It has inset bronze inscription tablets. Overall height is 3.9 feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x.8 foot. Located on the south side of Colgrove Avenue near Carman Avenue, on a native boulder. It is the oldest regimental monument marking a battle position in the park.

147TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1882 and 1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument with two flanking markers and one position marker. Monument is a 6.5x3 foot smooth cut granite star with an incised inscription on the rear and a regimental symbol incised on the front, and set on a rock foundation containing a bronze medallion. Flanking markers are one foot square. Position marker (1882) is 10x6 1/4 inches and is near the monument. Located on the southwest side of Geary Avenue.

5TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers, one position marker, and one boulder badge. Monument is a three-part granite stepped shaft with an articulated top containing a gable end peak and set on a 5.11 foot square smooth cut base. The shaft is smooth cut with a polished face that has bas-relief, and incised and excised inscriptions. Overall height is 11.8 feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x1 foot. Position marker is 1.6x1 foot. The boulder badge is a 1.3x1 foot oval. Located at Pardee Field on the southwest side of Geary Avenue.

29TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a four-part stepped granite shaft topped with a bronze star corps symbol and a soaring eagle on a partial sphere and set on a 5.6 foot rough cut base. It has polished and smooth finished faces with incised inscriptions and a bronze trophy on the lower three parts. The fourth (upper) part of the shaft is rough and smooth cut. Overall height is 16.3 feet. Located on the west side of Slocum Avenue, near Pardee Field.

29TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a monolithic granite shaft with polished faces and incised inscriptions on all sides and topped by a pyramidal cap. It is set on a four foot square smooth cut base. Overall height is 6.8 feet. Flanking markers are ten inches square. Located on the west side of Slocum Avenue near Williams Avenue.

23RD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1886 and 1888)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three-part stepped granite shaft with a cross gable and topped with a standing granite soldier statue and a bronze tablet (added 1888). It is set on a four foot square smooth cut base. The shaft has polished and smooth cut faces, and alternating incised and excised inscriptions and lettering. Overall height is 14.3 feet. Located on the west side of Slocum Avenue, near Williams Avenue.

67TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a smooth cut granite shaft with polished faces topped with a cross gable and pyramid cap and set on a 6.4 foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. The shaft has excised polished lettering, bronze bas-relief, and a medallion. Overall height is 14.4 foot. Sculptured by S. J. O'Kelley. Located on the west side of Slocum Avenue.

82ND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft with smooth cut and polished faces topped with a tapering cap and corps symbol and set on a 6x3.9 foot smooth cut base. The shaft faces contain incised inscriptions and sculpted knapsacks with a bronze

medallion at the top. Overall height is 12.7 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the west side of Slocum Avenue.

65TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has a flanking marker. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with rough cut and smooth cut faces topped with a pyramidal cap and set on a 6.6 foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. The shaft has excised lettering, a bronze medallion, and a corps symbol. Overall height is 13.8 feet. Flanking marker is one foot square. Located on the west side of Slocum Avenue.

28TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part stepped and chamfered rough cut shaft topped with a corps symbol of a five-point star and set on a 9.7x6.6 foot rough cut base with a chamfered top. The shaft contains a sculptured granite cap, bronze inscription tablets, and a bronze medallion. Overall height is 7.6 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the west side of Slocum Avenue.

10TH MAINE BATTALION MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a monolithic granite shaft with a pyramidal cap set on a 4.6 foot square smooth cut base. The shaft contains incised inscriptions and an excised corps symbol. Overall height is ten feet. Located on the east side of the Baltimore Pike midway between Hunt Avenue and Granite Schoolhouse Lane.

21ST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1893) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part stepped and tapered granite shaft topped with a polished granite sphere with a bronze horse's head bas-relief protruding from it and set on a five foot square smooth cut base. The shaft has polished faces, incised inscriptions, and a bronze medallion. Overall height is nine feet. Sculptured by John Ferguson. Located on the Baltimore Pike near Colgrove Avenue, near the spot where Private George Sandoe was killed on June 26, 1863 while on advance picket duty.

21ST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1894) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part monolithic granite shaft with a gable peak and set on a 4.2x2.6 foot smooth cut base. The first part of the shaft is smooth cut with incised inscriptions on all sides. The front of the second part of the shaft has a bas-relief of cross swords, horse shoe, and horse's head. Overall height is 7.8 feet. Located on the east side of the Baltimore Pike between Colgrove Avenue and Granite Schoolhouse Lane, on a native boulder.

BATTERY M, 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft topped with a bronze cannon, crossed rammers, and stars and set on a 8x5.8 foot rough cut base with a tooled edge. The first part of the shaft is smooth cut with a bronze medallion. The second part of the shaft is smooth cut with polished excised letters and inscriptions. Overall height is 9.4 feet. Located on Powers Hill north of Granite School House Lane.

BATTERY E, 1ST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1897)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a monolithic granite shaft sculpted in the shape of a cannon with incised regiment symbol and bronze medallion on the front and an incised inscription on the rear. It sets on a 4x4.5 foot slab base. Overall height is5 feet. Located on Powers Hill north of Granite School House Road.

BATTERY A, MARYLAND ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a two-part stepped smooth cut granite shaft with a pyramid cap that contains a polished sphere and set on a five foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. The lower part of the shaft has crossed cannons and a regimental symbol incised on the front and an incised inscription on the rear. The upper part has an incised inscription and a bronze medallion. Overall height is14 feet. Located on Powers Hill north of Granite School House Lane.

77TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part stepped and tapered granite shaft topped by a hipped roof that has a corps symbol on the front and set on a 7.11x4.7 foot rough cut base with a tooled edge. The shaft is smooth cut with a bronze medallion on the front and polished sides with excised inscriptions. Overall height is 7.6 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Powers Hill north of Granite School House Lane.

7TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite monolith with a stepped shaft set on a 6.6x3.3 foot smooth cut base. The lower part of the shaft is incised with a regiment symbol. The upper part of the shaft consists of a pseudo-boulder that contains a sculpted shield with stars and stripes and a corps symbol. Overall height is 9 feet. Located on Neill Avenue.

49TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1893) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three-part stepped and tapered smooth cut granite shaft with a polished face and a concave cap set on a 6.8 foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. The shaft contains a polished excised inscription, bronze medallion, crossed guns, and a wreath and corps symbol. Overall height is 10.6 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Neill Avenue.

43RD NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part granite shaft with a hipped cap containing a bronze trophy and set on a 9x6.3 foot rough cut base with a tooled edge and a chamfered top. The lower part of the shaft is smooth cut with a bronze medallion. The upper part of the shaft has a polished face with an excised inscription and bronze corps symbols. Overall height is 7.9 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Neill Avenue.

61ST PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a monolithic granite shaft with a concave tip and a pyramid cap and set on a 6.6 foot square smooth cut base. The shaft contains convex base excised letters, and polished and smooth cut faces with incised inscriptions. Overall height is 11.3 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on Neill Avenue.

16TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a three-part granite shaft topped by a dismounted cavalryman statue at ease and set on a five foot square smooth cut base. The lower part of the shaft has an incised regiment symbol. The middle part of the shaft has a crossed sword bas-relief and incised inscriptions on all sides. The upper part of the shaft has a bronze medallion. Overall height is 12.2 feet. Located on Highland Avenue Road south of Gettysburg.

18TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument a granite shaft with a gable top and set on a 7x5 foot rough hewn base. The shaft contains inscriptions in polished panels on the east and west, a relief of a horse's head and shoe and a bronze state seal on the east, and a carved corps insignia on the west. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located south of Confederate Avenue, near Bushman Lane.

6TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a six-sided, rough-hewn granite shaft with six bronze lances at the corners set on a six-sided rock faced base. The shaft contains Keystone-shaped and circular polished panels with cut inscriptions above a bronze state tablet. Designed by Frank Furness. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located at South Cavalry Field, on the east side of Emmitsburg Road at Heagy woodlot.

5TH NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a rough hewn granite shaft with a flat top and set on a 7.6x4 foot rough hewn base. The shaft contains a sculptured granite relief of a mounted cavalryman, bronze corps insignia, state seal, and raised letters on the north. The shaft has a bronze tablet with insignia on the south. Overall height is 9.5 feet. Sculptured by Casper Buberl. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located in Bushman Woods, southwest of Big Round Top, and mounted on a native boulder.

20TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is an apex topped granite shaft that rests on a five foot square, three-course rough hewn base. The shaft has an inscription cut into a smooth panel on the west face. Overall height is 8.1 feet. Flanking markers are 1x1.6 foot with a slant face and polished inscriptions. Located on the summit of Big Round Top.

12TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a cylindrical granite shaft of alternating rough and polished courses with a conical top set on a 18.5 foot circumference cylindrical rough hewn base. The shaft has inscriptions incised in the polished courses and a state seal appears on the west side. Overall height is 18.5 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with apex tops. Located on the summit of Big Round Top.

119TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a polished tapered granite shaft with an apex top containing a sphere set on a smooth 4.6 foot base that rests on a native boulder. The shaft has incised inscriptions on all sides and an arched cornice with keystone and crosses below. Overall height is 8.5 feet. Located on the summit of Big Round Top.

5TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is large, cylindrical granite shaft with a conical top set on a seventeen foot circumference, circular rough hewn base. The shaft has inscriptions and a carved oak-leaf wreath draped at the top. The base has a bronze state coat of arms on the west side. Overall height is 11 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square with apex tops. Located on the summit of Big Round Top.

1ST VERMONT BRIGADE MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a polished and hammered granite shaft with a sculptured representation of a lion on the top and set on a 7.4x3.10 foot rough hewn base. Overall height is 8 feet. Designed by C. W. Reed of the 9th Massachusetts Battery. Located on the north side of Wright Avenue.

119TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a rough and polished granite shaft with an apex cap that contains a castellated cornice topped with a VI Corps Greek Cross on four sides and set on a six foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has an inscription and a sculpted relief of a knapsack and accoutrements. Overall height is 11.7 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the north side of Howe Avenue.

6TH MAINE INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a three-course granite shaft topped with a Greek Cross on four sides and set on a 5.2 foot square rough hewn base. The second course of the shaft is fluted. It has incised inscriptions on the east and south sides. Overall height is 21.6 feet. Located on the north side of Howe Avenue.

49TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a triangular granite shaft capped with a triangular relief of the Sixth Corps Greek Cross and set on a six foot square rough hewn base. The shaft has inscriptions, a bronze half-musket attached at the corners, and a relief of a knapsack and drum on the south side. Overall height is 12 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the north side of Howe Avenue.

5TH WISCONSIN INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a granite shaft topped with the Sixth Corps Greek Cross and set on a 6x4.6 foot rough hewn double base. The shaft has polished panels with inscriptions. Overall height is 14.2 feet. Flanking markers are 1.6x1.2 foot with flat tops that contain raised polished letters. Located on the north side of Wright Avenue.

BATTERY H, 3RD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1889)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a three-part granite shaft with a polished face and rough cut on the other three sides, and set on a 7.5x5 foot rough cut base. The shaft has incised inscriptions, a bronze medallion, a corps emblem, and a sculptured bronze bas-relief. Overall height is 10 feet. Flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the north side of Hanover Road, west of United States Cavalry Avenue.

1ST MAINE CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a monolithic granite shaft with a polished lower part and a rough cut stone upper part that contains a sculptured granite cavalryman and a horse bas-relief on the front and set on a 7.6x3 foot rough cut base with chamfered smooth cut top. The shaft has an incised inscription below the bas-relief and an incised inscription on the rear. The base has an incised inscription. Overall height is 10 feet. Located on the north side of Hanover Road, east of United States Cavalry Avenue.

1ST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a multi-part stepped granite shaft of smooth cut and polished stone with a semi-pyramidal top and cavalry accoutrements at the apex and set on a six foot square rough cut base with a tooled edge. The shaft has incised inscriptions on each face, banding at the top with four stars on the front and three stars on the other sides. Overall height is 13.5 feet. Located on the north side of Gregg Avenue at East Cavalry Field, near the Rummel Farm.

MICHIGAN BRIGADE CAVALRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a three-part columned granite shaft topped by a statue of a cavalryman and set on a 11.5 foot square, four-part base of which the first two parts are rough cut with tooled edges and the last two parts are smooth cut. The shaft has bronze medallions, incised inscriptions, and horse head capitals on top of the columns. Overall height is 31.6 feet. Located on the south side of Gregg Ave (Custer Avenue) at East Cavalry Field.

3RD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1890) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a monolithic granite shaft with rough cut front and smooth cut rear, and set on a 7.4x4 foot rough cut base with a chamfered top. The shaft has an incised inscription on the lower part, a granite bas-relief of a mounted cavalryman on the front, and an incised inscription on the smooth cut rear. Overall height is 8 feet. Located on the north side of Gregg Avenue at East Cavalry Field.

GREGG CAVALRY SHAFT MONUMENT (1884) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part granite shaft topped with a square capital and a sphere, and set on a 7.7 foot square, three-part rough cut base with a tooled edges. The lower part of the shaft is polished stone with an incised inscription on each side. The upper part of the shaft is pebble finish with a smooth banded center containing crossed flags. Overall height is29 feet. Cast iron fence panels set into wooden (originally marble) posts surround it. Located on Gregg Avenue at East Cavalry Field.

1ST MARYLAND CAVALRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument with a three-part granite shaft set on a 6x4 foot rough cut base with a tooled edge. The lower part of the shaft is rough cut. The middle part of the shaft is smooth cut with incised inscriptions on the front and rear, and a bronze medallion. The upper part of the shaft is rough and smooth cut with a bas-relief of crossed swords, horse head, and horseshoe. Overall height is 10.4 feet. Located on the south side of Gregg Avenue at East Cavalry Field.

106TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1885-86) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument has a three-part stepped granite shaft with a flat top set on a four foot square rough cut base. The lower two parts of the shaft are smooth cut while the upper part is polished stone with incised inscriptions on all sides. Overall height is 8 feet. Monument includes commemorative era picket and rail fencing. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road next to the Codori farmhouse. It was moved to this location in 1889.

4TH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a granite monolith with a pebble finish. The monolith has a polished Sixth Corps Greek cross symbol with an incised inscription. Overall height is 4 feet. Located at the junction of Granite School House Road and Blacksmith Shop Road.

55TH OHIO INFANTRY MONUMENT (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument with two flanking markers. Monument is a two-part limestone shaft that tapers to an obelisk and rests on a six foot square base. The shaft has an excised inscription and a 55th Infantry seal. The obelisk portion has a bas-relief on the front and rear, and bronze tablets on the sides that cover the original incised inscriptions. An excised inscription appears on the base. The flanking marker is located on the left side of the monument and is 1.5 foot high. The right flank marker is in storage. Located on the east side of Taneytown Road at its junction with Steinwehr Avenue.

134TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has a position marker. Monument is a four-part stepped granite shaft with an ornate apex set on a 6.8 foot square base. The lower two sections of the shaft are rough hewn stone with tooled edges. The upper two sections of the shaft are polished stone with a bronze haversack and a shield and cartridge box affixed to it. An incised inscription appears on the front and rear of the upper part. Overall height is 10.1 feet. The position marker is bronze with a height of 4.5 foot. Position marker is located on Coster Avenue. The monument is at East Cemetery Hill.

136TH NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument that has two flanking markers. Monument is a smooth cut granite shaft topped with a sculptured tree trunk with infantry supplies. Excised inscriptions appear on all sides of the shaft. The front of the base contains a bronze medallion. Overall height is11 feet. The flanking markers are one foot square. Located on the west side of Taneytown Road across from the National Cemetery.

61ST NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument is a rough hewn and finished granite shaft with a rough hewn apex topped with bronze trefoil and set on a rough hewn 6.4 foot square granite base. The shaft contains a bronze state seal and inscription. The base has an inscription. Overall height is 10 feet. Located at the Wheatfield.

MAJOR GENERAL REYNOLDS KILLED MARKER (1886) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a granite shaft with pyramidal top on a rough hewn base, 2.7 foot square. Overall height is 8 feet. Inscriptions are raised and cut on the east and west faces. It is located on east Reynolds Avenue on the north side of its junction with Meredith Avenue.

ALONZO CUSHING MARKER (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is rough cut granite with an excised polished face and incised inscription. Overall height is 1.5 feet. Located in the Angle.

GEORGE WILLARD MARKER (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Granite marker has a rough cut base, sides, and rear with a smooth face with a polished inscribed area. Overall height is 4 feet. Located west of Hancock Avenue on the edge of Codori/Trostle thicket.

CHAPLAIN H. S. HOWELL MARKER (1889) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is composed of an open bronze book with a narrative inscription that rests on a lectern of polished red granite. A polished granite post supports the lectern. Overall height is 4 feet. Located at the foot of the steps of the Christ Lutheran Church on Chambersburg Street in Gettysburg where Howell was killed.

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD MARKER (1887) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a granite shaft designed to simulate an opening scroll with an incised inscription on the face and set on a two foot square smooth cut base. Overall height is 4.6 feet. Located at the Angle.

TIPTON BOUNDARY MARKER (1892) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is rough granite with a "T" inscribed on the top. Overall height is one foot. Located at a corner of Tipton land purchased in March 1892 as part of the Tipton Park and photographic studio.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION BOUNDARY MARKERS (1864-1895) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Fifty original boundary markers are quarried rough granite four-sided monoliths. Some have an iron or bronze pin set into the top. Average overall height is 1.7 feet. Located at fifty sites throughout the park.

GEORGE WARD MARKER (1886 and 1896) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a two-part granite shaft topped by a pyramidal cap and set on a 6.5 foot square concrete pad (1896). The upper part of the shaft is polished granite. It has an incised inscription on the front and back and a bronze bas-relief of Ward on the front. Located in the Codori farm field off the Emmitsburg Road northwest of the Angle.

JED. CHAPMAN MARKER (1879-82) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Gravestone-sized granite marker with an inscription cut into the south face. Overall height is 18 inches. Located on DeTrobriand Avenue. Originally located on Wheatfield Road beside the Henry Merwin marker and moved to its current and site-specific location after that portion of the Wheatfield was purchased by the GBMA.

HENRY MERWIN MARKER (1880-90) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Gravestone-sized granite monolith marker with an inscription cut into the north face. Overall height is 18 inches. Located on Wheatfield Road.

JOSHUA PALMER MARKER (1887-88) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Granite marker has rough cut sides and rear with a polished face that contains an inscription. Rests on a boulder. Located on the east slope of Culp's Hill summit where Major Palmer of the 66th Ohio fell in battle.

MAJOR GENERAL G. K. WARREN STATUE (1888) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Statue is a standing bronze figure of Warren mounted on a native boulder. A bronze inscription tablet is located on the northwest face of the boulder and the word "Warren" is cut into the top of the boulder. Overall height is 8.4 feet. Sculptured by Karl Gerhardt. Located on the summit of Little Round Top. A bronze tablet was added by the War Department to prohibit visitors from climbing on the boulder.

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, MEMORIALS OF WAR DEPARTMENT ERA (1895-1927)

A.COBLE INSCRIBED BOULDER (1913) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
This boulder near Spangler Meadow was inscribed by a returning Confederate battle veteran in the presence of two of his sons during the 50th Anniversary of the battle. It designates where the soldier was in line of battle during the night of July 2 and morning of July 3, 1863.

VIRGINIA MONUMENT (1912-17) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a bronze equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee that is fourteen foot high atop a granite pedestal that is 13.7x10 foot and 14 feet high. There is a bronze group of six standing figures that are eight foot high and a mounted standard bearer on a sculptured bronze base that is 18x5 foot. The monument is inscribed "Virginia to her Sons at Gettysburg". Overall the monument is 41 feet high. Designed and sculptured by F. William Sievers. Located on the east side of West Confederate Avenue.

TEXAS BRIGADE MONUMENT (1913) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a granite shaft with apex top that rests on a 1.1x1.8 foot base. Overall height is 6.5 foot. All faces are rough hewn except the east, which is polished. An inscription is cut into the polished face. Located on Confederate Ave near its junction with the Emmitsburg Road.

3RD WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1898) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
A rough hewn granite stelae that is 4x1.8 foot at the bottom and 7.6 feet tall. It rests on a 5.6x3 foot base. Inscription on the west. Located on Buford Avenue on the First Day Battlefield.

73RD NEW YORK INFANTRY MONUMENT (1897) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a seven foot granite shaft and bronze statues of a fireman and infantryman on a 8x7 foot rough hewn base. Bronze inscription tablets are located on all sides and a state seal is on the west side of the base. Overall height is 14 foot. Sculptured by Joseph Moretti. Located east of Emmitsburg Road and north of Wheatfield Road.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES WOUNDED MARKER (1901) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a rough and smooth three-course granite shaft topped by a polished Third Corps lozenge emblem in the form of a diamond that rests in a V-shaped top course and set on a 3.3x2.9 foot rough hewn base. The emblem has an inscription in the center. Overall height is 7 feet. Located on the north side of United States Avenue near the Trostle barn at the site where General Sickles was wounded.

UNITED STATES REGULARS MONUMENT (1907) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part granite shaft set on a 43.6 foot square base that has two foot high stone fencing interspersed with six foot wide openings. The first part of the shaft has bronze tablets on all sides and the second part of the shaft has an obelisk design. Overall height is 85 feet. It has a raised granite platform reached by granite steps and radiating walks. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue south of the Copse of Trees.

13TH VERMONT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1897) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has three position markers. Monument is a stepped granite shaft topped with a bronze statue of Lt. Stephen F. Brown and set on an eight foot square base. The shaft has an excised inscription, bronze tablets, and a medallion. Overall height is 16.4 feet. Designed by J. H. Walling. Position markers are 1.6x1.8 foot with incised inscription. Monument located on the east side of Hancock Avenue. Position markers are to the east and northwest of the monument and north of the United States Regulars Monument.

16TH VERMONT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1892, 1907) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a rough cut and finished granite shaft and set on a 5.11x4.3 foot base that contains a bronze tablet on the front. The shaft has an incised inscription on an angle to the shaft and excised inscriptions and shield. Overall height is 9.1 feet. Located on the east side of Hancock

Avenue near the intersection with Pleasonton Avenue. Monument was relocated from the Codori-Trostle thicket and a bronze tablet added in 1907.

14TH VERMONT INFANTRY MONUMENT (1899) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a 3.6 foot diameter cylindrical, polished granite shaft that tapers to a point and set on a 4.6 foot diameter base. The shaft contains incised inscriptions. Overall height is 14.6 feet. Located on the west side of Hancock Avenue, near Pleasonton Avenue.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEMORIAL (1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a four-sided raised granite pedestal with bronze tablets listing Pennsylvania soldiers and set on a 100 foot square base. It has arched central passages to the domed interior. The dome is topped with a bronze winged victory. Double bronze statues are located in niches on all four sides. Four oversized granite reliefs adorn the upper observation deck parapet walls. A concrete pathway leads from Hancock Avenue to the monument in a Y shape. Designed by W. Liance Cottrell and sculptured by various American artists, including Samuel Murray, J. Massey Rhind, and J. Otto Schweizer. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue.

NEW YORK STATE AUXILIARY MONUMENT (1925) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a semi-circular granite shaft twenty-four foot in diameter topped by a spread wing eagle and set on a central projecting node base. The shaft is incised with inscriptions, excised coat-of-arms, and incised commanders' names in the circular wall part. Overall height 21 feet. Designed by Edward J. Casey. Granite walk to the monument that is 8x14 foot with two, eight-inch risers. Located on the east side of south Hancock Avenue.

1ST WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY MONUMENT (1898) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a two-part, stepped granite shaft with a rough cut gable cap and set on a 5x3 foot rough cut stone base. The lower part of the shaft is rough cut with incised finished surface and excised crossed swords. The upper part of the shaft is rough cut with finished and polished stone with incised inscriptions. Overall height is 8.4 feet. Monument includes commemorative era stone wall. Located on the east side of Taneytown Road north of the Hummelbaugh farm.

114TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1902) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a rough cut granite monolith shaft with a bronze tablet set in a diamond pattern and set on a 2.4x4 foot rough cut stone base that has a finished top with an excised inscription. Overall height is 5.6 foot. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue near Pleasonton Avenue.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK CAVALRY MONUMENT (1904) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a rough cut granite shaft with gable peak and set on a 7.7x3 foot rough cut stone base. The shaft front has an incised with excised Greek key motif and a center bronze tablet. A bronze

medallion is located at the peak. Overall height is 13.9 feet. Located on the west side of Taneytown Road on the north side of the Leister House along former Meade Avenue.

7TH WEST VIRGINIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1898) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument that has three position markers. Monument is a rough cut and smooth cut granite shaft with double apex topped with a granite statue and set on a 6x3.9 foot, two-part smooth cut base. The shaft has incised inscriptions on the southeast and northwest faces. Overall height is 13.1 feet. Position markers are 2x1 foot with chamfered flat tops. Located on East Cemetery Hill opposite the Baltimore Street entrance to the National Cemetery. There are two position markers--one at East Cemetery Hill and one near the Taneytown Road, east of Ziegler's Grove.

28TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY MONUMENT (1905) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument has a two-part granite shaft of which the first part is chamfered with an excised Twelfth Corps star symbol on the front and the second part is sculpted in a knapsack and bedroll with an inscription on the front and a bronze tablet on the rear. It rests on a 5.10 1/2 foot square rough cut base that has tooled a tooled edge. Overall height is 7.10 feet. Located on the west side of Rock Creek east of East Confederate Avenue.

WILLARD'S BRIGADE MONUMENT (1893-98) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Monument is a single part smooth cut monolithic granite shaft with a sloped face set on a 5x3 foot rough cut base. The sloped face contains a bronze trefoil Second Corps symbol on the bottom and an inscription tablet. Overall height is 5.6 feet.

PARDEE FIELD MARKER (147TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY) (1905-06)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a twenty-two ton boulder with a bronze tablet on the north end and bronze letters spelling "Pardee Field" on the west side. Overall height is 6 feet.

CANDY'S BRIGADE MARKER (1902) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a rough hewn granite shaft set on a 4.10x1.4 foot rough hewn base. Bronze inscription tablet mounted on the west below a five-pointed star. "1st Brig. 2nd Div. 12 Corps" inscribed in raised letters on the base. Located east of Sedgwick Avenue.

2ND UNITED STATES CAVALRY DIVISION POSITION MARKER (1900-10)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a painted aluminum tablet. Overall height is 3.6 feet. Located at the junction of Hanover Road and Hoffman Road.

COLONEL FRED TAYLOR MARKER (1905) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a rough hewn granite monolith with polished panels on the east and west sides with incised inscriptions and likeness of a cap and bucktail. Overall height is 4.7 feet. Located on the north side of the loop in Ayres Avenue.

CAPTAIN HENRY FULLER MARKER (1894) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a rough hewn granite monolith with a slanted, polished face that contains a bronze inscription tablet. Overall height is 2.6 feet. Located near the northern limits of Rose Woods, north of the regimental monument of the 64th New York Volunteers.

JOHN PAGE NICHOLSON MARKER (1922) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a monolithic granite shaft with rough cut sides and rear, and a smooth cut face with a bronze United States eagle medallion on the bottom and a bronze tablet in the face. The base is 3.8x2.6 foot of rough cut stone with a tooled edge and chamfered top. Overall height is 5.4 feet. Designed by E. B. Cope. It is the only marker commemorating a member of the Gettysburg National Park Commission.

ALBION HOWE'S HEADQUARTERS MARKER (1905) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a bronze tablet affixed to a granite boulder. A Greek Cross is imbedded in the west face of the boulder above the tablet. Overall height is6 feet. It is the only marker that differs from the design of the other United States division markers, as it was privately funded by family members.

5TH CORPS MARKER (1898) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a granite shaft with a concave cylindrical pedestal and cap and a conical apex top. The shaft has a Maltese Cross of the Fifth Corps on all four faces. The base is 3.1 foot square. Overall height is 6.6 feet. Located on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue south of the Wheatfield Road.

CONFEDERATE RIGHT FLANK MARKER (1901) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a painted cast-iron tablet on a granite shaft. Overall height is 2.10 foot. Designed by E. B. Cope. Located on South Confederate Avenue.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS TABLET MARKER (1919) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a bronze tablet mounted on the northeast side of signal rock. An eagle in relief surmounts the tablet with its talons holding an olive branch and unsheathed arrows. Two signal flags are located beneath the eagle and above an inscription. Located on Little Round Top.

UNION CAVALRY RIGHT FLANK MARKER (1912) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a tapered, polished granite pedestal with an angled bronze tablet on the top. Overall height is 4 feet. Located along the Low Dutch Road to the northeast of East Cavalry Field.

1ST AND 2ND UNITED STATES CAVALRY RIGHT FLANK MARKER (1909)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a bronze inscription tablet in a rectangular shape with rounded corners and set on a polished granite pedestal. Overall height is 5 feet. Designed by E. B. Cope. Located on South Cavalry Field east of Ridge Road.

1ST AND 2ND UNITED STATES CAVALRY LEFT FLANK MARKER (1909)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a bronze inscription tablet in a rectangular shape with rounded corners and set on a polished granite pedestal. Overall height is 5 feet. Designed by E. B. Cope. Located on South Cavalry Field west of Emmitsburg Road in the Alexander Currens farm field.

HOSPITAL MARKERS (1914) 9 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These markers consist of rough hewn granite monoliths with bronze tablets in the shape of a Maltese cross mounted on their slanted faces. Overall height is 5.6 feet. Designed by E. B. Cope. These markers include:

1st Corps Marker: Located opposite Mark's Church on Baltimore Pike.
2nd Corps Marker: Located on east side of Hospital Road near George Bushman house.
3rd Corps Marker: Located on Goulden Road.
5th Corps Marker: Located on Goulden Road.
6th Corps Marker: Located near the Trostle house east of Rock Creek on Goulden Road.
11th Corps Marker: Located on west side of Blacksmith Shop Road at G. Spangler lane.
12th Corps Marker: Located on east side of Hospital Road near George Bushman house.
Cavalry Corps Marker: Located on entrance wall of Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg.
General Hospital (Camp Letterman): Located south side of York Pike.

McPHERSON BARN HOSPITAL MARKER (1914) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a bronze plaque mounted to the north side of the McPherson Barn.

UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT BOUNDARY MARKERS (1895-1933)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

One hundred boundary markers are cut granite of which the bottom half of each is rough hewn and the top half has a smooth finish with incised "U.S." letters. Some have a bronze pin set into the top. Average height out of ground is 8 inches. Located at 100 sites throughout the park.

TOPOGRAPHIC BASELINE MARKER (1893-95) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a quarried granite boundary marker. Overall height above grade is 10 inches. Located in Ziegler's Grove. The marker was one of the permanently fixed locations to determine true grade for the War Department engineers during their survey of the battlefield (1893-1900).

UNION RIGHT FLANK MARKER (1901) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a cast-iron tablet on an iron post with a silver painted border and an incised inscription Right of the Infantry of the Army of the Potomac." Overall height is 2.10 feet. Designed by E. B. Cope. Located at the south end of Neill Avenue.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MARKER (1908) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Marker is a granite monolith with smooth cut face and sides and a rough hewn back and curvilinear top. It has a bronze inscribed tablet on the front with a bronze U.S.A. shield above. Overall height is 8.9 feet. Bronze shield designed by J. Otto Schweizer. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue opposite the Angle.

HEADQUARTERS MARKERS (1913-1920) 14 Contributing Resource (Structure)

The headquarters location of the army and corps generals are designated by 14 bronze or wrought iron cannon tubes mounted upright in either coursed granite or concrete bases. Bronze inscription tablets face public roads and park avenues. Designed by E. B. Cope. Overall height is 10.6 feet. Bronze corps symbols affixed to cannon tubes on Union markers. Markers include:

- Meade's U.S. Marker: Located at Leister Farm along former Meade Avenue. (Bronze tube)
- Doubleday's U.S. I Corps Marker: Located on east side of Reynolds Avenue near Intersection with Chambersburg Pike.
- Newton's U.S. 1st Corps Marker: Located on south side of Pleasonton Avenue near park Roller and Storage Building.
- Hancock's U.S. 2nd Corps Marker: Located on north side of Pleasonton Avenue near Intersection with Humphreys Avenue.
- Sickles' U.S. 3rd Corps Marker. Located on United States Avenue near Trostle House.
- Sykes's U.S. 5th Corps Marker: Located on east side of Sedgwick Avenue.
- Sedgwick's U.S. 6th Corps Marker: Located on west side of Sedgwick Avenue.
- Howard's U.S. 11th Corps Marker: Located on East Cemetery Hill.
- Slocum's U.S. 12th Corps Marker: Located at base of Powers Hill, Baltimore Pike.
- Hunt's U.S. Artillery Marker: Located west side of Taneytown Road near Hunt Avenue. (Bronze tube, concrete base)
- Lee's C.S. Marker: Located south side of Chambersburg Pike near Seminary Lane/Confederate Avenue. (Bronze tube)
- Longstreet's C.S. Marker: Located west side of Section 4, Confederate Avenue, south of Millerstown Road. (Bronze tube)

- Ewell's C.S. Marker: Located on Hanover Road, west of Rock Creek. (Bronze tube)
- Hill's C.S. Marker: Located on Section 2, Confederate Avenue south of McMillan Woods. (Bronze tube)

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA MARKER (1908) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Marker is a smooth monolith with a rough hewn top. A bronze inscription tablet is mounted on the east face. A bronze shield designed by J. Otto Schweizer is missing. Overall height is 8.9 feet. Designed by E. B. Cope. Located on West Confederate Avenue adjacent to Spangler Woods.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK MARKER (1908)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Bronze tablet attached to the polished face of a rough hewn granite monolith. Overall height is 7 feet. Designed by E. B. Cope. Located on Hancock Avenue at Ziegler's Grove.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE MEADE EQUESTRIAN STATUE (1895-96)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Statue is a full bronze equestrian mount and statue of Meade atop a 13.8x6.10 foot tapered, coursed rough hewn granite base. Bronze inscription tablets cover identification incised inscriptions bearing the general's name on the north and south sides. A bronze state shield is located on the west face of the base. Overall height is 22 feet. Designed and sculptured by Henry K. Bush-Brown.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM WELLS STATUE (1913) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Statue is a bronze figure of Wells set on two native granite boulders. Two bronze inscription tablets on the east and west sides of the base and a reproduction of a relief cast from the original is attached to the north side. Overall height is16 feet. Sculptured by J. Otto Schweizer. Located on South Confederate Avenue near Plum Run.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN GEARY STATUE (1914-15) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Statue is a bronze figure of Geary that sets on a three-part stepped granite shaft that rests on a seven foot square rough hewn base. The lower two parts of the shaft are rough hewn with a bronze tablet inset at the front. Overall height is 16 feet. Sculptured by J. Otto Schweizer. Located at the intersections of Geary and Slocum Avenues.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE S. GREENE STATUE (1906) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Bronze statue is of Greene pointing that sets on a two-part shaft topped with ramparted stone work that rests on a nine foot square rough hewn base. The upper part of the shaft is polished granite with bronze tablets set in the front and rear. A bronze star appears on the west side and a bronze state medallion is fixed to the east side. Overall height is 16.2 1/2 feet. Designed by A.

J. Zabriskie of the New York Monuments Commission and sculptured by R. Hinton Perry. Located on the summit of Culp's Hill. It has lost its historic association and orientation to the original avenue approach to the summit due to the realignment of the avenue in 1934-35, which presently accesses the rear of the monument.

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM EQUESTRIAN STATUE (1902)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze equestrian statue of Slocum on a two-part granite shaft that rests on a 22x16.4 foot base. The shaft contains bronze tablets on the east and west sides. Overall height is 31.9 1/2 feet. Designed by A. J. Zabriskie of the New York Monuments Commission and sculptured by Edward C. Potter. Located on Slocum Avenue at Steven's Knoll.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK EQUESTRIAN STATUE (1895)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Statue is a bronze figure of Hancock seated on a horse on a stepped pedestal to granite shaft that rests on a 17x10.2 foot base. Bronze tablets are fixed to the southwest and northeast sides of the shaft. Overall height is 17 feet. Sculptured by F. Edwin Elwell. Located on the east side of the Baltimore Pike.

FATHER WILLIAM CORBY STATUE (1910) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze statue that has a commemorative marker. Statue is a bronze figure of Father Corby that is located on a boulder. Overall height is 7.8 feet. Sculptured by Samuel Murray. A bronze plaque appears in rock south of the statue. The added marker with a bronze tablet is two foot high. Located on the east side of the south part of Hancock Avenue.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. S. WEBB STATUE (1915) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Statue is a bronze figure of Webb in full uniform atop a three-part granite shaft that rests on a 12x11.3 1/2 foot stepped base. The shaft has a bronze tablet on the front and a medallion on the rear with trefoil Corps symbols on the sides. Sculptured by J. Massey Rhind. Located on the east side of Hancock Avenue opposite to the Angle.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS STATUE (1915) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Statue is a bronze figure of Hays on a rough hewn granite shaft that rests on a 6.10 foot square base. The shaft contains a tapered bronze tablet on the front and a Pennsylvania coat of arms on the rear. Overall height is 14 feet. Sculptured by J. Otto Schweizer. Located at the northwest corner of Ziegler's Grove fronting Hancock Avenue.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. A. HUMPHREYS STATUE (1914) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze statue is a figure of Humphreys on foot in the process of stepping forward on a rough hewn granite shaft that rests on a seven foot square rough hewn base. An inscription tablet

appears on the west side of the shaft and a bronze state seal is located on the east face. Sculptured by J. Otto Schweizer. Located on the east side of Emmitsburg Road near its junction with Sickles Avenue.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK EQUESTRIAN STATUE (1913)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze statue of Sedgwick seated on a horse on a granite pedestal that rests on a 30x22 foot granite base and raised pebbled plaza. The pedestal is inscribed with "Sedgwick" and a state seal on the west face. Bronze inscription tablets are located on the north and south sides of the pedestal. Overall height is twenty-one foot. Sculptured by Henry K. Bush-Brown. Located on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue north of the Wheatfield Road.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS BARLOW STATUE (1922) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze statue is a standing figure of Barlow mounted on a stepped granite pedestal with a granite shaft that rests on a 10.4 foot square base. The shaft contains a bronze tablet on the front and a medallion on the rear. Overall height is 18.7 foot. Sculptured by J. Massey Rhind and designed by Edward P. Casey. Located at Barlow Knoll at the loop of Howard Avenue.

MAJOR GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY STATUE (1917) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze statue is a standing figure of Doubleday mounted on a square granite pedestal. A bronze ondo with the New York state coat of arms and a bronze inscription tablet are located on the west side of the pedestal. Overall height is 20 feet. Sculptured by J. Massey Rhind. Located on the east side Reynolds Avenue near the junction with Meredith Avenue.

JOHN BURNS STATUE (1902-03) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Statue is a bronze figure of a civilian carrying a musket into battle resting on a relocated and cut boulder. There is a bronze inscription tablet on the west face and a bronze state seal on the south side. Overall height is 10.1 feet. Designed by Albert G. Bureau. Located on McPherson Ridge on the east side of Stone Avenue.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN BUFORD STATUE (1895) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze statue that is surrounded by four cannons. Statue of Buford is set on a rough hewn granite pedestal that rests on a five foot square base. A rifle tube is mounted on each of four three-foot high granite piers at each of the four corners of the pedestal and bronze inscription tablets are located on the north and south faces of the pedestal. One of the tubes fired the opening Union shot of the battle on July 1, 1863 as part of Buford's command. An inscription is found on the south side of the base. Overall height is 15.6 foot. Sculptured by James E. Kelley. Located on the McPherson farm on the north side of the Chambersburg Pike.

MAJOR JOHN F. REYNOLDS EQUESTRIAN STATUE (1899) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Bronze equestrian statue mounted on a granite pedestal. Bronze inscription tablets are located on the north and south sides of the pedestal. Overall height 35 feet. Sculptured by Henry K. Bush-Brown. Located on the north side of the Chambersburg Pike, opposite Stone Avenue.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON STATUE (1917) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Statue is a bronze figure of the general standing on a granite pedestal. A bronze inscription tablet, state seal, and raised letters are located on the north face of the pedestal. Overall height is 20 feet. Sculptured by J. Massey Rhind. Located on Oak Hill at the intersection of Robinson Avenue and Doubleday Avenue.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WADSWORTH STATUE (1914)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
Bronze statue is a standing figure of Wadsworth mounted on a cylindrical granite pedestal. A bronze inscription drum forms the center of the pedestal. Overall height is 19.2 feet. Sculptured by R. Hinton Perry. Located east of Reynolds Avenue near the Western Maryland Railroad Cut.

UNITED STATES REGULARS TABLETS (1907-1908) 44 Contributing Resource (Structure)
These markers, 44 in number, locate the positions of United States Regular Army commands during the battle. They consist of monoliths of red granite, the sides and reverse of which are rock-faced. The obverse faces are polished and have bronze inscription tablets and seals with the U.S. Coat of Arms affixed to them. Overall height is 7.0 feet. Each is 4.0 feet wide and 2.0 feet thick. E. B. Cope designed these markers. Markers of artillery units include flanking bronze and/or wrought iron cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. Included in this grouping are the following:

- 2nd U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 3rd U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 4th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 6th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 7th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 8th U.S. Infantry—Leister house, former Meade Avenue
- 10th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 11th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 12th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 14th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- 17th U.S. Infantry—Ayres Avenue
- U.S. Engineers—Pleasonton Avenue
- 1st U.S. Cavalry—South Cavalry Field
- 2nd U.S. Cavalry—South Cavalry Field
- 5th U.S. Cavalry—South Cavalry Field

- 6th U.S. Cavalry—South Cavalry Field
- Batteries E & G, 1st U.S. Artillery—East Cavalry Field, United States Cavalry Avenue
- Batteries E & G, 1st U.S. Artillery (section)—East Cavalry Field, United States Cavalry
- Avenue
- Battery I, 1st U.S. Artillery—Hancock Avenue, Ziegler's Grove
- Battery K, 1st U.S. Artillery—South Cavalry Field
- Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery—Chambersburg Pike at Stone Avenue
- Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery (section)—South Reynolds Avenue
- Batteries B & L, 2nd U.S. Artillery—Granite Schoolhouse Road
- Batteries B & L, 2nd U.S. Artillery—Pleasonton Avenue
- Battery D, 2nd U.S. Artillery—Taneytown Road, north of Wheatfield Road
- Battery G, 2nd U.S. Artillery—Ziegler's Grove
- Battery M, 2nd U.S. Artillery—East Cavalry Field, United States Cavalry Avenue
- Battery C, 3rd U.S. Artillery—Taneytown Road at Granite Schoolhouse Road
- Batteries F & K, 3rd U.S. Artillery—Emmitsburg Road and Sickles Avenue
- Batteries F & K, 3rd U.S. Artillery—Former Meade Avenue, east of Hancock Avenue
- Battery A, 4th U.S. Artillery—Hancock Avenue, the Angle
- Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery—North side of Chambersburg Pike, near Doubleday Avenue, Extended
- Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery—East Cemetery Hill at Baltimore Pike
- Battery C, 4th U.S. Artillery—South Hancock Avenue
- Battery E, 4th U.S. Artillery—Bushman Woods, southwest of Big Round Top
- Battery F, 4th U.S. Artillery—Hunt Avenue
- Battery G, 4th U.S. Artillery—Howard Avenue, Barlow Knoll
- Battery K, 4th U.S. Artillery—Emmitsburg Road, Klingel House
- Battery C, 5th U.S. Artillery—Hancock Avenue
- Battery D, 5th U.S. Artillery—Little Round Top summit
- Battery F, 5th U.S. Artillery—Ziegler's Grove
- Battery I, 5th U.S. Artillery—north of United States Avenue, Neinstedt's Field
- Battery K, 5th U.S. Artillery—Hunt Avenue
- Battery K, 5th U.S. Artillery (section)—Culp's Hill summit

CORPS TABLETS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA (1907) 3 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 3 monuments consist of a rock-faced granite monolith with bronze narrative tablets affixed to the polished surface of the obverse side. They indicate the general location of the center of the battle lines of the various Confederate corps during the battle. Designed by E. B. Cope. 4.2 feet x 2.0 feet, with an overall height of 7.0 feet. The tablets include:

- Longstreet's Corps—Section 4, Confederate Avenue, south of Millerstown Road.

- Ewell's Corps—North Confederate Avenue
- Hill's Corps—Section 2, Confederate Avenue, south of McMillan Woods.

CORPS TABLETS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (1906-1907) 8 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 8 monuments consist of a rock-faced granite monolith, with bronze tablets and corps insignia affixed to the polished surface of the obverse side. They indicate the general location of the center of the battle lines of the various Union corps during the battle. Designed by E. B. Cope. They are 4.2 feet x 2.4 feet and 7.0 feet in overall height.

- First Corps—South Reynolds Avenue
- Second Corps—Hancock Avenue near the Angle
- Third Corps—Emmitsburg Road, Peach Orchard
- Fifth Corps—Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top
- Sixth Corps—Sedgwick Avenue
- Eleventh Corps—West Howard Avenue near junction with Carlisle Road
- Twelfth Corps—Slocum Avenue, Culp's Hill ridge
- Cavalry Corps—Pleasonton Avenue near intersection with Humphreys Avenue

DIVISION TABLETS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA (1909)
10 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 10 monuments consist of a rock-faced granite monolith with polished face on which is affixed a bronze narrative tablet. The locations of the markers indicate the general location of the battle lines of the various Confederate divisions during the battle. Designed by E. B. Cope. 4.2 feet x 2.0 feet, with an overall height of 7.0 feet. They include the following:

- Pickett's Division—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at Spangler Woods
- Hood's Division—Section 5, Confederate Avenue near junction with Emmitsburg Road
- McLaws' Division—Section 4, Confederate Avenue near observation tower
- Johnson's Division—East Confederate Avenue
- Rodes' Division—North Confederate Avenue
- Early's Division—North Confederate Avenue near Culp's Run
- Heth's Division—Section 2, Confederate Avenue
- Pender's Division—Section 2, Confederate Avenue
- Anderson's Division—Section 3, Confederate Avenue
- Stuart's Division—East Cavalry Field, Confederate Cavalry Avenue at Rummel Woods

480. DIVISION TABLETS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (1909-1910)
23 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 23 monuments consist of bronze narrative tablets affixed to the polished upright surface of otherwise rock-faced granite monoliths. The locations of the markers indicate the general

position of the various Union divisions during the battle. Designed by E. B. Cope. 4.2 feet x 2.0 feet, with an overall height of 7.0 feet. They include the following:

- Wadsworth's Division—North Reynolds Avenue
- Robinson's Division—Robinson Avenue
- Rowley's/Doubleday's Division—South Reynolds Avenue
- Caldwell's Division—South Hancock Avenue
- Gibbon's Division—Hancock Avenue near the Angle
- Hays' Division—North Hancock Avenue, near Brian buildings
- Birney's Division—Peach Orchard
- Humphreys' Division—Peach Orchard
- Humphreys' Division—North Sickles Avenue, Klingel Farm
- Barnes' Division—Sickles Avenue, near the Loop
- Ayres Division—North end of Houck's Ridge, south of Wheatfield Road
- Crawford's Division—Crawford Avenue
- Wright's Division—Sedgwick Avenue
- Wheaton's Division—Sedgwick Avenue
- Barlow's Division—East Howard Avenue, Barlow Knoll
- Von Steinwehr's Division—Baltimore Pike, East Cemetery Hill
- Schurz's Division—West Howard Avenue
- Ruger's Division—North Slocum Avenue
- Geary's Division—South Slocum Avenue
- Buford's Division—South Reynolds Avenue
- Gregg's Division—East Cavalry Field
- Tyler's Artillery Reserve—Taneytown Road at Pleasonton Avenue
- Randolph's Artillery Reserve—Peach Orchard

BRIGADE TABLETS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA (1910-1911)

64 Contributing Resource (Structure)

There are 64 of these bronze inscription tablets, mounted on cylindrical polished granite pedestals. They indicate the general location of the centers of the various Confederate brigades and artillery battalions during several phases of the battle. Designed by E. B. Cope. Some of the tablets were made from melted down Civil War cannon. The tablets are 3.8 feet x 3.4 feet in dimension and rest on bases that are 6.4 feet in circumference. The overall height of these markers is 5.4 feet, and they rest on either rubble or concrete foundations. The following tablets are included in this resource type:

- Anderson's Brigade—Section 4, Confederate Avenue
- Archer's Brigade—Meredith Avenue, Reynolds Woods
- Archer's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near McMillan Woods

- Armistead's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at Spangler Woods
- Barksdale's Brigade—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods
- Benning's Brigade—Section 5, Confederate Avenue near Bushman Lane
- Brockenbrough's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near McMillan Woods
- Daniel's Brigade—North Confederate Avenue
- Daniel's Brigade—East Confederate Avenue
- Davis' Brigade—North Reynolds Avenue, Railroad Cut
- Davis' Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near McMillan Woods
- Doles' Brigade—West Howard Avenue, near Carlisle Road
- Garnett's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at Spangler Woods
- Gordon's Brigade—East Confederate Avenue
- Hays' Brigade—East Confederate Avenue
- Hoke's (Avery's) Brigade—East Confederate Avenue
- Iverson's Brigade—North Confederate Avenue
- Jones' Brigade—East Confederate Avenue
- Kemper's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at Spangler Woods
- Kershaw's Brigade—Section 4, Confederate Avenue south of Wheatfield Road
- Lane's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at McMillan Woods
- Law's Brigade—Section 5, Confederate Avenue at Bushman Woods
- Mahone's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue north of Spangler Woods
- Nicholl's Brigade—East Confederate Avenue
- O'Neal's Brigade—North Confederate Avenue
- O'Neal's Brigade—East Confederate Avenue
- Perrin's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue north of McMillan Woods
- Perry's (Lang's) Brigade—Section 3, Confederate Avenue near Spangler Woods
- Pettigrew's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue south of McMillan Woods
- Posey's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue north of Spangler Woods
- Ramseur's Brigade—North Confederate Avenue
- Robertson's Brigade—Section 5, Confederate Avenue near Bushman Farm lane
- Scales' Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at McMillan Woods
- Semmes' Brigade—Section 4, Confederate Avenue south of Wheatfield Road
- Smith's Brigade—East Confederate Avenue near Spangler Meadow
- Steuart's Brigade—East Confederate Avenue near Spangler Meadow
- Thomas' Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at McMillan Woods
- Walker's Brigade—East Confederate Avenue near Spangler Meadow
- Wilcox's Brigade—Section 3, Confederate Avenue north of Pitzer Woods
- Wofford's Brigade—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods

- Wright's Brigade—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at Spangler Woods
- Chambliss' Brigade—East Cavalry Field, south of Rummel Woods
- Hampton's Brigade—East Cavalry Field, northeast corner of Rummel Woods
- Imboden's Brigade—South Reynolds Avenue
- Jenkins' Brigade—East Cavalry Field, south of Rummel Woods
- Jones' Brigade—South Reynolds Avenue
- Lee's Brigade—East Cavalry Field, Rummel Woods
- Robertson's Brigade—South Reynolds Avenue
- Alexander's Battalion—Section 4, Confederate Avenue
- Cabell's Battalion—Section 4, Confederate Avenue
- Carter's Battalion—North Confederate Avenue
- Dance's Battalion—Seminary Lane/Confederate Avenue
- Dearing's Battalion—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods
- Eshleman's Battalion—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods
- Garnett's Battalion—Section 1, Confederate Avenue at Schultz Woods
- Henry's Battalion—Section 5, Confederate Avenue
- Jones' Battalion—Harrisburg Road at Jones Battalion Avenue
- Lane's Battalion—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near McMillan Woods
- Latimer's Battalion—Benner's Hill
- McIntosh's Battalion—Section 1, Confederate Avenue at Schultz Woods
- Nelson's Battalion—Benner's Hill, north of Hanover Road
- Pegram's Battalion—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at McMillan Woods
- Poague's Battalion—Section 2, Confederate Avenue north of Spangler Woods

BRIGADE TABLETS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (1911-1912)

73 Contributing Resource (Structure)

There are 73 of this type of marker designating the general location of the various Union brigade commands during the battle. Bronze inscription tablets are attached to the slant faces of polished sea green granite monoliths. The squared bases of the monuments taper to a smaller dimension at the tablet. Designed by E. B. Cope. The bases are 3.0 foot square and the overall height of the marker is 5.4 feet. The tablets are 4.0x3.8 feet. Some of the tablets were made from melted down Civil War cannon. The following tablets are included in this resource type at the identified locations:

- Meredith's Brigade—Meredith Avenue
- Cutler's Brigade—North Reynolds Avenue
- Paul's Brigade—South end of Doubleday Avenue
- Baxter's Brigade—North end of Doubleday Avenue
- Biddle's Brigade—South Reynolds Avenue

- Stone's Brigade—Stone Avenue
- Stannard's Brigade—Hancock Avenue near Vermont State Monument
- Cross' Brigade—Ayres Avenue, Rose Woods
- Kelly's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, the Loop
- Zook's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, east of the Loop near Wheatfield
- Brooke's Brigade—Brooke Avenue, Rose Woods
- Harrow's Brigade—Former south loop of Hancock Avenue, west of Regulars Monument
- Webb's Brigade—Hancock Avenue, the Angle
- Hall's Brigade—Hancock Avenue, south of the Angle
- Carroll's Brigade—East Cemetery Hill
- Smyth's Brigade—North Hancock Avenue near Brian buildings
- Willard's Brigade—North Hancock Avenue near Brian buildings
- Graham's Brigade—Emmitsburg Road, south of United States Avenue
- Ward's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, above Devil's Den
- DeTrobriand's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, the Wheatfield
- Carr's Brigade—North Sickles Avenue
- Brewster's Brigade—North Sickles Avenue at Excelsior Field
- Burling's Brigade—DeTrobriand Avenue, the Wheatfield
- Tilton's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, the Loop
- Sweitzer's Brigade—DeTrobriand Avenue, the Wheatfield
- Vincent's Brigade—Sykes Avenue, south slope of Little Round Top
- Day's Brigade—Ayres Avenue
- Burbank's Brigade—Ayres Avenue
- Weed's Brigade—Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top
- McCandless' Brigade—Ayres Avenue, the Wheatfield
- Fisher's Brigade—Sykes Avenue, lower slope of Big Round Top
- Torbert's Brigade—Sedgwick Avenue
- Bartlett's Brigade—Wheatfield Road, north of Plum Run Valley
- Russell's Brigade—Howe Avenue
- Grant's Brigade—Wright Avenue
- Neill's Brigade—Neill Avenue
- Shaler's Brigade—South Slocum Avenue
- Eustis' Brigade—Sedgwick Avenue
- Nevins' Brigade—F. Althoff/John Weikert Lane
- Von Gilsa's Brigade—Wainwright Avenue
- Ames' Brigade—East Howard Avenue
- Coster's Brigade—Coster Avenue

- Smith's Brigade—Taneytown Road opposite national cemetery
- Schimmelfennig's Brigade—West Howard Avenue
- Krzyzanowski's Brigade—East Howard Avenue
- McDougall's Brigade—Slocum Avenue
- Lockwood's Brigade—Slocum Avenue
- Colgrove's Brigade—Colgrove Avenue
- Candy's Brigade—North Slocum Avenue
- Kane's Brigade—North Slocum Avenue
- Green's Brigade—North Slocum Avenue
- Gamble's Brigade—South Reynolds Avenue
- Devin's Brigade—Buford Avenue
- Merritt's Brigade—South Cavalry Field
- McIntosh's Brigade—Eats Cavalry Field
- Huey's Brigade—Pleasonton Avenue
- Gregg's Brigade—East Cavalry Field
- Farnsworth's Brigade—South Confederate Avenue
- Custer's Brigade—East Cavalry Field
- Wainwright's Brigade—East Cavalry Field
- Hazard's Brigade—Hancock Avenue, the Angle
- Randolph's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, Excelsior Field
- Martin's Brigade—Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top
- Tompkins' Brigade—Sedgwick Avenue
- Osborn's Brigade—West Howard Avenue
- Muhlenberg's Brigade—Hunt Avenue at Baltimore Pike
- Robertson's Brigade—Pleasonton Avenue
- Tidball's Brigade—East Cavalry Field
- Ransom's Brigade—Hancock Avenue near Pleasonton Avenue
- McGilvery's Brigade—Wheatfield Road at Excelsior Field
- McGilvery's Brigade—South Hancock Avenue
- Taft's Brigade—Baltimore Pike at Evergreen Cemetery
- Fitzhugh's Brigade—Hancock Avenue near the Angle

4TH ALABAMA MONUMENT (1904) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This bronze tablet on a bronze pipe post was the only Confederate regimental marker erected during the administration of the U.S. War Department. It is located on Section 5, Confederate Avenue and was privately funded by a former member of the regiment.

CAST IRON ITINERARY TABLETS (1901) 15 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 15 cast iron narrative tablets were mounted on cast iron posts and were erected in neighboring communities to commemorate the movements of the Union Army of the Potomac in the days prior to and following the battle. Each tablet describes by date the movements of the various army corps through the associated villages and towns. Designed by E. B. Cope. The tablets are owned by the park and are located at the following locations:

- Uniontown, Maryland (June 29, 1863)
- Middleburg, Maryland (June 29, 1863)
- Westminster, Maryland (June 29 and July 3, 1863)
- Hanover, Pennsylvania (June 30 and July 1, 1863)
- Taneytown, Maryland (June 30 and July 1, 1863)
- Manchester, Maryland (June 30 and July 3, 1863)
- Emmitsburg, Maryland (July 1 and 4, 1863)
- Hunterstown, Pennsylvania (July 2, 1863)
- Littlestown, Pennsylvania (July 5, 1863)
- Fairfield, Pennsylvania (July 6, 1863)

CAST IRON NARRATIVE TABLETS (1894-1915) 100 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 100 tablets locate the positions of batteries and brigades not otherwise marked by monumentation. They consist of cast iron tablets with raised inscriptions painted in a contrasting color and are mounted on fluted cast iron posts. These tablets are scattered throughout the avenue system marking military positions. Those tablets designating artillery positions have from one to four mounted cannons flanking them. Designed by E. B. Cope. They are 4.4 feet high and the tablets are 3.8x3.4 feet. Tablets included in this resource category include the following:

Advance Position Markers

- Gordon's Brigade—Howard Avenue, Barlow Knoll
- Wright's Brigade—The "Slashing", Codori Field (relocated from Emmitsburg Road)
- Perry's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, Klingel Farm (relocated from Emmitsburg Road)
- Wilcox's Brigade—Emmitsburg Road, north of Sherfy House
- Barksdale's Brigade—Emmitsburg Road opposite Peach Orchard
- Wofford's Brigade—Emmitsburg Road opposite Peach Orchard
- Robertson's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, Devil's Den
- Benning's Brigade—Sickles Avenue, Devil's Den
- Kershaw's Brigade—Brooke Avenue, Rose Woods
- Semmes' Brigade—Brooke Avenue, Rose Woods
- Anderson's Brigade—Cross Avenue, Rose Woods
- Law's Brigade—Warren Avenue, south slope of Little Round Top

Union Battery Markers

- 3rd Massachusetts Battery—Wright Avenue

- 5th Massachusetts Battery—South Hancock Avenue
- Battery B, 1st New Jersey—South Hancock Avenue
- 4th New York Battery—Crawford Avenue
- 5th New York Battery—Baltimore Pike, Evergreen Cemetery
- 5th New York Battery—Evergreen Cemetery
- Battery C, 1st New York—Howe Avenue
- 15th New York Battery—South Hancock Avenue
- Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania—South Hancock Avenue
- Battery H, 3rd Pennsylvania—South Hancock Avenue

Confederate Battery Markers

- Hurt's Hardaway Artillery—Section 1, Confederate Avenue at Schultz Woods
- Hurt's Hardaway Artillery—North Confederate Avenue
- Reese's Jeff Davis Artillery—North Confederate Avenue
- Ross's Georgia Battery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near McMillan Woods
- Patterson's Georgia Battery—Section 3, Confederate Avenue near Pitzer Woods
- Wingfield's Georgia Battery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue, McMillan Woods
- Milledge's Georgia Battery—Benner's Hill, north of Hanover Road
- Furlong/Fraser's Pulaski Battery—Section 4, Confederate Avenue
- Carlton's Troup Artillery (section)—Section 4, Confederate Avenue
- Carlton's Troup Artillery (section)—Section 4, Confederate Avenue
- Brown's Chesapeake Artillery—Benner's Hill
- Dement's 1st Maryland Battery—Benner's Hill
- Ward's Madison Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near Spangler Woods
- Latham's Branch Artillery—Section 5, Confederate Avenue
- Graham's Charlotte Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near Spangler Woods
- Manly's North Carolina Battery—Section 5, Confederate Avenue
- Reilly's Rowan Artillery—Section 5, Confederate Avenue near Bushman Woods
- Reilly's Rowan Artillery (section)—Section 6, Confederate Avenue
- Gilbert's Brooks Artillery—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods
- Bachman's German Artillery—Section 5, Confederate Avenue
- Garden's Palmetto Artillery—Section 5, Confederate Avenue
- Zimmerman's Pee Dee Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue, McMillan Woods
- Wyatt's Albemarle Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue near Spangler Woods
- Carpenter's Alleghany Artillery—Benner's Hill
- Kirkpatrick's Amherst Artillery—Benner's Hill
- Woolfolk's Ashland Artillery—Section 4, Confederate Ave. near Wheatfield Road
- Jordan's Bedford Artillery—Section 4, Confederate Avenue near Wheatfield Road

- Carrington's Charlottesville Artillery—Jones Battalion Avenue
- Tanner's Courtney Artillery—Jones Battalion Avenue
- Johnston's Crenshaw Battery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at McMillan Woods
- Rice's Danville Artillery—Section 1, Confederate Avenue at Schultz Woods
- Rice's Danville Artillery—Section 1, Confederate Avenue opposite Schultz Woods
- Stribling's Fauquier Artillery—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods
- Massie's Fluvanna Artillery—Benner's Hill
- Marye's Fredericksburg Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Ave., McMillan Woods
- Caskie's Hampden Artillery—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods
- Moore's Huger Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Ave. north of McMillan Woods
- Carter's King William Artillery—North Confederate Avenue
- Raine's Lee Battery—Benner's Hill
- Brander's Letcher Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at McMillan Woods
- Lewis' Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue north of McMillan Woods
- Page's Morris Artillery—North Confederate Avenue
- Grandy's Norfolk Artillery Blues—Section 2, Confederate Ave.
- Fry's Orange Artillery—North Confederate Avenue
- Cunningham's Powhatan Artillery—Seminary Lane/Confederate Avenue
- McGraw's Purcell Artillery—Section 2, Confederate Avenue at McMillan Woods
- Macon's Richmond Fayette Artillery—Section 3, Confederate Ave. at Pitzer Woods
- McCarthy's 1st Richmond Howitzers—Section 4, Confederate Avenue
- Watson's 2nd Richmond Howitzers—Section 1, Confederate Ave. at Schultz Woods
- Watson's 2nd Richmond Howitzers—Section 1, Confederate Ave., opposite Schultz Woods
- Smith's 3rd Richmond Howitzers—Seminary Lane/Confederate Avenue
- Graham's Rockbridge Artillery—Benner's Hill
- Wallace's 2nd Rockbridge Artillery—Section 1, Confederate Ave. at Schultz Woods
- Griffin's Salem Artillery—Section 1, Confederate Avenue near Schultz Woods
- Hupp's Salem Artillery—Wills/McPherson Woods north of 1st Railroad Cut
- Garber's Staunton Artillery—Jones Battalion Avenue
- Blount's Virginia Battery—Section 3, Confederate Avenue at Pitzer Woods
- Brooke's Virginia Battery—Section 2, Confederate Ave. near Spangler Woods
- Johnson's Virginia Battery—Section 1, Confederate Ave. opposite Schultz Woods
- Johnson's Virginia Battery—Confederate Avenue at Schultz Woods
- Parker's Virginia Battery—Section 4, Confederate Avenue near Wheatfield Road
- Taylor's Virginia Battery—Section 4, Confederate Avenue near Wheatfield Road
- Breathed's Battery—East Cavalry Field, Rummel Woods

- Jackson's Battery—East Cavalry Field, Rummel Woods
- McGregor's Battery—East Cavalry Field, Rummel Woods

Confederate Secondary Markers

- McLaws' and Pickett's Divisions—Fairfield Road at Black Horse Tavern
- Rodes, Early's, and Johnson's Divisions—Seminary Lane/Confederate Avenue
- Jones' Brigade—Fairfield-Orrtanna Road
- Imboden's Brigade—Cashtown
- Robertson's Brigade—Orrtanna

CAST IRON AVENUE TABLETS (1896-1920) 61 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 61 cast iron tablets identify the names of the commemorative avenues in the park. Raised letters and the raised border of the tablet are painted a contrasting color to the black of the painted tablet. Each tablet is mounted on a fluted post and set at the terminus of the avenues. Designed by E. B. Cope.

CAST IRON SITE IDENTIFICATION TABLETS (1896-1920) 35 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 35 cast iron tablets identify historic sites within the park, including topographical features that affected the outcome of the battle (e.g., Little Round Top, Devil's Den, Reynolds Woods) and the names of landmark farm houses (Codori House, Hummelbaugh House). Similar in appearance to the avenue tablets, the lettering and borders are raised and painted a contrasting color to the black of the painted iron tablets. The tablets are mounted on fluted cast iron posts. Designed by E. B. Cope.

CAST IRON INFORMATION TABLETS (1896-1920) 8 Contributing Resource (Structure)

These 8 cast iron tablets provide direction to battle positions of units not adjacent to or visible from park avenues and public roads, identify breastworks, and designate the right flank of each of the armies. Similar in appearance to the avenue tablets, the lettering and borders are raised and painted a contrasting color to the black of the painted iron tablets. The tablets are mounted on fluted cast iron posts. Designed by E. B. Cope.

SPANGLER'S SPRING PARKING AREA (1900-1902) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This site for a parking area was selected by the Park Commission and designated by a hitching rail for horses. The rail has been supplanted with a CCC-era stone wall.

OAK RIDGE PARKING AREA (1896-1905) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This site for a parking area at the Oak Ridge observation tower was selected by the Park Commission. It was designated by a hitching rail along its length, from the tower to Robinson Avenue. It was later supplanted by a CCC-era stone wall (removed) and is now designated by pressure-treated timbers.

CONFEDERATE AVENUE OBSERVATION TOWER PARKING AREA (1895-1898)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This site for a parking area at the Confederate Avenue observation tower was selected by the Park Commission and incorporated into the avenue design. It was designated by shell stones.

ETERNAL LIGHT PEACE MEMORIAL (1938) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This granite and Alabama limestone monument had its genesis during the 50th Anniversary Reunion at Gettysburg (1913) when Civil War veterans pledged to erect a monument to peace and reunification on the battlefield by the time of the 75th Anniversary in 1938.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE MONUMENT (1929) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

Monument has two narrative marker monoliths and four plot markers. Monument consists of a bronze statuary group depicting five North Carolina infantrymen moving into battle. The statuary is almost 16 feet in height and rests on a 9.9 x 6.6 foot base. Designed by Gutzon Borglum. The narrative monoliths are of inscribed granite, one being 9.7 x 1.5 feet and the other 6.3 feet. The latter monolith lies as a slab in the ground. The plot markers are two-foot square. It is located on the east side of West Confederate Avenue, just north of the McMillan Woods.

ALABAMA STATE MONUMENT (1933) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

This monument contains bronze statuary of three figures, backed by a twelve-foot high monolith, resting on a 19.5 x 8.3 foot base. Bronze letters spell out "Alabamians" along the front of the monolith. An inscribed dedicatory inscription appears along the front of the base. Designed by Joseph Urner. Located west of Confederate Avenue, south of its junction with the Emmitsburg Road.

The following commemorative monuments and devices fall outside of the period of significance but have association with the theme of the park and are eligible for listing on the national register:

BATTERY B, 1st PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MONUMENT (1932-1940)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC/ALBERT WOOLSON MEMORIAL (1956)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

GEORGIA STATE MONUMENT (1961) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MONUMENT (1963) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
FLORIDA STATE MONUMENT (1963) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
TEXAS STATE MONUMENT (1964) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
ARKANSAS STATE MONUMENT (1966) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
INDIANA STATE MONUMENT (1970) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
KERSHAW'S BRIGADE MARKER (1970) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

LOUISIANA STATE MONUMENT (1971) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
MISSISSIPPI STATE MONUMENT (1973) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CONFEDERACY MEMORIAL MONUMENT (1965)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
TENNESSEE STATE MONUMENT (1982) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
20th NEW YORK STATE MILITIA (80th REGIMENT) MARKER (1982)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
26th NORTH CAROLINA MONUMENT (1985) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
26th NORTH CAROLINA MARKER (1986) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN GIBBON STATUE (1988) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD STATUE (1988)
1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
43rd NORTH CAROLINA MONUMENT (1988) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
24th MICHIGAN MARKER (1994) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
MARYLAND STATE MONUMENT (1994) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
LONGSTREET MONUMENT (1998) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
DELAWARE STATE MONUMENT (2000) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
11th MISSISSIPPI MONUMENT (2000) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)
11th MISSISSIPPI MARKER (2000) 1 Contributing Resource (Structure)

STRUCTURES—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
These landscape features and structures fall outside the period of significance or do not have an association with the themes.

NON-CONTRIBUTING NPS OWNED STRUCTURES:
43 Non Contributing NPS Owned Structures (Structure)

BLISS FARM FIELD FENCE (1880-1900) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
ROGERS/TIPTON FARM BOUNDARY FENCE (1870-1900)
1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
GEORGE ROSE FARM DAM (1880-1888) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
COSTER AVENUE FENCE (1934-1935) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
SOUTH CONFEDERATE AVENUE BRIDGE OVER PLUM RUN (1935)
1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
COLGROVE AND CARMAN AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)
1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
EAST CONFEDERATE AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)
1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
UNITED STATES CAVALRY AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
GREGG AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
GEARY AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
GRANITE SCHOOLHOUSE ROAD CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
HANCOCK AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
HOWARD AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
HUNT AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
JONES BATTALION AVENUE CULVERTS (1936-1941)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
MAINTENANCE BUILDING CULVERTS (1934-1935 and 1960-1980)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
MEADE AVENUE CULVERTS (1934-1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
MILLERSTOWN ROAD CULVERT (1934)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
PLEASONTON AVENUE CULVERTS (1936)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
SLOCUM AVENUE CULVERTS (1933-1934)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
WAINWRIGHT AVENUE CULVERTS (1928-1934)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
WEBB AVENUE CULVERT (1934-1935, 1992)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
WILLIAMS AVENUE CULVERTS (1935)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
UNITED STATES AVENUE CULVERT (1934)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
MEREDITH AVENUE CULVERT (1935-1945)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
YARD FENCE, FRANCIS ALTHOFF FARM (1930-1960)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
FIELD FENCE, BASIL BIGGS FARM (1870-1880)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
ORCHARD, BASIL BIGGS FARM (1992)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
TWO SILOS AND CONNECTOR, SAMUEL COBEAN FARM (1950-1965)	2 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
DEVIL'S DEN STONE DRINKING FOUNTAIN (1940-1950)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
RETAINING WALL, LITTLE ROUND TOP PARKING AREA (1930s)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
RETAINING WALL, DEVIL'S DEN PARKING AREA (1930s)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
WALKS, DEVIL'S DEN (1930s)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
CONCRETE BRIDGE, REYNOLDS AVENUE (1959)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
PARKING LOT, LITTLE ROUND TOP (1934-1936)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
PARKING LOT, BIG ROUND TOP (1934-1936)	1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)

PARKING LOT, VISITOR CENTER (1920s-1990s) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
PARKING LOT, CYCLORAMA CENTER (1962) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
HIGH WATER MARK WALKING TRAIL (1962) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
AMPHITHEATRE (1962) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
BUSHMAN WOODS PICNIC GROUNDS (1960s) 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)

STRUCTURES—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
These structures fall outside the period of significance or do not have an association with the themes:

NON CONTRIBUTING NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED STRUCTURES:
9 Non-Contributing Non-NPS Owned Structures

C. BENNER FARM 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
Hanover Road
Swimming Pool

RIDING RINGS, D. BLOCHER FARM (1960-1980) 2 Non-contributing Resources (Structure)
21 Table Rock Road (D. Blocher Farm)

E. HARMAN FARM 4 Non-contributing Resources (Structure)
Lincoln Way West (Gettysburg Country Club)
Swimming Pool
Tennis Courts
Nine-Hole Golf Course
Driving Range

ANTHONY HOWARD FARM 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
1435 Low Dutch Road
Cistern and Well

SWIMMING POOL, McMILLAN FARM 1 Non-contributing Resource (Structure)
West Confederate Avenue (McMillan Farm)

STRUCTURE—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
Resources Associated with the Soldiers' National Cemetery

NON-CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED STRUCTURES
12 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures Associated with the National Cemetery (Structure)
These structural landscape features fall outside the period of significance or do not have an association with the themes:

NATIONAL CEMETERY CULVERTS (1935) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY LAFAYETTE SQUARE IRON FENCE (1933)
[This fence contributes to the commemorative era of the national military park. It was removed from East Cemetery Hill and placed in the National Cemetery in 1934]
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
ACCESS OPENINGS, NATIONAL CEMETERY WALL (1980s)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY FLAGPOLE (1928) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX (1948-1994) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX FENCING (1994) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX ENTRANCE GATES AND POSTS (1994)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX FLAGPOLE AND PLAZAS (1994)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX WALKS AND DRIVES (1994)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX PARKING AREA (1994)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX ENTRANCE ROAD 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNEX PLANTER RETAINING CURB (1994)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)

STRUCTURES—NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Commemorative Era Resources

The following structures and small-scale features are outside of the period of significance or are not associated with the themes.

NON-CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED STRUCTURES

6 Non-Contributing National Park Service Owned Structures in the Commemorative Park

MOLLUS Land Donation Tablets (1963) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association Land Donation Tablet (1965)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
Tank Corps Marker, Camp Colt (1954) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
Sponsor Tablet, Louisiana State Monument (1971) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
Sponsor Tablet, Mississippi State Monument (1973) 1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)
Sponsor Tablet, Grand Army of the Republic/Albert Woolson Memorial (1956)
1 Non-Contributing Resource (Structure)

OBJECTS—CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNED OBJECTS

1 Contributing National Park Service Owned Objects Collection Associated with Gettysburg National Military Park (Object)

"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" PANORAMA PAINTING (1884)

1 Contributing Resource (Object)

This large panoramic oil painting by French artist Paul D. Philippoteaux was designated a National Historic Object in 1944 in accordance with the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). It is the largest single item in the collection and has been exhibited to the public by the National Park Service since its acquisition in the 1940s.

1 East Cavalry Field
View east-southeast from Rummel Farm and Cress Ridge towards Lott farm.
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

2. Gregg Cavalry Shaft
Looking north from near Gregg Avenue towards Cavalry Field Road
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

3. From Oak Hill, view south towards McPherson Ridge over Forney farm fields.
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

4. View from Mummasburg Road north towards McClean Farm. Oak Ridge and hill beyond buildings with Cobean-McClean-Hartzell Woods.
Tipton Photograph # 1801 (c. 1870's –1884).
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

5. Modern view north towards McClean Farm and Oak Ridge
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

6. From Oak Ridge east towards Barlow Knoll, showing fields of McClean farm and Adams County Poor Farm.
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

7. View west looking from Oak Ridge to McPherson's and Herr's Ridges. Shows Wills Farm, Forney farm fields in middle ground.
Tipton Photograph #4308 (c. 1898).
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

8. View north along Slocum Avenue towards summit of Culp's Hill.
   Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
   March, 27, 2001
   Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

9. Culp's Hill Observation Tower from approach on Slocum Avenue.
   Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
   March, 27, 2001
   Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

10. View north over Culp farm from the Culp's Hill tower.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

11. View east towards Stevens Knoll, Culp's Hill and Slocum Avenue from East Cemetery Hill lunettes.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

12. View east towards Culp's Hill from East Cemetery Hill. 2B-2037 (July 1863, Gardener/O'Sullivan).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

13. East Cemetery Hill, showing Culp's Hill and Steven's Knoll. Reconstructed lunettes in foreground. Tipton Photograph # 4257 (c. 1898).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

14. View south from observation tower on Cemetery Ridge, showing Commemorative Period landscape along Hancock Avenue. Tipton Photograph # 2414 (c. 1910).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

15. From Hancock Avenue looking southwest towards Seminary Ridge. Codori farmstead at left.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

16. View southwest towards Seminary Ridge from the Angle. Codori farm and fencing along Emmitsburg Road in the middleground. Tipton Photograph # 2650 (c. 1882).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

17. Companion view to the west from the Angle towards Seminary Ridge. Spangler Woods at left in distance. E. Pitzer farm in distance at the right of the photograph. 3C-3010 (c. 1882)
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

18. View south towards Copse of Trees, showing monumentation in the Angle. Codori, Trostle, and Klingel farm fields in distance.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

19. View northeast from United States Avenue towards Trostle House and summer kitchen.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

20. View northwest from United States Avenue towards Trostle Barn.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

21. View east towards Trostle Barn showing dead horses. 2B-2050 (1863 O'Sullivan).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

22. View north from South Confederate Avenue towards the Slyder farm buildings.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

23. View east from atop Devil's Den towards Little Round Top and Warren Avenue.
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

24. View east from Devil's Den towards Little Round Top. 2B-2083 (July 6, 1863 O'Sullivan).
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

25. View northwest from summit, Little Round Top, showing Trostle farm , Wheatfield Road, and Trostle Woods.
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

26. View north from summit, Little Round Top, looking up Cemetery Ridge towards Cemetery Hill and Ziegler's Grove. 2B-2100 (July 15, 1863 Brady).
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

27. Virginia Monument, southeast elevation.
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

28. View north-northeast from Confederate Avenue Observation Tower, looking over fields of the Warfield, Spangler, and Sherfy farms. Spangler farm buildings at left.
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

29. Philadelphia Brigade shaking hands at the Angle. 5E-5245 (1913)
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

30. General Daniel E. Sickles and Col. John P. Nicholson with former Union and Confederate officers on East Cemetery Hill, less than two months after the establishment of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission. Notables in the group include Union generals O.O. Howard and D. McM. Gregg and Confederate generals W. Mahone, E.P. Alexander and J. Longstreet. 5E-5010 (April 29, 1893).
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

31. Soldiers' National Cemetery from south-west side. View towards Soldiers' National Monument, graves and allee.
Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
March, 27, 2001
Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

32. View from East Cemetery Hill Observatory looking southwest over Soldiers' National Cemetery. Iron fencing along Baltimore Pike in foreground. Tipton Photograph # 1984(c. 1878).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

33. View of Graves, Gatehouse and Gateway, Soldiers' National Cemetery. Tipton Photograph # 1991 (c.1867-68).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

34. Aerial view of Soldiers' National Cemetery. 18N-0007 (c.1934-1936).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

35. Dedication ceremonies for the Soldiers' National Cemetery. 18N-0002 (November 19, 1863).
    Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio
    March, 27, 2001
    Original Negatives: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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Section Photographs Page 1 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **1**

Description of View: **East Cavalry Field**
View east-southeast from Rummel Farm and Cress Ridge towards Lott farm.

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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Section Photographs Page 2 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **2**

Description of View: **Gregg Cavalry Shaft**
Looking north from near Gregg Avenue towards Cavalry Field Road.

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **3**

Description of View: **From Oak Hill, view south towards McPherson Ridge over Forney farm fields.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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Section Photographs Page 4 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **4**

Description of View: **View from Mummasburg Road north towards McClean Farm. Oak Ridge and hill beyond buildings with Cobean-McClean-Hartzell Woods.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (#1801)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1870's-1884**

Location of Original Negative: **Original Glass Plate, National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **5**

Description of View: **Modern View north towards McClean Farm and Oak Ridge.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **6**

Description of View: **From Oak Ridge east towards Barlow Knoll, showing fields of McClean Farm and Adams County Poor Farm.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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Section Photographs Page 7 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **7**

Description of View: **View west looking from Oak Ridge to McPherson's and Herr's Ridges. Shows Wills Farm, Forney farm fields in middleground.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (#4308)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1898**

Location of Original Negative: **Original Glass Plate, National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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Section Photographs Page 8 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **8**

Description of View: **View north along Slocum Avenue towards summit of Culp's Hill.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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Section Photographs Page 9 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **9**

Description of View: **Culp's Hill Observation Tower from approach on Slocum Avenue.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **10**

Description of View: **View north over Culp farm from the Culp's Hill tower.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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Section Photographs Page 11 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **11**

Description of View: **View east towards Stevens Knoll, Culp's Hill and Slocum Avenue from East Cemetery Hill lunettes.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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Section Photographs Page 12 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **12**

Description of View: **View east towards Culp's Hill from East Cemetery Hill.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Unkown, (2B-2037)**

Date of Photograph: **July, 1863**

Location of Original Negative: **National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park
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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **13**

Description of View: **East Cemetery Hill, showing Culp's Hill and Steven's Knoll. Reconstructed lunettes in foreground.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (#4257)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1898**

Location of Original Negative: **Original Glass Plate, National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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Section Photographs Page 14 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **14**

Description of View: **View south from observation tower on Cemetery Ridge, showing Commemorative Period landscape along Hancock Avenue.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (#2414)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1910**

Location of Original Negative: **Original Glass Plate, National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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Section Photographs Page 15 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **15**

Description of View: **From Hancock Avenue looking southwest towards Seminary Ridge. Codori farmstead at left.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **16**

Description of View: **View southwest towards Seminary Ridge from the Angle. Codori farm and fencing along Emmitsburg Road in the middleground.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (#2650)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1882**

Location of Original Negative: **Original Glass Plate, National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **17**

Description of View: **Companion view to the west from the Angle towards Seminary Ridge. Spangler Woods at left in distance. E. Pitzer farm in distance at the right of the photograph.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (3C-3010)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1882**

Location of Original Negative: **National Archives and Records Administration Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **18**

Description of View: **View south towards Copse of Trees, showing monumentation in the Angle. Codori, Trostle, and Klingel farm fields in distance.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **19**

Description of View: **View northeast from United Sates Avenue towards Trostle house and summer kitchen.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **20**

Description of View: **View northwest from United States Avenue towards Trostle barn.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **21**

Description of View: **View north towards Trostle barn showing dead horses.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **O'Sullivan (2B-2050)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1863**

Location of Original Negative: **National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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Section Photographs Page 22 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **22**

Description of View: **View north from South Confederate Avenue towards the Slyder farm buildings.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **23**

Description of View: **View east from atop Devil's Den towards Little Round Top and Warren Avenue.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **24**

Description of View: **View east from Devil's Den towards Little Round Top.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **O'Sullivan (2B-2083)**

Date of Photograph: **July 6, 1863**

Location of Original Negative: **National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **25**

Description of View: **View northwest from summit, Little Round Top, showing Trostle farm, Wheatfield Road, and Trostle Woods.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **26**

Description of View: **View north from summit, Little Round Top, looking up Cemetery Ridge towards Cemetery Hill and Ziegler's Grove.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Brady (2B-2100)**

Date of Photograph: **July 15, 1863**

Location of Original Negative: **National Archives and Records Administration Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **27**

Description of View: **Virginia Monument, southeast elevation.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **28**

Description of View: **View north-northeast from Confederate Avenue Observation Tower, looking over fields of the Warfield, Spangler, and Sherfy farms. Spangler farm buildings at left.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **29**

Description of View: **Philadelphia Brigade shaking hands at the Angle.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Unknown (5E-5245)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1913**

Location of Original Negative: **Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park
Archives

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Section Photographs Page 30 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **30**

Description of View: **General Daniel E. Sickles and Col. John P. Nicholson with former Union and Confederate offices on East Cemetery Hill, less than two months after the establishment of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission. Notables in the group include Union general O.O. Howard and D. McM. Gregg and Confederate generals W. Mahone, E.P. Alexander and J. Longstreet.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (5E-5010)**

Date of Photograph: **April 29, 1893**

Location of Original Negative: **Unknown**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **31**

Description of View: **Soldiers' National Cemetery from south-west side. View towards Soldiers' National Monument, graves and allee.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Rob Benton, Frank King Photographic Studio**

Date of Photograph: **March 27, 2001**

Location of Original Negative: **Gettysburg National Military Park Archives**

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **32**

Description of View: **View from East Cemetery Hill Observatory looking southwest over Soldiers' National Cemetery. Iron fencing along Baltimore Pike in foreground.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (#1984)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1878**

Location of Original Negative: **Original Glass Plate, National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

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name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **33**

Description of View: **View of Graves, Gatehouse and Gateway, Soldiers' National Cemetery.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **William H. Tipton (#1991)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1867-1868**

Location of Original Negative: **Original Glass Plate, National Archives and Records Administration**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

NPS Form 10-900-a OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 34 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **34**

Description of View: **Aerial view of Soldiers' National Cemetery.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Unknown (18N-0007)**

Date of Photograph: **c. 1934-1936**

Location of Original Negative: **Unknown**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

NPS Form 10-900-a OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 35 **Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT)/Soldiers' National Cemetery**
name of property
Adams, Pennsylvania
county and State

Name of Property: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Photograph Number: **35**

Description of View: **Dedication Ceremonies for the Soldiers' National Cemetery.**

County and State: **Adams, Pennsylvania**

Photographer: **Unknown (18N-0002)**

Date of Photograph: **November 19, 1863**

Location of Original Negative: **Library of Congress**
Copy Print, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

NPS Form 10-900a
(Aug. 2002)

OMB Approval No. 1024—0018
(Expires Jan. 2005)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 66000642 Date Documentation Accepted: 1/23/2004

Property Name: Gettysburg National Military Park County: Adams State: PA

_____
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus 1/23/2004
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

==========

Amended Items in Nomination: This SLR makes a technical correction to the documentation submitted on the previously-listed Gettysburg National Military Park. In the form, monuments have been classified as structures (rather than objects as defined by the National Register). In consultation with the park the resource count is changed to reflect National Register property type definitions. In section 5 of the form the count is: 277 contributing structures, 929 contributing objects, 64 non-contributing structures and 6 non-contributing objects.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Gettysburg National Military Park

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Adams

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/25/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 66000642

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Documentation on the listed Gettysburg National Military Park

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept documentation

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 1/23/2004

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
000



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(1.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(2.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(3.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA.
(4.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(5.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(6.)



86—Looking over part of Ground occupied by Wesson's Confed. Brigade and Buford Ave—from Observatory

Gettysburg N.M.P
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(7)


THE 137TH
REGIMENT
OF NEW YORK
INFANTRY
HELD THIS
POSITION
JULY 2D 1863
AND UNTIL THE
RETREAT OF
THE REBEL ARMY

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
8.



Gettysburg N. M. P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(9.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
10.



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(11.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(12.)


39—East Cemetery Hill, showing Culp's Hill and Steven's Knoll.

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(13.)


Gettysburg
2206 Hancock Avenue Looking South
Tipton Photo

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(14.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(15.)


3

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(16.)


4

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
17.



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(18.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
19.



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(20.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(21)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(22.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

(23.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(24.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

25.



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

(26.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(27.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
28.



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

29.



19. A.J. Zabriskie.
18. Hugh Hastings
20. Col. Rich and D. Benson.
Ex. Gov. Pollison.
2. Orin E. Goodman.
4. Gen. Lew Merrill.
6. Gen. Latrobe (Conf.)
8. John Russell Young. Gen. O.O. Howard.
7. Gen. C.C. Howard
8. Gen. E.P. Alexander (Conf.)
9. Gen. Longstreet (Conf.)
10. Gen. D.E. Sickles.
11. Gen. Wm. Mahone (Conf.)
17. Col. John P. Nicholson.
12. Gen. D. McM. Greeg.
16. Maj. Hancock.
13. Judge Ferguson.
15. Gen. Tremaine.
14. Horace White.

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

30.



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

(31.)


726—Soldiers' National Cemetery—from Observatory.
(Copyrighted 1878.)

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

(32)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

(33.)


0230
15245 A.S.

Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA
(34.)



Gettysburg N.M.P.
Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA

35.

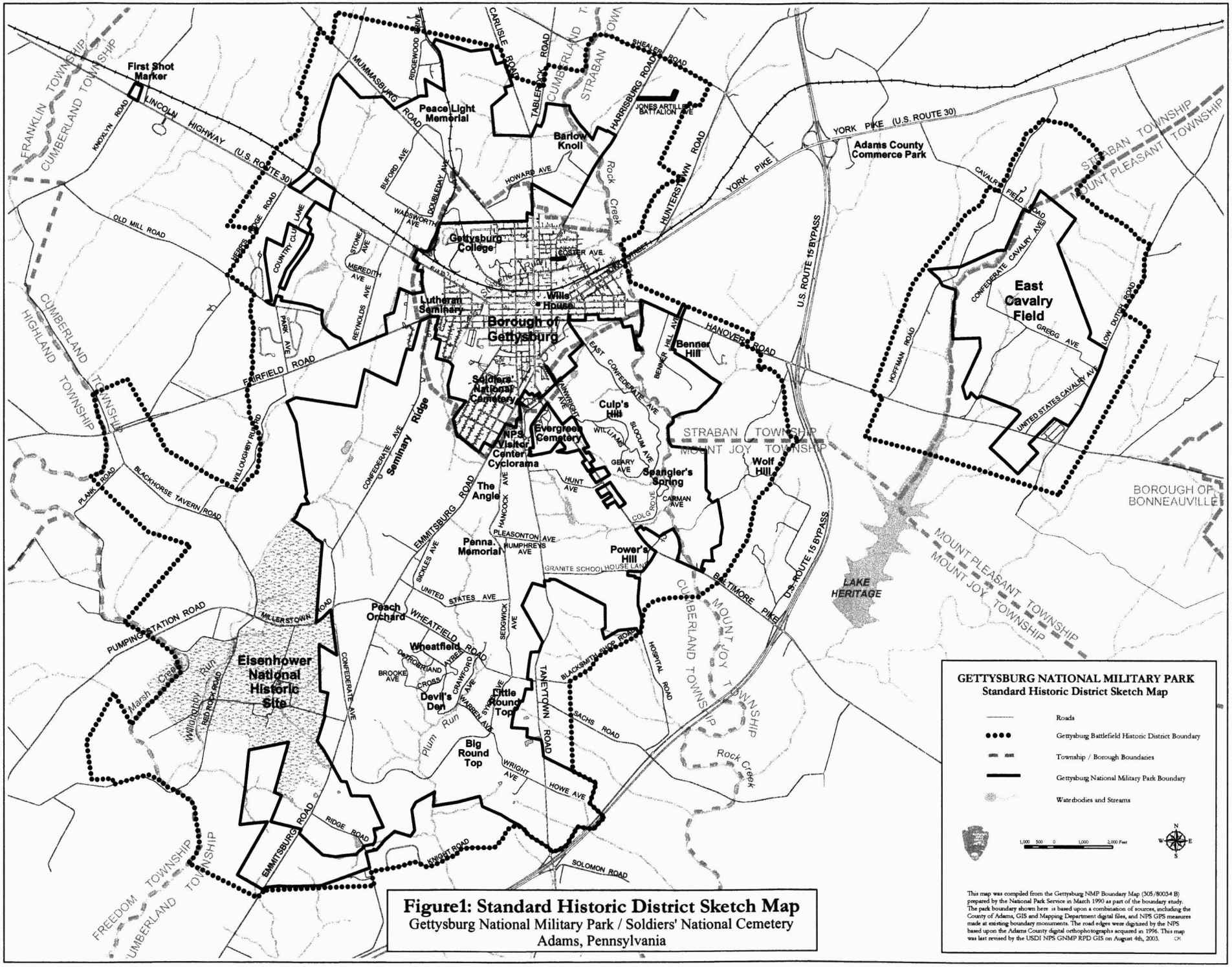


Figure1: Standard Historic District Sketch Map
Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

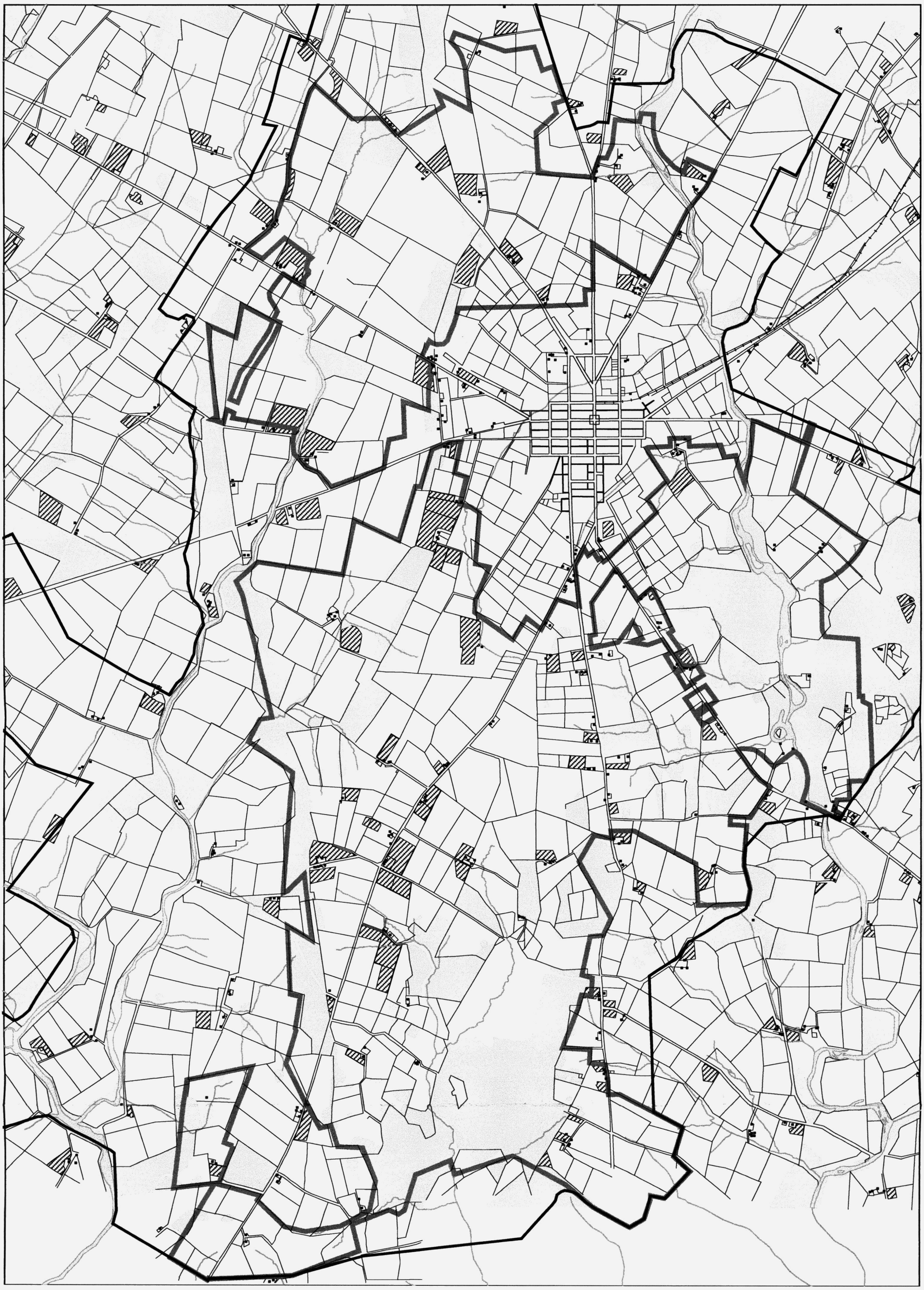
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
Standard Historic District Sketch Map

- Roads
- Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District Boundary
- Township / Borough Boundaries
- Gettysburg National Military Park Boundary
- Waterbodies and Streams

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N W E S

This map was compiled from the Gettysburg NMP Boundary Map (305/80034 B) prepared by the National Park Service in March 1990 as part of the boundary study. The park boundary shown here is based upon a combination of sources, including the County of Adams, GIS and Mapping Department digital files, and NPS GPS measures made at existing boundary monuments. The road edges were digitized by the NPS based upon the Adams County digital orthophotographs acquired in 1996. This map was last revised by the USDI NPS GNMP RPD GIS on August 4th, 2003.



Symbol Explanation

- Fences - 1863
- Railroads- 1863
- Streets - 1863
- Historic District
- GNMP Authorized Boundary
- Streams - 1863
- Woods - 1863
- Orchards - 1863

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The National Park Service gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data.

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

N

Figure 2: Gettysburg Battlefield - 1863 Conditions

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

Gettysburg
National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

GMP CLR Base - 1863 Conditions

Plotted by the GNMP GIS on 18 October 2002.



Figure 3: Missing Features of the 1863 Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

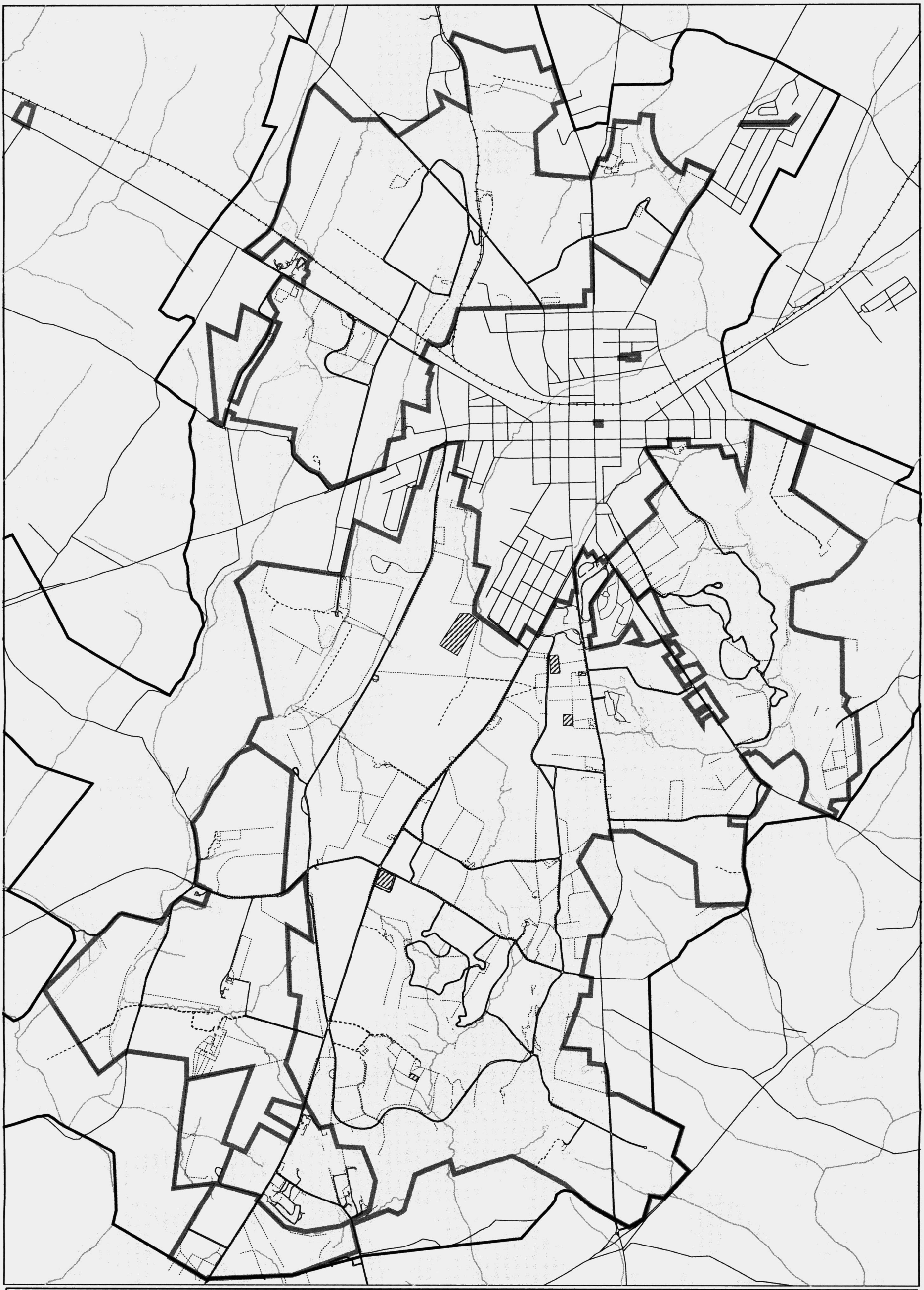


Figure 4a: Gettysburg Battlefield - 1993 Conditions

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

Fences - 1993
Buildings - 1993
State Roads
Other Roads
Historic District
Road edges
GNMP Authorized Boundary
Streams
Woods - 1993

1000 0 1000 Feet

N

Gettysburg

National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

CLR Historic Base Map
East Cavalry Field - 1993

Plotted by the NPS GNMP GIS on 18 October 2002.

Figure 4b: East Cavalry Field - 1993 Conditions
Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

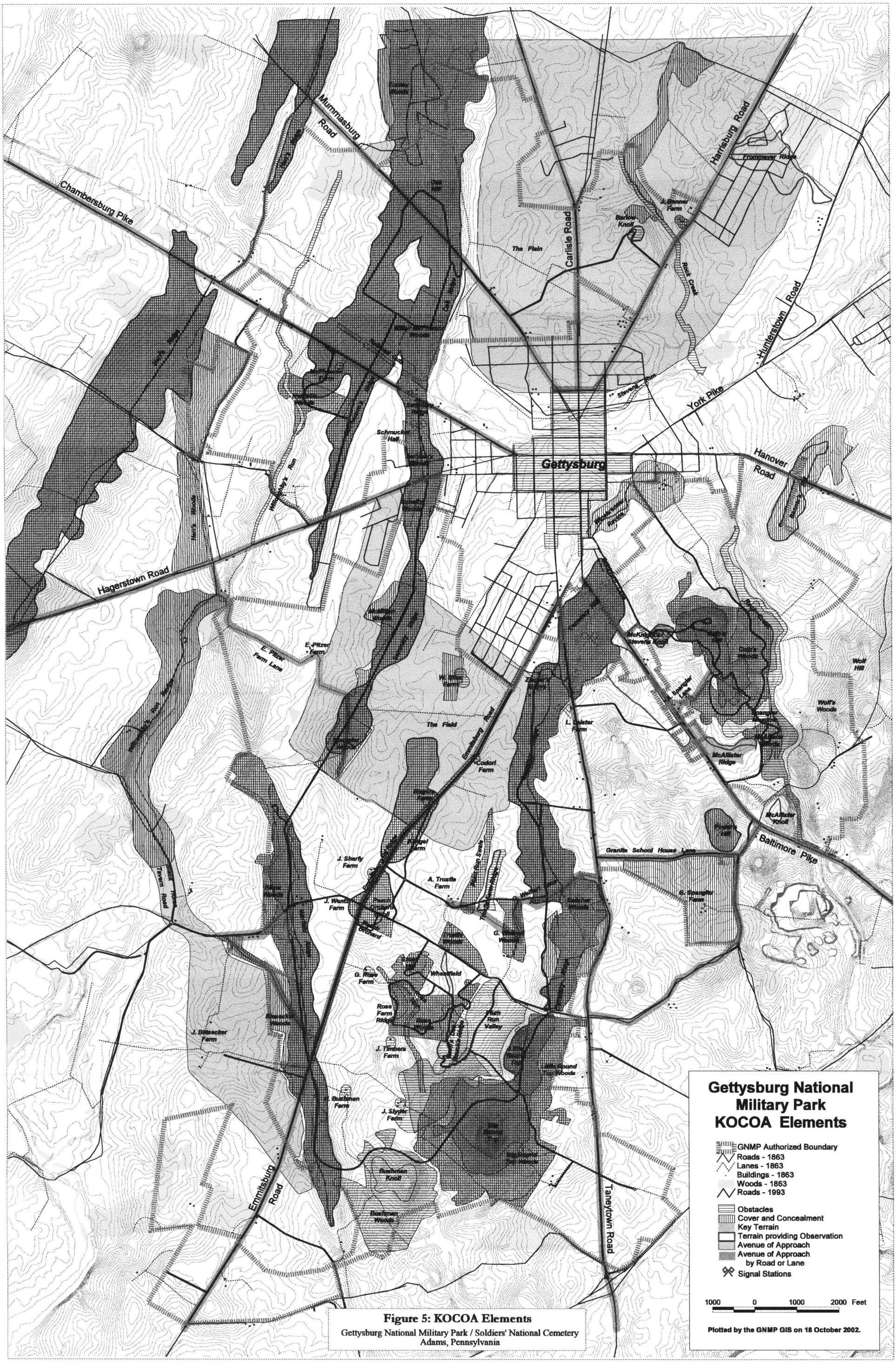


Figure 5: KOCOA Elements

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

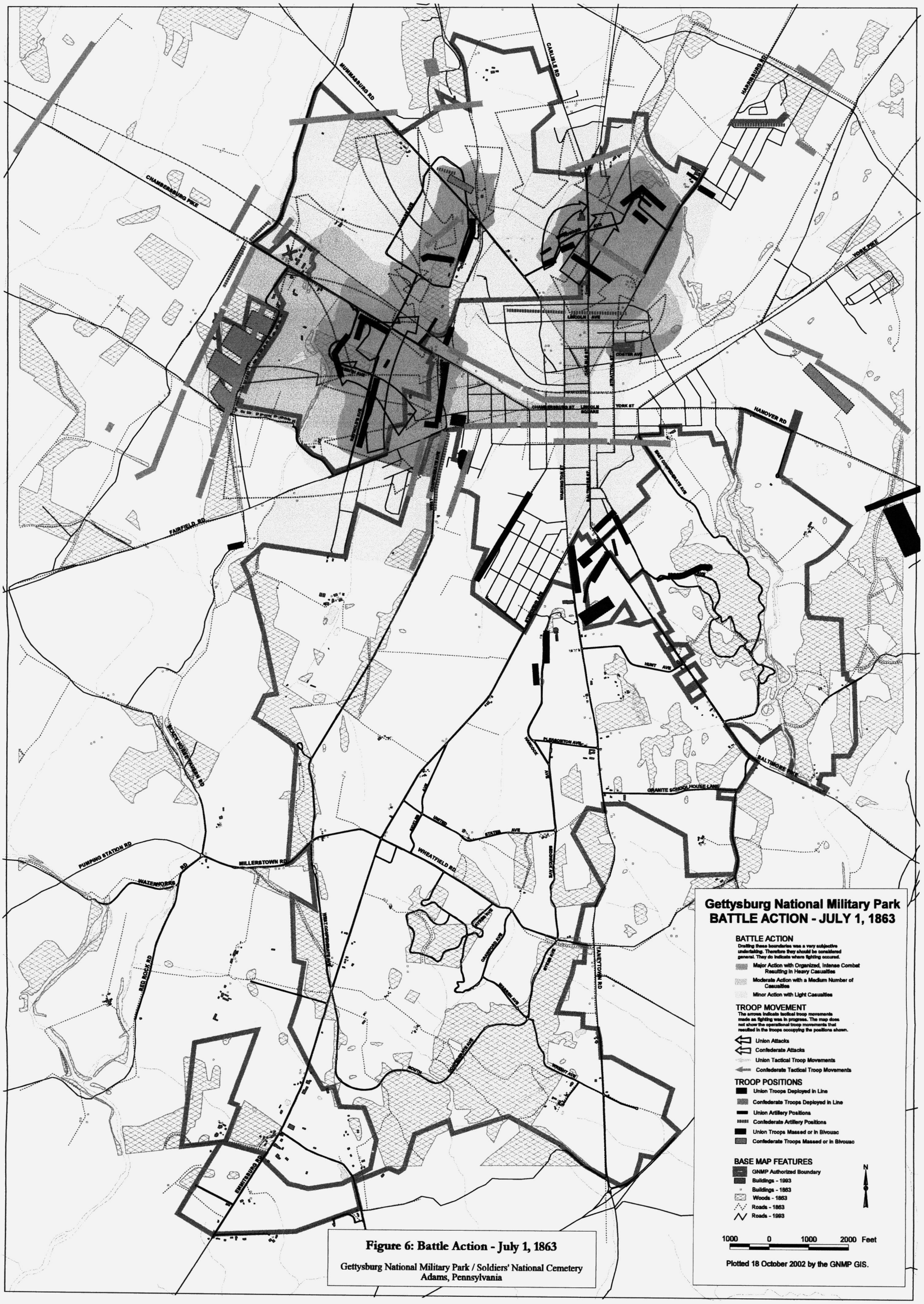


Figure 6: Battle Action - July 1, 1863

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

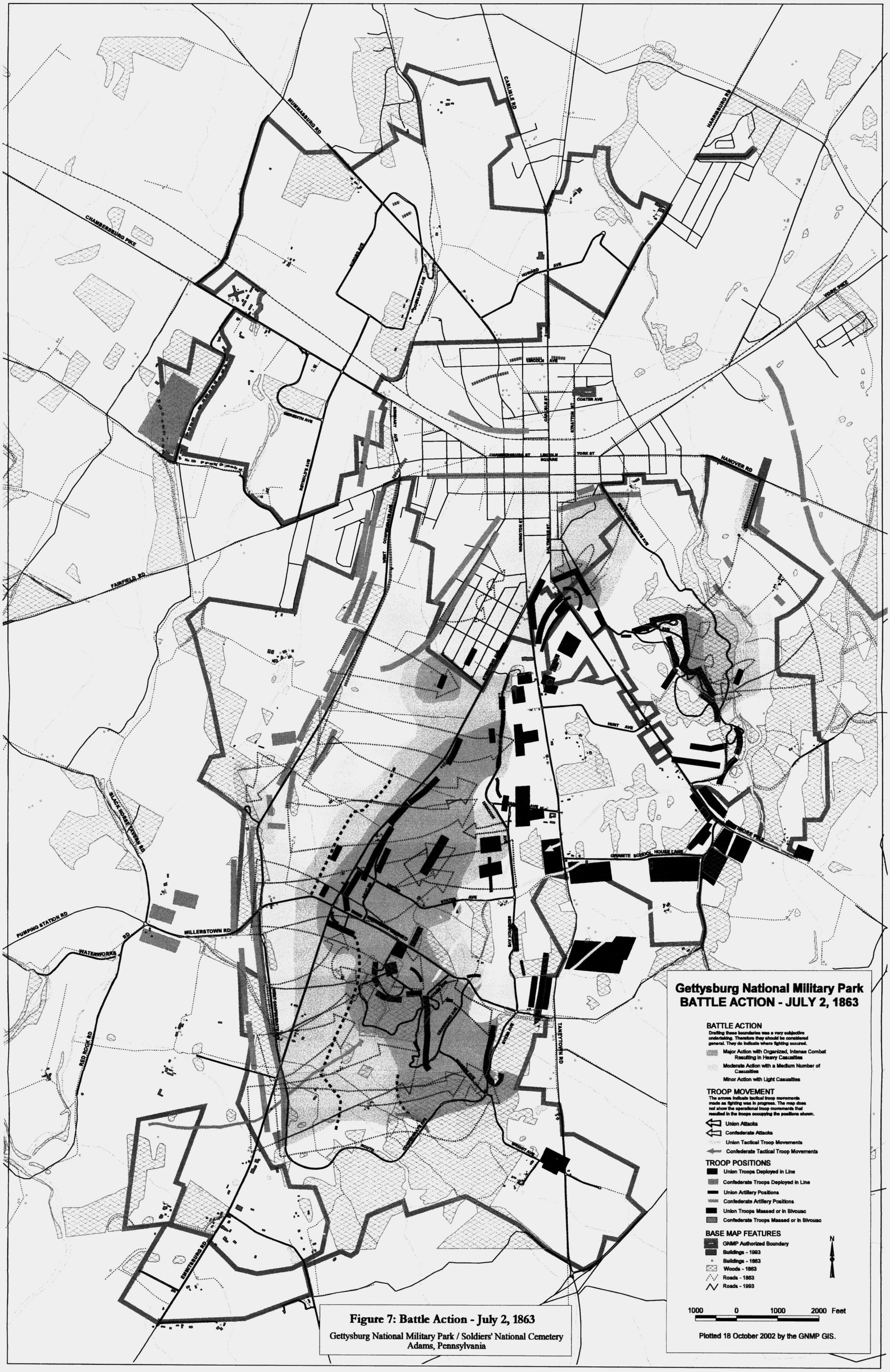


Figure 7: Battle Action - July 2, 1863

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

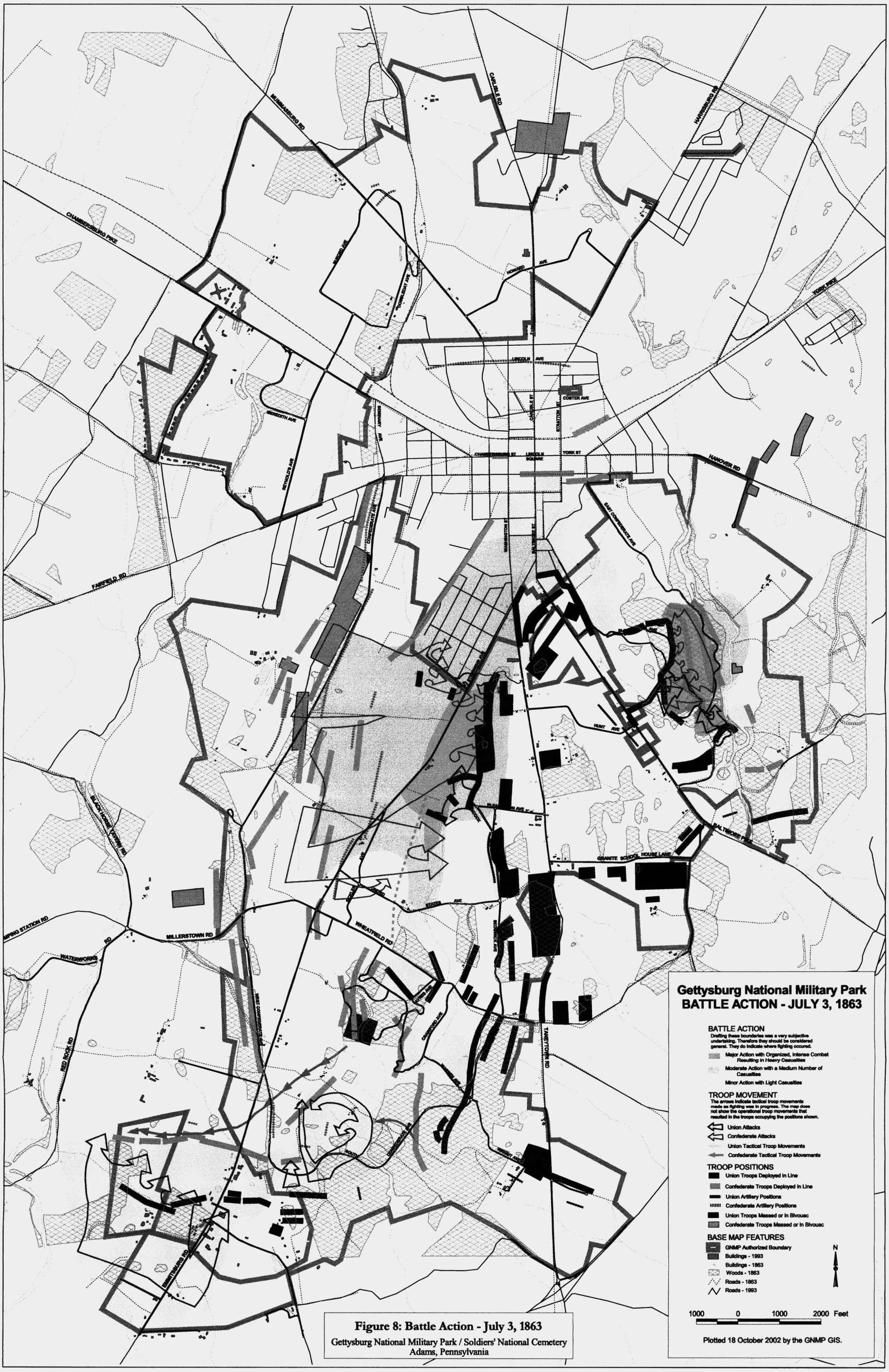


Figure 8: Battle Action - July 3, 1863

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania



Figure 9: East Cavalry Field Battle Action - July 2 and 3, 1863

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

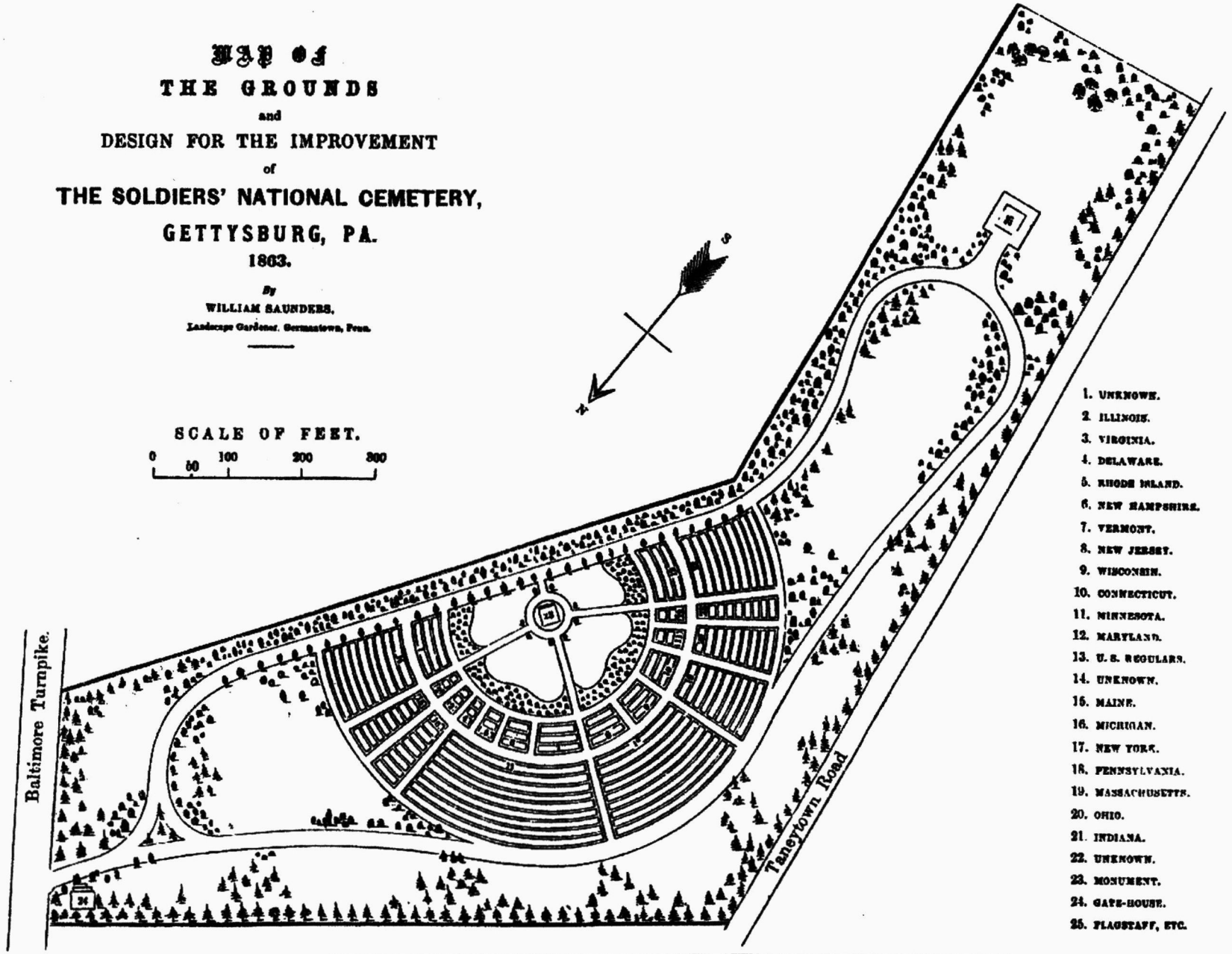
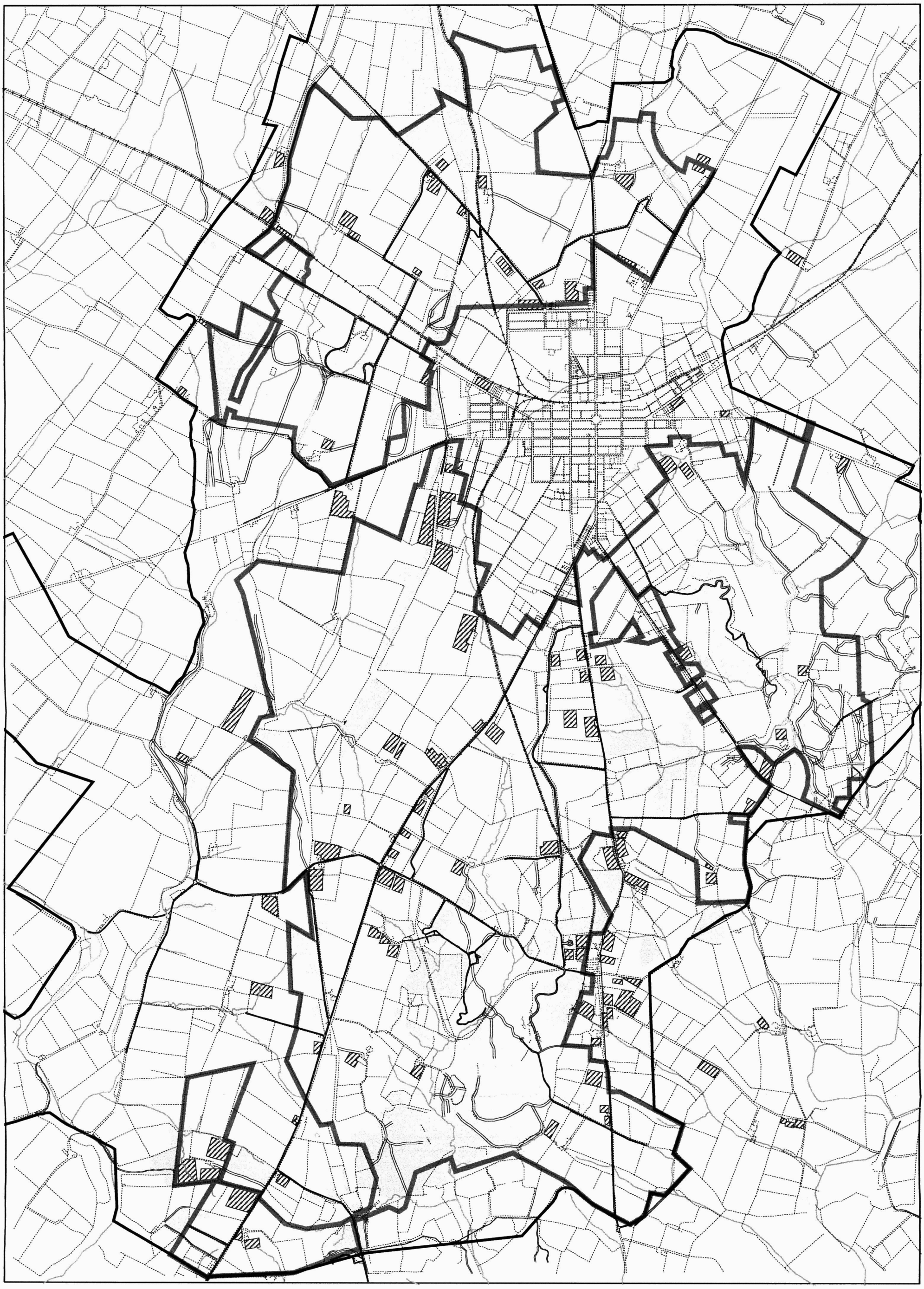


Figure 10: William Saunders' Plan for the Soldiers' National Cemetery.
Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania



Symbol Explanation

- Fences - 1895
- Railroads - 1895
- Roads - 1895
- Farmlanes - 1895
- Historic District
- GNMP Authorized Boundary
- Streams
- Woods - 1895
- Orchards - 1895

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1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

N

Figure 11a: Gettysburg Battlefield - 1895 Conditions

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

Gettysburg
National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

GMP CLR Base - 1895 Conditions

Plotted by the GNMP GIS on 18 October 2002

Lanes - 1895
Fences - 1895
Trees - 1895
Other Roads
GNMP Authorized Boundary
Historic District
Streams
Vegetation - 1895
Woods
Orchard

1000 0 1000 Feet

N

Gettysburg

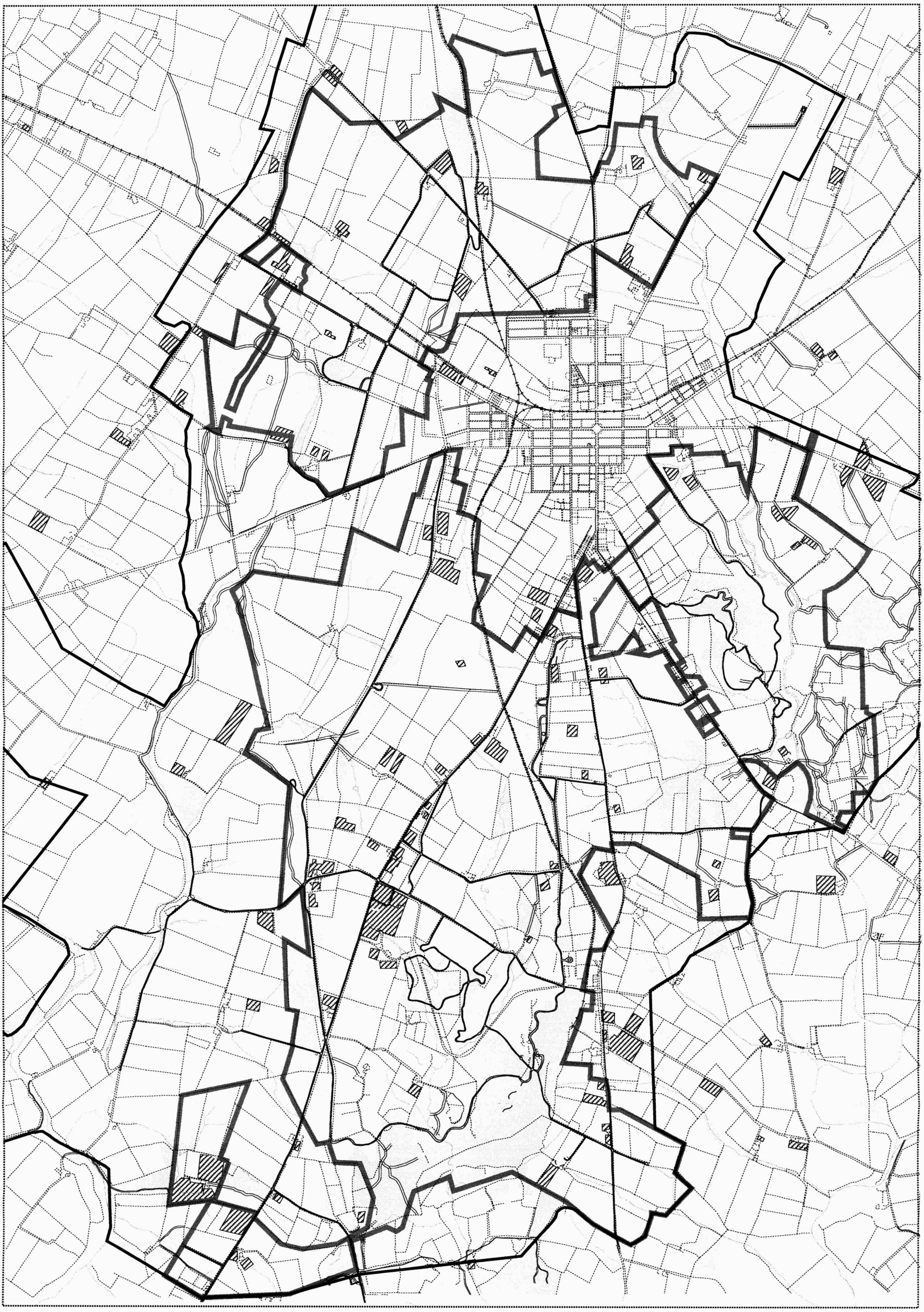
National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

CLR Historic Base Map
East Cavalry Field - 1895

Plotted by the GNMP GIS on 18 October 2002.

Figure 11b: East Cavalry Field - 1895 Conditions
Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania



Symbol Explanation

- Fences - 1927
- Railroads - 1927
- Roads - 1927
- Trails - 1927
- Historic District
- GNMP Authorized Boundary
- Streams
- Woods - 1927
- Orchards - 1927

W S

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1000 0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Figure 12a: Gettysburg Battlefield - 1927 Conditions

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

N

Gettysburg
National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

GMP CLR Base - 1927 Conditions

Printed by the GNMP GIS on 18 October 2002.

Lanes - 1927
Fences - 1927
Trees - 1927
Other Roads
GNMP Authorized Boundary
Historic District
Streams
Vegetation - 1927
Woods
Fencerows
Orchard - established
Orchard - remnant

1000 0 1000 Feet

N

Gettysburg

National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

CLR Historic Base Map
East Cavalry Field - 1927

Plotted by the GNMP GIS on 18 October 2002.

Figure 12b: East Cavalry Field - 1927 Conditions

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY

FAIRFIELD QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA-ADAMS CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1 18N E304411.93403
N 4414213.88941

2) 18N E304359.36591
N 4404659.63431

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey

Derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1990
Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1998

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks: Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983, south zone

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of and National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1998 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
MN — GN
10 ½° 187 MILS
1° 29′ 26 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 1 MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PENNSYLVANIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Caledonia Park
2 Arendtsville
3 Biglerville
4 Iron Springs
5 Gettysburg
6 Blue Ridge Summit
7 Emmitsburg
8 Taneytown
ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

INTERIOR–GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA–1998

FAIRFIELD, PA
1994
NIMA 5563 IV SE-SERIES V831

ISBN 0-607-89636-7

FIGURE 13 USGS QUADRANGLES (1 of 2)
Gettysburg National Military Park/
Soldiers' National Cemetery
ADAMS, PENNSYLVANIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY

GETTYSBURG QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA-ADAMS CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

77°15′ 08 09 10 12′30″ 11 12 13 14 10′ 15 16 17 652 500 METERS 18 77°07′30″
39°52′30″ 60 000 METERS

CUMBERLAND
STRABAN
MOUNT PLEASANT
MOUNTJOY
CUMBERLAND
GERMANY

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
GETTYSBURG
Guldens
Bonneauville
Two Taverns
Germantown
Barlow

Comm Tower
Memorial Ch
Lighthouse
Sew Disp
GNMP
James Gettys Sch
Peace Memorial
Oak Ridge Lookout Tower
Barlow Knoll
Cem
County Prison
County Home
Comm Towers
Eisenhower Sch
Athletic Field
Gettysburg College
Courthouse
Fire Sta
Sewage Disposal
Benner Hill
High Sch
Keefauver Sch
Jr High Sch
Winebrenner Park
Hosp
Campground
Cemetery Hill
Culps Hill Lookout Tower
Evergreen Cem
National Cem
MC MILLAN WOODS
THE ANGLE
Spanglers Spring
Wolf Hill
Sheep Heaven
Gravel Pit
Powers Hill
Quarry
State Memorial
Round Top
Little Round Top
DEVILS DEN
Rena-Vera Landing Strip
Mobile Home Parks
Pine Bank Cem
Golf Course
Better Deal Landing Strip
Hoffman Orphanage
Townhall
Substations
Substa
Comm Towers
Comm Tower
Mobile Home Parks
Campground
Lake Heritage
Spillway
Boat Ramp
WT
Ford
Cem
Sew Disp
Captains Folly Landing Strip
Granite Hill
Salem Ch
St Joseph Ch
Athletic Fld
Grace Ch
St Marks Ch
Rock
BM 534
BM 507
BM 491
BM 526
BM 509
BM 553
BM 549
BM 439
BM 431
BM 810
BM 573
BM 565
BM 566

Oak Ridge
Seminary Ridge
Rock Creek
Stevens Run
Plum Run
White Run
Littles Run
Dutch Run
Low Dutch Run
Chicken Run
Alloway Creek

TABLE ROCK ROAD
GOOD INTENT ROAD
BOYDS SCHOOL ROAD
PIPELINE
UNDER CONSTRUCTION
FLICKINGER ROAD
SHEALER ROAD
HUNTERSTOWN ROAD
MUMMASBURG ROAD
BALTIMORE PIKE
CONFEDERATE AVENUE
EAST CAVALRY FIELD
SACHS ROAD
SOLOMON CHURCH ROAD
BARLOW - TWO TAVERNS ROAD
KING ROAD
HOFFMAN ROAD
ORPHANAGE ROAD
HICKORY ROAD
BULK PLANT ROAD
TALL OAK ROAD
CENTENNIAL ROAD
COLEMAN ROAD
SWIFT RUN ROAD
GRANITE STATION ROAD
PLUNKERT ROAD
BOWERS ROAD
CALIFORNIA ROAD
BONNOX ROAD
WHITE HALL ROAD
TWO TAVERNS ROAD

47 500 METERS
39°45′

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey

Derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1990
Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1998

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks: Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983, south zone

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of and National or State reservations shown on this map

MN GN
11° 196 MILS
1° 24′ 25 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1998 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
0.5 0 MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PENNSYLVANIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Arendtsville
2 Biglerville
3 Hampton
4 Fairfield
5 McSherrystown
6 Emmitsburg
7 Taneytown
8 Littlestown

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

INTERIOR–GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA–1998

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

GETTYSBURG, PA
1994
NIMA 5563 I SW-SERIES V831

ISSN 0-607-8935-3

FIGURE 13. USGS QUADRANGLES (2 of 2)
Gettysburg National Military Park
Soldiers National Cemetery
ADAMS, PENNSYLVANIA

East Cavalry Field Inset

Symbol Explanation

- (5) Photograph Location (Close-up)
- 11 Photograph Location and Direction of View
- Roads - 1993
- Gettysburg Nat'l Military Park Boundary
- Historic District
- Streams
- Woods - 1993
- Orchards - 1997

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1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N W E S

Figure 14: Key to Photograph Locations

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

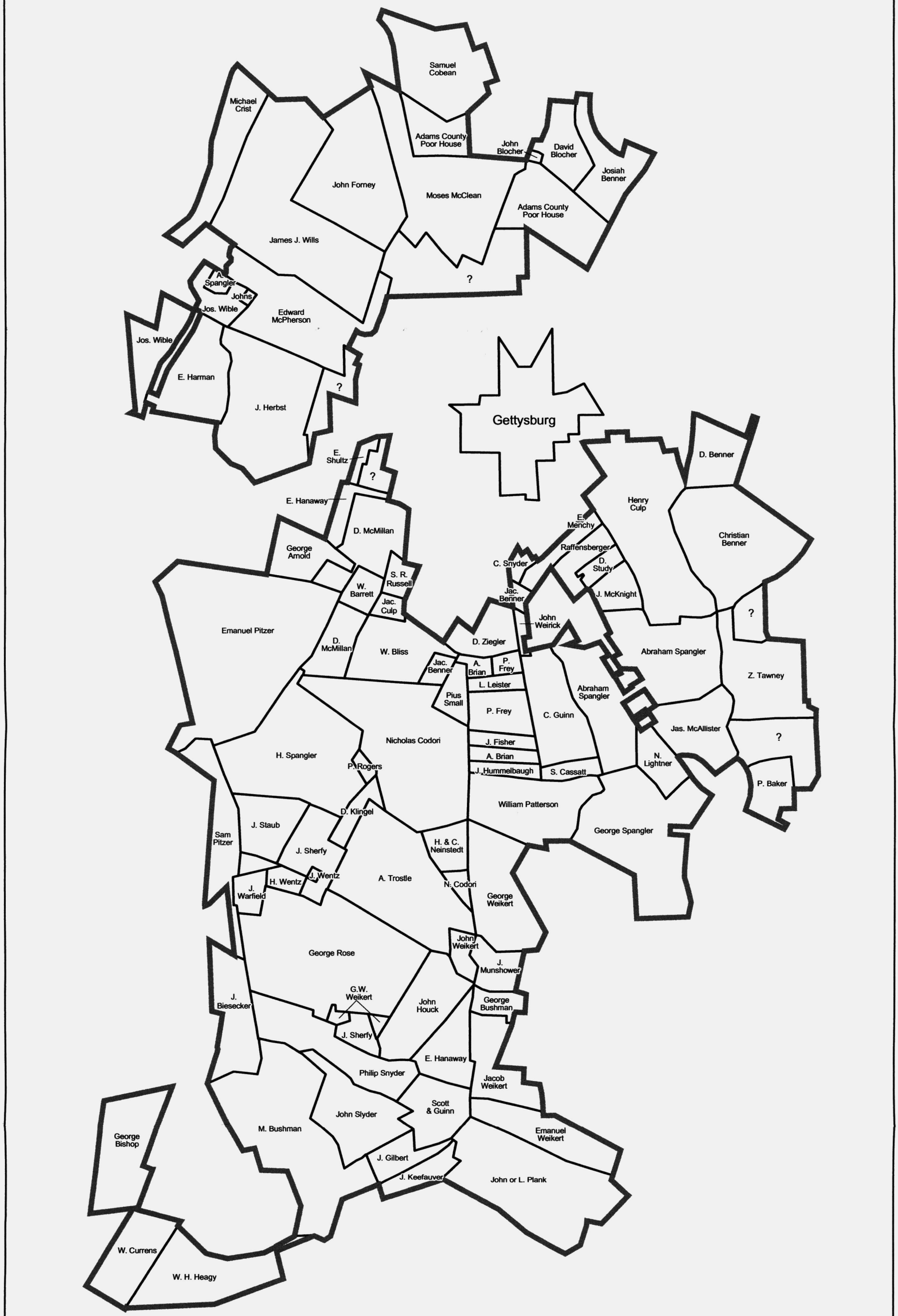
Gettysburg

National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Key to Photograph Locations

Prepared by the NPS GNMP GIS on 24 July 2003.



Symbol Explanation

Pius Small — Property Owner Name

1863 Farm Boundary

Gettysburg National Military Park Boundary

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1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N W E S

Figure 15: 1863 Farm Boundaries and Property Owners

Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adams, Pennsylvania

Gettysburg
National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

GMP CLR Base - 1863 Land Owners

Prepared by the NPS GNMP GIS on July 28, 2003.

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

L1425
XW4661

November 6, 1970

Memorandum

To: Director, Northeast Region

From: Superintendent, Gettysburg

Subject: Proposed Observation Tower

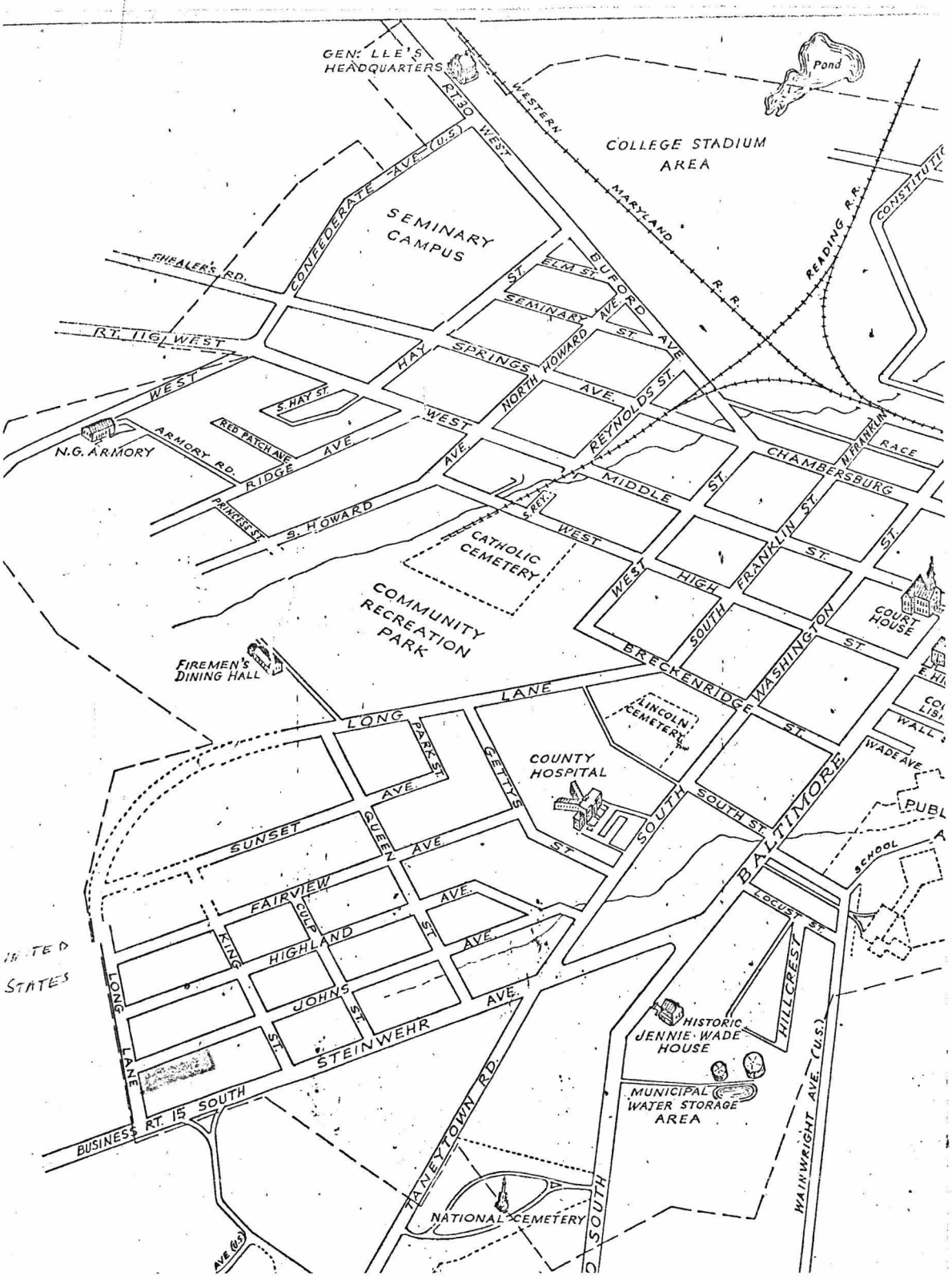
The proposed 320-foot tower for Gettysburg continues in the news. We now understand that pressures in the community have influenced the prospective developer, Mr. Thomas Ottenstein, to seek a different site. He has taken an option, we understand, on property within the Colt Park subdivision, behind the Home Sweet Home Motel (see map attached.)

This property was included in the 1895 Sickles Map for acquisition by the Park. It continued in our land acquisition program until 1960 when it seems to have been deleted. The justification for its acquisition for the Park is contained in the attached memorandum of Mr. Harrison.

George F. Emery

In duplicate

Enclosures


GEN. LEE'S HEADQUARTERS
Pond
RT. 30 WEST
WESTERN MARYLAND R.R.
COLLEGE STADIUM AREA
READING R.R.
CONSTITUTIO
CONFEDERATE AVE. (U.S.)
SEMINARY CAMPUS
SHEALER'S RD.
ELM ST.
BUFORD AVE.
SEMINARY ST.
RT. 116 WEST
HAY ST.
SPRINGS AVE.
NORTH HOWARD AVE.
REYNOLDS ST.
WEST
S. HAY ST.
RED PATCH AVE.
N.G. ARMORY
ARMORY RD.
RIDGE AVE.
WEST
N. FRANKLIN
RACE
CHAMBERSBURG
MIDDLE ST.
PRINCESS ST.
S. HOWARD
S. REY.
WEST
CATHOLIC CEMETERY
COMMUNITY RECREATION PARK
WEST HIGH ST.
FRANKLIN ST.
SOUTH
COURT HOUSE
WASHINGTON ST.
FIREMEN'S DINING HALL
BRECKENRIDGE ST.
LONG LANE
LINCOLN CEMETERY
PARK ST.
GETTYS ST.
COUNTY HOSPITAL
WALL
WADE AVE.
SOUTH ST.
BALTIMORE
PUBL
SCHOOL
SUNSET AVE.
QUEEN AVE.
FAIRVIEW AVE.
CULP ST.
KING
HIGHLAND AVE.
LOCUST ST.
HILLCREST
JOHNS ST.
STEINWEHR AVE.
LONG LANE
HISTORIC JENNIE WADE HOUSE
MUNICIPAL WATER STORAGE AREA
BUSINESS RT. 15 SOUTH
TANEYTOWN RD.
WAINWRIGHT AVE. (U.S.)
NATIONAL CEMETERY
SOUTH
AVE (U.S.)
STATES

JUSTIFICATION

1. This parcel was the scene of skirmishing on July 2, 1863, and of heavy fighting on July 3. In "Pickett's Charge", McGowans Brigade, Penders Division, crossed this land and that to the south. Its movement was contested by the 8th Ohio Infantry Regiment which drove back the greater part although some reached the Emmitsburg Road immediately east and Ziegler's Grove, just beyond.

2. The lot lies on a line from the Visitor Center observatory, a key interpretive point, and Seminary Ridge. It would constitute a gross intrusion in the interpretation given at this important site.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

IN REPLY REFER TO:

W4661

October 1, 1970

NORTHEAST REGION
5 1970

	Initials and Date
Director	
Associate Director	
Operations Evaluation	
Administrative Mgmt.	
Programs & Budget	
Finance	
Personnel	
Property	
Asst. Dir Park Support	
Interp & Via Service	
Resource Management	
Maintenance	
Museum	
Asst Dir Coop Programs	
Fed-State-Pvt. Asst.	
Landmark & Nat. Reg.	
Environmental Ed.	
Public Affairs	11-10
Archeological Research	

Memorandum

To: Director, Northeast Region

From: Superintendent, Gettysburg

Subject: Proposed erection of 320 foot tower

There has been increasing public opposition to the proposal for the erection of a 320 foot observation tower in Gettysburg. Attached are copies of some recent letters which appeared in "The Gettysburg Times."

On September 27, the Directors of the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania voted to take appropriate action in opposition to the tower's erection. On September 28, the Directors of the Kiwanis Club of Gettysburg voted unanimously to address a letter of opposition to the Borough Council. The latter has jurisdiction over building permits.

There are individuals working on the formation of a committee to provide organized opposition. We expect an announcement soon.

George F. Emery

In duplicate

Enclosures

FEB 11, 1895

The Gettysburg Times, September 30, 1970, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Letters To The Editor

September 29, 1970

Dear Sir:

After reading several news articles and a letter to the editor in regards to a tower being considered in Gettysburg, I feel it is my duty as a County Official to remind the County Taxpayer of some of the happenings I have observed since taking office in 1968.

I have heard much about the Preservation Group, and I have often wondered where they were when all these mistakes were made which Mr. Hertzog admits to. Concerning the preservation group, since I have taken office, I have seen one of the old farm homes on the battlefield known as the "Trostle Farm" being "PRESERVED" by removing a very modern bathtub to install an antique bathtub in its place, a modern shower downstairs where the parlor might have been during the Civil War. The old fireplace has been closed with a modern kitchen in the house. PRESERVATION!

In Mr. Masland's article to The Times, he indicated that Mr. Hertzog admitted there have been many, many mistakes. I would like to ask Mr. Masland and Mr. Hertzog where they were when the thousands of dollars were spent on the "Trostle Farm" to finally house a Government employee who pays very little local tax. It seems to me that this is discrimination to our taxpayers, because I'm satisfied that these government employees are earning above the average salary of the taxpaying public of Adams County. WHY, I ask, shouldn't this certain group of people have to find their own homes as the people of industry, school teachers and others have to do when they move from one location to another?

Speaking of mistakes, I presume Mr. Hertzog is including such areas as old Route 15 north where we have the beautiful Eisenhower School, a new modern bank, a radio station plus a new shopping center, all of which I'm very proud. If these were "mistakes" or perhaps Mr. Hertzog is speaking of "mistakes" as he calls it on Steinwehr Avenue and the Baltimore Hill Area. Wouldn't Gettysburg be a "sad place" if it had to tell today's tourist to go out and pitch a pup tent and hand them a lantern with which to work. The motels, restaurants, museums, yes, even the new laundry facilities and car washes are things that the tourist of today are looking for. If the above mentioned have been "mistakes," may the Almighty help us.

This reminds me of a copy of a letter sent to me from a taxpayer of Adams County, which was received from a Mr. Schmidt of the Department of Interior in which he indicated an 1895 map is the guideline for Gettysburg and perhaps Adams County in general. I would like to say that I feel the 1895 map might be a little antiquated for the 1970's, to say nothing about the future "mistakes."

In Mr. Beach's letter to the editor he made mention of "public knowledge" in reference to the tower. I would like to say that I know for a fact that people serving on Borough Council, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Association and Travel Council were contacted along with people at the college, The Gettysburg Times and a number of other citizens. I would like to ask Mr. Beach what the Taxpaying Public know about the future plans for the National Park at Gettysburg.

I would like to remind the Taxpayers of Adams County what has happened since I took office. The Commissioners of Adams County were offered $8,000 an acre for 24 acres along the Biglerville Road, across from Adams County Motors by the Josten Yearbook Company which had plans for a $750,000 industry making jobs for our people. This company was harassed by the Park Service and I might add the Preservation Group to the point where they gave up after spending thousands of dollars for core drilling, etc.

Now, we have another group of businessmen who are interested in building a tower in our community of "Private Land" like no other in the world, which I'm sure would be a tremendous asset to Gettysburg and Adams County in general. I was in favor of both projects. If Adams County is to keep pace with County facilities, schools, etc., like other areas of the State, then our County must have Industry and the like to survive, because the average taxpayer and especially our Senior Citizens do not have the income to pay their ever-increasing taxes.

By the way, I believe it has been mentioned by the Park Service that by the late 1970's the tourists visiting here will number near 10 million.

In closing I would like to ask Mr. Masland and Mr. Hertzog if we are to keep on spending monies from the state and local people to promote more tourists and then have them arrive only to tell them to call York, Harrisburg or, yes, even Emmitsburg, Md., for lodging because we have made a "mistake."

Oh yes! I'm a World War II veteran of five years serving my country as those men did here in the Civil War and I for sure wouldn't want to think that future generations would not have to suffer because I served my country. I would like to concur with many other people throughout the County who have told me they feel the battlefield is large enough.

Sincerely,
Harry F. Biesecker
Vice-President
Adams Co. Commissioner

NORTHEAST REGION
OCT 5 1970

		Initial and Date
	Director	
	Associate Director	
	Operations Evaluation	
	Administrative Mgmt.	
	Programs & Budget	
	Finance	
	Personnel	
	Property	
	Asst. Dir Park Support	
	Interp & Vis Service	
	Resource Management	
	Maintenance	
	Museum	
	Asst Dir Coop Programs	
	Fed-State-Pvt. Asst.	
	Landmark & Nat. Reg.	
	Environmental Ed.	
✓	Public Affairs	
	Archeological Research	

Referred to: Director, NERO
By: Gettysburg National Military Park

George F. Emery, Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

The Gettysburg Times, September 26, 1970, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Letters To The Editor

September 25,
Gettysburg R. 3

Dear Sir:

After reading Mr. Frank Masland's letter published September 19 in The Gettysburg Times about the proposed National Gettysburg Battlefield Tower I was most distressed. I was even more distressed at the attempted justification of such a tower by Mr. Thomas Ottenstein in his letter published in the Times September 24.

Is there anything wrong with aesthetic value and appreciation of natural beauty uncluttered by man? Why is it necessary to play God and have a complete overview of the Battlefield? After all the cupola of Old Dorm on the Seminary Campus was good enough for Generals Howard, Buford and Lee who fought the Battle. Are we, after the Battle, so much more important that we have to go higher? Airplane and helicopters are available to those who feel they must get a complete overview. The rest may prefer to enjoy a horizon of fields, trees, hills and mountains as provided by nature.

The argument has been put forth that there were towers erected in the past. I would not deny this but consider their proportion. They have been modest in height merely to get above the trees, not to soar in the sky. With increasing fog, smog and air pollution is there any guarantee that visibility will be any better at the proposed height? When will Americans realize that bigger is not necessarily better?

I seriously question the real need of such a "space needle" type structure other than profit. There has been no public outcry demanding this type tower. In fact I hope there will be a public outcry against such a proposed monstrosity! It may be true that tax revenue would be realized but do not forget that for the small percentage of tax contributed there is a much higher percentage going to the owners. If there is a real need for this type of observation tower for the public, let the beneficient proponents provide such a structure free for public use. And if there is no need, why creat one?

Too often we have thought only of financial gains and failed to keep any sense of responsibility for natural beauty. Mr. Masland's point is well taken concerning views from and of the tower. Can you imagine having a "private" picnic in your back yard if you live in the Colt Park or Hillcrest area with all the observers in the tower? In deference to President Eisenhower's privacy the tower on West Confederate Avenue was closed when he spent weekends at his farm during his term of office. Are not other citizens due the same respect by not creating the tower in the first place?

Although the proposed tower was supposed to be public knowledge and enthusiastically supported locally I would venture there are more people who did not know about it than did and were shocked about the prospect of further commercial eyesores at that end of the borough. (How many people have noticed the contrast between Steinwehr Avenue and Baltimore Street? What kind of impression do we wish to create and how do we wish people to remember Gettysburg?) Now that the tower is public knowledge please express yourselves as citizens of this community. If there is a large enthusiastic supporting group let's hear from them publicly.

Call it what you will—rape of landscape, aesthetic pollution, desecration of natural beauty, tourist attraction, even source of tax dollars—is it worth it? I for one say no and am not receiving the idea with enthusiasm as a member of the community.

Ssincerely yours,
Neil W. Beach..

George F. Emery, Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

Dear Sir:

I have never met Dr. Neil Beach but I wish to congratulate him on a very fine, logical and understanding letter of September 25th published in The Gettysburg Times.

My first realization of the proposed tower came with considerable shock when I saw its picture and read the letters of September 19th and 23rd about it; and I now feel it a duty to say so, especially as I am a long-time resident and homeowner here.

Forgive the pun and I'll refer to this tower as our Colossus of roads (Rhodes) and skyline and hope it will not also be an earthquake that can rid us of this Colossus—but only your letters, O loyal Gettysburgians!

"There's no accounting for tastes!"—as they said of the old woman who kissed her cow. I was amused to read that some New Jersey tourists admire our grounded flying saucers or Martian-style public trash cans. These bins do seem more in keeping with the environs of their Coney Island than with those of our original Gettysburg. I'd like to see them shipped to Coney Island—and that would at least extend the scope of their advertisements as a salve for any hurt feelings locally.

Now—

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head . . ."

Very truly,
Mary H. Himes

September 26, 1970

Dar Sir:

I heartily agree with Neil W. Beach regarding the proposed National Gettysburg Battlefield Tower. The tower, as pictured, in my estimation, is an eyesore.

As I understand the steel towers on the Battlefield were built in the late 1890's when it was difficult to get from place to place on the Battlefield, so people could see the entire field. Today they can travel the entire battlefield by car.

I know that I would consider it an invasion of my privacy if it were in my neighborhood. It seems to me it should be left up to the people who will be most affected by this tower. Living near the tower overlooking the Eisenhower Farm I know the number of binoculars used daily and if it were not for the trees surrounding the house Mrs. Eisenhower would have no privacy at all.

I hope all interested citizens of Gettysburg will voice their opinions. If they are all for it then at least it is a decision of the majority and not just a few.

Anne G. Scheide
R. D. 2
Gettysburg, Pa.

September 28, 1970

Dear Sir:

There are only two ways to consider the Gettysburg tower: rationally or emotionally. Apparently Mr. Beach has taken the latter approach. After several emotional statements he implies, in effect, what was good enough for Civil War generals should be good enough for present day visitors to Gettysburg. This completely ignores the possibility that if those men had had a high central view the battle might have had quite a different conclusion! Without the availability of airplanes, a view from a cupola was better than none at all, but not much better. . . .

Having a minute segment of the battle described in a dark room with a painting will never supplant the experience of actually seeing the real field of battle spread out beneath one's vision.

The towers which are now on the Battlefield were limited in size by lack of sufficient funds shortly after the war, limited engineering and mechanical concepts of the 1800's and physically by how many steps visitors could be expected to climb. Here we are 105 years later and what was all right in 1865 for a few thousand visitors is totally inadequate for millions of visitors annually in the '70's.

A tower which, gracefully rises silently into the clear air is simply unrelated and totally removed from any environmental pollution.

Tax revenues are a result of many different successful community businesses such as the Gettysburg tower upon which the the borough's very livelihood is built. Mr. Beach's impractical suggestion that admission should be free very clearly means he is definitely in favor of a tower.

It is highly improbable that anyone one-third mile away at Colt Park or three miles away on Confederate Avenue will take much more than scant notice of the tower due to its airy light open metal network with its unpretentious sky blue upper observation capsule.

The tower will well serve the visiting public and be a welcomed addition to the many fine attractions offered in Gettysburg. All residents will directly and substantially benefit by getting behind it and actively supporting the tower project.

Very truly yours,
L. D. Shealer.

George F. Emery, Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

The Gettysburg Times, September 24, 1970, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

September 23, 1970

Dear Sir:

This is in response to Mr. Masland's letter published in the September 19th edition of "The Gettysburg Times" critical of the tower I plan to build in Gettysburg.

Mr. Masland, presumably speaking for the National Park Service, referred to some personal comments made by George Hartzog, Director of National Parks, which would lead one to infer that local citizens and officials are subjected to considerable outside interference in their efforts to arrive at proper decisions in governing themselves on local matters. These men are entitled to their personal opinions. However, I have been unable to ascertain any qualifications on the part of these critics on aesthetics, architecture, engineering or design. The fundamentals of this project are all wrapped up in aesthetic values - - whether the tower will be an attractive addition to the community. Many local leader have expressed themselves substantially in favor of it.

I think that many mature and intelligent people will most certainly accept the affirmative aesthetic evaluations of experts in the architectural and engineering professions which have already been made, rather than accept the purely subjective comments from individuals lacking these professional qualifications.

As a matter of history, in 1865, just after the Civil War ended, a Memorial Association constructed a wooden observation tower strategically on East cemetery Hill so that people journeying to the Battlefield could have a realistic overview of the area (considered by many as the most important point from which an understandable explanation of the battle can be had). So popular was this tower that in 1895, the Federal Government authorized the erection of four additional steel observation towers on the Battlefield. The public's continued enthusiasm was so favorable that in 1896 an additional fifth tower was erected by the Federal Battlefield Commission.

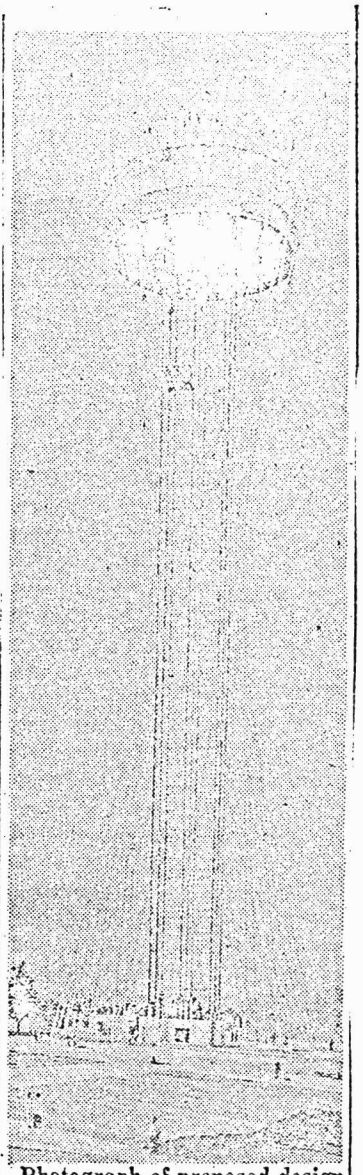
The 1896 Annual Report of the Commission praised the towers as "- - these solid and well built structures - - located as they are, - - afford the observer a complete and satisfactory view of the entire scene of the great battle and enable him to get a consistent and accurate idea of it as a whole. We are happy to report that visitors in great numbers from all sections of our own country, as well as from abroad, are constantly thronging these historic grounds and tracing out the complicated phases of the titanic struggle, with many expressions of their satisfaction of the wise plans of the National Government for making it plain and easily comprehended."

These towers have been continuously maintained for at the last seventy-five years by the National Park Service. At present there are still two and one-third structures remaining; one of which is located near the Eisenhower farm. Thus, towers are not new in Gettysburg. They were considered necessary man-made supplements to the terrain due to the fact that the geography of the area, unlike most other national parks and historical sites, does not have any natural topographical peaks of significant visual elevation. For many years, in order to offer visitors a more superior view of the Battlefield, the Park Service has permitted chartered helicopter flights over the Battlefield.

The tower I propose to build finally accomplishes what the Park Service has attempted all these years: a singular quiet and effective means of providing visitors a comprehensive and realistic centrally situated high overview of the entire Battlefield. There are two additional important values to this Gettysburg tower: (one) no longer are the aged or very young prevented from viewing the Battlefield because of the strain of climbing many steps (elevators will lift them to the top); and (two) for the first time in the history of towers an authentic and accurate audio-visual educational presentation will be provided to the visitors at the top to better understand this great battle, its importance and how it has affected their lives to this very day.

In an article printed in the August 27, 1970, edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. George F. Emery, Gettysburg Park Superintendent, was quoted as rather insensitively stating, "We are preserving this Battlefield as a national shrine, not as a tourist attraction."

Yet, more than four and one-half million tourists (visitors to the National Park facilities) will have come to Gettysburg this year (the Park Service projects 10,000,000 visiting tourists annually by the Bicentennial year of 1976) and the full and considerable responsibility of caring for all their personal needs rests solely upon the community of Gettysburg. The Park Service conspicuously absents itself from any obligation of participating in this herculean task!



Photograph of proposed design of National Gettysburg Battlefield Tower.

George F. Emery, Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

The local taxpayers must provide all the necessary police and fire protection, street lighting, hospital care, sanitary and water systems and the like. The Borough and County residents provide for, feed and house all these tourists offering a myriad of other services and facilities as well. To the best of my knowledge, the Park Service does not pay local taxes of any kind.

In order to meet these huge obligations, the Borough and townships levy a 10 percent amusement tax on all tourist attractions, except the Park Service's Cyclorama. Revenues from this ta supply the funds to enable the community to provide all the necessary services to the tourists who come to visit the Battlefield. The Gettysburg tower will contribute substantially in revenue and taxes and it is projected, within a few years, to produce public funds of well over two and one-half times the present total borough income of $200,000. In addition, the tower will pay real estate and retail sales taxes which will also contribute substantially to the community's well being.

There have always been critics against towers throughout history from the George Washington Monument to the Eiffel Tower to the more recent Jefferson Expansion Arch, but time and public opinion have consistently proven these short-sighted people wrong. Practically every tower built has well justified its existence as will the Gettysburg tower. Any new monumental effort, particularly one which seeks to explain and interpret its surroundings as this tower will do, has its critics; but, when the people want it, as has been evidenced here in Gettysburg, then they have a right to have it without outside opposition.

The tower plans have been fully and openly discussed with elected and appointed representatives of the people in Congress, the state, the county and the Borough. In addition, I presented the tower project to many local leaders with sincere conviction that it will be a lasting and worthwhile addition to the community; aesthetically, educationally and economically and they, in turn, have accepted it. I offer these facts, not as an outsider critical of the people of Gettysburg, but as a future substantial contributor to the growth and well being of the community of which I will be a member.

Very truly yours,
National Gettysburg
Battlefield Tower, Inc.
Thomas R. Ottenstein
President

The Gettysburg Times, September 28, 1970, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Letters To The Editor

September 26, 1970

Dear Sir:

Dr. Neil W. Beach quite appropriately calls upon citizens of this community to express their views regarding the proposed "National Gettysburg Battlefield Tower" planned for Cemetery Hill. There exist so many objections to it that it is hard to know which of them to list first.

Both Mr. Frank Masland and Dr. Beach have pointed to the damage such a structure would do to the beauty of this community. But in defending his scheme, Mr. Thomas R. Ottenstein invokes history, claiming that "there have always been critics against towers," and he mentions the Washington Monument and the Eiffel Tower among others. He neglects to note that these towers are located in metropolitan areas completely apart from residential quarters and are surrounded with adequate and expensive landscaping. Moreover, both of them have convenient parking facilities nearby. It takes little imagination to guess what would be the traffic and parking problems at the southern end of town should the tower be built and attract sufficient customers to realize a return on the reported $10,000,000 investment involved.

Mr. Ottenstein makes further claims which ought to be examined. Among them is that the tower would offer tourists "a singular quiet and effective . . . authentic and accurate . . . educational presentation" which he says would enable visitors "to better understand this great battle, its importance, and how it has affected their lives to this day." No hasty view of the battlefield from over 300 feet in the air can bgein to provide any real idea of what happened here in July, 1863, what was its historic importance, or what it means to our generation. Besides, there already exist ample facilities in the community for the performance of this commendable object.

Mr. Ottenstein attacks the National Park Service for preserving the battlefield as a national shrine and not as a tourist attraction. He is evidently insensitive to the real meaning of the battlefield and the Soldiers' National Cemetery. What would happen if the Park Service should abandon them and allow them to be destroyed by the kind of commercialization Mr. Ottenstein and his associates represent? As attractive as Adams County is, its scenery alone would not draw the four million visitors here each year.

The gentleman from Baltimore is troubled that the Park Service pays no taxes and that "the full and considerable responsibility" for catering to the needs of tourists "rests solely upon the community of Gettysburg." Someone should remind him that those in the town who shoulder this burden are well paid for it, and so far as I know none of them has registered any complaint.

Mr. Ottenstein declares that "when the people want it, as has been evidenced here in Gettysburg, then they have a right to have it without outside opposition." Who wants it? I know of no public referendum ever submitted on this issue. Indeed, until a week ago the larger portion of the community were completely unaware of what was afoot. For some reason this project has escaped the kind of publicity which a proposal of such magnitude ought to have. Mr. Ottenstein's letter implies that "the elected and appointed representatives of the people" have given their blessing to the project. In this he is guilty of dissembling, to put it mildly. One cannot imagine the town fathers being so shortsighted as to sanction it without public discussion.

The writer of this letter assures Mr. Ottenstein that he is not speaking for the National Park Service, except that he is grateful for what that agency has done heretofore to preserve a historic shrine despite the efforts of purse-conscious promoters such as Mr. Ottenstein.

Robert L. Bloom

George F. Emery, Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

FOR DIRECTORATE: This is an advance copy of a news release that has been reviewed and approved by the concerned Division and Directorate. No changes can be made after 7-9-71

If you know of any commitments regarding advance information on the subject of this release, please notify the Media Relations office, x4214, 7394, 7395 prior to printing date.

H
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HHA
HR
HH
HHP

Midgley (202) 343-7394

R SITE MOVED
EFIELD CENTER

looking Gettysburg National Military
government to move from a location
ground to one screened by trees from
Director, National Park Service,

Service and businessman Thomas R.
the construction site to one preferred
through negotiations between Ottenstein
C. Herbert Bryant, Jr.

stop building at the present site and
Service, which will use the property
Connally
to provide much needed additional parking for battlefield visitors.

Hartzog said that additional advantages of the new site are relief of projected traffic congestion and the provision of enough parking to accommodate tourist tower visitors.

As earlier planned, the tower would have loomed over the battlefield visitor center and the site of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Hartzog said.

"The old location is just west of Emmittsburg Road which is the main entrance to Gettysburg," he said, "and the location of the tower threatened major traffic congestion."

"The new location, east of the Taneytown Road and behind trees near the base of a hill, will hide the base of the tower and its parking lot from the main battlefield area."

The National Park Service will permit a right-of-way for limited access from the Taneytown road to the new observation tower site.

Hartzog said the right-of-way will consist of a one-way, one-lane road for vehicular traffic not exceeding 12 feet in width, and a sidewalk for pedestrians, and it will be landscaped.

Hartzog also announced that Ottenstein will set up a non-profit corporation or foundation to help support historically related institutions and activities at the Battlefield, including the Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Under the agreement, five percent of the taxable income from the tower operation will be utilized for these purposes.

x x x

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release Sunday, July 11, 1971

Midgley (202) 343-7394

GETTYSBURG TOWER SITE MOVED
AWAY FROM BATTLEFIELD CENTER

The firm planning to build a tower overlooking Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., has reached an agreement with the government to move from a location near the heart of the famous Civil War battleground to one screened by trees from the visitors center, George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service, announced today.

The agreement between the National Park Service and businessman Thomas R. Ottenstein, Silver Spring, Md., will change the construction site to one preferred by the Interior Department. It was reached through negotiations between Ottenstein and Interior Department Special Assistant J. C. Herbert Bryant, Jr.

Its terms provide that Ottenstein will stop building at the present site and convey the three acres to the National Park Service, which will use the property to provide much needed additional parking for battlefield visitors.

Hartzog said that additional advantages of the new site are relief of projected traffic congestion and the provision of enough parking to accommodate tourist tower visitors.

As earlier planned, the tower would have loomed over the battlefield visitor center and the site of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Hartzog said.

"The old location is just west of Emmittsburg Road which is the main entrance to Gettysburg," he said, "and the location of the tower threatened major traffic congestion."

"The new location, east of the Taneytown Road and behind trees near the base of a hill, will hide the base of the tower and its parking lot from the main battlefield area."

The National Park Service will permit a right-of-way for limited access from the Taneytown road to the new observation tower site.

Hartzog said the right-of-way will consist of a one-way, one-lane road for vehicular traffic not exceeding 12 feet in width, and a sidewalk for pedestrians, and it will be landscaped.

Hartzog also announced that Ottenstein will set up a non-profit corporation or foundation to help support historically related institutions and activities at the Battlefield, including the Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Under the agreement, five percent of the taxable income from the tower operation will be utilized for these purposes.

x x x

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street, N.W. Suite 430
Washington D.C. 20005

April 1, 1974

Hon. Caspar W. Weinberger
Secretary
U.S. Department of Health, Education and
Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW), by letter of July 9, 1973, requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effects of the construction of the proposed Adams County Area Vocational-Technical School on the Gettysburg National Military Park, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. Pursuant to this request, DHEW, the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer, and the Executive Director of the Advisory Council participated in an on-site inspection and public information meeting in Gettysburg on October 2, 1973. On March 26, 1974, the first three-party consultation session was held, pursuant to the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800). At that time it was agreed that the Executive Director of the Advisory Council would request that the matter be placed on the agenda of the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting on May 1 and 2. By letter of March 28, 1974, DHEW confirmed this request for full Council comments.

This letter is to notify DHEW that the Vice Chairman, in response to this request and in order to expedite resolution of this matter, has scheduled consideration of this undertaking at the Advisory Council's May 1 and 2 meeting. DHEW is advised that, in accordance with Section 800.5(h) of the Council's procedures, it should delay further processing of the undertaking until the Council has transmitted its comments.

The March 28 letter also affirmed that the consultation process provided for in the Council's procedures would continue, with representatives of the Executive Director of the Advisory Council, the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer, and the DHEW meeting in Gettysburg on April 4 to explore alternatives that would avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effects on the National Register properties. Should the three parties reach a mutually agreeable solution prior to the May meeting, a Memorandum of Agreement would be executed pursuant to the Council's procedures and the matter would be removed from the meeting agenda.

In regard to the preparation of the case report for the Council's consideration, DHEW should note its responsibilities under Section 800.6

of the procedures, especially subsections (e)(2), (e)(5), and (h). Also note the requirement of Section 800.6 (e)(6) for submission of materials two weeks prior to the Council meeting. Sixty copies of DHEW's report should be received by the Executive Director before close of business Wednesday, April 17.

The Council staff would be pleased to work with you and your staff on the details of your participation in this meeting. If you have any questions, I suggest that you contact Ann Webster Smith, Director, Office of Compliance, at 202-254-3974.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Director

cc:
Chairman
HPO-Pa
FLO-HEW (Custard)
General Counsel, HEW (John B. Rhinelader)
Senator Scott (Attn Andrew Gleason)
Ron Walker, Director, NPS
Deputy Director, NPS
Dr. Connally
Mr. Utley
Superintendent, Gettysburg Military Park
Pete Rainer
File: Pa-NR: Adams Co. Vo-Tech (106/HEW)
DG-Harrison/cls 4/1/74

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W. Suite 430
Washington D.C. 20005

April 3, 1974

Mr. Ronald H. Walker
Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20204

Dear Mr. Walker:

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW) by letter of July 9, 1973, requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the proposed Adams County Area Vocational-Technical School in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in terms of its effect on the Gettysburg National Military Park, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. This request was made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800). In response to a DHEW written request of March 28, 1974, and in order to expedite resolution of this case, the matter has been placed on the agenda of the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting on May 1 and 2.

The consultation process provided for in the Council's procedures will continue, with representatives of the Executive Director of the Advisory Council, the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer, and DHEW meeting in Gettysburg on April 4 to explore alternatives that would avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effects of the undertaking upon the Gettysburg National Military Park. Should the three parties find a mutually agreeable solution prior to the May meeting, a Memorandum of Agreement would be executed pursuant to the Council's procedures and the matter would be removed from the meeting agenda.

The proposed facility will have an adverse effect upon a property under the control of the National Park Service (NPS). It is to be built on land proposed for acquisition under the Master Plan for Gettysburg National Military Park, land which is under consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer. Therefore, under Section 800.6(e)(3) of its procedures the Council would consider it appropriate for the NPS to submit materials for inclusion in the case report to be prepared for its use, and under Section 800.6(h), to make an oral presentation to the Council elucidating the NPS's position with respect to the undertaking. Materials for inclusion in the case report must be received by the Executive Director before close of business Wednesday April 17, and a statement of position for the oral presentation should be made available by noon, April 30.

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of October 15, 1966 to advise the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation.

The hour and place for the Council meeting have not been set. We will inform you when these details are arranged.

The Council staff would be pleased to work with you on the details of your participation in this meeting. If you have any questions, I suggest that you contact Ann Webster Smith, Director, Office of Compliance, at 202-254-3974.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Director

Enclosure

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W. Suite 430
Washington D.C. 20005

April 3, 1974

Hon. Richard S. Schweiker
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Schweiker:

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) by letter of July 9, 1973, requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the proposed Adams County Area Vocational-Technical School in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in terms of its effect on the Gettysburg National Military Park, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. This request was made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800). In response to a HEW written request of March 28, 1974, and in order to expedite resolution of this case, the matter has been placed on the agenda of the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting on May 1 and 2.

The consultation process provided for in the Council's procedures will continue, with representatives of the Executive Director of the Advisory Council, the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer, and HEW meeting in Gettysburg on April 4 to explore alternatives that would avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effects of the undertaking upon the Gettysburg National Military Park. Should the three parties find a mutually agreeable solution prior to the May meeting, a Memorandum of Agreement would be executed pursuant to the Council's procedures and the matter would be removed from the meeting agenda.

A copy of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" is attached for your information. Section 800.6 describes the process by which the Council considers such matters at its meetings. You will note that 800.6(e)(6) states that the case report on the undertaking prepared for the Council includes "pertinent reports, statements, correspondence, transcripts, minutes and documents received by the Council from any and all parties, public and private." The Council is aware of your interest in this case, and would welcome material from you for inclusion in this section of the report.

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of October 15, 1966 to advise the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation.

Materials to be included in the Advisory Council's case report should be made available to the Executive Director (in multiple copies if possible) at the Council's offices, Suite 430, 1522 K Stree., N.W., before close of business, Wednesday, April 17. Should you or your representatives choose to make an oral statement before the Council at the time of its meeting, a statement of position should be made available to the Council by noon, April 30.

The hour and place for the Council meeting have not been set. We will inform you when these details are arranged.

The Council staff would be pleased to work with you on the details of your participation in this meeting. If you have any questions, I suggest that you contact Ann Webster Smith, Director, Office of Compliance, at 202-254-3974.

Sincerely yours,

STONED

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Director

Enclosure

cc:
N.Shipley
HPO-Penn.
FLO-HEW(Custard)
D
DD-Dickenson
Dr. Connally
PH-Utley
Superintendent Schober
File: PA-NR:Gettysburg NMPark (106/Adams Va Tech)
DDG:Harrison:lk 4/3/74

IDENTICAL LETTERS TO:
Hon. Hugh Scott
United States Senate
Washington,D.C. 20510

Hon. George A. Goodling
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W. Suite 430
Washington D.C. 20005

April 3, 1974

The Honorable Milton J. Shapp
Governor of Pennsylvania
Main Capital, Room 225
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Governor Shapp:

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW) by letter of July 9, 1973, requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the proposed Adams County Area Vocational-Technical School in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in terms of its effect on the Gettysburg National Military Park, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. This request was made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800). In response to a DHEW written request of March 28, 1974, and in order to expedite resolution of this case, the matter has been placed on the agenda of the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting on May 1 and 2.

The consultation process provided for in the Council's procedures will continue, with representatives of the Executive Director of the Advisory Council, the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer, and DHEW meeting in Gettysburg on April 4 to explore alternatives that would avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effects of the undertaking upon the Gettysburg National Military Park. Should the three parties find a mutually agreeable solution prior to the May meeting, a Memorandum of Agreement would be executed pursuant to the Council's procedures and the matter would be removed from the meeting agenda.

A copy of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" is attached for your information. Section 800.6 describes the process by which the Council considers such matters at its meetings. You will note that 800.6(e)(6) states that the case report on the undertaking prepared for the Council includes "pertinent reports, statements, correspondence, transcripts, minutes and documents received by the Council from any and all parties, public and private." The Council is aware of the State of Pennsylvania's long-standing interest in and concern over the Gettysburg National Military Park, as evidenced by its recent suit in the Gettysburg Tower controversy. Therefore, the Council would welcome material from you for inclusion in this section of the report. Materials to be included in the Advisory Council's case report should be made available to the Executive Director (in multiple copies if possible) at the Council's offices, Suite 430, 1522 K Street, N.W., before close of business, Wednesday, April 17. Should you or your

representatives choose to make an oral statement before the Council at the time of its meeting, a statement of position should be made available to the Council by noon, April 30.

The hour and place for the Council meeting have not been set. We will inform you when these details are arranged.

The Council staff would be pleased to work with you on the details of your participation in this meeting. If you have any questions, I suggest that you contact Ann Webster Smith, Director, Office of Compliance, at 202-254-3975.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Director

Enclosure

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Charles

DATE:

FROM : Carol

SUBJECT: Barlow Knoll Letter

We cannot answer this letter until the Adv. Council receives their letter from HEW confirming that it is O.K. to remove the problem from the agenda for the May meeting.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-109

It is a Congressional—so keep in touch with Ann Weinheimer as ~~it is~~ we have already gotten 2 extensions.

United States Department of the Interior

file

PA. Adams Co

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer to:
D18-510(MAR)
ES-18852

August 4, 1977

Honorable David K. Wilson
Vice Chairman, Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation
1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of May 10 concerning Gettysburg National Military Park and for the recommendations of the Advisory Council which were enclosed. I am sorry that it has taken this long to respond. I assure you that this Department has long been concerned over the issues addressed in the task force recommendations. Thus, the interests of the Council are particularly welcome.

I concur generally with the thrust of the recommendations to this Department and I am therefore requesting the Director of the National Park Service to address the Council's recommendations in a General Management Plan for Gettysburg which is now under preparation.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Bob Herbst

Robert L. Herbst
Assistant Secretary for
Fish and Wildlife and
Parks

FNP:DAKimball:pjw:6/15;Stanton:pjw:7/21/77 2015
Revised:FW:CFLayton:awc 8-3-77;RLHerbst:8-4-77 38926

cc: Secretary's Files
Secretary's Reading File (2)
S-Wilson ES SOL
FW Reading File
FNP Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic (2)
Superintendent, Gettysburg
FNP 001 Reading File
020 160 170 460 510 560
640 700 790 880 190

.14

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

May 10, 1977

Hon. Cecil D. Andrus
Secretary
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At its May 4-5, 1977, meeting, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation unanimously adopted recommendations concerning the preservation of historic resources in the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, area. The recommendations were developed by a task force of the Council, based on a staff study. Chaired by Council Member Thomas B. Muths, the task force consisted of representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

The recommendations of the task force, which were adopted without change, are attached. The Council hereby requests your cooperation in implementing these recommendations, which call for study and a report back to the Council in 90 days, at its August 1-2, 1977, meeting.

We greatly appreciate the participation of your representatives in this important study, and look forward to your assistance in providing for the preservation of some of our Nation's most important historic and cultural resources.

Sincerely yours,

David K. Wilson
Vice Chairman

Enclosure

TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS ON GETTYSBURG

The underlying presumption in the initiation of the Gettysburg study was that the quality of historic resources in the area merited special effort to ensure preservation and perpetuation for the benefit and enjoyment of all Americans. The Gettysburg study reaffirms that presumption.

The task of the study group was to define major problems and to suggest a variety of approaches leading to solutions. As it turned out, two problems isolated in the study are national in scope and mitigatable. The first concerns impacts by visitors to Federal areas on locally funded programs. While the Borough of Gettysburg has only 7,275 permanent residents, it is host to more than three million park visitors per year, who have significant impacts on water, sewer, and road systems, and other social services. The borough, then, during most of the year, has characteristics and problems of a community of many tens of thousands. To combat the situation, local jurisdictions are receptive to private developments to increase revenues to offset impacts, and many of these are incompatible with and even inimical to preservation objectives.

As one means of fostering economic conditions that encourage preservation, the study recommends the broadening of the Community Development Act of August 22, 1974 (Public Law 93-383) to qualify Gettysburg and other communities in similar circumstances for annual block grants by giving discounted weight to Federal visitations in the population formula. For example, by discounting park visitors at 25 to 1, Gettysburg would easily achieve the population determinant of 50,000. The Task Force commends the concept and recommends that the Council request the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to study the matter to determine if there are administrative actions that can be taken to implement this proposal and report back in 90 days. If such action is not possible, the Task Force recommends that the Council propose legislation to the President and the Congress to achieve this purpose. As an interim measure to alleviate conditions in the Gettysburg area, the Task Force recommends that the Council request the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to give serious consideration to the Borough of Gettysburg's application for discretionary funding under the Community Development Act (Application No. B-77-DN-42-0015) submitted on January 28, 1977.

The second problem with national ramifications is the disruptive effect of helicopter flights over the military park and cemetery. Other heavily visited park areas, such as Mount Rushmore National Memorial and Grand Canyon National Park, have similar periodic intrusions. The study suggests ways in which the problem might be alleviated by changing or modifying Federal Aviation Administration regulations. The Task Force recommends that the Council request the Secretary of Transportation to give high priority to this matter and inform the Council of his progress in 90 days. If it is not possible to deal with the matter by amending regulations, the Task Force recommends that the Council propose legislation for this purpose.

Other problems relating to Gettysburg demand special not general treatment. The study identifies the construction of U.S. Bypass 30 as a crucial component in the development of a new preservation plan. The Bypass will assist in reducing congestion in the borough historic district, have beneficial economic effects on the central business district, and make it possible for the National Park Service to properly interpret its properties. The Task Force recommends that the Council request the Secretary of Transportation, within 90 days, to explore with Pennsylvania Department of Transportation the possibility for immediate construction of U.S. Bypass 30 on a matching basis, and, in the event of its infeasibility, to explore the possibility of 100 percent funding for U.S. Bypass 30 under Section 141 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of May 5, 1976 (Public Law 94-280). If such funding is not possible or if funds are insufficient for this purpose, the Task Force recommends that the Council propose legislation to secure the necessary monies.

There are a number of direct actions that can be taken or initiated by the Secretary of the Interior to enhance and protect the historic resources of the Gettysburg area. They are:

1. To obtain direct control over certain lands abutting Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg National Cemetery, and the Eisenhower National Historic Site. These properties, now in non-Federal ownerships, are delineated on maps on pages 9 and 14 of the study;

2. To repair and restore monuments and historic structures within Gettysburg National Military Park;

3. To screen commercial development on Steinwehr Avenue from Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery and to promote more appropriate landscaping and beautification of this important thoroughfare and the Baltimore Hill area of Baltimore Road (Route 140).

4. To eliminate or mitigate the intrusion on the historic scene of the Electric Map Building and The Cyclorama Center;

5. To provide technical assistance to property owners who are planning to restore buildings within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District; and

6. To remove the National Gettysburg Battlefield Tower from the scene;

The Task Force recommends that Council request the Secretary of the Interior give priority to the implementation of these proposals and to report back to the Council in 90 days. If necessary, the Task Force recommends that the Council support legislation to accomplish this program.

Finally, the study generally identifies the "Historic-Scenic Setting" for the Gettysburg area (See page 19), and suggests possible actions by local, State, and/or Federal jurisdictions to promote, protect, and encourage the preservation of this important resource. As it concerns the preservation of the historic-scenic setting, the Task Force recommends that the Council request the Secretary of the Interior to:

1. Undertake a study to determine the exact boundaries of the resource;

2. Undertake a study to identify those parcels that may need special protection;

3. Undertake a study to determine the eligibility of the historic-scenic setting for listing in the National Register of Historic Places;

4. At the highest level, explore with the Borough of Gettysburg, Cumberland Township, other townships within the zone of influence, Adams County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania their willingness and ability to provide zoning or other controls to protect and encourage the protection of the historic-scenic setting (including ways of strengthening local professional planning capability for the Gettysburg area); explore, at the highest level within the Department, the alternatives for Federal action to accomplish this objective, including regulation of inholdings within an expanded park boundary and regulation of adjacent non-Federal lands; and recommend to the Council what in the Department's

view is the most feasible and prudent course of action. If, in light of the Secretary's findings, legislation is needed to accomplish this objective, the Task Force recommends that the Council propose legislation to the President and the Congress for this purpose; and

5. Complete studies and discussions and report back to the Council in 90 days.

In conclusion, the Task Force recommends the adoption of the study "A Plan to Preserve the Historic Resources of the Gettysburg Area of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" for printing and distribution.

Adams Co. P.A

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

SEP 1 1978

Mr. Nathan B. Golub
Acting Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Golub:

On August 17, 1978, the Council received a determination from the National Park Service that the long term repair program for the stone wall and iron fence and gates which enclose Gettysburg National Cemetery would not adversely affect the Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. The Executive Director does not object to your determination.

A copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be kept in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,
Signed

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review
and Compliance

Adams Co. PA

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

SEP 1 1978

Mr. Richard Stanton
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Stanton:

The Council acknowledges receipt of a determination of no effect from National Park Service for the acquisition of all remaining tracts of land within the currently-authorized boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania, made in accordance with Section 800.4(b) of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). We shall retain this determination in our files.

You should keep this determination, along with adequate supporting documentation, as evidence of compliance with Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," and the Council's Procedures.

A copy of the determination and supporting documentation should be included in any environmental assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review
and Compliance

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street NW.
Washington D.C.
20005

ADAMS CO. PA.

DEC 22 1978

Mr. S. Sydney Bradford
Acting Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Bradford:

On November 30, 1978, the Council received a determination from the National Park Service that the granting of three Special Use Permits to the United Telephone Company to construct, operate, and maintain telephone lines at tab locations, and overhead at another location, in Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania, would not adversely affect that National Register property. The Executive Director does not object to your determination.

A copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be kept in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review
and Compliance

cc:HCRS NR

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street N.W.
Washington D.C.
20005

ADAMS CO. PA

JAN 4 1979

Mr. Joseph J. Monkoski
Acting Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Monkoski:

On December 18, 1978, the Council received a determination from the National Park Service that, pursuant to Section 800.4(d) of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), the installation of a new prefabricated steel building in the maintenance area of Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania, will not adversely affect that National Register property.

We have reviewed the supporting documentation, and note that this project will remove active functions from the existing Preservation Shop, also known as the Roundtop Museum, a building that appears to possess historical and architectural significance and therefore may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. We therefore request that the National Park Service evaluate the significance of the building, following the procedure set forth in Section 800.4(a) of the Council's Procedures, and inform us of your findings. If the evaluation results in a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that the building is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, you should amend the submitted documentation by following the remaining steps in Section 800.4 to evaluate the effect of this project on the existing Preservation Shop.

To expedite the Council's review of the submitted no adverse effect determination, we would appreciate receiving this material as soon as possible. Upon receipt of this information, we shall initiate our 45-day review of your determination. Should you have any questions or require additional assistance, please call Ms. Amy Schlagel at 202-254-3967.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Signed

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review and Compliance

cc:
SHPO-PA
FLO-NPS
HCRS-NR

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30
MAR(PRP)

SEP 4 1980

CONCUR

SEP 15 1980

ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BY Jadam E Townsend

Listed 10/15/66

Mr. Robert J. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
1522 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

ADAMS CO.
PA

Dear Mr. Garvey:

The National Park Service proposes to allow the Tennessee Monument Commission to install a granite monument at Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Since the Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, we request your concurrence in the findings of the enclosed Effect Report, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593.

The proposed monument will commemorate the service of the Confederate soldiers of the State of Tennessee in the Army of Northern Virginia during the Gettysburg Campaign. The monument will consist of 3 life-size figures of a drummer boy, a flag bearer, and an infantryman cut into a 10" thick x 10' long x 8' high granite die on a 16' long x 6' wide plinth (base) of the same granite in the shape of the State of Tennessee. The plinth will be set on a 2'10" concrete footing. It will also be necessary to construct a parking pull-off and walk to have access to the monument. The chosen alternative is "Alternative B as Revised" in the accompanying Effect Report.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from a representative of the State Historic Preservation Officer, concurring in our determination that the installation of the proposed monument will cause no adverse effect upon the historic resources at the chosen site or at the park as a whole. The right of the State of Tennessee to install such monument cannot be denied under the terms of the Park's Establishing Law, Park Service Management Policies, and the Park's Monument Policy.

Year of the Visitor

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

SEP 18 1991

DATE REC'D _____

_____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

_____ INFORMATIVE MATERIAL

_____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____ _____

So that this worthy project can proceed, we request your concurrence and/or comments at your convenience. If you need any additional information, please contact Clifford Tobias of this office at (215) 597-9970.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Coleman, Jr.
Acting Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region

Enclosures

NR-HCRS

Adams Co

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation

1522 K Street NW
Washington D.C.
20005

MAR 7 1980

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr.
Acting Regional Director
National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

On January 16, 1980, the Council received your determination that the proposed stabilization and strengthening of the hayloft with steel supports would not adversely affect the Culp Barn, Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with Section 800.6(a) of the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Executive Director does not object to your determination.

As provided in Section 800.9 of the Council's regulations, a copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be kept in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," and the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jordan E. Tannenbaum

Jordan E. Tannenbaum
Chief, Eastern Division
of Project Review

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation

HCRS-NR

Adams Co.

1522 K Street NW
Washington D.C.
20005

MAR 7 1980

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr.
Acting Regional Director
National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

On January 21, 1980, the Council received your determination that implementation of the proposed rehabilitation program would not adversely affect the Wash House/Summer Kitchen at Rose Farm, Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with Section 800.6(a) of the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Executive Director does not object to your determination.

As provided in Section 800.9 of the Council's regulations, a copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be kept in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," and the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jordan E. Tannenbaum

Jordan E. Tannenbaum
Chief, Eastern Division
of Project Review

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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TAIMIE L. BRYANT
Professor of Law
(310) 206-3763

SCHOOL OF LAW
BOX 951476
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-1476
FAX (310) 206-6489
E-MAIL: BRYANT@LAW.UCLA.EDU

October 8, 1996

Dear Dr. Powell:

I teach and conduct research on American real property law. This past summer I was asked by Last Chance for Animals to review documents which appear to constrain National Park Service usage of the land comprising the Gettysburg National Military Park. I am writing to you because I have grown increasingly interested in the Gettysburg Preservation Society's position on National Park Service activities and plans for the Park. Also, since I am preparing an article on this subject, I would like to bring your attention to possible interpretations of the documents limiting National Park Service activity and to ask your opinion of those interpretations. I am particularly interested in the possibility that failure to act on the issue of deer hunting in violation of the conditions for receiving and retaining the land may be construed as a waiver in any attempted future actions against Park activities that might appear to violate the original granting restrictions.

My reading of the documents and historical material is that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to bring together funds and land to create a battlefield memorial park at Gettysburg. Of great importance to the organizers, the grantors of land, and the purchasers of shares in the Association was acquisition and retention of the land with conditions on its use, and the provision of penalties for violation, which would keep the Park lands in the same condition and appearance as they were just before the Battle at Gettysburg. Not only would this sanctify the land upon which so many lost their lives and memorialize those sacrifices; it would serve as a poignant reminder of the costs of war as future visitors gazed across those fields with the realization that parts of that scene were the last experiences many of those men had of this earth. Accordingly, there is very specific language prohibiting hunting and alteration of the land, buildings, and vegetation. Moreover, there were criminal penalties associated with violation of the regulations.

There is very clear intent that those types of conditions be impressed upon the land when it was transferred to the Secretary of War in 1896. The deed itself states that the conveyance of the land is "pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "an Act to establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, approved February 11, 1895. . ." The Congressional Act, which is incorporated by reference into the granting language of the deed itself, prohibits hunting and alteration of the land without permission by the Secretary of War.

This language, occurring as it does in the granting language of the conveyance, has potentially extremely important implications for the successors in interest to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. When conditions are impressed upon a deed in the form of granting language, as opposed to covenants following the granting language, the presumption is that the conditions were important enough that the grantor (the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association) was willing to protect them with a risk of forfeiture of the land by the grantee (the Secretary of War). Typically, a breach of the conditions enumerated in the restrictive language in the granting clause of a deed results in an automatic return of the property to the grantor, transfer of the property to a different party, or, at least, a right on the part of the grantor to re-take the premises with the use of legal process.

The government may well argue that the granting language simply describes the reason for the conveyance rather than providing for forfeiture and that failure to provide explicitly for return was fatal to any future claim for return of the land. However, when the Congressional Act is read in relation to the deed, it could also be fairly argued that the property was intended to return to the grantor upon breach of conditions included within the Congressional Act because of the inclusion of the constraint within the granting language itself and because of the explicit description of the prohibitions, which was enacted as an Act of Congress before the conveyance could or did take place. A court could find that the restriction was spelled out in such detail and memorialized in a Congressional Act in order to underline the importance of the restriction. There may be other evidence as to the nature of the grantor's original intent with respect to possible violation of the requirements and spirit of the Congressional Act. I would want to know more about the grantor's expectations and negotiations with the governmental entities involved preceding the Congressional Act and the conveyance of the land. There would also need to be further research on how courts have construed restrictive language that is not followed by explicit language providing for return of the property.

The language of the Congressional Act prohibits hunting and alteration of the land without the permission of the Secretary of War. It is my understanding that while the property was held by the Secretary of War these conditions were upheld for the most

part. However, when authority for Park Management was shifted to the Secretary of the Interior, the discretion to permit certain activities was exercised differently and more readily. It is easy to argue that the grantor (the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association) intended for the Secretary of War to exercise that permission because he would do so with due regard for the reasons this land was dedicated and conveyed. The Secretary of the Interior might well have other prerogatives and incentives to act differently than the Secretary of War. Under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. government cannot by its own act retroactively impair obligations it has entered previously. In other words, the Constitution prohibits the government from using its power to produce an outcome different from that initially bargained for in the contracts to which it was a party. In this case, the government used its own power to transfer discretionary authority to a branch other than the original transferee with the result that the government is thereby less constrained in its use of the land. That act could be seen as a prohibited manipulation and impairment of the original conveyance.

Now I am fully aware that the government would argue that as long as someone in the government could issue permission to hunt or to alter the surroundings, the land was not completely restricted with regard to those activities and that it doesn't make much difference who exercises the discretion. However, it is also an extremely plausible interpretation that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association expected such permission to be used carefully and sparingly; otherwise, why bother with the condition at all?

It is key that authority was changed to the Secretary of Interior without permission of the original grantors. It would not be key if the Secretary of the Interior manages the Park in the same manner as the original grantee, the Secretary of War. Up to now, it may not have been so clear that that managerial exercise of discretion has been greatly different from previous management under the Secretary of War. Nevertheless, the matter of hunting deer, regardless of the reasons given by the Park Service, certainly gives rise to the argument of breach of an essential prohibition because it involves bloodshed on sanctified land, the use of military style weapons on a retired battlefield, and the hunting of animals for reasons which could be addressed in ways less violative of the terms of the conveyance.

I have not seen the Pennsylvania State University Report on management of the ecosystem at Gettysburg or the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Park Service in justification of its hunt, but my understanding is that the Pennsylvania State University Report lists ways of controlling woodlot destruction in Gettysburg National Military Park other than by random killing of deer. Opening of the forest canopy and elimination of cattle grazing (which appears to have been authorized after the convey-

ance, thereby perhaps violating the conveyance) would apparently go much further toward meeting the requirements imposed on the land (the Park retain its historic appearance) than would indiscriminate killing of deer. It is entirely possible that it was never necessary for the Park Service to shed blood on Gettysburg for the sake of maintaining the land as close as possible to its 1863 condition. Surely the clear language of the deed imposes an obligation on the government to use as nonviolative (of the deed restrictions) means as necessary. The government's failure to do so could give rise to a claim of contractual damages or return of the land to the successors in interest to the original grantor. If no claim is made, it is possible that the government will use such silence to argue that the successors in interest have waived their right to enforce the deed restrictions or that those successors in interest are estopped from arguing against other alleged violations of the restrictive language in the deed. The estoppel argument is premised on the idea that by failing to take action on some apparent violations, the Park has been lulled into thinking that no one cares about the restrictions anymore.

It is not clear to me whether the Gettysburg Preservation Society is the successor in interest to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. However, it would appear that, since the Preservation Society has been granted standing before in a suit against the Park Service, the Preservation Society might well be in a position to take action in protection of the original grantor's intent in conveying the land to the U.S. government. I would appreciate information you could provide regarding the status of the Preservation Society as the successor in interest to the Gettysburg.

I would be very interested in hearing from you regarding the Gettysburg Preservation Society's position on these issues.

Sincerely,

Taimie L. Bryant

Taimie L. Bryant
Professor of Law

ent of the Interior

SERVICE

SENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
ETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17325

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809, Washington, DC 20004

Patrick —
As you requested, attached is documentation of the "consensus DOE" reached by NPS in consultation with the Pennsylvania SHPO pursuant to Section 800.4(c). Let me know if you need anything else. Take care — Martha

P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026

Dear Ms. Barrett:

As you know, during the period 1992-1995, the National Park Service (NPS) prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on White-Tailed Deer Management. In the preferred alternative of the Draft EIS, released in November 1994, the NPS proposed to implement management of white-tailed deer within the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site. Both of these historic properties are located in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Both of these historic sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the significance of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. As a result, the undertaking was submitted to your office for review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, as amended (NHPA), and under regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800).

On January 24, 1995, the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission responded to the Draft EIS, by concurring in the selection of our preferred alternative. Subsequently, after release and public review of the Final EIS, the NPS signed the Record of Decision, and began the implementation of the white-tailed deer management program at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS.

Implementation consists of long-term management of white-tailed deer which browse on vegetation within the two historic sites at Gettysburg. Over population of the deer herd has adversely impacted the park's ability to preserve and perpetuate historic features of its cultural landscapes. Vegetation and land use are being affected by deer browsing at Gettysburg NMP and land use is being affected at the Eisenhower NHS. The park proposed to reduce the size of the deer herd through direct means by using a combination of skilled marksmen who are NPS personnel or authorized agents to shoot deer in the parks, and by encouraging public hunting on adjoining private lands through cooperation with the Pennsylvania Game Commission and adjacent landowners. Hunting would occur throughout most of the parks' boundaries but would be limited to the months October through April.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17325

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17325

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H4217
X-N1615

August 19, 1997

Ms. Brenda Barrett, Director
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026

Dear Ms. Barrett:

As you know, during the period 1992-1995, the National Park Service (NPS) prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on White-Tailed Deer Management. In the preferred alternative of the Draft EIS, released in November 1994, the NPS proposed to implement management of white-tailed deer within the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site. Both of these historic properties are located in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Both of these historic sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the significance of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. As a result, the undertaking was submitted to your office for review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, as amended (NHPA), and under regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800).

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You should be aware that members of the public will be submitting materials related to this program within 15 days of the date of this letter. These materials should be considered as "views of the public" and of "interested persons" pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.1(c)(4) and 800.5. The views of the public which commented upon the Draft EIS during the formal public comment period may be found in Chapter 7 and Appendix J of the enclosed Final EIS.

The NPS has re-evaluated the potential impacts of all alternatives considered during the Draft and Final EIS, and in particular has re-evaluated all of the potential impacts of the preferred alternative. The NPS has applied the criteria of effect and adverse effect in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.9. We find implementation of the our preferred alternative, as defined in the Final EIS and the enclosed Case Report, will have "no adverse effect" upon the National Register qualities of the parks which contribute to the significance of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. In assessing the project against the seven aspects of integrity for adverse effect we have reached the following conclusions:

Gettysburg National Military Park

- Location: No Effect.

- Design: No Effect.

- Setting: No Effect. Audible effects are temporary, limited, proportionately decreasing, and minimized by muzzle suppressors. Setting will be improved by removal of intrusive fencing and by permitting crop diversity.

- Materials: No Adverse Effect. Although there is potential loss of material from stray gunshots, that potential is minimal or insignificant, given the safety precautions strictly adhered to during program implementation.

- Workmanship: No Adverse Effect. Like the above, the potential loss of workmanship to commemorative structures from stray gunshots is minimal or insignificant.

- Feeling: No Effect. The undertaking will improve the park's ability to preserve the historic character of woodlots and removal of nonhistoric features such as orchard fencing.

- Association: No Effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site

- Location: No Effect.

- Design: No Effect.

- Setting: No Effect. Provides the potential to improve the setting through reintroduction of historic crop diversity.

- Materials: No Adverse Effect. Although there is potential loss of material from stray gunshots, that potential is minimal or insignificant, given the safety precautions strictly adhered to during program implementation.

- Workmanship: No Effect.

- Feeling: No Effect. The undertaking will improve the park's ability to eliminate nonhistoric use and permit reintroduction of historic crop diversity.

- Association: No Effect.

We have temporarily suspended implementation of our white-tailed deer management program for the duration of our re-evaluation of our compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Therefore, we request your evaluation of the enclosed Case Report, NPS's Administrative Record, and any comments by "interested persons." Enclosed is the Section 106 Case Report, and a copy of the Administrative Record supporting the NPS's Environmental Impact Statement for the white-tailed deer management program.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please let me know. As always, we appreciate your advice, assistance, and support of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Sincerely,

Dr. John A. Latschar
Superintendent

Enclosures:
Section 106 Case Report
Administrative Record

Concurrence in finding of "no adverse effect":

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer — Date 9/18/97

cc:
Ms. Katherine A. Meyer, Meyer & Glitzenstein, 1601 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 450, Washington, D.C. 20009, w/c Case Report

Ms. Martha Ansty, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Solicitor's Office, 1 Gateway Center, Suite 612, Newton, Massachusetts 02158-2802, w/c Case Report

Section 106 Case Report
White-Tailed Deer Management

Project Title: White-Tailed Deer Management at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Location: Gettysburg National Military Park
Eisenhower National Historic Site
97 Taneytown Road
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

(Cumberland Township, Adams County)

Description of Affected Properties

Gettysburg National Military Park

The park owns or has interest in more than 4000 acres of property. Included within the existing ownership are historic buildings, agricultural and pasture fields, public and private circulation systems, and stone or rail fencing associated with farms whose origins antedate the Civil War battle of 1863. In addition, natural and other artificial topographic features also associated with the battle events of 1863 still remain, including earthen and stone defense works and ridges, hills, woodlots, rock outcroppings (such as Little Round Top, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Ridge, Reynolds Woods, and Devil's Den). Commemorative works added after the battle by Civil War veterans and others are most obvious in the more than 1800 monuments, markers, and artillery cannon placed along the Union and Confederate battle lines. The development of a national park also led to the construction of designed features which are most obvious within the corridor of the 31-mile-long avenue system (such as avenues, observation towers, stone bridges). The park is included as part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Eisenhower National Historic Site

The site is administered by the Gettysburg National Military Park. The park owns or has interest in about 900 acres of property within the site. Included within that acreage are the three farms associated with the Eisenhower Farms (1952-1969) operation and an adjacent pre-Civil War farm. The site's resources include the residence of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, other domestic and agricultural buildings, fencing, agricultural and pasture fields, and an internal circulation system (some of which were incorporated into the area's 18th-century settlement system). The site is included as part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical Significance

Gettysburg National Military Park
The national military park's significance rests predominately in its association with the July 1863 Battle of Gettysburg, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and the subsequent memorialization of the battlefield by battle participants and the U.S. Government. The battle is popularly regarded as the most significant military engagement of the Civil War, an assessment in which there was also considerable concurrence even among Civil War veterans themselves. As a result of this widespread recognition of Gettysburg's military significance in the Civil War, it has long served as a vehicle to commemorate the issues and sacrifices of that era. The preserved landscapes of the battlefield, the commemorative park, and of the national cemetery help convey the significance of the site to its many visitors.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
The majority of the site's significance derives from its use as the home of Dwight D. Eisenhower during the last two decades of his life (1955-1969). The farm operations reflected Eisenhower's commitment to farm conservation and the site was used extensively by him for a Presidential retreat where government and international officials could meet informally to resolve issues. The adjacent Clement Redding farm is locally significant for its well preserved turn-of-the-century rural vernacular landscape and for its contribution to the agricultural setting of the Eisenhower farms.

Architectural Significance

Gettysburg National Military Park
The park's architectural significance is derived not so much for its individual structures but from the collective integrity of its various structural types. Within the greater legislative boundary of the park, at least 126 historic buildings convey a sense of a late-nineteenth century agricultural landscape and retain to a remarkable degree the kind of cluster arrangement which characterized the 1863 battlefield. The 1800± monuments and cannon present probably the largest single array of such outdoor commemorative works on the east coast if not within the country as a whole. Nationally renowned artists whose sculptured works are represented on the battlefield included J. Massey Rhind, Otto Schweizer, Henry K. Bush-Brown, and Gutzon Borglum. The significance of the designed park landscape and its associated features has not been formally assessed, but was influential in the design of the parks at Antietam and Valley Forge.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
The site's architectural significance is likewise derived from its collective integrity of Eisenhower-era buildings, reflecting styles and uses contemporary with the 1950s use of the site for cattle herd and farming operations.

Archeological Resources

Gettysburg National Military Park
Resources include those associated with both temporary and permanent settlement (prehistoric and historic) and with temporary military uses of the land. A four-year survey of the park's archeological resources indicated that there was prehistoric activity and settlement dispersed throughout the extent of the park, concentrated in areas where later European settlement would occur. Of the prehistoric components identified, ten sites have been located with aboriginal occupants as the only element of the site, and thirteen have been identified as part of historic farmsteads. Historic settlement patterns originated in the mid-eighteenth century and were successively incorporated into about half of the 71 Civil War-era farmsteads within the boundary. Research has identified 106 historic residential sites, primarily representing 19th-century agricultural occupations; the best preserved remains are along historic fence lines, in woodlots, and in the unplowed yards. Temporary military use left its archeological imprints most extensively during the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign. These include temporary interment sites, encampment sites, hospital sites, and all kinds of subsurface objects associated with battle use. Subsequent military use of the land for training and encampment purposes extended into the era of World War II. This use was isolated to several farms and was not as extensive as the military use affected by the Civil War battle.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
Resources include those associated with the Dwight D. Eisenhower period of significance, as well as other archeological sites associated with settlement of the area since the mid-1700s, and those associated with Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863. Prior to settlement by Europeans, the lands were occupied by Native Americans. A number of prehistoric sites exist on the property, and the probability of locating other prehistoric sites is high. The identified prehistoric sites are located in agriculturally active fields. Although several historic archeological sites have been identified, detailed surveys of the resources has not been conducted.

Traditional Cultural Properties

Gettysburg National Military Park
The NPS has carefully reviewed National Register Bulletin #38, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties," in order to assess whether or not there are tangible characteristics of the park which "have an integral relationship to traditional cultural practices or beliefs" which are "regarded by a traditional cultural group as important in the retention or transmittal of a belief..." We have come to the determination that Gettysburg National Military Park has no tangible characteristics which are associated with such traditional cultural practices or beliefs within the definitions of Bulletin #38. The NPS has also come to the determination that there are no traditional cultural groups, as defined in Bulletin #38, for whom the park holds cultural significance.

Eisenhower National Historic Site

The NPS has carefully reviewed National Register Bulletin #38, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties," in order to assess whether or not there are tangible characteristics of the park which "have an integral relationship to traditional cultural practices or beliefs" which are "regarded by a traditional cultural group as important in the retention or transmittal of a belief..." We have come to the determination that Eisenhower National Historic Site has no tangible characteristics which are associated with such traditional cultural practices or beliefs within the definitions of Bulletin #38. The NPS has also come to the determination that there are no traditional cultural groups, as defined in Bulletin #38, for whom the park holds cultural significance.

Description and Purpose of the Undertaking

The park is implementing long-term management of white-tailed deer which browse on vegetation within the two historic parks at Gettysburg. To effect a reduction in the deer population, the park uses a combination of National Park Service personnel or authorized agents to shoot deer in the parks and cooperates with the Pennsylvania Game Commission and adjacent private landowners to encourage public hunting outside the parks. These actions will be repeated as needed and appropriate, annually from October through April, until the number of deer required to reach the predetermined deer density are removed. Once the deer population is reduced to this density, either or both of the methods will be used to maintain the deer population at or near the predetermined density. Personnel trained in public safety and skilled in the use of firearms shoot the deer with a high-velocity rifle. Deer are shot during the day and at night. Bait stations or elevated platforms are used wherever possible to concentrate the deer, reduce the shooting time, and increase public, staff, and resource safety. The use of muzzle suppressors whenever possible and the limitation of firing zones to specific sites removed from residential development reduces the audible effects of the program, particularly for local residents. Carcasses are processed and donated to food service organizations.

In addition to the natural resources and biological management purposes for the project, historic landscape purposes also are served by the reduction of the deer herd. Due to the agricultural development of the lands now composing the parks prior to the Civil War, there were few (if any) deer present during the Battle of Gettysburg, or during the decades following the battle. Their presence in the parks is a relatively modern phenomenon, as outside development pressures and a non-hunting sanctuary inside the park have led to dramatically increasing numbers. Therefore, white-tailed deer are not considered a contributing factor to the historic landscapes of either Gettysburg NMP or Eisenhower NHS.

Aside from the fact that large numbers of deer are nonhistoric to the periods of significance for both historic sites, the concentrated numbers of deer within the past twenty years have adversely affected the park's ability to preserve, maintain, or perpetuate some of its landscape features. The historic agricultural and wooded landscapes of the sites are critical to the interpretation of the events that took place in the two parks. The cultural landscape at Gettysburg NMP includes the agricultural setting of open fields and farm woodlots. Deer browsing within the woodlots and historic woods has inhibited natural regeneration and is a contributing factor in the changing character of the woods. It can ultimately contribute to the

loss of these highly significant landscape features which affected the course of the Battle of Gettysburg. It has also affected the park's ability to grow most kinds of crops on fields which were in agricultural production during the battle and which helped define the agricultural setting over which most of the battle action occurred. At Eisenhower NHS, the cultural landscape is preserved so visitors can experience the historic, scenic, rural, and agricultural character of the farms during the Eisenhowers' occupancy (1955-1969). The growth of corn for silage was an integral part of the Eisenhower management philosophy to raise everything needed for his cattle operation on his own farms. Elimination of corn from the crop rotation because of deer browsing has changed the historic landscape character of the Eisenhower site.

For the past two years, the NPS has implemented this white-tailed deer management plan at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS. Over the course of those two years, the NPS has taken 853 deer from the battlefield and historic site. This direct reduction, combined with those deer taken by Pennsylvania licensed hunters from the areas surrounding the parks, has reduced the spring count from 1148 in the spring of 1995 to 102 in the spring of 1997. The reduction program has been conducted by the NPS with a perfect safety record. Due to the safety precautions strictly adhered to during reduction operations, there have been no human safety accidents or incidents, and there have been no instances of structures, monuments, or any other property being struck by a stray bullet.

Due to the success of the reduction program over the first two years, the NPS will now move into the "maintenance" phase of the deer management plan. Over the foreseeable future, the NPS will only need to take between 25 and 40 deer per year (depending upon fertility rates) to maintain the white-tailed deer population on the parks at the desired level as described in the EIS.

Effect Analysis

Implementation of the deer management program will halt measures which have created adverse effects on both historic properties at Gettysburg. Physical destruction and damage to the historic woodlots--significant contributing landscape features--has already begun because of browsing by an overpopulation of white-tailed deer. Browsing by deer has also led to the elimination of diverse crops in the agricultural fields of both Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS and thereby already has introduced a visual element which compromises the character of both parks' historic settings. The deer management program is intended to stop these adverse effects, remove the source of the adverse effect, and provide to the parks the opportunity to preserve and manage its woodlots and its historic land uses in keeping with the historic character of these two historic sites.

Impacts of the effects in implementing the deer management program are analyzed below:

Location

Gettysburg National Military Park

No cultural resources are being relocated within the park to accommodate the deer reduction program. The historic location of the site and its resources will not be compromised and will retain integrity.

No effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site

No cultural resources are being relocated within the site to accommodate the deer reduction program. The historic location of the site and its resources will not be compromised and will retain integrity.

No effect.

Design

Gettysburg National Military Park

No design elements on the battlefield or within the commemorative setting of the park are being altered by the project. The designed landscape features and the overall design of the park's landscape will continue to be uncompromised and retain integrity.

No effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site

No design elements within the site are being altered by the project. The surviving design characteristics of the Eisenhower occupancy will continued to be uncompromised and retain integrity.

No effect.

Setting

Gettysburg National Military Park

The setting of the battlefield and the commemorative landscapes will ultimately be improved or restored to a more historic condition (pre-1980s). Nonhistoric wire fencing will not need to be erected and maintained around young trees in historic orchards for ten or more years at a time in order to protect them from deer browsing. The need for the fencing will be eliminated so that they may likewise be eliminated and convey a more accurate representation of the historic setting of the farm orchards on the battlefield. A diversity of crops will enhance the park's ability to restore the historic field patterns of its battlefield agricultural landscape. Ultimately, the park will preserve the setting and relationship of woodland to open field that prevailed at the time of the battle.

There are no visual effects that would alter the setting of the park or contribute to any diminishing of the integrity of the park's setting. Sometimes tree stands are left for more than one day at a given site, but these sites are in woods or along woods edges and are not readily visible from park avenues or to park visitors.

There are no atmospheric effects that would alter the setting of the park or contribute to any diminishing of the integrity of the park's setting.

Audible effects of the project would include gunshots. As these effects are limited to certain hours and certain months of the year, they are a temporary effect. The sound of gunfire does not carry throughout the park but is limited to the immediate geographic area where the reduction is occurring. In addition, muzzle suppressors are used whenever possible to minimize the audible effects of the program. As the deer herds reach the predetermined management level, the audible effects of gunshots should decrease even more since there will be fewer deer to shoot. Since most shooting is done during non-visitor hours, visitors do not hear the sounds of gunfire and their perception of the park's audible setting is not compromised. Because these effects are temporary, limited, and proportionately decreasing as the herd size decreases in numbers, the effects upon the park setting are not sufficient to compromise its integrity.

The project does not affect or physically alter the setting of the park; it does, however, provide the opportunity to improve the setting by removing intrusive fencing and by permitting more crop diversity.

No effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site

The setting of the site will ultimately be improved or restored to a more historic condition (pre-1980s). The ability to once again plant corn will restore the land use patterns characteristic of General Eisenhower's era.

There are no visual effects that would alter the setting of the park or contribute to any diminishing of the integrity of the park's setting. No permanent or temporary structures will be added to the site. Deer reduction activities at the site occur after visitation hours and when the site is closed.

Audible effects of the project would include gunshots. As these effects are limited to certain hours and certain months of the year, they are a temporary effect. (The site is closed for one of the months when the firing occurs.) Furthermore, the park will use muzzle suppressors to minimize the audible effects of the program. As the deer herds reach the predetermined management level, the audible effects of gunshot should decrease since there will be fewer deer to shoot. Since shooting is done during non-visitor hours, visitors do not hear the sounds of gunfire and their perception of the park's audible setting is not compromised.

The project does not affect or physically alter the setting of the site; it does, however, provide the opportunity to improve the setting by permitting historic crop diversity.

No effect.

Materials

Gettysburg National Military Park
Historic materials associated with the significance of the park are not affected by the project. No historic materials are being removed, altered, replaced, or otherwise impacted by the program's implementation. There is the potential that historic building materials may be injured by stray shots. Material loss would be proportional in relationship to the size of the buildings. Except for the smallest of outbuildings, material damage would be insignificant. However, since most of the park's historic buildings are associated with residences, there are already safety restrictions in place that prohibit the discharge of firearms in their vicinity and deer reduction does not occur within those residential zones. Because any stray shot in the vicinity of buildings would be unintentional and infrequent (if ever), and because loss of historic fabric would be minimal, materials will retain integrity.

No adverse effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
Historic materials associated with the significance of the site are not affected by the project. No historic materials are being removed, altered, replaced, or otherwise impacted by the program's implementation. There is the potential that historic building materials may be injured by stray shots. Material loss would be proportional in relationship to the size of the buildings. Except for the smallest of outbuildings, material damage would be insignificant. However, since most of the historic buildings are associated with residences, there are already safety restrictions in place that prohibit the discharge of firearms in their vicinity. Deer reduction does not occur within those residential zones. Because any stray shot in the vicinity of buildings would be unintentional and infrequent (if ever), and because loss of historic fabric would be minimal, materials will retain integrity.

No adverse effect.

Workmanship

Gettysburg National Military Park
The qualities of workmanship significant to the park's battlefield or commemorative landscapes are only peripherally and potentially associated with this project. Because high-powered rifles are used to shoot the deer, there is the potential that a designed commemorative feature may be damaged by a stray shot. Since the intent of the project is to shoot at deer and not at monuments such an effect would not be intentional. Marksmen are cautioned to avoid shots that might include monuments or other historic structures within the flight path of projectiles. Most deer activity (browsing, loafing) and deer reduction occurs in open fields and within woodlands and is generally disassociated with the commemorative corridors of the park. It is also unlikely that a stray shot could cause the kind of damage that

would adversely effect the quality of workmanship on any monumental structure. (There are monuments in the park with missing bronze parts or stone chips that still exhibit the quality of workmanship throughout the remainder of their design.) Because of the minimal potential for effects to resources that would compromise the qualities of workmanship, the project should have no adverse effect on workmanship for Gettysburg's cultural resources.

No adverse effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
There are no known resources at the site that are Register-eligible because of workmanship.

No effect.

Feeling

Gettysburg National Military Park
No physical features which help express the historic sense of the battlefield and the commemorative park will be removed, altered, or adversely affected by the project. The park will still retain all of those features which convey an agricultural battlefield landscape as well as those which illustrate the commemorative park created by battle veterans. One of the expected results of the deer reduction program will be the preservation of those physical features (especially the woodlots) which contribute to the historic sense of the battlefield and the removal of those relatively recent nonhistoric features (orchard fencing) which detract from the historic feeling of the battlefield.

A few respondents to the EIS were concerned that the shooting of deer would have an effect upon their personal feelings for the battlefield, and thus contend that the reduction program would disrupt the "sacred" nature of the park, or would effect the "solemn historic character" or the "solemn and contemplative purpose" of the park. The NPS, however, has thoroughly reviewed its legislative purpose and the characteristics which contribute to National Register significance. The NPS has found that different characteristics of the park may provoke different feelings of significance to different individuals, all of which are highly subjective. The NPS's obligation under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, is to preserve those qualities which make the park eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Those qualities do not include a "contemplative" atmosphere.

In addition, the NPS has carefully reviewed National Register Bulletin #38, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties,' in order to assess whether or not there are tangible characteristics of the park which "have an integral relationship to traditional cultural practices or beliefs" which are "regarded by a traditional cultural group as important in the retention or transmittal of a belief..." We have come to the determination that Gettysburg National Military Park has no characteristics which are associated with such traditional cultural practices or beliefs within the definitions of Bulletin #38. Likewise, we have come to the determination that those individuals who are concerned about the potential effects of the deer reduction program upon the historic character of the battlefield do not constitute a traditional cultural group, as defined.

No effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
No physical features which help express the historic sense of the Eisenhower farms will be removed, altered, or adversely affected by the project. The site will still retain those features which convey the historic essence of an agricultural farm and Presidential retreat/retirement home. Removal of deer from the pastures and crop fields will eliminate a relatively recent nonhistoric use which detracts from the historic feeling of the Eisenhower farm and will permit the reintroduction of crop diversification.

No effect.

Association

Gettysburg National Military Park
No physical features are being removed, altered, or adversely affected which contribute associative value between the battlefield and the 1863 battle event, or between the park and the veterans' commemorative efforts. The association of the site to the events that make it nationally significant (the battle, the Gettysburg Address, and the commemoration) will be preserved because the physical features which remain from those events are unaffected by the project.

No effect.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
No physical features are being removed, altered, or adversely affected by the project which contribute to the associative value between the farms and the use of them by General Eisenhower. The association of the site to the events which make it nationally significant (the use by General Eisenhower as a farm and a Presidential retreat/retirement home) will be preserved because the physical features which remain from that use and occupancy are unaffected by the project.

No effect.

Supporting Documentation

"Final Environmental Impact Statement. White-tailed Deer Management Plan," Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site (May 1995).

Prepared by:

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August 4, 1997

Revised by:

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D.J. Schubert
(Wildlife Biologist)

November 28, 1997

Sent By Facsimile And Regular Mail

John Fowler, Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 809
Washington, D.C. 20004

Re: Interested Persons' Objection To Finding of "No Adverse Effect" Of Annual Deer Slaughter Program At Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site

Dear Mr. Fowler:

I am submitting these comments to supplement my clients' earlier submission on this matter dated October 10, 1997. As explained further below, I have three purposes for submitting this letter to you. First, I want to register our complaint about a change in the process that applies to this matter. Second, I want to submit additional materials demonstrating that the deer-slaughter at Gettysburg clearly has an "adverse effect" on this sacred battlefield. Third, pursuant to the Advisory Council's regulations, 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(e)(3), I hereby request that you refer this matter to the Secretary, or his delegate, the Keeper of the National Register, since the issue concerns the characteristics for which this site is deemed "eligible" for listing on the Register.

1. The Change In the Process

Pursuant to our request, the Advisory Council staff met with us on November 12 to discuss our submission and concerns regarding this matter. We very much appreciated this opportunity, since it was the first and only time we have been afforded a forum for presenting our case under the National Historic Preservation Act to anyone responsible for making the determination of whether this agency undertaking "adversely effects" the Gettysburg site.

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However, at the close of that meeting, we were assured that, in view of our submission, the meeting, and Superintendent's Latschar's pending request to provide the Advisory Council with a further submission, the Advisory Council would not conclude its review of this matter for at least 30 days from the date of the meeting or 30 days from the date it received Superintendent Latschar's further submission. We were also informed that if we had any further information or arguments we wished to make during that time -- particularly in light of the discussion that took place at the November 12 meeting -- we could do so, and that our further submission would be taken into consideration before the Advisory Council made any final recommendation. By my calculation, this meant that we had at least until December 11 to provide to the Advisory Council our additional comments.

Indeed, in a letter that Ms. Martha Catlin sent to Superintendent Latschar on November 12, 1997, she informed him that the Advisory Council would take 30 days from the date of his further submission to complete its review. (Copy attached). Although I did not receive a copy of that letter until November 25, its contents comport with what I was told by Ms. Catlin at our November 12 meeting.

Mr. Latschar provided his further submission to the Advisory Council by letter dated November 14, 1997. Therefore, according to Ms. Catlin's letter, as well as what I was told at the November 12 meeting, the interested persons whom I represent should have had until approximately December 13 to submit their additional materials.

However, at the end of the day of Tuesday, November 25, I was informed by Ms. Catlin that, pursuant to an oral request by Mr. Latschar -- of which I was not informed -- the Advisory Council would be issuing its determination on this matter as early as Monday, December 1. In making the request to expedite the process without informing me of that request, Mr. Latschar violated the plain terms of the Joint Stipulation, ordered by Judge Friedman in this case, which provide that "[i]f either the Park Service or the plaintiffs has any subsequent communication with the SHPO or ACHP after each's initial submission of materials . . . that party will promptly notify counsel for the opposing party of such communication . . . ." We have already provided you with a copy of the Joint Stipulation.

Moreover, in light of the intervening Thanksgiving Holiday, this has left me very little time to prepare and submit the additional materials I was told I had until December 12-14 to submit. Accordingly, I request that you stay your decision until at least December 12, and that you allow us to submit additional materials during that period.

2. Additional Materials

In addition to the materials previously provided to the Advisory Council with our written submission, and at the November 12 meeting, I am submitting a National Park Service Map which demonstrates that historically, the white-tailed deer occurred throughout Pennsylvania, including Adams County. The purpose of this evidence is to counter the Park's Service's completely unsupported statement in its "106 Case Report" that it is unlikely deer existed in the area of Pennsylvania during the time of the Gettysburg Battle (and hence the deer should be considered a non-historic element).

For all of the reasons we have previously shown, including our excerpts from historic documents, the Affidavit of Walter Powell, etc., I also must take exception to the notion that desecration of the sacredness of this hallowed ground -- with the nightly round-up and slaughter of the indigenous wildlife -- does not constitute an "adverse effect" within the meaning of the Advisory Council's regulations, and particularly 36 C.F.R. § 800.9(b) (which provides that an undertaking has an "adverse effect" if it"may diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting . . . feeling, or association").

In addition, we note that the National Register's own Bulletin explaining "Why Battlefields Have Been Preserved" expressly provides that:

> The original motivation in commemorating battlefields was to memorialize the bravery and self-sacrifice of the men fallen in battle. President Lincoln noted that these places had been consecrated by the brave men who struggled there, and that the ground was hallowed by the presence of those who gave their lives that the nation might live.

National Register Bulletin 40, "Guidelines For Identifying, Evaluating And Registering America's Historic Battlefields" at 3 (emphasis supplied).

Bulletin 40 further recognizes the importance of this sacred quality of Gettysburg by explaining that "[i]n several instances the cemeteries became the nuclei for the later establishment of the military park, such as at Gettysburg." Id. at 2 (emphasis supplied). In light of these statements in the National Register's own guidelines, there can be no legitimate argument that this sacred, spiritual quality of Gettysburg -- which my clients have demonstrated has already been greatly impaired by the National Park's Service's wildlife slaughter program -- constitutes an "adverse effect" within the meaning of the Council's regulations.

In fact, as the attached memorandum from Professor Bryant of the University of California explains, maintaining the sacred quality of Gettysburg was of utmost importance to the original members of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association who deeded this property to the federal government. Moreover, to insure this very quality, the deed expressly prohibited hunting on the site. See Memorandum from Professor Bryant.

Thus, the notion that the "hallowed ground" of Gettysburg was not one of the principal reasons that this site was made a national park -- and subsequently placed on the National Register -- defies common sense. No matter how the Park Service attempts to distort the meaning of the Advisory Council's regulations and the history of this special place, those charged with protecting the historic "feeling," "integrity," and "association" of this site simply cannot deny the validity of my clients' position on this point.

Furthermore, the National Register Guidelines also explain that:

> battlefields merit preservation because, like all historic properties, they "help maintain a consciousness of the past that is essential for the development of a coherent cultural identity." Rather than glorifying war or the worst elements of passion that war can ignite, American battlefields serve as places of quiet contemplation on the courage and dedication of the participants and of the dreadful toll of warfare.

Bulletin 40 at 3 (emphasis supplied).

These are precisely the additional characteristics that my clients have attempted to demonstrate to the Park Service, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council with regard to Gettysburg. They have explained that this preeminent quality -- this "place[] of quite contemplation" -- has been ruined by the Park Service's expedient decision to slaughter the white-tailed deer every night from October through March, at the request of 2 farmers who lease hundreds of acres of land from the agency and wish to make more money from the growth and sale of corn -- which the deer like to eat.

In addition, this statement from Bulletin 40 also refutes any notion that these characteristics are not properly considered part of the "cultural" resources of Gettysburg, simply because they do not relate to a distinct cultural community such as the native Americans. As recognized by the National Register's own Bulletin, maintenance of this "contemplative" quality of battlefields -- and, in particular, Gettysburg -- "is essential for the development of a coherent cultural identity" for the

nation as a whole.

Mr. Klima explained at our November 12 meeting, that Gettysburg was "grandfathered" on to the National Register because it had already been designated a national park at the time the National Historic Preservation Act was enacted into law. In light of this additional fact, surely the reasons Gettysburg was made a national park -- which include its sacredness as well as its importance as a contemplative site -- additionally compel the conclusion that these qualities, as expressed by my clients and in all of our submissions, are important aspects of this site's historic character. Accordingly, the impairment of these qualities is clearly an "adverse effect" within the meaning of the Council's regulations.

Moreover, as we explained in greater detail at our November 12, 1997 meeting, the NPS has, since 1992, informed the Advisory Council that it plans to clear many of the overgrown woodlots as part of its effort to "restore" the historic look of Gettysburg. At the November 12 meeting, I submitted a copy of the agency's previous letter and Section 106 Case Report on this matter. As we explained, particularly in light of the fact that the Park Service now contends that it only needs to reduce the deer population by about 30-40 deer a year (see recent Case Report) -- surely it can accomplish this modest objective once it gets on with the clearing of the historic woodlots, since, as we explained in our October 10 submission, those overgrown woodlots have played a significant role in attracting the deer to the Park in the first place.

Therefore, once the Advisory Council finds that the deer-kill program has an "adverse effect" on the Park, we would urge it to work with us as interested persons and the NPS to ensure that this readily available alternative is employed before the agency resorts to killing more deer at the site.

3. Request That Matter Be Submitted To The Keeper Of The Register.

As the foregoing demonstrates, in addition to our previous submissions, we have amply shown that the Park Service's annual deer-slaughter program has several adverse effects on this historic property. However, should the Council not agree with our analysis on this point, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(e)(3), we request that this matter be referred to the Keeper of the Register.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please do not hesitate to have someone on your staff call me as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



Katherine A. Meyer

cc: John Latschar
Richard Moe/Laura Nelson

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October 8, 1996

Dear Dr. Powell:

I teach and conduct research on American real property law. This past summer I was asked by Last Chance for Animals to review documents which appear to constrain National Park Service usage of the land comprising the Gettysburg National Military Park. I am writing to you because I have grown increasingly interested in the Gettysburg Preservation Society's position on National Park Service activities and plans for the Park. Also, since I am preparing an article on this subject, I would like to bring your attention to possible interpretations of the documents limiting National Park Service activity and to ask your opinion of those interpretations. I am particularly interested in the possibility that failure to act on the issue of deer hunting in violation of the conditions for receiving and retaining the land may be construed as a waiver in any attempted future actions against Park activities that might appear to violate the original granting restrictions.

My reading of the documents and historical material is that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to bring together funds and land to create a battlefield memorial park at Gettysburg. Of great importance to the organizers, the grantors of land, and the purchasers of shares in the Association was acquisition and retention of the land with conditions on its use, and the provision of penalties for violation, which would keep the Park lands in the same condition and appearance as they were just before the Battle at Gettysburg. Not only would this sanctify the land upon which so many lost their lives and memorialize those sacrifices; it would serve as a poignant reminder of the costs of war as future visitors gazed across those fields with the realization that parts of that scene were the last experiences many of those men had of this earth. Accordingly, there is very specific language prohibiting hunting and alteration of the land, buildings, and vegetation. Moreover, there were criminal penalties associated with violation of the regulations.

There is very clear intent that those types of conditions be impressed upon the land when it was transferred to the Secretary of War in 1896. The deed itself states that the conveyance of the land is "pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "an Act to establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, approved February 11, 1895. . ." The Congressional Act, which is incorporated by reference into the granting language of the deed itself, prohibits hunting and alteration of the land without permission by the Secretary of War.

This language, occurring as it does in the granting language of the conveyance, has potentially extremely important implications for the successors in interest to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. When conditions are impressed upon a deed in the form of granting language, as opposed to covenants following the granting language, the presumption is that the conditions were important enough that the grantor (the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association) was willing to protect them with a risk of forfeiture of the land by the grantee (the Secretary of War). Typically, a breach of the conditions enumerated in the restrictive language in the granting clause of a deed results in an automatic return of the property to the grantor, transfer of the property to a different party, or, at least, a right on the part of the grantor to re-take the premises with the use of legal process.

The government may well argue that the granting language simply describes the reason for the conveyance rather than providing for forfeiture and that failure to provide explicitly for return was fatal to any future claim for return of the land. However, when the Congressional Act is read in relation to the deed, it could also be fairly argued that the property was intended to return to the grantor upon breach of conditions included within the Congressional Act because of the inclusion of the constraint within the granting language itself and because of the explicit description of the prohibitions, which was enacted as an Act of Congress before the conveyance could or did take place. A court could find that the restriction was spelled out in such detail and memorialized in a Congressional Act in order to underline the importance of the restriction. There may be other evidence as to the nature of the grantor's original intent with respect to possible violation of the requirements and spirit of the Congressional Act. I would want to know more about the grantor's expectations and negotiations with the governmental entities involved preceding the Congressional Act and the conveyance of the land. There would also need to be further research on how courts have construed restrictive language that is not followed by explicit language providing for return of the property.

The language of the Congressional Act prohibits hunting and alteration of the land without the permission of the Secretary of War. It is my understanding that while the property was held by ~~the~~ Secretary of War these conditions were upheld for the most

(Trefethen 1970, *see also* Day 1953, Lay 1957, Prunty 1965).

Distribution

Ernest Thompson Seton (1909[I]:75) presented a map that featured what he termed the ". . . original range" of the white-tailed deer in North and Central America. He based the map and delineated range ". . . on much personal experience and the records of several hundred ancient and modern travellers" (Figure 14). Seton (1909, 1929) described the most favorable parts of the range as comprising 5.2

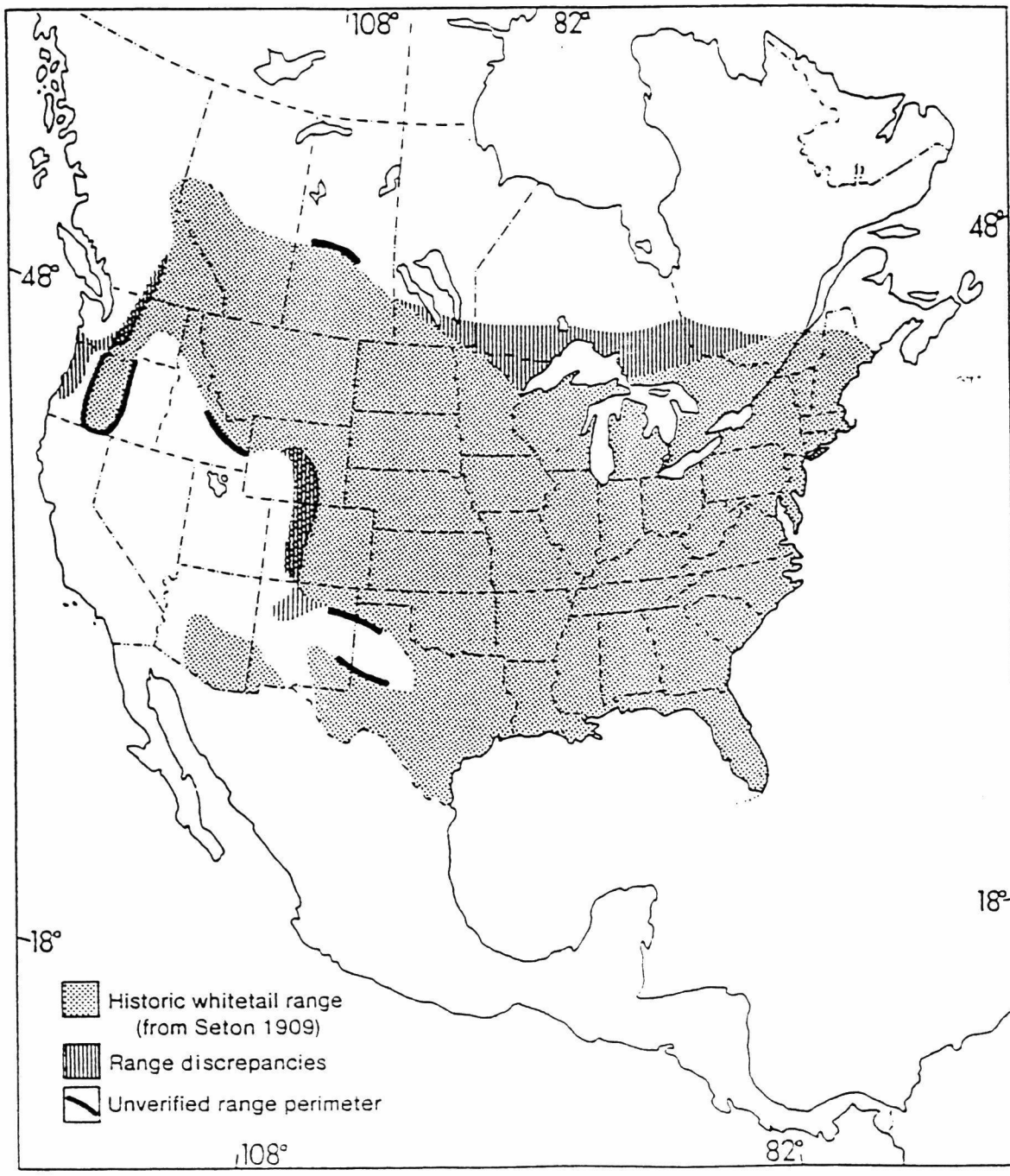


Figure 14. Possible late-prehistoric/early-historic range of white-tailed deer in the United States and Canada.

part. However, when authority for Park Management was shifted to the Secretary of the Interior, the discretion to permit certain activities was exercised differently and more readily. It is easy to argue that the grantor (the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association) intended for the Secretary of War to exercise that permission because he would do so with due regard for the reasons this land was dedicated and conveyed. The Secretary of the Interior might well have other prerogatives and incentives to act differently than the Secretary of War. Under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. government cannot by its own act retroactively impair obligations it has entered previously. In other words, the Constitution prohibits the government from using its power to produce an outcome different from that initially bargained for in the contracts to which it was a party. In this case, the government used its own power to transfer discretionary authority to a branch other than the original transferee with the result that the government is thereby less constrained in its use of the land. That act could be seen as a prohibited manipulation and impairment of the original conveyance.

Now I am fully aware that the government would argue that as long as <u>someone</u> in the government could issue permission to hunt or to alter the surroundings, the land was not completely restricted with regard to those activities and that it doesn't make much difference who exercises the discretion. However, it is also an extremely plausible interpretation that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association expected such permission to be used carefully and sparingly; otherwise, why bother with the condition at all?

It is key that authority was changed to the Secretary of Interior without permission of the original grantors. It would not be key if the Secretary of the Interior manages the Park in the same manner as the original grantee, the Secretary of War. Up to now, it may not have been so clear that that managerial exercise of discretion has been greatly different from previous management under the Secretary of War. Nevertheless, the matter of hunting deer, regardless of the reasons given by the Park Service, certainly gives rise to the argument of breach of an essential prohibition because it involves bloodshed on sanctified land, the use of military style weapons on a retired battlefield, and the hunting of animals for reasons which could be addressed in ways less violative of the terms of the conveyance.

I have not seen the Pennsylvania State University Report on management of the ecosystem at Gettysburg or the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Park Service in justification of its hunt, but my understanding is that the Pennsylvania State University Report lists ways of controlling woodlot destruction in Gettysburg National Military Park other than by random killing of deer. Opening of the forest canopy and elimination of cattle grazing (which appears to have been authorized after the convey-

ance, thereby perhaps violating the conveyance) would apparently go much further toward meeting the requirements imposed on the land (the Park retain its historic appearance) than would indiscriminate killing of deer. It is entirely possible that it was never necessary for the Park Service to shed blood on Gettysburg for the sake of maintaining the land as close as possible to its 1863 condition. Surely the clear language of the deed imposes an obligation on the government to use as nonviolative (of the deed restrictions) means as necessary. The government's failure to do so could give rise to a claim of contractual damages or return of the land to the successors in interest to the original grantor. If no claim is made, it is possible that the government will use such silence to argue that the successors in interest have waived their right to enforce the deed restrictions or that those successors in interest are estopped from arguing against other alleged violations of the restrictive language in the deed. The estoppel argument is premised on the idea that by failing to take action on some apparent violations, the Park has been lulled into thinking that no one cares about the restrictions anymore.

It is not clear to me whether the Gettysburg Preservation Society is the successor in interest to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. However, it would appear that, since the Preservation Society has been granted standing before in a suit against the Park Service, the Preservation Society might well be in a position to take action in protection of the original grantor's intent in conveying the land to the U.S. government. I would appreciate information you could provide regarding the status of the Preservation Society as the successor in interest to the Gettysburg.

I would be very interested in hearing from you regarding the Gettysburg Preservation Society's position on these issues.

Sincerely,

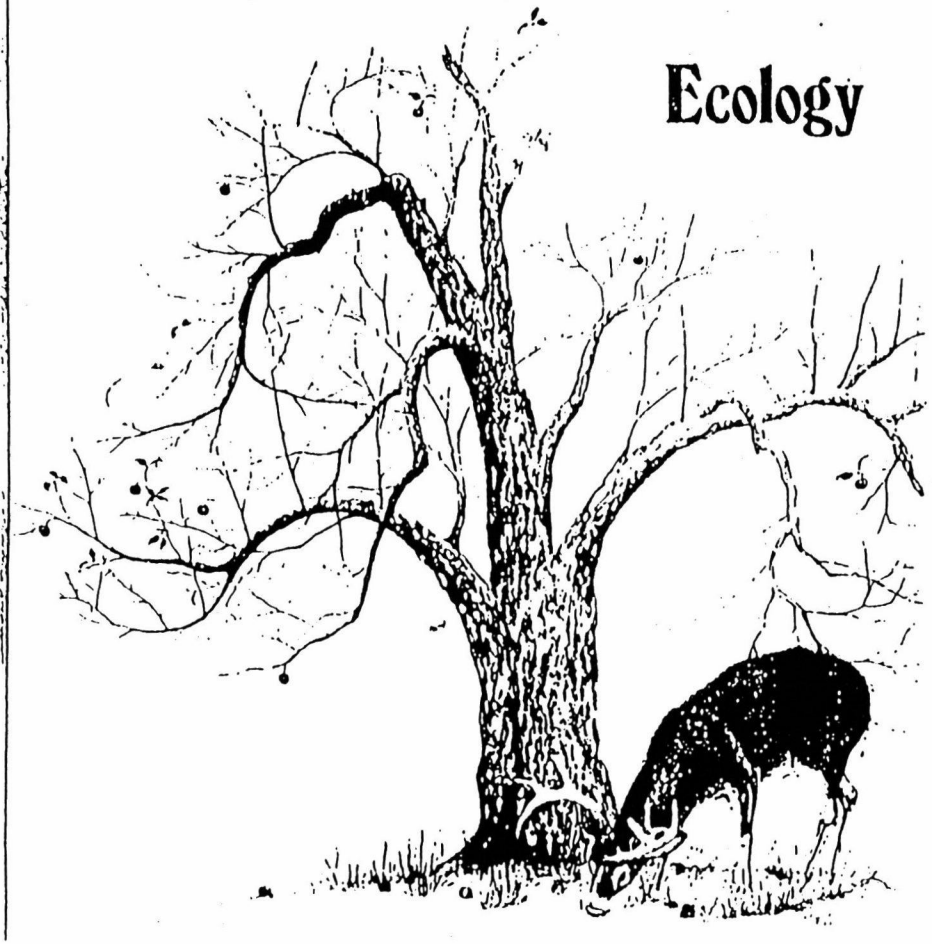
Taimie L. Bryant

Taimie L. Bryant
Professor of Law

1984

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Ecology and Management



A Wildlife Management Institute Book

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342

Chapter 2

OF SLINGS AND ARROWS: AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECTION

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In the annals of wildlife management in North America, there are few success stories as great as that of the white-tailed deer. Some persons contend that the impressive whitetail record is a direct consequence of scientific management. Others point to the animal's innate resilience to altered environments, particularly those of human design. In addition, there are those who consider the recent history of white-tailed deer anything but a success, and are quick to note crop and other property damages and highway accidents that are direct consequences of abundant whitetail populations. These skeptics will argue that the whitetail has received too much investment from the wildlife profession, prompted by the demand for recreational hunting, and that other species and biological problems have been neglected as a result.

These differing perspectives will bear significantly on future attitudes toward the white-tailed deer and its management. No one, however, can deny that the whitetail's modern history has been remarkable. That history—from late pre-Columbian times to the advent and early initiatives of the discipline of wildlife management—is the focus of this chapter.

"To understand fully the culture of a region," proposed Henderson and Harrington (1914:5), "it is necessary to know something of the native animals. . . ." We believe the reciprocal to be equally valid.

This presentation does not purport to be a complete account of the whitetail's historical status and role, even for the brief period under consideration. It is intended to highlight *some* of the important interactions the species has had with the North American landscape and its human inhabitants, particularly the relationship of whitetails and American Indians.

There were tremendous cultural and economic differences among aboriginal groups, both temporally and spatially, within the vast range of the white-tailed deer, and we caution readers against ascribing to all Indians, or even most, the circumstances, industries, social organization and behavior of the tribes documented herein.

Additional whitetail history is presented in the regional chapters of this book.

NEW WORLD WHITETAILS

Range and Habitat

When European vanguards reached the "New World," the white-tailed deer thrived in forest edges, upland glades and riverine woodlands, on the fringes of deserts, and in pockets of montane foothills. The animal's greatest abundance occurred on islands and in coastal wetlands along the eastern seaboard and Gulf region (Trefethen 1970). The whitetail

also occupied the timberland belts interspersed with savannahs and prairie between the eastern hardwood forests and the Mississippi River (Bogardus 1874). It inhabited forest and prairie slough edges of the Midwest, and riparian bottomlands of tall- and mixed-grasslands across the Great Plains. Shorelines and river banks in the Northeast and Great Lakes regions supported large numbers of deer as well, although populations in the northern snowbelt experienced marked numerical fluctuation and geographical oscillation as a result of severe winters and also predation, principally by wolves (Bailey 1907, Wood 1910, Shiras 1921, Allen 1929, Young and Goldman 1944, Swift 1946, Richards 1949, Severinghaus and Brown 1956, Silver 1957).

Some writers have concluded that whitetails did not occur extensively in the vast tracts of gentle topography that supported mature, virgin forest (Trefethen 1970, McKeever 1954, *see also* Severinghaus and Brown 1956). Others have reported that deer abounded in climax forests, such as those of central New England (Richards 1949, Hosley 1937). There is a general consensus, however, that white-tailed deer did not regularly or abundantly occupy the treeless western flatlands and deserts, to which they were not well adapted.

Certain meteorological events, such as hurricanes, tornadoes and windstorms, plus insect and disease damage, continually contributed to the rejuvenation of seral stage vegetation and edge, which favor deer. But most influential was fire. Each year within the range of the white-tailed deer, lightning from electrical storms ignited millions of acres of vegetation—greatly more than is burned today (Jenkins and Bartlett 1959). And although wildfires were highly destructive of some native vegetation—occuring, as they did, principally in summer months, when arid conditions and fuel accumulation and flammability are at a peak—they ultimately proved beneficial to many local wildlife populations (*see* Lewis 1977).

Setting back plant succession by fire also was a common practice among most North American Indian tribes (Stewart 1951), although apparently there were great variations in time, place, degree of skill and foresight regarding the utilization of fire both as process and tool. Allen (1970:11) wrote of Indian incendiary practices that, "Wherever plant cover would burn, it was burned repeatedly as part of the cultural way of life." We consider that an overstatement, even though fire was used extensively by Indians for purposes of swidden agriculture, protection against natural fires, insect control, stimulation of certain berry-producing food plants, warfare and defense, hunting, maintenance of travel routes, and rejuvenation of forage and browse vegetation attractive to wildlife (*see* Nuttall 1821, Maxwell 1910, Stewart 1954, Barrett and Arno 1982, McCabe 1982). Each year the aboriginals intentionally fired thousands of square miles in the historic range of whitetails, and in so doing helped to sustain deer populations in many areas



In forested portions of pristine North America, natural fires and those set for a variety of purposes by Indians created open areas and prompted early successional-stage vegetation which were attractive to white-tailed deer and certain other wildlife. On the continent's grasslands, fires also were frequent, but tended to prevent growth and spread of woodland cover required to support high whitetail densities. *Photo from Dengler (1923), after a drawing by Rudolph Friederich Kurz, a Swiss artist who visited the western frontier from 1846 to 1852.*

(Trefethen 1970, *see also* Day 1953, Lay 1957, Prunty 1965).

Distribution

Ernest Thompson Seton (1909[I]:75) presented a map that featured what he termed the ". . . original range" of the white-tailed deer in North and Central America. He based the map and delineated range ". . . on much personal experience and the records of several hundred ancient and modern travellers" (Figure 14). Seton (1909, 1929) described the most favorable parts of the range as comprising 5.2

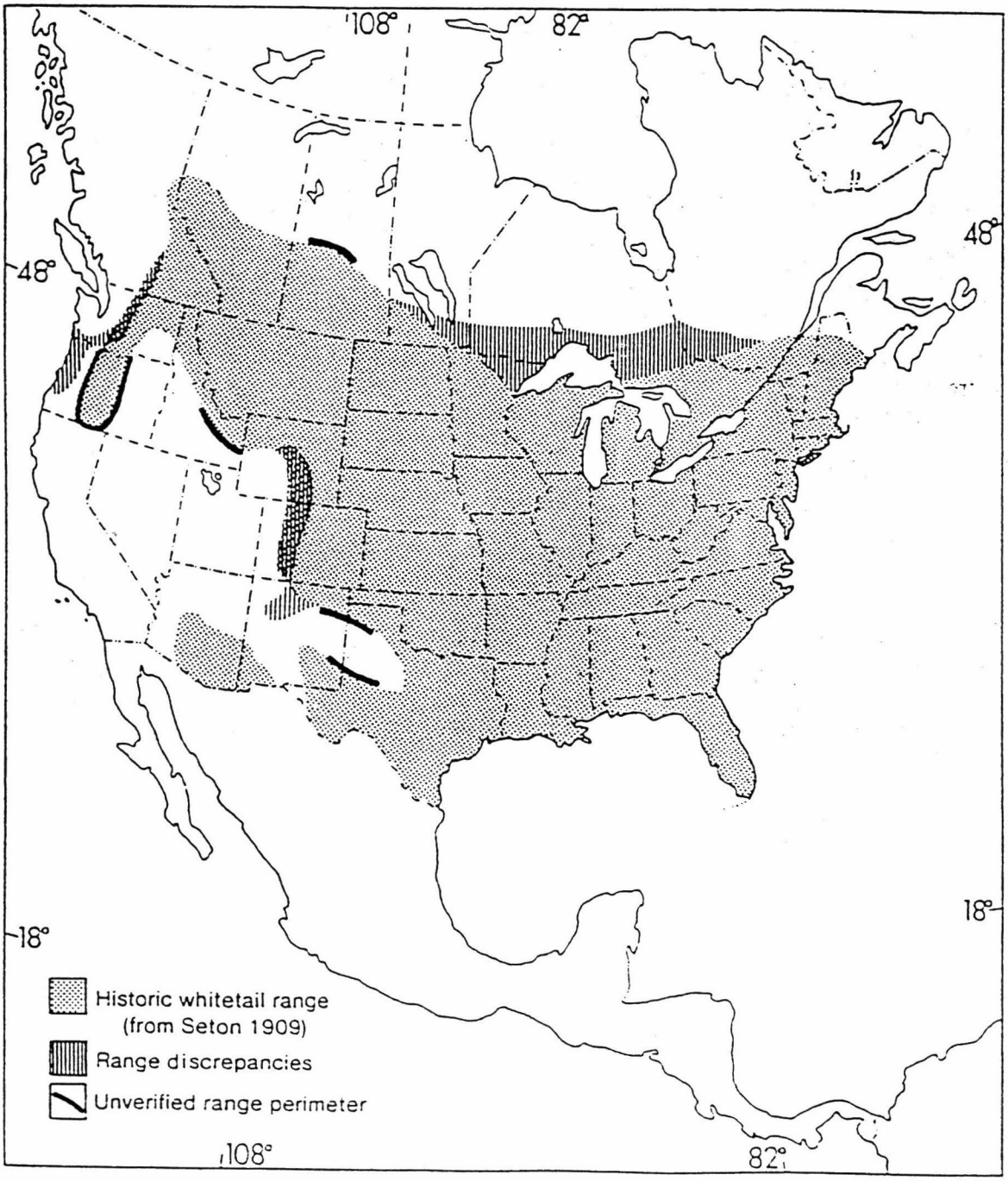
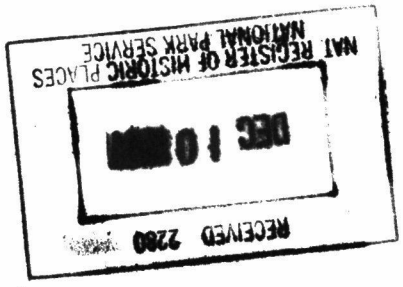


Figure 14. Possible late-prehistoric/early-historic range of white-tailed deer in the United States and Canada.

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

DEC - 4 1997



Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

REF: Proposed White-Tailed Deer Management Program
Gettysburg National Military Park
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Dear Ms. Shull:

On December 1, 1997, the Council received a request (copy enclosed) from Katherine A. Meyer, on behalf of members of the interested public pursuant to Section 800.6(e) of our regulations, 36 CFR Part 800: "Protection of Historic Properties." Section 800.6(e) of the regulations provides for Council review of certain Agency Official findings under the Council's regulations. Section 800.6(e)(3) further provides that:

> "When the finding concerns the eligibility of a property for the National Register, the Council shall refer the matter to the Secretary."

Therefore, because the request pertains to the property's National Register eligibility, we refer this matter to you as Keeper of the National Register, for your consideration on behalf of the Secretary.

The request relates to the conclusions drawn by NPS regarding the nature of the historical significance of Gettysburg National Military Park in National Register terms, as part of NPS's Section 106 compliance for the referenced undertaking. The Park as a whole is listed on the National Register. In evaluating the historical significance of the property potentially affected by the undertaking, NPS, in consultation with the Pennsylvania SHPO, reached a determination that the property's National Register characteristics do not include those that would qualify it as a traditional cultural property.

The questions raised by Ms. Meyer pertain specifically to the nature of those characteristics and their significance within the National Register context. We note that the attributes cited include values more often associated with traditional cultural properties, as opposed to other National Register properties, insofar as they depend, to a certain degree, upon the perceptions and beliefs of those who attribute sacred values to this property. Because acknowledgment of transcendent or spiritual qualities would have a bearing on the assessment of effects to the historic property, the Council's review would be facilitated by your decision concerning whether such characteristics contribute to the eligibility of this property for the National Register.

We would appreciate a response at your earliest opportunity so we may respond to the Park's request for our concurrence with their determination that the proposal would not adversely affect historic properties. We have recommended that NPS provide you directly any relevant documentation supporting their determination. However, our files contain additional information concerning the property's identification and evaluation, including comments from the public provided to us by NPS. We will be pleased to assist you by providing access to, or copies of any materials you may need for your review. Please contact Martha Catlin at (202) 606-8529 with any questions, or to arrange for access to our files.

Sincerely,

Charlene Dwin Vaughn

for Don L. Klima
Director
Office of Planning and Review

Enclosures

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

DEC - 4 1997

John A. Latschar
Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park
National Park Service
Gettysburg, PA 17325

REF: Proposed White-Tailed Deer Management Program
Gettysburg National Military Park
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Latschar:

On December 1, 1997, the Council received a request (copy enclosed) from Katherine A. Meyer, on behalf of members of the interested public pursuant to Section 800.6(e) of our regulations, 36 CFR Part 800: "Protection of Historic Properties." Section 800.6(e) of the regulations provides for Council review of certain Agency Official findings under the Council's regulations. Section 800.6(e)(3) further provides that:

> "When the finding concerns the eligibility of a property for the National Register, the Council shall refer the matter to the Secretary."

Therefore, we have referred this matter to the Keeper of the National Register, who considers questions of National Register eligibility on behalf of the Secretary (copy enclosed).

In this case, the request pertains to your evaluation of the significance of Gettysburg National Military Park with respect to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, as part of your Section 106 compliance for the referenced undertaking. Although we realize, of course, that the Park is listed on the National Register, Ms. Meyer's request invokes the referral to the Keeper in that the questions raised pertain to the nature and scope of those National Register attributes. The documentation you submitted to the Council states your findings, reached in consultation with the Pennsylvania SHPO pursuant to Section 800.4(c), regarding National Register characteristics for each area potentially affected by the referenced project. Your conclusions confirmed that Gettysburg National Military Park continues to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register, but that it "has no tangible characteristics" which would qualify it for the National Register as a traditional cultural property.

In anticipation of the Keeper's need for documentation to address the clarification of the property's eligibility for the National Register, we recommend that you provide any additional documentation you may have which directly supports your determination.

Upon receipt of the Keeper's response, we will proceed with our review of your determination that the project would not adversely affect historic properties. If you have any questions regarding this referral, please contact Martha Catlin at (202) 606-8529.

Sincerely,

Charlene Dwin Vaughn

for Don L. Klima
Director
Office of Planning and Review

Enclosures

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

DEC - 4 1997

Katherine A. Meyer
Meyer & Glitzenstein
1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 450
Washington, DC 20009-1035

REF: Proposed White-Tailed Deer Management Program
Gettysburg National Military Park
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Dear Ms. Meyer:

On December 1, 1997, the Council received your request, on behalf of members of the interested public, pursuant to Section 800.6(e) of our regulations, 36 CFR Part 800: "Protection of Historic Properties." Section 800.6(e) of the regulations provides for Council review of certain Agency Official findings under the Council's regulations. Section 800.6(e)(3) further provides that:

> "When the finding concerns the eligibility of a property for the National Register, the Council shall refer the matter to the Secretary."

Therefore, we have referred this matter to the Keeper of the National Register, who considers questions of National Register eligibility on behalf of the Secretary (copy enclosed).

We are also forwarding to the Keeper the documentation you submitted with your request. If you have any questions regarding this referral, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact Martha Catlin at (202) 606-8529.

Sincerely,

Charlene Dwin Vaughn

for Don L. Klima
Director
Office of Planning and Review

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO: H32(2280)

JAN 21 1998

Mr. Don Klima, Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, #809
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Klima:

Thank you for your letter of December 4, 1997, requesting information on why the Gettysburg National Military Park in Adams County, Pennsylvania, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and whether the park qualifies as a "traditional cultural property" as defined by the National Register. This issue has been raised by Ms. Katherine A. Meyer in documentation submitted to the Council and included with your letter.

As stipulated in National Register of Historic Places regulations, 36 CFR 60.1 (b)(1), one way in which properties are added to the National Register is through those Acts of Congress and Executive orders which create historic areas of the National Park System administered by the National Park Service. Gettysburg National Military Park, which was created by an Act of Congress on February 11, 1895, and transferred to the National Park Service by Executive Order on August 10, 1933, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, when the National Regsiter was created, by virtue of its status as a historic unit of the National Park System.

Because the listing of Gettysburg National Military Park in the National Register was based upon an Act of Congress, the action did not involve a National Park Service evaluation of how the park met the National Register Criteria, and thus we are not able to provide the Council with a finding on this issue. We will note, however, that in our opinion, after reviewing the statutory language creating the park and the documentation submitted to the Council by Ms. Meyer, Gettysburg National Military Park does not qualify as a traditional cultural property as defined by the National Register.

Traditional cultural significance refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that has been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. (This, and the following guidance are taken from the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties). The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

A *traditional cultural property* is one that is eligible for the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community, that is, the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of the group. Examples of traditional cultural properties possessing such significance might include: a location associated with the traditional cultural beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world; or, a location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are know to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in

accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; or, a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long term residents; or, a location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historical identity.

The significance of Gettysburg National Military Park, to the country as a whole, is as the site of the greatest battle of the American Civil War, as the place where President Abraham Lincoln delivered his immortal address establishing the cemetery at the battlefield, and for the later efforts by veterans and others to memorialize the events of the battle and the courage of its participants. Gettysburg National Military Park does not possess traditional cultural significance which would qualify for the National Register as a traditional cultural property.

Please let us know if we may provide any additional information or assistance.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register, History and Education

cc: Pennsylvania SHPO

docomomo_us

documentation and conservation
of buildings, sites and neighborhoods of the
modern movement

P.O. Box 250532, New York, NY 10025
718.624.4304
docomomo@aol.com

RECEIVED 2280
NOV 13 1998
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 November 1998

Mr. John Latscher
Superintendent
Gettysburg Memorial Park
97 Taneytown Road
Gettysburg, PA 17325-2804

Dear Mr. Latscher,

The word Gettysburg evokes many important but different images in the minds of people. The word is almost magical in American history. While its meaning is timeless, its interpretation may vary from generation to generation. As is so often stated each generation needs to reinvent itself and its memories. However, such a reinterpretation must not be at the expense of an earlier, equally valid one.

The Visitor Center at Gettysburg, the work of Richard Neutra, is an example in point. Designed by a world renowned architect, himself an immigrant, the building continued a tradition of viewing the site which seems to date back to the late 19th Century. This definitely modernist building is thoughtfully designed. Using the Cyclorama, itself historic, as its center piece, the structure exhibits a sense of progression and articulates a vision of how the site and its meaning can be experienced. Built under the innovative National park Service program called Mission 66, it would seem sad that the building would fall victim not to a temporal reinterpretation of the site and the need for a retail experience.

As an international organization dedicated to the conservation and documentation of modernist architecture, we urge you to save this significant building both for its vision and its architecture. While the architecture may not be of the contextual nature that some would consider appropriate today, the building is without a doubt an architectural expression worthy of preservation. After all it is that freedom that is at the very heart of our understanding of the meaning of Gettysburg.

I urge you to explore all means possible to preserve and continue the use of this important building.

Sincerely,

Theodore H. M. Prudon Ph.D., AIA
President
DOCOMOMO/US

RP

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us

RECEIVED
SEP - 2 2003
GETT/EISE

August 27, 2003

John A. Latschar, Ph.D.
Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park
97 Taneytown Road
Gettysburg, PA 17325

Re: H32, Revised National Register form for the Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery, Adams County, PA

Dear Dr. Latschar:

The Bureau for Historic Preservation has reviewed the revised National Register form for the Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery.

In our opinion, the nomination has been approved. We greatly appreciate the attention given to our previous comments, including your detailed explanation of the changes to the nomination.

Attached are the Bureau's final comments on the nomination. We do not specifically feel the need for a meeting to discuss these comments, but would be happy to meet should you think that necessary and beneficial. Otherwise, please send us a copy of the final corrected nomination form that you send to the National Register.

Sincerely,

Jean H. Cutler

Jean H. Cutler
Director

JHC/gr

Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers National Cemetery
Bureau for Historic Preservation Final Comments on Revised National Register Form
August 27, 2003

Evaluation of Resources

This registration form addresses the national significance of the GNMP and the Soldiers National Cemetery for the 1863-1938 period of significance in the areas of significance: Military, Politics/Government, Landscape Architecture, Conservation and Archeology-Historic. The park contains resources that may meet National Register Criteria in other contexts – for example, prehistoric archeology, agriculture and architectural history. These resources are classified as contributing if they are importantly associated with the history of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and/or the Commemorative Period but otherwise are classified as noncontributing or, as in the case of prehistoric archeological sites, are not included in the nomination. The Bureau understands that it is beyond the scope of the nomination to address the individual eligibility of resources under themes not related to the themes of the nomination, but this may not be understood by all users of the document. We recommend including a statement to this effect as part of the registration form, possibly in the introduction to the Resource Inventory as well as at the end of Section 8.

Registration Form pages 1- 8

Page 3

Architectural Classification – Cannot be left blank. See page 24 of National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Form.*

Page 5

Cultural Affiliation – Since significance is being claimed under Criterion D, "N/A" is not appropriate. See page 44 of National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Form.*

At the bottom of the page, under "Narrative Statement of Significance," change Criterion D (History) to Criterion D (Archeology-Historic).

Section 7 narrative

The subheading "Evaluation of Integrity" is repeated: 7/8, 7/12 and 7/14. To lessen the possibility of confusion, we recommend making these more specific: Integrity of the Battlefield, Integrity of the Cemetery, Integrity of the Battlefield Commemorative Landscape.

Section 8 narrative

As stated in our previous comments, the introductory paragraph should briefly address the GNMP's significance under each Criterion and Area of Significance listed on the NR form. In addition it should state the overall period of significance for the Park including the reason for the beginning and end dates. Finally, since the form indicates Criteria Considerations D and F, briefly address how these are satisfied.

Change "Criteria" to singular form "Criterion" as needed. For example, in 8/1, paragraph 2, "Gettysburg National Military Park has national significance under Criterion C..." Likewise, in the first full paragraph on 8/2, "Criterion A and also Criterion B" etc.

8/1, paragraph 2, final sentence; 8/2, first full paragraph, final sentence; and the sentence that finishes at the top of 8/3 ("significant dates for Gettysburg fall between 1863 and 1938") – The period of significance for GNMP is 1863-1938. As stated above, make this clear in the introductory paragraph of Section 8 and, if possible purge reference to other "periods of significance" as this is likely to cause confusion.

8/1, paragraph 2 – "nation-state" not "nations-state" in line 3. Also in this paragraph, the reasons the park meets National Register Criterion A and B could be more clearly stated. Eliminate the phrase "dual significance."

8/3 – Consider re-titling the subsection "Historic Appearance in 1863" so that it does not appear to be a repetition of "Historic Appearance of the 1863 Battlefield" (7/2). The subsection appears to be dealing with settlement and uses of the area prior to the battle.

We also recommend that you review the consistency and use of the subheadings in Section 8. The multiple repetitions of "HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY" and "CHRONOLOGY, SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS," "HISTORIC CONTEXT," for example, seem cumbersome and not clearly useful. At least one subheading appears twice ("The Battle of Gettysburg" – 8/7 and 8/60). The use of all capitals, bold and underlining to distinguish subheadings should be reviewed for overall consistency.

Resource Inventory

Page 204 – The Lafayette Square Iron Fence cannot be both noncontributing and contributing.

Photograph Lists

There are presently two sets of Continuation Sheets identifying the photos – Photos, Pages 1-3 and Photographs, Pages 1-35. If Photographer, Date of Photograph, and Location of Negative were added to each of the listings in the first of sheets these two sets could be combined.

USGS maps

The submitted UGSG maps you submitted will be fine for our files but may not be acceptable for your submission to the National Register office. As indicated on page 63 of National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Form*, "Do not use adhesive labels or ink on the map."

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17325

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17325

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32

November 14, 2003

Mr. Patrick Andrus
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye ("I") Street, NW
8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Andrus:

Enclosed is the final revision of the National Register nomination for Gettysburg National Military Park and the Soldiers' National Cemetery, Adams County, Pennsylvania. We have made revisions to this nomination in accordance with the formal review comments sent to the park ~~October 22, 2~~003 from the Aug. 27, 2003 Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission (PHMC). We have taken nearly all the suggestions made in this letter and incorporated the changes in the final version of the document.

We also wanted to mention that for this nomination the monuments have been counted as structures. The decision to place monuments in the structures resource category was based in part on the telephone conversation you had with Winona Peterson June 30, 2003 when you advised that a staff member at the national register office would prepare a supplementary document that re-counted these resources within the standardized system at the national register office in the event that the park chose to count the monuments as structures. Please be sure to send a copy of these revised numbers to both the park and PHMC so that future users do not become confused by the differences in the numbers of our copies of the resource counts and the numbers that will be reflected on the documents you have in your office.

We believe that this document reflects the mutual understanding of review comments provided by the state. Pending any further comments from the National Register staff, we will consider all listed properties within the nomination form as being eligible to the National Register of historic Places, for planning purposes.

Sincerely,

Dr. John A. Latschar
Superintendent

cc: Mr. Greg Ramsey, Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 400 North Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120-0053

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(2280)

DEC - 3 2003

Memorandum

To: Keeper of the National Register

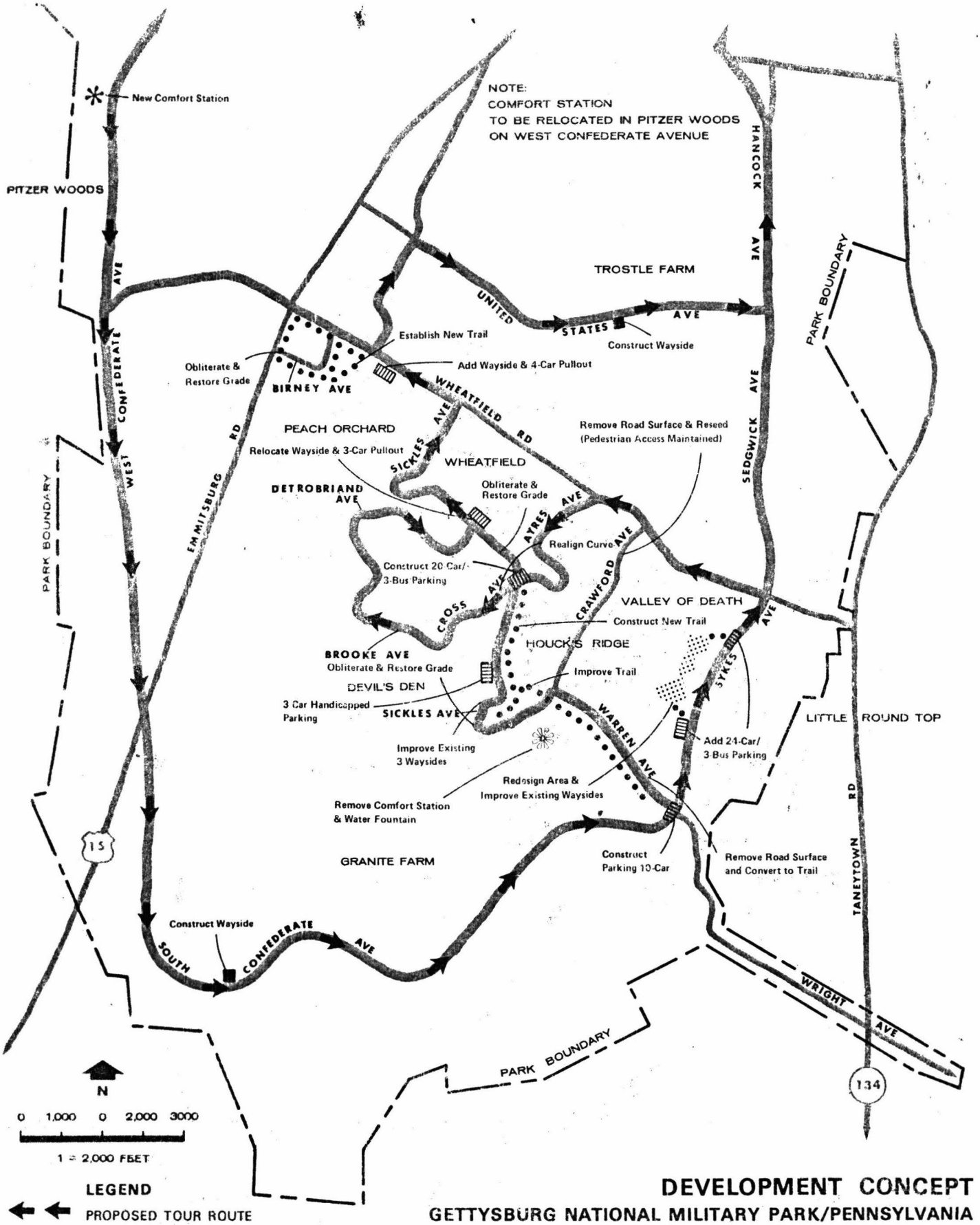
From: Acting Associate Director, Cultural Resources

Subject: National Register Documentation for Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania

Attached please find for your review a National Register form documenting the Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery. Let me express my sincere appreciation of the fact that the superintendent and others on his staff have made documentation of the park a priority. My thanks go to everyone involved in this project, especially Kathleen Georg Harrison and Winona Peterson.

Please provide the park with a copy of the completed signature page, should you approve this nomination. Thank you for your consideration of this documentation.

Attachment



DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK/PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

305	40,035A
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6. Gettysburg National Military Park

		Page
Secretary of War authorized to furnish the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association with specimens of arms, accouterments, etc., for preservation at the Gettysburg Museum	Act of July 27, 1892	254
Establishment	Act of February 11, 1895	254
Improvement and maintenance of roads within park authorized	Act of June 10, 1896	258
Secretary of War authorized to lease lands of park at his discretion for agricultural purposes	Excerpt from Act of June 4, 1897	258
Secretary of War authorized to have monuments and markers erected on battlefield of Gettysburg	Act of February 18, 1903	259
Amendment to act of February 18, 1903, authorizing Secretary of War to have monuments and markers erected on battlefield of Gettysburg	Act of March 3, 1905	260
Authorization for Secretary of War to make provision for detail of officers, supply of drinking water, camp equipment, etc., in connection with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg	Excerpt from Act of August 26, 1912	260
Secretary of War authorized to purchase for park the right-of-way of the Gettysburg Railway Company	Excerpt from Act of May 12, 1917	261
Exchange of lands with Evergreen Cemetery Association authorized	Act of January 31, 1948	262
Authorization for conveyance of Federal land in park to State of Pennsylvania for public school purposes	Act of July 31, 1953	262

An Act To furnish the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, with specimens of arms, accouterments, and so forth, used by the armies in the battle of Gettysburg, for exhibition and preservation at the Gettysburg Museum, approved July 27, 1892 (27 Stat. 276)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, specimens of the arms, equipments, projectiles, uniforms, and other material of war used by the armies in that battle (so far as may be practicable), for the purpose of exhibiting and preserving them for historical purposes in the museum at the house used by Major-General Meade for headquarters, now owned by the said association, or at such other place as the directors of the association may deem proper. And that the transportation to Gettysburg be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States from the appropriation for the transportation of army supplies.

Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

Specimens of arms, etc., used in battle to be furnished.

An Act To establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, approved February 11, 1895 (28 Stat. 651)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to receive from the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial As-

Gettysburg National Park.

sociation, a corporation chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, a deed of conveyance to the United States of all the lands belonging to said association, embracing about eight hundred acres, more or less, and being a considerable part of the battlefield of Gettysburg, together with all rights of way over avenues through said lands acquired by said association, and all improvements made by it in and upon the same. Upon the due execution and delivery to the Secretary of War of such deed of conveyance, the Secretary of War is authorized to pay to the said Battlefield Memorial Association the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts of said association, the amount of such debts to be verified by the officers thereof, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to meet and defray such charges.

Acceptance of land from Battlefield Memorial Association.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the lands aforesaid shall be conveyed to the United States the Secretary of War shall take possession of the same, and such other lands on the battlefield as the United States have acquired, or shall hereafter acquire, by purchase or condemnation proceedings; and the lands aforesaid, shall be designated and known as the "Gettysburg National Park."

Secretary of War to take possession, etc.

Designation.

SEC. 3. That the Gettysburg national park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of the commissioners heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War for the location and acquisition of lands at Gettysburg, and their successors; the said commissioners shall have their office at Gettysburg, and while on duty shall be paid such compensation out of the appropriation provided in this Act as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to superintend the opening of such additional roads as may be necessary for the purposes of the park and for the improvement of the avenues heretofore laid out therein, and to properly mark the boundaries of the said park, and to ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, so far as the same shall fall within the limits of the park.

Commissioners to be appointed.

Compensation.

Duty.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to acquire, at such times and in such manner as he may deem best calculated to serve the public interest, such lands in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, not exceeding in area the parcels shown on the map prepared by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, United States Army, and now on file in the office of the Secretary of War, which were occupied by the infantry, cavalry and artillery on the first, second and third days of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and such

Acquiring additional land, etc.

other adjacent lands as he may deem necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the battlefield: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed and held to prejudice the rights acquired by any State or by any military organization to the ground on which its monuments or markers are placed, nor the right of way to the same.

Proviso. Rights not prejudiced.

Commissioners to acquire lands designated.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of acquiring the lands designated and described in the foregoing section not already acquired and owned by the United States, and such other adjacent land as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the preservation and marking of the lines of battle of the Union and Confederate armies at Gettysburg, the Secretary of War is authorized to employ the services of the commissioners heretofore appointed by him for the location, who shall proceed, in conformity with his instructions and subject in all things to his approval, to acquire such lands by purchase, or by condemnation proceedings, to be taken by the Attorney-General in behalf of the United States, in any case in which it shall be ascertained that the same can not be purchased at prices deemed reasonable and just by the said commissioners and approved by the Secretary of War. And such condemnation proceedings may be taken pursuant to the Act of Congress approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, regulating the condemnation of land for public uses, or the Joint Resolution authorizing the purchase or condemnation of land in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Condemnation proceedings. Vol. 25, p. 357.

Ante, p. 584.

Regulations, etc.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to establish and enforce proper regulations for the custody, preservation, and care of the monuments now erected or which may be hereafter erected within the limits of the said national military park; and such rules shall provide for convenient access by visitors to all such monuments within the park, and the ground included therein, on such days and within such hours as may be designated and authorized by the Secretary of War.

Penalty for destroying columns, etc.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove, except by permission of the Secretary of War, any column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees, growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the

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er, battle relic, tree or trees,
aid park, or hunt within the

limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter or any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the land or approaches to the park, or shall violate any regulation made and published by the Secretary of War for the government of visitors within the limits of said park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, shall, for each and every such offense, forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the county where the offense may be committed.

Bronze tablet containing Lincoln's address, etc.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the address delivered by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Gettysburg on the nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery at that place, and such tablet, having on it besides the address a medallion likeness of President Lincoln, shall be erected on the most suitable site within the limits of said park, which said address was in the following words, to wit:

Medallion.

Inscription.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall

not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Appropriation for tablet and medallion.

And the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the cost of said tablet and medallion and pedestal.

Appropriation for expenses, etc.

SEC. 9. That, to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the purposes of this Act, including the purchase or condemnation of the land described in sections four and five of this Act, opening, improving, and repairing necessary roads and avenues, providing surveys and maps, suitably marking the boundaries of the park, and for the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their assistants, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and all disbursements made under this Act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, who shall make annual report of the same to Congress. (16 U.S.C. § 430g as amended.)

An Act To authorize the Secretary of War to improve and maintain the public roads within the limits of the national park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 384)

Gettysburg National Park. Roads to be under Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized in his discretion to improve and maintain the public roads within the limits of the national park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, over which jurisdiction has been or may hereafter be ceded to the United States: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed and held to prejudice the rights acquired by any State or by any military organization to the ground on which its monuments or markers are placed nor the right of way to the same. (16 U.S.C. § 430g.)

Proviso.

Rights not affected.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 44)

Gettysburg. Expenses.

Gettysburg National Park: For continuing the work of establishing the National Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; for the acquisition of lands, surveys and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon; making fences and gates, marking the lines of battle with tablets and guns, each tablet bearing a brief legend giving historic facts and compiled without censure and without praise; preserving

the features of the battlefield and the monuments thereon; providing for a suitable office for the commissioners in Gettysburg; compensation of three civilian commissioners, clerical and other services; expenses, and labor; the purchase and preparation of tablets and gun carriages and placing them in position, and all other expenses incidental to the foregoing, fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War may lease the lands of the park at his discretion either to former owners or other persons for agricultural purposes, the proceeds to be applied by the Secretary of War, through the proper disbursing officer, to the maintenance of the park.

Leases.

An Act Authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the United States Army, approved February 18, 1903 (32 Stat. 838)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gettysburg National Park Commission be, and hereby are, authorized and directed, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, to erect such monuments and markers of granite and bronze upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, as will fittingly designate the positions, indicate the movements, and commemorate the valorous services of the following batteries and regiments of United States Regulars upon the battlefield: Batteries E, G, H, I, and K, First United States Artillery; A, B, D, G, L, and M, Second United States Artillery; C, F, and K, Third United States Artillery; A, B, C, F, G, and K, Fourth United States Artillery; C, D, F, I, and K, Fifth United States Artillery; Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments of United States Infantry; First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments of Cavalry; and United States Engineers Detachment.

Gettysburg National Park.
Erection of monuments to Regular Army regiments, etc.

The Secretary of War shall, so far as practicable, procure the appointment of committees of the survivors of these regiments and batteries, with whom the said Commission shall consult, and, with the approval of the Secretary of War, determine the designs and positions of said monuments and markers and the incriptions they shall bear, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, and the disbursements under this Act shall be made on the approval of the Secretary of War.

Appointment of consulting committees.

Appropriation.

An Act To amend an Act authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the United States Army, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 980)

Gettysburg National Park. Erection of monuments to Regular Army regiments, etc. Vol. 32, p. 838, amended. Battery E, Fourth Artillery, added. Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the United States Army, approved the eighteenth of February, nineteen hundred and three, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the names of batteries therein mentioned Battery E, Fourth United States Artillery. And for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act as hereby amended the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1912 and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1912 (37 Stat. 595, 625)

Fiftieth anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg. *Post*, p. 1457. Provision for supply of drinking water.

SEC. 4. That, within the limits of the appropriation hereinafter made and the sum furnished by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for such purposes, the Secretary of War be authorized and directed: First, To make all necessary and proper detail of officers of the United States Army to make such surveys, measurements, and estimates as may be necessary in providing a sufficient supply of good water for public use upon the first, second, third, and fourth days of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen, upon the battle field of Gettysburg, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and to make all necessary provisions and perform all necessary acts in connection with bringing upon said battle field upon said occasion such sufficient supply of good water fit for drinking and other purposes connected with and incidental to such occasion.

Sewerage, etc., service.

Second. To provide for all necessary sewerage, sanitation, and hospital service necessary for the health and accommodation of persons attending upon such occasion.

Equipment, rations, etc., to veterans.

Third. To provide and furnish all necessary camp and garrison equipment for visiting veterans of the Civil War, together with all necessary rations and supplies for such veterans during said celebration.

Action to be completed by July 1, 1913.

The steps authorized in this section to be taken by the War Department shall be fully completed before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and all camp

thorizing the Secretary of War to nts and markers on the battlefield ia, to commemorate the valorous and batteries of the United States 05 (33 Stat. 980)

ate and House of Representa- s of America in Congress as- ongress authorizing the Secre- erected monuments and mark- Gettysburg, in the State of norate the valorous deeds of tteries of the United States teenth of February, nineteen hereby is, amended by adding therein mentioned Battery E, illery. And for the purpose isions of said Act as hereby housand five hundred dollars t of any money not otherwise

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e limits of the appropriation um furnished by the Common- such purposes, the Secretary directed: First, To make all ail of officers of the United surveys, measurements, and sary in providing a sufficient ublic use upon the first, second, July, nineteen hundred and field of Gettysburg, in the vania, upon the commemora- sary of the Battle of Gettys- ssary provisions and perform tion with bringing upon said sion such sufficient supply of and other purposes connected occasion.

all necessary sewerage, sani- necessary for the health and attending upon such occasion. furnish all necessary camp visiting veterans of the Civil cessary rations and supplies d celebration.

his section to be taken by the lly completed before the first ed and thirteen, and all camp

equipment, supplies, and rations shall be fully ready for occupancy and use.

Control of exercises, etc.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall have charge of the order of exercises during the celebration; the physical control of the camp and grounds and the movements of troops and marching bodies therein shall be in the hands of the Secretary of War, under such officers as he may detail for that purpose.

Appropriation for one-half of expenses.

There is appropriated one-half of such sum as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions of this section, said one-half not to exceed the sum of $150,000, to continue available during the fiscal years nineteen hundred and thirteen and nineteen hundred and fourteen: *Provided*, That out of the sum of $250,000 heretofore pledged by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by act of the general assembly of that Commonwealth, adopted on the fourteenth day of June, nineteen hundred and eleven, the commission appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, in accordance with said act and having charge of such celebration, shall set aside and appropriate a sum equal to the amount above appropriated, to wit, the sum of $150,000; so much of which as may be necessary shall be expended for the purposes provided in this section, under the sole direction of the Secretary of War; *And provided further*, That until the said commission shall adopt a resolution agreeing that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall bear one-half of the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section, and shall furnish to the Secretary of War a certified copy of such resolution, no part of the sum appropriated in this section shall be expended.

Provisos. Contributive share of Pennsylvania.

Condition required.

* * * * * * *

Lump sum appropriations. Restriction on salaries paid from.

SEC. 7. No part of any money contained herein or hereafter appropriated in lump sum shall be available for the payment of personal services at a rate of compensation in excess of that paid for the same or similar services during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve; nor shall any person employed at a specific salary be hereafter transferred and hereafter paid from a lump-sum appropriation a rate of compensation greater than such specific salary, and the heads of departments shall cause this provision to be enforced.

Excerpt from "An Act Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved May 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 40, 59)

Gettysburg Park. Purchase of additional lands.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, for the Gettysburg National Military Park the land composing the right of way of the Gettysburg Railway Company (the rails, ties, and superstructure of same to remain the

Description.

property of the Gettysburg Railway Company and to be removed by the said company as required by the Secretary of War), said right of way embracing the tracts known as the Amos Leister tracts, the F. G. Pfeffer tracts, the Jacob Benner estate tract, the Simon J. Godori tract, the Jacob Masonheimer tract, the Annie E. Beecher tract, the Rosanna E. Wible tract, the James W. Timbers tract, the S. W. Crawford tracts, the William H. Tipton tract, the Calvin P. Krise tract, the George Bushman tract, and the Peter D. Swisher tract within the limits of the battle field of Gettysburg and within the limits of the Gettysburg National Military Park for the sum of $30,000, that being the amount awarded in condemnation proceedings in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which sum is hereby appropriated and made immediately available for such purchase.

An Act Relating to the exchange of certain private and Federal properties within Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, approved January 31, 1948 (62 Stat. 16)

Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa. Exchange of lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings of land within Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept, on behalf of the United States, approximately four acres of non-Federal land within the park boundaries, such land to be conveyed to the United States without cost by the Evergreen Cemetery Association, of Gettysburg. Upon acceptance of title thereto by the United States, such property shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the park. In exchange for the conveyance to the United States of the aforesaid property, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to the Evergreen Cemetery Association approximately one and one-quarter acres of federally owned land within the park, such property constituting a right-of-way through the Evergreen Cemetery property: *Provided*, That the aforesaid exchange shall be consummated only upon condition that the Secretary is satisfied that such exchange is in the public interest and that the properties to be exchanged are of approximately equal value. (16 U.S.C. § 430g–1.)

Condition.

An Act To authorize the conveyance for public-school purposes of certain Federal land in Gettysburg National Military Park, and for other purposes, approved July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 243)

Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa. Conveyance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to have competent and disinterested appraisals made as to the value of not more than twenty-

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ster tracts, the F. G. Pfeffer
tate tract, the Simon J. Godori
ner tract, the Annie E. Beecher
le tract, the James W. Timbers
tracts, the William H. Tipton
e tract, the George Bushman
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three acres of land in Gettysburg National Military Park, in the State of Pennsylvania, such land lying generally between East Confederate Avenue and Wainwright Avenue, and being situated adjacent to the present high-school property in that area. Upon the basis of such appraisals, the Secretary is authorized to convey such property for public-school purposes to the State of Pennsylvania, or the appropriate local agency thereof, the conveyance to be made in exchange for non-Federal land of approximately equal value, which land, upon acceptance by the United States, shall become a part of Gettysburg National Military Park. (16 U.S.C. § 430g–2.)

on form Cont. objects
Struct - 1,205 1
- 928

Charge to: 277 cont structures
929 cont objects

Non-cont. - Subtract 6 non cont
Struct (from 70 = 64) & add
6 non cont objects (6 + 0 = 6)

Subtract
901
27
→ 928 from Cont. Structures
& add 928 to cont. Object

Winona Peterson

Contributing

SLP 1/23/04

901 cont. [redacted] objects

- subtract 901 from 962 cont. [redacted] structures

lists 34 structures

Sol. Natl. Cem.

27 are cont. objects of 34 - so remainder are structures.

Non-Cont. - all 6 comm. era struct that are listed as non-cont. Struct. are actually non-cont objects

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ACTION:          01 Screen 2    02 Screen 3  03 Screen 4

04 Refnum   66000642 Gettysburg National Military Park
   ----------------------Other Names---------------------------
05 See Also:Covered Bridges of Adams, Cumberland, and Perry Cou
06

   ------Cross references----          Significance
07                                  11 NA 12    13
08                                     ----------Nominators-----------------
09                                  14 F  15    16 National Military Park
10                                     ------------Agencies------------
   --------Owners------              17 NPS      18           19
20 F  21    22    23                 24 Park GETT   25 Resource D

   Bldg          Site         Stru          Obj
26       26   27        1   28    468   29       46    Contributing
30        0   31        0   32      0   33        0    Noncontributing

34 More locations                      35 Certification
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Database prior to update.

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ACTION:          01 Screen 4

02 66000642  Gettysburg National Military Park

   Applicable Criteria                  ---------Significant Person---------
03 A  04 B  05    06                  07 Lincoln,Abraham
   ----Criteria Consideration-----    08
09 F  10    11    12    13

   --------------------Areas of Significance-------------------------
14 220 15     16     17     18     19     20     21     22     23

   ---------------------Periods of Significance-----------------------
24 06 25    26    27    28    29    30    31    32    33    34    35

   C.    Year
36       1863
37
38
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ACTION:

01 66000642 Gettysburg National Military Park

----------Architect----------

02 Unknown

03

-----Cultural Affiliations------

04

05

06

07 Acreage 3,865.1

ZONE-EASTING-NORTHING

08 18 308855 4410830

09 Full Screen of UTMs