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National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2000
Revised 2004



Gettysburg Landscape
Gettysburg National Military Park

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park

report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Gettysburg National Military Park
Administrative Unit: Gettysburg National Military Park
Park Organization Code: 4400
Park Alpha Code: GETT

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Gettysburg Landscape
CLI Identification Number: 300133
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 300133

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II
Completion Status:

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 5/1/2000
Level II Data Collection: Cheryl Sams
Date Level II Entered: 8/1/2000
Level II Data Entry Recorder: Cheryl Sams
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 8/16/2002

Explanatory Narrative:

All documentation entered in this database inventory unit was obtained from the "Cultural Landscape Inventory for Gettysburg National Military Park, Landscape Level II" prepared by Berle Clemensen and Michele D'Arcy in August 1997. The information was entered into CLAIMS in 2000 by Cheryl Sams with minor additions and editing.

Revisions:

Revision Date: 7/25/2004
Recorder: Laurie Matthews

Explanatory Narrative:

Revisions to select sections of the Cultural Landscape Inventory were completed in 2004 reflecting the updated National Register documentation prepared by Kathy Harrison, Senior Historian at Gettysburg National Military Park. This revision was

necessary to prepare the CLI for submission to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PASHPO).

Landscape Description

Gettysburg National Military Park is the site of the renowned Battle of Gettysburg - the last Confederate invasion of the North during the Civil War, which occurred on July 1-3, 1863. It is also the site where President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863.

The park extends over an area of 5,700 acres, much of it planted in fields and crops, extending between two low ridges: Seminary Ridge, held by the South, 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 southern end is 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.

An extensive circulation system loops throughout the park. Conceived by the early organizers of the park, this system is referred to as the Memorial Avenue System. Most of the road construction was completed between 1895 and 1905. 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, monuments have been erected by veterans' groups to mark important battle positions. The federal government also systematically marked the remaining troop positions with a series of markers and tablets.

For the purposes of management, the park is divided into five management 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 area just north of the Borough of Gettysburg. 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. The memorial was constructed in 1938 and is a 40-foot stone shaft rising from an elevated platform. A bronze dish-shaped urn caps the shaft and houses the eternal flame. It is from this area that a panoramic view of South Mountain is possible. Two other historic farmsteads exist in this area. On the western edge of this area 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 the town, and bordered on the east by Rock Creek. This lower valley area includes Barlow Knoll, which is surrounded by agricultural fields. Five historic farmsteads mark this lower valley. Very little fencing and pasture exist in these areas with the exception of the McPherson property, a portion of which is leased for pasture use.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLEFIELD: Late in the afternoon of the second day of battle, this area was witness to charge and counter-charge by both armies as the Confederates mounted a major assault on the

Union left flank. A three-pronged attack led by Hood, McLaws, and Anderson was launched on the Round Top area resulting in the capture of Devil's Den and the Peach Orchard by the Confederates, while the Union Troops held their ground on the Round Tops. This area also includes South Cavalry Field, the area where the Union cavalry, under the command of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, tried unsuccessfully to envelop the Confederate right flank on the afternoon of July 3.

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, two craggy knobs rising 160 and 275 feet respectively above the valley floor. Both 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, similar in shape to a fire lookout, is at the intersection of Warfield and Seminary Ridge.

THIRD DAY'S BATTLEFIELD Immediately south of town is the Third Day's Battlefield. This is perhaps the most popular area of the battlefield, as it encompasses the area of Pickett's Charge. This zone includes the Confederate line on Seminary Ridge that initiated the charge, 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 a 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 60s, 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, located in the center of the Union line on Cemetery Ridge, is a four-sided raised pedestal set on a 100-foot square base, and has arched central passages to the domed interior.

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 Union forces retreated to this position late in the first day after being repulsed by a surge of Confederate forces at Barlow Knoll. Confederate attacks on this position occurred during the evening of the second day. In an attempt to dislodge the Union forces from this position, artillery fire was initiated from Benner's Hill, although this position proved untenable and the Confederates withdrew. Another surge was initiated by the Confederates on East Cemetery Hill, which was temporarily taken by the Confederates until the Union line was reinforced by troops returning from the Round Top area. There was another clash at Culp's Hill in the early morning hours of the third day. The Union troops held this position despite repeated attacks.

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 farmsteads 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: On the afternoon of July 3, 1863, this field is where the Union cavalry of Gen. David Gregg stopped J. E. B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry from turning the right flank and threatening Meade's rear.

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.

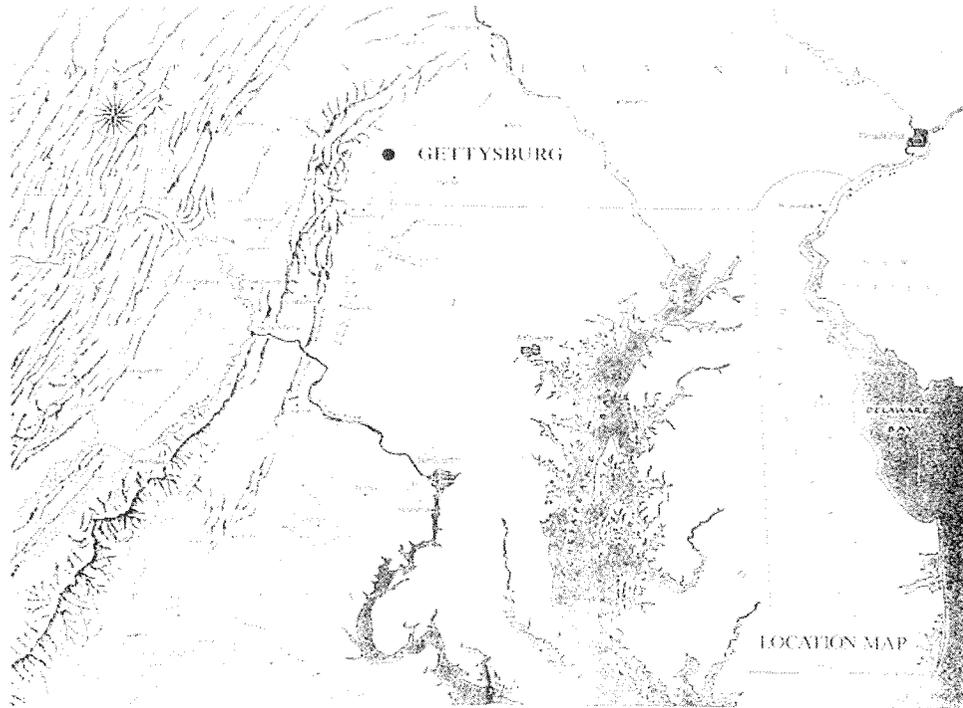
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Gettysburg is listed as an individual landscape within Gettysburg National Military Park, and this CLI treats that landscape as a whole. Additional research and fieldwork will be required to provide detailed documentation of the distinct management zones (component landscapes) identified by the park. Those component landscapes currently include Culp's Hill, Little Round Top/Devil's Den, Memorial Avenue System, and Pickett's Charge.

Gettysburg National Cemetery is considered a separate landscape within Gettysburg National Military Park and will be researched and documented individually.

Although the park is evaluated at the landscape level, the existing conditions maps are presented by each of the park-designated management zones: First Day's, Second Day's, and Third Day's Battlefields; Culp's Hill; and East Cavalry Field.

Location Map



Gettysburg, Pennsylvania in relationship to Philadelphia, PA; Washington, D.C.; Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.

Boundary Description

The boundary of the inventory effort corresponds with Gettysburg National Military Park's 1990 legislative boundary. The boundary is marked 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 area excludes but practically surrounds the borough of Gettysburg. A satellite unit to the east of the main park includes the agricultural lands of East Cavalry Field.

Regional Context

Physiographic Context

Gettysburg National Military Park is located in the Piedmont Province just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. South Mountain, with a crest of 2,000 feet above sea level, provides an impressive backdrop to the setting of Gettysburg's historic farm structures, fields, and woodlots. Located in the Triassic basin, the area has two major sedimentary rock formations: the Gettysburg red shale and Heidlersburg member of gray sandstone. These deposits were intruded by a molten, igneous diabase mass that formed long, thin dikes and the massive Gettysburg sill where the Gettysburg shale came in contact with the molten diabase causing metamorphosis. The igneous rock weathered slowly, producing long narrow ridgelines separated by a system of broad, relatively shallow valleys. The harder more resistant diabase rocks generally underlie the areas of high elevation, while the softer Gettysburg shale can be found under areas of lower elevation. Valley definition is heightened by a pattern of open field clearance by farming practices which left major stands of trees on the thin soils of the diabase ridgetops.

Cultural Context

Gettysburg National Military Park is in a relatively rural area of south-central Pennsylvania, practically surrounding the small Borough of Gettysburg. The borough provides numerous attractions for visitors to the park, including a downtown historic district, restaurants, hotels, museums, and shops. Along with its association with the park, it serves as the commercial and governmental center of Adams County, and the home to a small private college. The surrounding area is characterized by agricultural lands and small towns. State and local roads radiate throughout the battlefield providing access to the surrounding county as well as the nearest major population centers, including Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (40 miles); Baltimore, Maryland (55 miles); and Washington, D.C. (80 miles).

The military park is currently administered by the National Park Service to commemorate the last major Confederate invasion of the North in the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg. As such, it is visited each year by more than a million visitors seeking to learn about the battle and to pay homage to the soldiers who fought there.

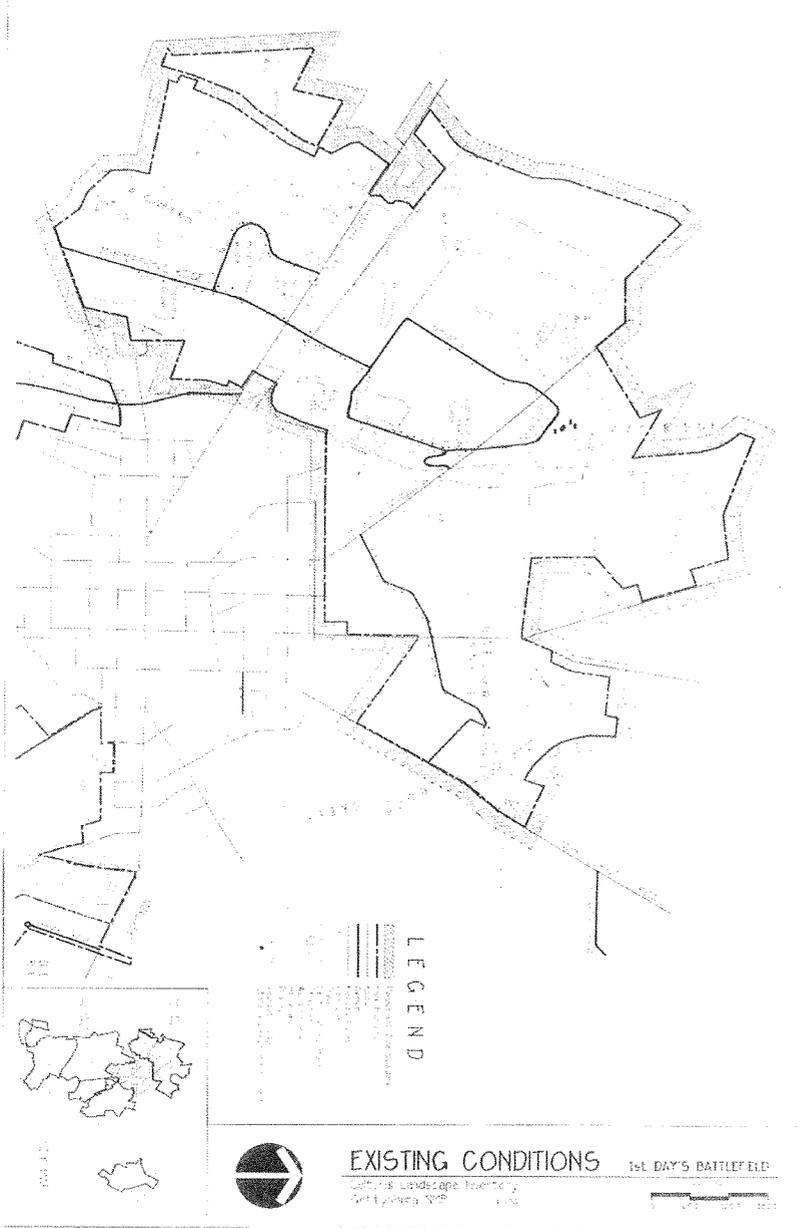
Political Context

Gettysburg National Military Park is in the 19th congressional district, Adams County, Pennsylvania. The park is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of Interior.

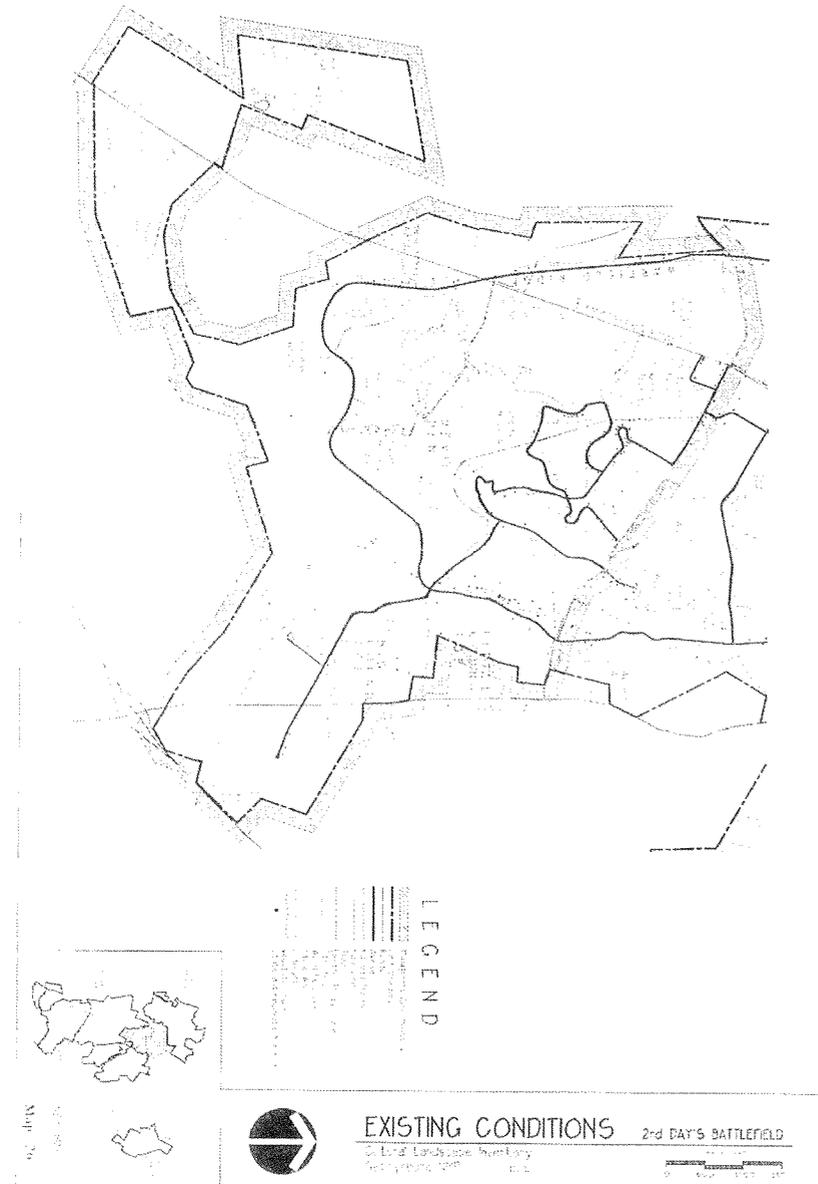
The Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission was formed in 1990 to coordinate the management of the park with Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District and local government.

Site Plan

First Day's Battlefield: 1997 Existing Conditions



Second Day's Battlefield: 1997 Existing Conditions



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1863 AD	Preserved	August, 1863: Battle Field Preservation Movement: David McConaughy (Gettysburg resident) began negotiations to purchase land on which the battle occurred and which had intact battle breastworks for a memorial.
1863 AD	Memorialized	November 19: Dedication ceremonies, including Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, were held for the Soldiers National Cemetery.
1863 AD	Memorialized	December: John B. Bachelder's isometric map completed, showing general battlefield topography and regimental troop positions, beginning the popularization and military study of the battle.
1863 AD	Altered	The Battle of Gettysburg takes place July 1-3. Troop fortifications, movements and battles alter the landscape.
1864 AD	Established	April 30: Pennsylvania legislature granted incorporation for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, (GBMA), to preserve the Gettysburg battleground and to permit memorial structures to be erected.
1866 AD	Land Transfer	April 24: The GBMA was given authority by Pennsylvania to condemn land in order to provide access to the battlefield.
1868 - 1869 AD	Platted	A battlefield survey was completed by the U.S. War Department, resulting in a topographic map (Warren map) for military instruction and to document battlefield terrain.
1873 AD	Preserved	March 3: U.S. Congress authorized the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and cannonballs for use on the battlefield. GBMA later mounted these guns on Stevens Knoll, East Cemetery Hill, and Little Round Top.

1878 AD	Memorialized	The Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) held a week-long reunion at the battlefield; early monumentation was ushered in by dedication of markers to General Vincent and Colonel Taylor. (both Pennsylvania heroes for whom the GAR posts were named).
1879 AD	Memorialized	First regimental monument marking a battle position (24th Mass.) erected.
1880 AD	Memorialized	GAR became the major shareholder in the GBMA. It became active in memorializing events and individuals.
1880 AD	Memorialized	July 23: Historian John B. Bachelder of Massachusetts was elected to the GBMA board of directors. He later became superintendent of tablets and legends, overseeing the location and accuracy of monumentation.
1880 - 1894 AD	Memorialized	The Pennsylvania GAR held annual, week-long encampments at Gettysburg (except 1884 and 1891). The secretary of war provided tents for them.
1881 AD	Memorialized	July 23: GBMA established a committee to get funds from the Union states to buy more land, make improvements, lay out avenues, and make the battlefield more accessible to the public.
1881 AD	Purchased/Sold	GBMA board of directors decided to purchase part of the Wheatfield and more land on Little Round Top, and to build an avenue from East Cemetery Hill via Culp's Hill. Battle works (fences, trenches, etc.) were to be reconstructed wherever possible.
1882 AD	Altered	Hancock Avenue from the National Cemetery to Round Top was enclosed with barbed wire fence and the locust post completed.
1883 AD	Memorialized	Massachusetts became the first state to appropriate money to place monuments on the battlefield.

1883 AD	Purchased/Sold	The GBMA acquired six plots, including part of Reynolds Woods west of town, parts of Little and Big Round Top, areas east of the cemetery, and grounds in the area of McKnight's Hill and Culp's Hill.
1884 AD	Memorialized	The GBMA decided to open avenues from Oak Ridge via Reynolds Woods to the extreme left of the 1st Corps line.
1885 AD	Preserved	GBMA held 250 acres, including: 1) land where General Reynolds fell, 2) the two Round Tops, 3) the Wheatfield, 4) East Cemetery Hill, 5) Culp's Hill, 6) the entire Union battle line from Cemetery Hill to the Round Tops.
1886 AD	Memorialized	There were almost 100 monuments erected by this time. The GBMA decided to build an avenue along the 11th Corps line of battle.
1887 AD	Memorialized	Names were selected for avenues to honor Union commanders.
1887 AD	Restored	The house that had been used as headquarters by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade was purchased and a later two-story addition removed.
1888 AD	Memorialized	Approach of the 25th Anniversary brought interest in erecting scores of monuments.
1889 AD	Memorialized	An iron fence around Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C., that was no longer in use, was donated to the GBMA by an act of Congress and placed around the East Cemetery Hill (later removed by NPS).
1889 AD	Preserved	The 72nd Pennsylvania Infantry initiated (and eventually won) a court battle to place a monument at their advanced position and not on the ridge as the GBMA had wanted. The State of Pennsylvania funds memorials for all of its regiments.

1889 AD	Purchased/Sold	Avenues along U.S. positions at East Cavalry Field were purchased. A driveway was opened from Reynolds Avenue on the summit of Oak Ridge to Mummasburg Road.
1890 AD	Established	U.S. Rep. Henry Harrison Bingham of Pennsylvania introduced a bill to mark the Confederate lines. Out of this bill grew a movement to bring the battlefield under federal control.
1890 AD	Memorialized	The GBMA opened almost 20 miles of roads along the Union lines, and more than 300 monuments had been erected.
1891 AD	Purchased/Sold	The GBMA board approved a request by the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company for a right-of-way to cross Hancock Avenue.
1893 AD	Designed	\$25,000 approved by the U.S. Congress for the battlefield, to mark lines of battle and to open avenues along those battle lines. This date is significant as the first conscious design effort which addressed the park as a whole.
1893 AD	Established	GBMA initiated condemnation proceedings. Court appeals to the Supreme Court led to a ruling in 1896 that the federal government had a right to condemn private land for preservation of nationally significant historic sites and buildings.
1893 AD	Platted	July 1: After an exhaustive topographical study of the battlefield, a multi-sheet map was produced at a scale of 200 feet to the inch, showing existing conditions.
1894 AD	Memorialized	Construction, funded by the U.S. government, began on First Telford Avenue (West Confederate Avenue).
1895 AD	Established	President Cleveland signed an act to establish Gettysburg National Military Park. It was the third such national military park. The secretary of war was to administer it through the three-man commission that had been set up in 1893.

1895 - 1905 AD	Memorialized	15+ miles of avenues constructed using Telford road system; defense works repaired; tablets placed; cannons marked battery sites; 5 observation towers, storage building, and fences built; more land acquired.
1897 AD	Established	A provision in the appropriation act allowed the proceeds from the rentals of land to be used by the park for the purpose of maintaining the battlefield.
1905 - 1922 AD	Maintained	Mostly routine maintenance performed, undergrowth cut from wooded areas (maintained as groves), and more monumentation erected.
1916 AD	Farmed	18 farms under lease with 1,399 acres under cultivation.
1917 AD	Established	May 22: Recruit training camp (Camp Colt) for the U.S. Army established for training for World War I. Reduced to a small number by November 26, 1917.
1918 AD	Established	Military camp reestablished and used to train tank units for European service (acreage used included 176 acres of the Codori Farm; 10 acres of Klingel, Spangler, and McMillan Farms; and 6 acres of the Bryan Farm).
1919 AD	Restored	May 24: Camp removed and area restored.
1922 AD	Established	Commission administration ended with the death of John P. Nicholson, the last surviving commissioner, and the secretary of war appointed the first park superintendent (the former chief engineer of the park, Emmor B. Cope).
1933 AD	Land Transfer	June 10: Gettysburg National Military Park was transferred to the National Park Service.
1933 - 1940 AD	Altered	Sixteen of 18 farms were under lease. Historic field sizes were altered to combine farmsteads and provide more favorable economic conditions for the tenant farmers. In the process, fences, boulders, drainages, and vegetation were removed.

1933 - 1940 AD	Rehabilitated	The Public Works Administration (PWA) repaired and rehabilitated farm buildings (improvements to dairy barns and interior of houses in particular).
1933 - 1942 AD	Established	CCC camps were constructed. Camp No. 1 (1933-1937) was established in Pitzer's woods, and Camp No. 2 (1933-1942) was placed at the rear of McMillan Woods. Both camps had black enrollees housed in wooden barracks.
1940 - 1949 AD	Established	German POW camp established on the Codori Farm. CCC Camp No. 2 used by the War Department to house soldiers and later to house POWs.
1940 - 1949 AD	Restored	Railroad and trolley lines abandoned and sites restored.
1940 - 1949 AD	Restored	The CCC completed vista clearing in the Devil's Den area, Little Round Top, and the upper part of the Plum Run Valley. Peach orchard restored.
1950 - 1960 AD	Developed	Mission 66 program: the Cyclorama complex, new vehicle bridge over railroad cut, avenue realignment, field exhibits, auto tour pullouts, and amphitheater in Pitzer Woods on CCC camp site. Land acquisition continued. Rehabilitation work on park structures.
1963 - 1964 AD	Restored	Battlefield restored through 280 acres of tree removal using Warren map as guide.
1970 - 1982 AD	Restored	Fence restoration, farm structure rehabilitation, and brush cleared for agricultural cultivation. Vegetation removed at Little Round Top, Rose Farm, Houck's Ridge, Devil's Den, and G. Weikert Field.
1988 AD	Established	October 16: Public Law 100-132: conduct a boundary study of Gettysburg National Military Park for recommendations for the park's final development. Adopted due to concerns of no clearly defined boundary for the park.

1990 AD

Established

Public Law 101-377, revised boundary of Gettysburg to provide clearly defined boundary, actions to preserve battle-related monuments outside the park, and encouraged conservation of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District surrounding the park.

Statement Of Significance

Gettysburg National Battlefield Military Park has recognized dual significance under national register criterion A as the site of the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863) and as the site of Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address (November 19, 1863); has significance under national register criterion B for its association with Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, George Meade, Daniel Sickles, John Bachelder, John Nicholson, David McConaughy, Emmor Bradley Hope, and William Saunders; significance under criterion C for the designed landscape elements associated with the commemorative period (1863-1938); and significance under criterion D for information that will likely be gathered in the future regarding the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863). Further, Gettysburg National Military Park also meets criteria consideration F as an important commemorative property.

Gettysburg National Military Park (NMP) became part of the National Park System in 1933 and was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 with the establishment of that program, though an official nomination form was not completed at that time. Documentation was recently revised by Kathleen Georg Harrison, Senior Historian for Gettysburg NMP, in November 2003. Parts of the following Statement of Significance (within quotes) are excerpted from that document. While mention is made of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, as it relates to the Gettysburg NMP, that site is not included in the scope of this CLI.

"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."

"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."

Physical History

13,000 B.C. to 1863: Agrarian Landscape Period

As early as 13,000 B.C. small bands of Paleo-Indians made seasonal rounds through the area to gather food and hunt. No artifact remains of these people have been found within the park boundary. By 8,000 B.C., Early Archaic man appeared. Although still nomadic, these people exploited resources with more specialized tools. A transition phase began around 2,000 B.C. as people moved northward bringing with them such instruments as the broadspear as well as stone bowls and flatbottom cooking pots. The Early Woodland period began in 1,000 B.C. Weapons such as the bow and arrow were introduced along with true pottery of coil construction. With the advent of the Late Woodland era in 900 A.D., Native Americans developed a more sedentary lifestyle as cultivated crops supplemented their diet.

Agriculture attracted the earliest European settlers to the Gettysburg area. In 1736 the Penn family acquired the area of present-day Adams County from these early settlers in the Great Land Purchase. By 1738 farmers of Scotch-Irish descent settled along Marsh and Rock Creeks in the current-day Gettysburg area. In 1739-40 the Penn family designated an area of 6 by 12 miles around present-day Gettysburg as a private reserve they called the Manor of the Maske. The agricultural population continued to increase as farmers bought land from the Penns. By 1800, Adams County was organized with Gettysburg as the county seat as the area population increased. In 1806, Gettysburg was incorporated as a borough.

Farms in the Gettysburg area varied in acreage. By the time of the Civil War, farms in the area that would later be occupied by the national military park ranged from 10 to 240 acres with an average size of 128 acres. The smaller farms occupied Cemetery Ridge in an area of poorer soil. Larger farms were found along McPherson Ridge, East Cavalry Field, and on the lower ground between Seminary and Cemetery Ridge. Typical farms in the Gettysburg area included a homestead, barns, outbuildings, and fields. Farms of the 18th and early 19th century were characterized by small acreage devoted to wheat, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat, grassland harvested for hay, and pasture. In the 19th century, farmers began to plant small orchards consisting mostly of apple trees, but some groves contained peaches as well as cherry, pear, plum, and quince trees.

Woodlots were another crop farmers harvested. They provided fuel, building materials, and a place to hunt game for the farm. These areas were not cleared for cultivation chiefly because of their steep slopes, rocky ground conditions, poor drainage, or the presence of water courses. Most woodlots followed ridgelines such as Warfield and Seminary Ridge, although one exception is Cemetery Ridge that was mostly under cultivation. Typically the understory was open and cleared as a result of these uses.

A dramatic change occurred in the agriculture of the Gettysburg area between 1850 and 1860. Better transportation brought low-cost western grain and beef cattle eastward. Unable to compete, farmers of the Gettysburg area began to place a different emphasis on the types of crops and livestock that they raised. Farmers greatly reduced their production of wheat in favor of corn. Wheat output dropped to third place behind corn and oats. In addition, more land was devoted to pasture and the production of hay. This phenomenon can be explained by the rise in the numbers of milk cows and other cattle as corn and hay were needed for animal feed. By July 1863, farms comprised a patchwork of small fields that on average contained 15 acres of corn, 7 acres of oats, 5 acres of wheat, 1 acre of rye, an occasional plot of buckwheat, a small potato patch, a small apple or peach orchard, and small tracts of grassland for hay and pasture.

Historically, as reflected at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, farm fields tended to be fenced. In many sections within the national military park, the rocky soil made it impossible to farm without rock removal. Farmers tended to pile these rocks to form stone walls along their field and/or property boundaries. On occasion, a wooden stake-and-rider or post-and-rail fence was added over these rock fences. 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 that were 10 to 12 feet long. Soon after the turn of the 19th century, post-and-rail fences, usually with four or five rails, became more common, especially on the more prosperous farms.

From the earliest European settlement, farmers in the Gettysburg area owned an array of livestock. At first, small numbers of oxen, horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry formed part of the subsistence lifestyle. After 1800, horses began to displace oxen as the beasts of burden. Better roads by this time resulted in an increased use of wagons and, thus, encouraged a greater use of horses. By July 1863, farmers almost exclusively used horses for farmwork and transportation. At this date, farmers had increased their cattle herds for both milk and beef. A typical farm of that period contained a small enclosed pasture in which were found four horses, five milk cows, and four other cattle. Farmers also raised an average of a dozen pigs and lots of chickens, ducks, or geese. Few farmers kept sheep, but those who did had an average of five animals.

During the 18th century, farmhouses in this area were typically built of log construction. After 1800, most farmhouses were built of stone or brick. Some farmers enlarged their log houses with stone or brick additions, and the original log portion was covered to hide the log construction.

Barns in this era were built mostly with stone walls on the lower level and wood frame construction on the upper portion. The log or one-story English barns were the most common. By the beginning of the 19th century, Pennsylvania bank barns began to appear on the more prosperous farms in the Gettysburg area. The bank barn had a combined function of housing harvested crops and serving as an animal shelter. This style of barn was usually a two-and-a-half-story building. The lower floor was most often excavated into the slope of a hill and constructed of stone walls. It contained stalls for cattle and horses. The upper floor was normally erected of wood frame or brick and contained a cantilevered frame forebay across the front. Entrance to the upper floor was obtained through double wagon doors that were centered on the rear upslope side. Decorative ventilators were often built into the side and end walls of the upper floor. Several variant bank barns also appeared on some Gettysburg area farms. One such variant had rear bays on the upslope side that flanked the entrance doors. Another variant, although of similar appearance to the conventional bank barn, was not built into a bank. It contained a wagon runway on one end of the lower level with a narrow corn crib built into the exterior wall of the runway. Access to the second floor was obtained by means of an earthen ramp at the rear.

Secondary farm buildings consisted mostly of summer kitchens, bakeovens, springhouses, smokehouses, wood sheds, corncribs, chickenhouses, wagon sheds, privies, canning houses, and blacksmith, carpenter, and cooper shops.

At the start of the battle, soldiers encountered a landscape characterized by a predominantly open agricultural area of rolling hills, fenced fields, scattered woodlots, and farmstead clusters typical of a 19th century south-central Pennsylvania farming community.

July 1-3, 1863 : The Battle of Gettysburg

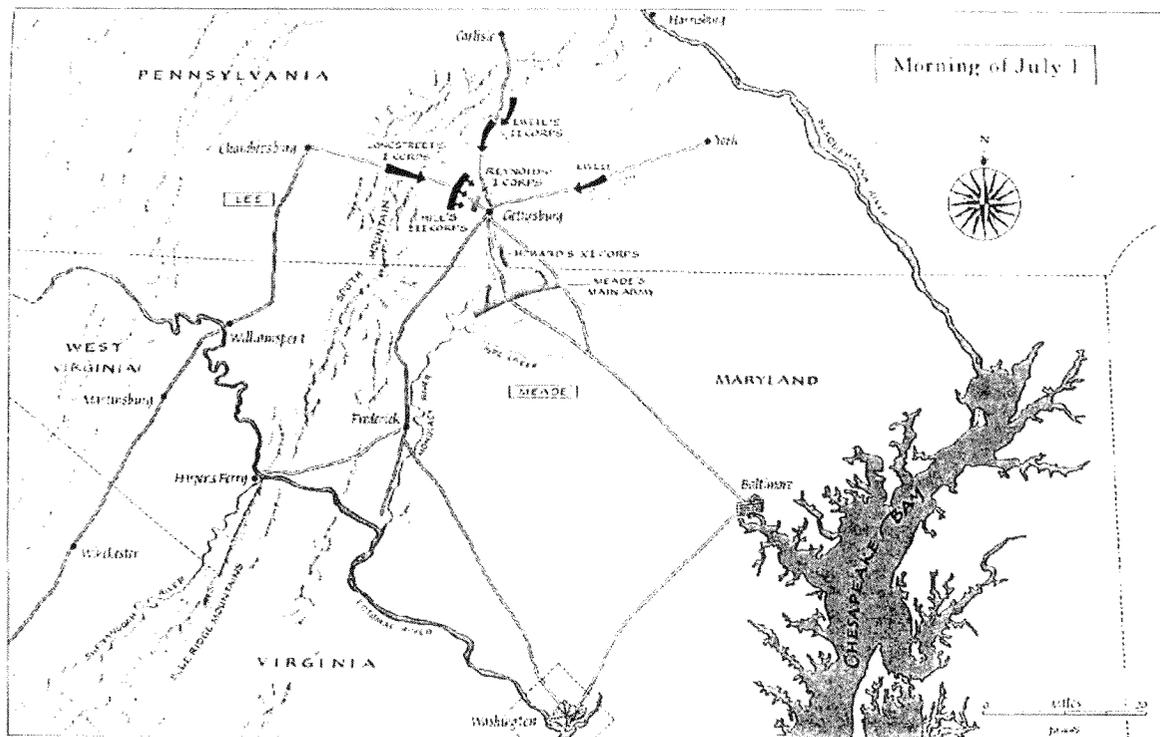
Just before 5:30 A.M. on July 1, an advance Confederate reconnaissance group moving toward Gettysburg was detected by Union pickets. Soon the battle began as Maj. Gen. John Buford's men encountered Heth's force at Willoughby Run, followed by McPherson Ridge. Maj. Gen. John Reynolds arrived in advance of his 1st Corps. After ascertaining the seriousness of the situation, he sent a message to Maj. Gens. Oliver O. Howard and Daniel Sickles to hurry forward. Soon thereafter, Reynolds fell victim to a Confederate bullet. He was replaced by Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday. Although initial success followed for the Union forces, the Confederates gained the initiative after they established a position on Oak Ridge followed by the arrival of General Early's men from the north in the early afternoon. The remainder of Ewell's Corps soon followed. Early encountered the newly arrived troops of General Howard's corps on the north edge of Gettysburg. Slowly, the Union forces under Doubleday withdrew from McPherson Ridge to Seminary Ridge and beyond. Howard's troops moved back to Gettysburg when Early hit their exposed right flank. Back through Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill the two Union corps retreated. Although Lee asked Ewell to attack the Union positions on these hills, he delayed until too late in the day. The Union forces entrenched and, soon after 5 P.M., reinforcements began to arrive. In the meantime, the men of General Hill's Corps occupied the northern part of Seminary Ridge.

On the second day of battle, Confederate tactics involved attacks on the Union left and right flanks. Lt. Gen. James Longstreet was assigned the task of moving on the Union left in a staggered three-pronged offensive. Around noon, he began to move his force south along Seminary Ridge to a position from which to attack the Round Tops, but his men were compelled to move back and take another route because the cover was not good. Ewell's troops were to attack Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill when they heard the guns of Longstreet's assault. Delayed, the first of Longstreet's attacks did not begin until 4 P.M. as the men of Maj. Gen. John B. Hood's division assailed the Round Tops area. The second assault began at 5:30 P.M. as Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaw's division joined the fray on Hood's left. Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson's division engaged the Union forces at 6:20 P.M. on McLaw's left. All of these Confederate divisions were repulsed in their uncoordinated three-hour attacks. They captured only the Devil's Den and the Peach Orchard. An hour after the beginning of the assault on the Union left, Lt. Gen. Ewell's artillery began a bombardment of Culp's Hill from nearby Banner's Hill. This fusillade lasted for only an hour because Benner's Hill proved untenable as Union cannon fire from Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill pounded and enfiladed the Confederates. Around 7 P.M. Ewell ordered his divisions to attack the two Union-held hills. Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson moved on Culp's Hill, followed an hour later by an attack by Jubal Early's division on Cemetery Hill. After less than two hours of battle, Early's force fell back to the base of Cemetery Hill. In occupation of the lower half and lower end of Culp's Hill, Johnson's men soon ceased fighting for the night.

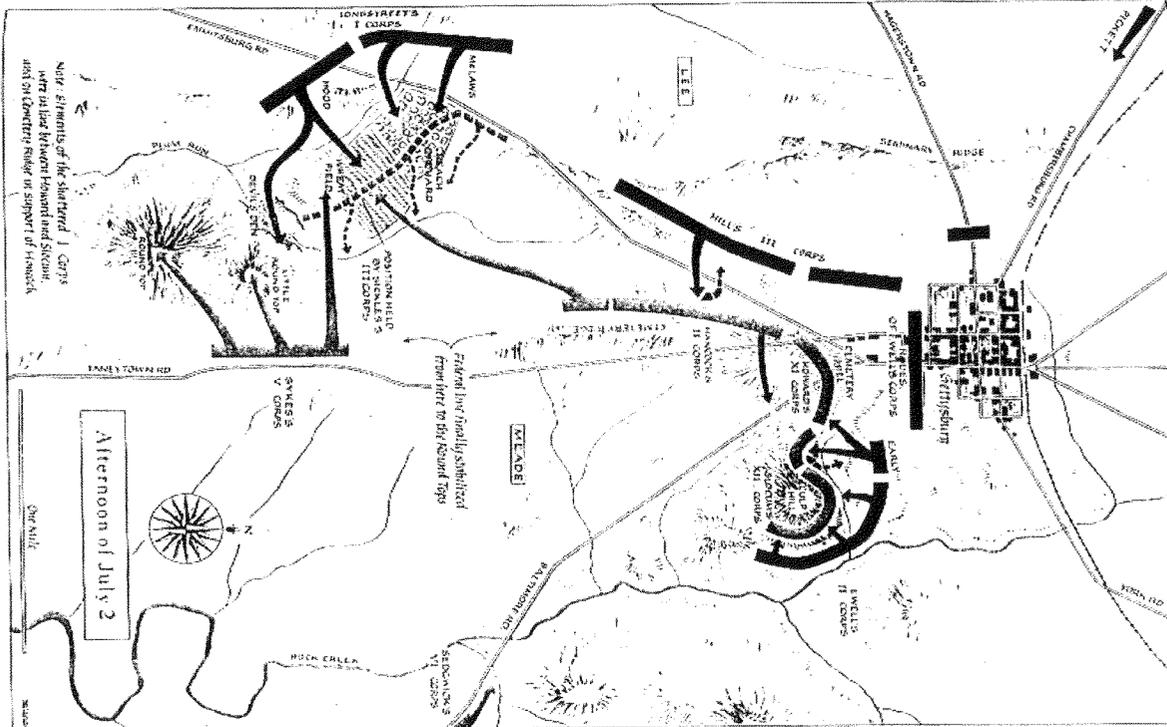
The third day of battle proved disastrous for the Army of Northern Virginia. Initially, Ewell was to engage the Union Forces at dawn, but Lee delayed the attack until 7 A.M. At 3:45 A.M., however, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum's artillery opened fire on Ewell's men on the lower part of Culp's Hill from the north side of Powers Hill. These guns were soon joined by Union cannon located on the southeast side of Cemetery Hill. After five hours of fighting, Johnson's division was driven from Culp's Hill, and Ewell halted fighting for the day. On Seminary Ridge, plans went forward for the ill-fated "Pickett's Charge". Following a bombardment by Confederate cannon, the division commanded by Maj. Gen. George Pickett combined with a division and two brigades of Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill's 3rd Corps to charge the center of the Union line on Cemetery Ridge. At 1 P.M., 140 Confederate cannon on Seminary Ridge opened fire on the Union forces. This barrage was answered by Union artillery. Just before 3 P.M. the cannon ceased fire, and just after 3 P.M. the charge began with men dressed in two battle lines. In the hail of Union cannon and rifle fire, the Confederates suffered horrible losses. Although some, led by Brig. Gen. Lewis Armistead, managed to breach the Union line at the Angle, the charge, which lasted less than an

hour, failed. In the meantime, as the cannonade rumbled across the ridges, General Stuart and his cavalry brigades, who had finally arrived at Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 2, moved through the countryside some three miles east of Gettysburg. While proceeding south along Cress Ridge, Stuart soon saw Union cavalry along the Low Dutch Road. He placed Brig. Gen. John Chambliss' cavalry brigade behind a screen of woods and sent Col. Milton J. Ferguson's dismounted men to occupy the barn on the Rummel Farm. The brigades of Brig. Gens. Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee remained under cover behind the ridge. With the Union cavalry under Brig. Gen. David Gregg distracted by the dismounted force at the Rummel farm, Stuart planned to have Chambliss attack them and sweep the field by using Hampton and Lee's cavalry. Chambliss, however, was forced to enter the fight prematurely when Ferguson's men exhausted their munitions too soon and allowed the Union cavalry to regroup and meet a Confederate charge. The clash forced Stuart's men from the field at the time the Confederate charge on Cemetery Ridge sputtered to a halt.

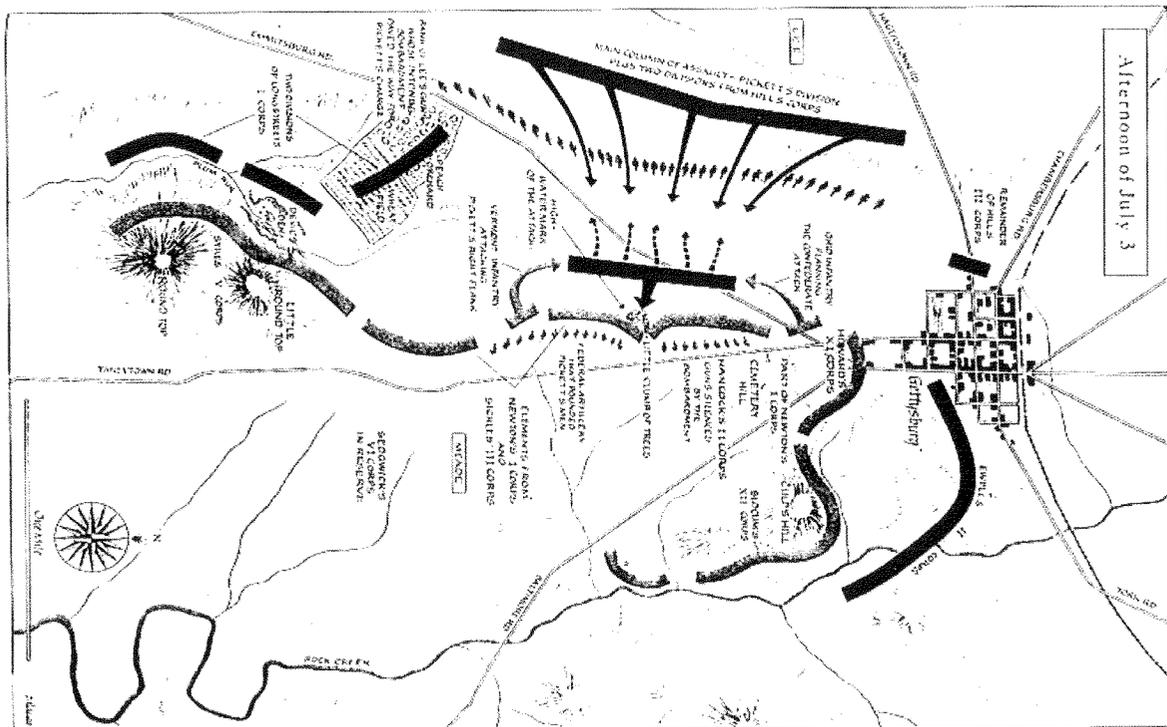
During the cannonade, Merritt's brigade of dismounted cavalymen attempted to gain Lee's rear by enveloping his right flank, but they were repulsed by a hastily organized defensive line. A final action occurred around 5 P.M. after Brig. Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick learned of the failed Pickett's Charge. Kilpatrick unwisely decided to use his cavalry to attack Confederate forces located southwest of the Round Top. One regiment was repulsed by the Southern troops. A second regiment broke through the Confederate line only to be surrounded and severely mauled.



Day 1 Battle



Day 2 Battle



Day 3 Battle

1863-1895: Vernacular Memorialization Period (Under the direction of the

Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association)

Within a month of the battle, a preservation movement was initiated by private citizens and funded by donations, state appropriations, and memberships. This group was called the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) and administered the preservation effort until 1895 when the U.S. Congress established the Gettysburg National Military Park. By the 1880s, the GBMA began to purchase the farmland on which the battle had been fought and leased it back to farmers who resided on the site.

Along with purchasing and preserving portions of the actual battlefield, the GBMA memorialized the battle by encouraging the erection of monuments by veterans' groups, reconstructing earthen and stone defenseworks, designating avenues, continuing existing agricultural practices and patterns, and introducing interpretive devices.

The definition of "Avenue" during the GBMA period usually referred to a fenced corridor or right-of-way purchased by the Association through private farm fields to mark Union defensive positions. Monumentation was allowed within this corridor by the Association. However, under federal management, the definition of "Avenue" became a more precise term to designate the roadways constructed or designated by the War Department throughout the battlefield as well as the corridor. The Memorial Avenue System includes not only these "Avenues" but the monuments, markers, and tablets placed within this corridor as well.

At Gettysburg, commemoration, by first preserving a portion of the battlefield and existing defenses, almost immediately evolved into the concept of a memorial park. The idea of a park to commemorate a battle site was new. In fact, Gettysburg is unique, for it was the only civilian sponsored and owned battlefield endeavor to be privately established in the United States. Subsequent Civil War-related military parks, developed between 1890 and 1899, came about through the work of veterans' organizations that prevailed upon the United States Congress to establish publicly owned areas.

1895-1933: Designed Memorialization Period (Under the direction of the War Department and Civil War Veterans)

Federal involvement in the development of the Gettysburg National Military Park began in 1890, with the introduction of a bill by U. S. Rep. Henry Harrison Bingham of Pennsylvania to mark the Confederate lines of battle. In 1893 the secretary of war appointed a three-man commission, restricted to Gettysburg veterans with one exception, to oversee spending \$25,000 approved by the U.S. Congress for the battlefield. The main purpose of this funding was to mark lines of battle and to open avenues along those lines. In 1895 the national government acquired the Gettysburg site, thus creating the third national military park (or national park as it was called at the time), preceded by Chickamauga and Chattanooga (1890) and Shiloh (1894). Vicksburg rounded out the 19th century military parks in 1899. The secretary of war was to administer the site through the three-man commission established in 1893.

Between 1895 and 1905 the Commission expanded the land base to include the Confederate lines of battle and agricultural property. Under the conception and direction of the commission's engineer, Civil War veteran Lt. Col. Emmor B. Cope, defense works and fences were repaired, wooded sections that had been cut since the battle were replanted, acquired farms were leased to farmers who lived at the farmsteads, avenues were improved, and standardized markers and tablets as well as more monuments were added. By 1905, the government owned 1,380 acres that included 12 farms.

One of the most significant efforts of the War Department was the construction of telford and macadam roads within the Memorial Avenue System. More than 20 miles were improved. No effort was spared in getting the most permanent and most durable road surface, which resulted from a significant outlay of money and time for the best system. Avenues were painstakingly laid out on the ground, carefully avoiding destruction of battlefield topography and significant "witness" features whenever possible. They were surveyed, planned, drawn, graded, paved (with foundation pavers), drained with a uniform system of culverts and gutters, rolled, routinely inspected and maintained, and subsequently universally lauded as a road system unparalleled for appearance and performance. Care was taken to avoid changing the natural topography during roadway improvement. Fencing (13.5 miles long) was placed along the avenues. Fencing consisted of round locust posts with iron caps and four galvanized 1-inch iron gas pipes for rails.

The commission continued to administer the battlefield until 1922. In the years between 1905 and the end of commission management, the park continued to grow in acreage, and new avenues, markers, tablets, and monuments were added. Stone walls were rebuilt and trees were planted. In 1897 Congress authorized the leasing of farmlands with rental proceeds used for park maintenance.

Following the end of the commission era in 1922, Lt. Col. Emmor B. Cope, the commission engineer and a Gettysburg veteran, became the park superintendent. As the last of the Civil War veterans to administer Gettysburg, Cope maintained the veterans' memorial tradition until his death in 1927. [Cope was succeeded by a career army appointee and non-Civil War veteran who held that position until 1933.] Thus, the Civil War veterans' direct connection and oversight of the battlefield and its commemoration ended. Between 1927 and 1933 the War Department continued to administer the park.

1933-Present: National Park Service (NPS) Stewardship Period

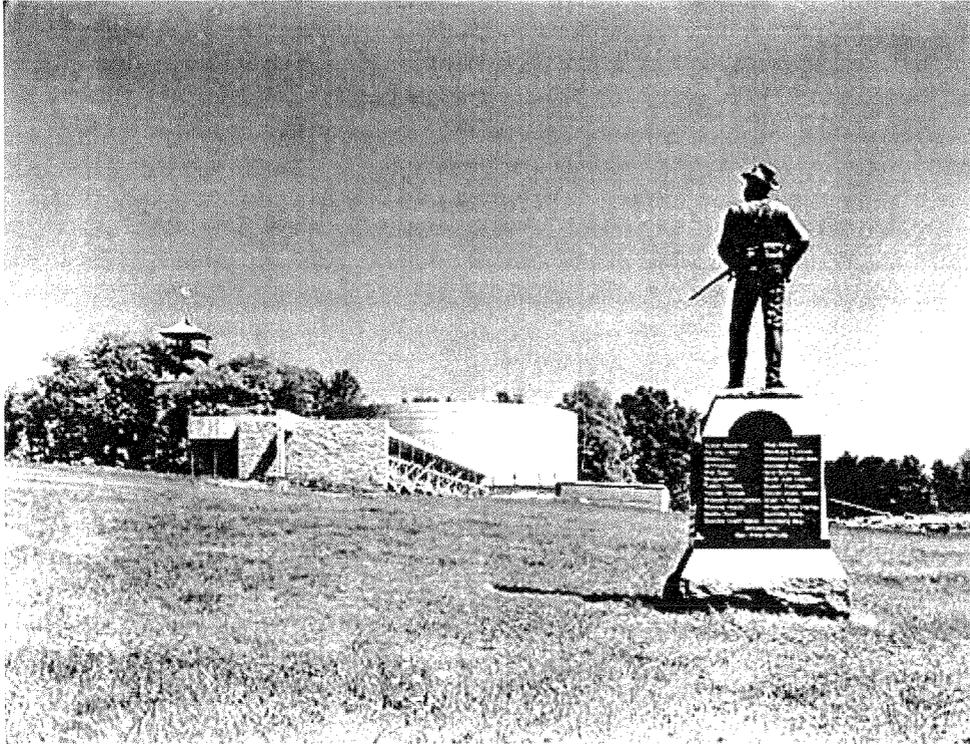
On June 10, 1933, Gettysburg National Military Park was transferred to the National Park Service (NPS). Under NPS stewardship, incremental changes were wrought on both the agricultural and

memorial aspects of the battlefield landscape. During the 1930s, using CCC labor, this new administration began to remove internal fence rows and consolidate fields as a means to provide more favorable acreage for farmers who leased the land. In the process, fences, boulders, and vegetation were removed. The NPS agricultural program also resulted in the increased use of tile for drainage in wet areas. By the 1960s, strip farming became the practice in these enlarged fields as a soil conservation measure. Woodlots were left unmanaged and returned to a natural condition, thus changing the open feel of the typical 19th century woodlot.

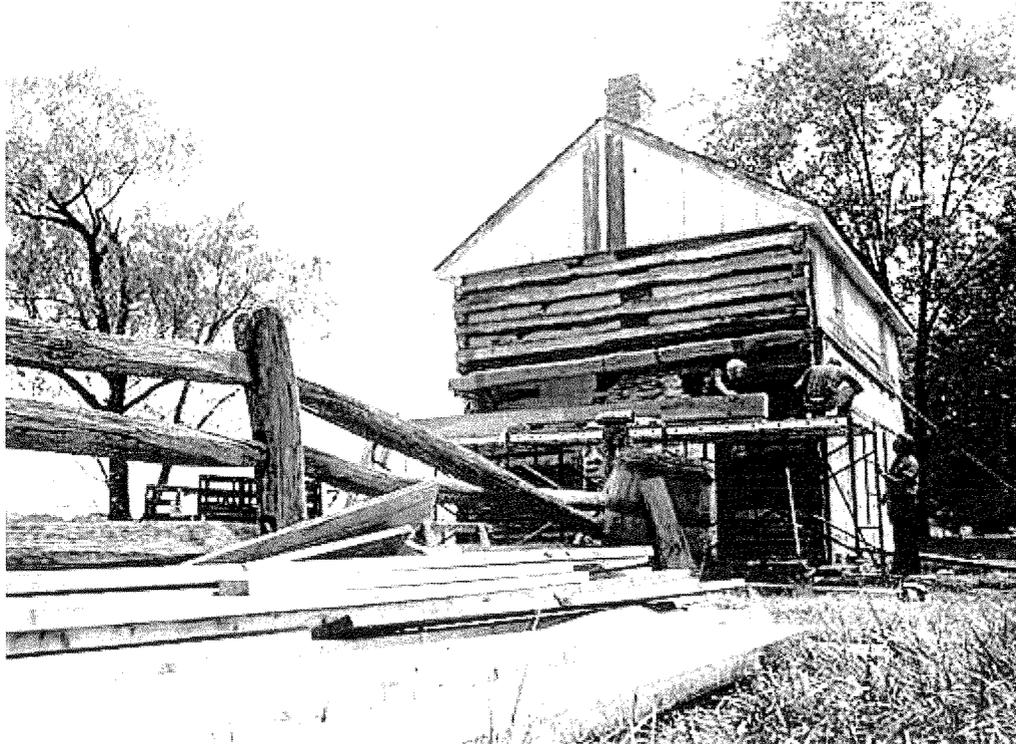
Since 1933 the National Park Service has overseen the rehabilitation and removal of numerous park structures, along with the construction of three major structures in the park: the Eternal Light Peace memorial constructed on Oak Ridge in the 1930s, the Cyclorama Center built in the 1960s on Cemetery Ridge, and the enlargement of the maintenance facility. Additionally, avenues were realigned to accommodate larger vehicles and increased speeds, and parking areas were added at major points of interest. The National Park Service actively pursued land acquisition to remove postwar development in the heart of the battlefield. Finally, most of the Confederate state monumentation occurred during the 1960s.



Gettysburg Battlefield Entrance Station, 1942 (NPS Harpers Ferry)



Construction of Visitor's Center, 1961 (NPS Harpers Ferry)



Historic Structure Stabilization, 1990s. (NPS Harpers Ferry)

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

In this section, landscape characteristics and their associated features that define the cultural landscape are identified and evaluated. This is accomplished by comparing the known characteristics and features of the agrarian, battlefield, GBMA, and designed memorial landscapes through the end of the period of significance with existing site conditions. This CLI includes an analysis for the following landscape characteristics: spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. Since topography played such a critical role in influencing the military response of each army throughout the battle, the characteristics of topography and natural systems and features have been combined under topography. Archeological sites have not been included in this analysis, as this area is under separate study and beyond the author's area of expertise.

Due to the recently revised National Register documentation completed by the park's senior historian, Kathy Harrison, and approved in fall 2003, both this CLI and the List of Classified Structures (LCS) are being revised concurrently. Therefore, this CLI will focus on and provide contributing landscape features lists for those characteristics that are landscape specific including spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, and views and vistas. Following the update of the LCS, contributing features lists will be added to this CLI for those features that are cross-referenced between the two inventories; circulation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features. In the interim, the revised National Register documentation for Gettysburg NMP completed in November 2003 contains a complete and accurate listing of the park's contributing and non-contributing resources.

The principal references used for this analysis were historic base maps and photographs that illustrate each historic period. (Due to size limitations of the CLI database a representative portion of the graphics included in the original 1997 CLI report prepared by Berle Clemenson and Michele D'Arcy are contained within this draft.) The 1874 finished proof sheet (Bachelder's base for his troop movement maps) of the reduced scale version of the 1868-69 Warren map of the main battlefield area and the 1880 Bachelder map of East Cavalry Field were used to identify characteristics and features present during the agrarian and battlefield periods. Bruce Catton's illustrations of troop movements through each day's battle were used to identify characteristics and features of the battlefield period (see Physical History section). Historic photographs and the 1895 Sickles map were used to define the extent of characteristics and features present at the end of the GBMA period. Historic photographs, the 1903 Commission map for the main battlefield area, and the 1909 Commission map for East Cavalry Field were used to define the characteristics and features present during the designed memorialization period. The Existing Conditions maps were compiled from on-site reconnaissance, 1993 aerial photography and topography generated by GLM mapping, Inc., and GIS (Atlas) files generated by Jill Halchin during her parkwide archeological study. These files were converted to an AutoCAD format and further refined to annotate landscape features. Reference materials, as listed in the bibliography, were used to supplement these graphic sources. The most valuable resource, the park's senior historian Kathy Harrison, was key in identifying changes to the cultural landscape throughout each of the major time periods.

Integrity Summary

The spatial organization of the Gettysburg NMP landscape has changed minimally since the end of the period of significance. Over two-thirds of the original farmstead clusters reflect a spatial organization similar to that of the 19th century agrarian landscape. However, with changes in agricultural practices,

the patchwork quilt appearance defined by fencing and a variety of crops has changed to a landscape defined by large-scale cultivated ribbons within seamless farm plots. The spatial organization of the battlefield was sacrificed in some areas for commemoration, visitor orientation and interpretation including the Visitor Center and Cyclorama, and the Memorial Avenue System remains intact even though some features have been lost. Historic land uses such as agriculture, commemoration, tourism, and to a lesser degree, military use, still continue today. Many of the major topographic features within the battlefield have changed very little over the years, although some features have been incrementally compromised by post 1863 construction activities and encroaching vegetation. In general, integrity of both natural and cultural vegetation has been compromised. Crop patterns have changed, lack of woodlot management has allowed trees to reach maturity as opposed to being harvested during their prime, and fields left fallow have seen increased woody vegetation. In addition, less than a half-dozen orchards remain and those that do are maintained according to modern orchard management standards. Primary circulation features at Gettysburg NMP have remained much the same. The original road pattern radiating from the town square and Memorial Avenue System have only been changed to accommodate minor grade changes, realignments and successive paving efforts. Major changes to circulation are additions to the network including access roads and parking areas related to the park's visitor center, and pedestrian and equestrian trails. Losses have included farm lanes and two sets of railroad tracks. Many of the buildings and structures related to the mid-19th century farm clusters remain today. Even though some structures have been added, many reflect the style and composition of the 19th century farm complex. In addition, some structures related to the early development of the battlefield park remain. Newer structures, such as non-farm related ones related to park operations, tourist facilities, and residences intrude on the visual character of the landscape. Many historic views from strategic positions during the battle have been preserved through continuing historic land use patterns, though some are being compromised by encroaching vegetation and structures that post-date the period of significance and are obscuring views. Small-scale features have generally retained integrity, especially those monuments, markers and tablets that remain from the historic period.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization generally describes the broad patterns that are unique to a particular landscape and often involves the physical relationship of many elements to each other. At Gettysburg National Military Park, spatial organization is characterized first by the terrain, then by the radial road pattern originating from the town's center, next by farmstead clusters, cultivated fields, and woodlots found in between, then by defensive lines of battle, and lastly, by the memorial corridor connecting important positions on the battlefield.

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

The spatial organization of the Gettysburg landscape in the period before 1863 was heavily influenced by the natural systems of the area. Topography, soils, and drainage features shaped the patterns of open agricultural fields, enclosed woodlots, and the location of farmstead clusters. Cultivated fields dominated areas of good soils and flatter slopes. Woodlots were located in areas of steeper terrain, rockier soil, poor drainage, and water courses. Farm buildings were clustered tightly together to maximize the area available for cultivation. Building sites were usually located in a place that was high and dry as well as convenient to a water source.

Rock Creek, Willoughby Run, and the radiating road system with the hub centered in town created the framework for organizing settlement patterns and the configuration of farm properties. Farm properties ranged from ten to 240 acres with an average size of 128 acres. Most of the smaller farms were located closer to town. They served as outlots for gardens, pastures, or hay crops for town residents who could afford them in order to make extra income or to pasture their own horses or milk cows. Field patterns within these farm properties were defined by fencing of typically 5-15 acre fields. This became a consistent pattern of patchwork farm fields even on the larger farms.

This pattern of cultivated fields, woodlots, and farmstead clusters defined the spatial organization of the pre-battle landscape.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

During the Battle of Gettysburg the spatial organization of the landscape did not change. However, the patterns formed by open fields, woodlots, terrain, and farm structures did influence the action of the battle. These features of the agrarian landscape were employed militarily mostly for defensive purposes. The defensive battle lines reflected the spatial organization of the landscape, utilizing the terrain to provide cover/concealment from avenues of approach. This was principally defined by the battle lines established along the “fish hook” of the Union line on the higher ground southeast of town and the main Confederate line along Seminary Ridge.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

Following the end of the battle, agricultural practices resumed with minimal change in spatial organization of the agrarian landscape.

However, the introduction of GBMA’s preservation efforts affected significant change to other spatial attributes of the battlefield. In addition to land acquisitions of Herbst Woods (Reynolds Woods), Culp’s Hill, and East Cemetery Hill, the GBMA focused on acquiring a contiguous line of property between the National Cemetery and the Round Tops for their access to battle lines along Cemetery Ridge. A memorial corridor was projected through the agricultural landscape, along key terrain that reflected the Union defensive positions held during the battle. The corridor was defined by “avenues” typically 60 feet wide, except at important points where it was 300 feet wide. This corridor accommodated the location of monuments and memorials and was enclosed by barbed wire fencing and locust posts. This action represents the birth of the park’s Memorial Avenue System.

Small plots outside this corridor were purchased by state regiments for the purposes of erecting their own monuments. This was usually along state and local roads and more than likely in forward positions or disassociated from the main defensive line of the Union army. These generally were later donated to GBMA upon the dedication of the monuments.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

During the designed memorialization period, the biggest change to spatial organization at Gettysburg was associated with the expansion and formalization of the Memorial Avenue System. This period included the land acquisition of the Confederate positions so the Memorial Avenue System was not just

a reflection of the Union defensive positions, but a reflection of the Confederate lines as well. Through the efforts of the War Department, the system became much more comprehensive, structured, and significant than during the GBMA period.

Also during this period, the Memorial Avenue System was interpreted and constructed to include connecting avenues that often transected lines of battle such as United States, Hunt, and Gregg Avenues, which did not exclusively mirror the spatial organization of the battle lines.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

During the NPS stewardship period the spatial organization at Gettysburg changed significantly as property and field fencing was removed, and farm properties combined to provide for more economically (larger) sized farm fields compatible with modern mechanized farming practices and contour plowing methods.

During this period, incremental changes were made within the Memorial Avenue System. The avenues were paved and widened, pulloffs were added, and alignments were changed to accommodate larger vehicles. This affected the linearity of the original avenue system. The narrow, intimate scale of the original avenues changed to one of the modern paved roadway. Where alignments have been changed, specifically along Sykes, Slocum, and North and South Confederate Avenues, the spatial relationship and orientation of monuments, markers, and tablets with the avenue were transposed. The clear definition of the spatial organization of the avenue corridor, the pipe fencing, was removed as late as the 1960s.

SUMMARY

Over two-thirds of the original farmstead clusters still reflect a spatial organization similar to that of the 19th century agrarian landscape. However, with changes in agricultural practices, the patchwork quilt appearance of the 19th century agricultural landscape defined by fencing and a variety of crops in smaller rectangular fields has changed to a landscape defined by large-scale, cultivated ribbons within seamless farm plots. Where field separation still exists, it is maintained by hedgerows evolving along some of the old fence alignments. The Cope Crop map, believed to have been prepared in the 1890s, illustrates the 1863 patchwork quilt appearance of the agrarian landscape. A comparison of this with a current (1993) aerial photograph illustrates the current larger field patterns characterized by ribbons of cultivated fields. Field patterns have also been modified by the gradual encroachment of woodlots.

The development of the National Cemetery, visitor center, and Cyclorama Center created a focus area for visitors to the battlefield. The spatial organization of the battlefield in this area was sacrificed to provide for commemoration, visitor orientation and interpretation.

The alignment of the Memorial Avenue System dating primarily from 1895-1905, and the primary feature associated with the spatial organization of the site in 1933, is still mostly intact.

The diagram on page 54 of the original CLI report prepared in 1997, illustrates the spatial organization of topographic features as they relate to land use changes through each historic period. With the exception of field patterns and size and the visitor orientation area, the spatial organization of the landscape at Gettysburg has changed only minimally since 1933.

General character-defining spatial organizational patterns surviving the historic period include:



1897 Tipton Photo #4264: View South from Ziegler's Grove Observation Tower

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Cultivated Fields	Contributing			
Farmstead Clusters	Contributing			
Memorial Avenue System	Contributing			
Roads radiating from town's center	Contributing			
Woodlots	Contributing			

Land Use

Since the mid-18th century, in the area now occupied by the Gettysburg National Military Park, four primary land uses can be identified: agriculture, military use, commemoration, and tourism.

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

From the mid 18th century, when Scotch-Irish occupants first settled along Marsh and Rock Creeks, up to the time of the Civil War, the primary use of the land in the Gettysburg area was agricultural. Throughout this period, land that was not improved for agricultural purposes was left in woodlands. Farmers managed these areas as woodlots to allow for the harvesting of wood for building materials, fuel, and the hunting of wild game.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

During the Battle of Gettysburg, the area experienced a major shift in land use as agricultural production was interrupted to make way for military combat. In contrast to the peaceful bucolic activities of the previous period, the site was witness to three days of horrific fighting between the advancing Confederate forces and Union soldiers defending their home soil.

On the first day of battle, military land use was focused on the McPherson/Oak Ridge area and Barlow Knoll. By early afternoon, Confederate troops took control of this area and pushed the Union Troops into a defensive position along the east portion of the main battlefield area.

The second and third days of battle witnessed a significant expansion in the land area being used for military purposes. The main areas of military use include the management zones of Culp's Hill and the second and third day's battlefields. Major battle action occurred in several places throughout this area during the final two days of conflict. East Cavalry Field was used for a cavalry engagement on the afternoon of the third day of battle.

A more explicit description of how the specific features of the land (topography, terrain, etc) were used throughout the battle is included under Topographic Features.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

With the end of the Battle of Gettysburg, the use of the land for military combat promptly ended, although through July and into August farms in the battlefield were used as military hospitals and temporary cemeteries. The agricultural use of the land resumed shortly after the battle. Area farmers returned to their homes, repaired the damage to their buildings, and reestablished their livelihoods.

The period immediately following the battle witnessed the introduction of another significant land use at Gettysburg: commemoration. By 1864 the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) had started purchasing key tracts of land occupied by the Union troops and arranging for access to them for the erection of monuments and markers. In essence, a memorial corridor was projected along the key terrain that defined the defensive positions held by the Union troops. The first memorials, to Hazlett, Weed, and Vincent, were inscribed in boulders on Little Round Top by 1864.

Over 325 regimental monuments commissioned by veterans' groups or states were in place by 1895. Most of the monuments are unique and distinctive in design, providing a permanent figurative symbol of bravery and dedication. Gettysburg became a place for veterans of the battle to return and reunite with their comrades and former enemies.

Associated with the commemorative use of the battlefield was the introduction of yet another land use: tourism. As soon as the battle was over, the business of hiring tour guides flourished as the American public rushed to see the battlefield and to hear the stories of valor generated by this great conflict.

Tourism was further promoted by the Round Top Extension of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad in 1885. The line extended from the west side of town, through the Bliss property, across Emmitsburg Road, and terminated on the east side of Little Round Top, at Round Top Park. In 1893, the Gettysburg Electric Railway was established. The trolley line originated from town, looped around the National Cemetery, then south along the west side of Emmitsburg Road, east along the north end of the Peach Orchard, traveling south across Sickles Avenue, around the Devil's Den area, and connecting with the Round Top Extension.

Structures were constructed on the battlefield to service the increased needs of tourists to the area. The construction of the Katalysine Springs Hotel along Willoughby Run, Rosensteel's Museum at Round Top Park, Tipton's photographic studio in the Devil's Den area, Rosensteel's Ice House along Wheatfield Road, and Round Top Park near the terminus of the Round Top Extension were evidence of the expansion of tourism during this period.

Other related land uses introduced during the early commemorative period were quarrying, masonry and stone carving associated with the creation of monuments and headstones. In the Culp's Hill area, quarries were established to provide monument foundation stones. Several of these locations are found on private land such as that owned by Dean Shultz. The quarry from which the stone for the National Cemetery headstones and wall was taken is within the park boundary on private land adjacent to Powers Hill.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

During the designed memorialization period, agriculture continued as a primary land use even though some properties were being purchased by the government. Farm properties purchased by the government were leased back to area farmers to help perpetuate the open agricultural feel of the battlefield, although the War Department did not pursue the purchase of the larger farms in the heart of the battlefield.

The scope of the commemorative use of the land at Gettysburg expanded during this period. The change in administration from the GBMA to the War Department brought a more inclusive emphasis on commemorating the entire battlefield. Not just the Union lines, but the Confederate positions along Seminary Ridge were targeted for commemoration. A comprehensive effort was undertaken to mark the lines of both armies with standardized markers and tablets, as well as improving/constructing avenues throughout the battlefield using telford and macadam road construction. Veterans' reunions continued throughout this period. Quarries were established at Barlow Knoll and Benner's Hill to support avenue construction.

The use of the land for tourism continued to flourish, and additional structures were constructed to

service the increased public interest in the battlefield, almost all on private land in town or adjoining the park.

Maintenance facilities were constructed to house the machinery needed for road maintenance. Guard shelters were erected at East Cavalry Field, Spangler's Spring, and Spangler Woods.

The park again was temporarily used for military purposes. In 1917, parts of the main battlefield were used for a recruit training camp (Camp Colt). By 1919, the camp was removed and the area restored. This was the largest and most permanent of the military encampments.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

Under the administration of the National Park Service, the use of the battlefield for agriculture continued though the modernization of farming methods and equipment impacted the organization and appearance of local farms. Additionally, agricultural land and structures within park boundaries changed their primary use from agricultural production to cultural/recreational uses. For example, while park management did much to support the continuation of agricultural land use in the park, they did so with the aim of preserving the appropriate setting for the battlefield, not to maintain peak agricultural production. Farm structures throughout the park were used for visitor interpretation, to accommodate park administrative functions such as visitor protection, resource management, interpretation, maintenance, and to house park employees. The use of woodlots also changed, as area farms were purchased and leased to others. No longer needed by individual farmers to provide fuel, these areas were not harvested. Eventually these areas became valuable to NPS managers as natural areas.

Also associated with the creation of the park, temporary CCC camps were established in the Pitzer and McMillan Woods during the 1930s, which provided housing for the workers. In more recent years, the maintenance facility has been enlarged to accommodate the increased operation needed to maintain the battlefield resources.

The use of the land for commemoration still continues, although the placement of monuments on the battlefield is only occasionally requested today.

Military use of the area temporarily occurred again during World War II. CCC Camp #2 was leased to the War Department to house soldiers, and a German POW camp was established on the Codori farm. The POW camp was later moved to the CCC camp. At the end of the war, these camps were removed and the sites restored. Military groups still visit the park today, although for passive military study only.

Battlefield tourism is still a predominant land use at the park. After the abandonment of the railroad extension during the 1930s, visitors more commonly arrived by automobile. The National Park Service adapted the avenues to accommodate this new mode of transportation. This required the widening, paving, realignment, and straightening of portions of the avenue system to safely accommodate these larger and faster-moving vehicles. Automobile use also led to the growth of motels and hotels on the battlefield, especially along the Emmitsburg Road.

Tourism has evolved into providing standardized interpretation of the battle for park visitors. Tour options include self-guided auto tour route, hiking trails, and guided battlefield tours led by licensed battlefield guides. Visitors may view the battlefield from tour buses, private vehicles, horses, or by foot. Living history demonstrations are given by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association and

volunteers; and information is disseminated through the visitor center, Cyclorama Center, and NPS self-guided and guided interpretive walks.

Active recreation has evolved as a secondary use of the area. Area residents use the park for walking, exercising their dogs, jogging, and bicycling principally in the wooded areas found on Culp's Hill, Round Top area, and along West Confederate Avenue on Seminary Ridge. Picnic areas have been provided for park visitors. Portions of the first day's battlefield are still used by Gettysburg College for athletic field use.

SUMMARY

In summary, since the mid-1800s, the land presently occupied by Gettysburg NMP has been used for four primary purposes: agriculture, military use, commemoration, and tourism. Agriculture, commemoration, tourism, and, to a lesser degree, military use, still continue today.

Topography

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

During the agrarian period, topography and other natural features were most influential in establishing the initial settlement patterns. Most farm complexes were located near a reliable source of water. Early settlers established farmsteads along Willoughby's Run, Marsh and Rock Creeks. Later, farmsteads began to occupy the areas in between by locating near springs. Most of the larger farm properties included access to a spring. Topographic features influenced the field patterns of the area farmsteads. Rockier soils or where topsoil was minimal or already at bedrock, and steeper sloped areas were usually left unimproved and reserved for woodlots, while the more fertile valley areas were used for cultivation. Pasture use was also often determined by availability of natural water sources such as springs and creeks. Wetlands and wet areas were more often associated with pasture use and for meadows and hay fields than for row crops.

In areas of better soil conditions such as the first day's battlefield and East Cavalry Field, and on the lower ground between Seminary and Cemetery Ridge, there are fewer wooded areas, except along the basin of Plum Run and intermediary ridges (Rose and Trostle Woods). The less granitic, much-improved soil conditions made it more profitable to improve the land and grow crops than keep the land in woodland. Only minimal lands were used for pasture, and rock walls were not common.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

The Battle of Gettysburg was fought over control of key terrain, principally the high ground found along the diabase ridges and hilltops surrounding the town. Key terrain ultimately controlled by the Confederates include McPherson's Ridge, Herr's Ridge, Oak Hill, Benner's Hill, Seminary Ridge and Warfield Ridge, while the Union troops controlled Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill, East Cemetery Hill, the Round Tops (see photos) and Powers Hill. Portions of Culp's Hill changed hands twice until the Union finally wrestled control from the Confederates on the morning of the third day.

The use of the landscape by both armies followed West Point's strategy "KOCOA", describing vital topography that must be controlled for the success of any military engagement. As defined, KOCOA relies on key terrain, obstacles, cover and concealment, observation, and avenues of approach. The park's senior historian, Kathy Harrison, describes the strategy as follows:

Key terrain usually included high ground and was seized most often for defensive positions such as Little Round Top, Seminary and Cemetery Ridges, Culp's Hill. But it was sometimes key terrain that was the object of offensive actions in order to secure the captured ground for artillery offense such as Seminary Ridge, Little Round Top, Emmitsburg Road Ridge. The more elevated the ground, the easier it was to defend against direct assault, especially after it was fortified. After the Union batteries were activated on Little Round Top, they discouraged any movement over open ground in their front and sealed Confederates in and behind the Devil's Den.

Military response to natural features were also for reasons of observation, cover and concealment and, sometimes for avenues of approach. Elevated ground at Little Round Top, Stevens Knoll, and Powers Hill were used as sites for Union signal stations, putting field commanders in closer and more immediate

contact with decisions at military headquarters. They also were used to observe enemy movements and to effectively direct countermovements or artillery fire most especially at Little Round Top, Oak Hill, and Powers Hill. The use of Oak Hill for observation by Confederate commanders on July 1, revealed the weakness in the Union defensive line and permitted them to concentrate movements against the weak points.

Woods and woodlots provided cover or concealment from observation, from direct fire, and from the sun's broiling rays. The gentle rolling topography of agricultural farm fields often provided enough concealment to be effective in preventing the enemy from spotting movement or position. In this battle, the Confederates more often attempted to use natural features for cover and concealment than the Union forces because they were hoping to surprise the Union lines with unexpected offensive movements before the defenders could have time to respond to the threat. Concealment under the cover of topographic grade or of wooded canopies also prevented the enemy from estimating the numbers in attacking columns and in defensive lines and from ascertaining the exact location of battle positions. Woods and the reverse side of ridges were used to screen movement and to "mask" batteries. The build-up of smoke during battle, combined with the practical invisibility of concealed artillery batteries, made accurate return fire more difficult (especially since the goal of return fire was for the projectile to strike the enemy's concealed cannon carriage). Confederates most effectively used the ability to mask its batteries on July 2 and 3 because of the almost continuous fringe of woodlot and hedgerow that dominates Seminary and Oak Ridges.

The armies also responded to natural features for cover and concealment in the use of natural drainage systems. The gentle and sometimes pronounced ravine created by the watercourse of Plum Run near its headwaters on the Codori Farm was used alternately by Union and Confederate soldiers to escape from enemy fire. Union skirmishers picketed the route of this drainage on July 3, and Confederate attacks on July 2 and 3 lost momentum once the columns reached the safety of this drainage. The route of retreat was to continue south down the watercourse rather than to expose themselves once again when recrossing open ground west of the run. The mostly vegetated valley created by Willoughby's Run was also used for similar purposes, where dozens of weary or trapped Confederate attackers were captured on July 1 near the McPherson farm because they could not physically advance further or subject themselves to retreat. Survivors of Pickett's Division sought the refuge of safety in the ravine of Willoughby's Run adjacent to the E. Pitzer Farm (today's Brown's Ranch) after their bloody repulse on July 3. And, although the valley and cover of vegetation associated with Rock Creek provided cover for Confederate attackers against Culp's Hill, the advantage of this cover dissipated after Union artillery was placed on Powers Hill to sweep the Rock Creek valley.

As obstacle, natural features played more of a role in Confederate strategy than for the Union since this battle was characterized by Confederate movement and attack where obstacles were sometimes encountered. The most visible natural obstacles occurred on the south end of the battlefield and included the rock strewn valley of Plum Run and slopes of Little Round Top; the steep wooded slopes of Big Round Top, and the massive boulder group associated with the Devil's Den (see photos.) But, as indicated above, places like the headwaters of Plum Run at Codori-Trostle thicket became serious obstacles because they provided the opportunity to enter a defensive mode instead of continuing the offensive mode.

Both armies responded to the presence of reliable water sources in establishing field hospitals. Because wells could be drained after prolonged and concentrated use, farms and sites adjacent to springs or major tributaries were more attractive for hospital purposes. Almost all of the major Union corps hospitals were established near springs or along Rock Creek, and almost all major Confederate hospitals were

designated along Willoughby's Run or Marsh Creek.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

During the GBMA period, much of the key topographic features associated with the Union victory at Gettysburg were acquired for preservation. This included the west face of Little Round Top, the summit and part of the slopes of Culp's Hill, East Cemetery Hill, Stevens Knoll, and Reynolds Woods.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

During the designed memorialization period, the War Department emphasized marking the lines of both armies so that key topographic features used by the Confederates such as Seminary Ridge and Benner's Hill were included in the park as well. Key topographic features were marked with permanent tablets to identify them for battlefield visitors.

Although the commission endeavored to spare specific topographic features such as landmark trees and boulders, it nonetheless compromised small segments of battle landscapes at Culp's Hill, Little Round Top, Seminary Ridge, and Big Round Top by building avenues through wooded settings that had changed little since the battle in 1863.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

During the NPS stewardship period, topographic features have changed in incremental ways. Structures have been placed on Cemetery Ridge, drain tile was used to help drain wet areas and expand the cultivated field acreage of area farms, avenue realignments were instituted, and a railroad extension resulted in the regrading of portions of Oak Ridge. Minor changes were made to topography from the Camp Colt encampment.

SUMMARY

Although some features have been incrementally compromised by post 1863 construction activities and others have been obscured by encroaching vegetative cover, many of the major topographic characteristics within the battlefield have changed very little over the years.

The following list of contributing landscape features are included in the 2003 National Register documentation for Gettysburg NMP. They are located in the Gettysburg NMP and on NPS-owned property.



1997 Photo of Round Top Area



1996 Photo of Devil's Den

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
A. Spangler's Spring and Run	Contributing			
Barlow Knoll	Contributing			
Benner's Hill	Contributing			
Big Round Top	Contributing			
Blocher Run	Contributing			
Bushman Hill	Contributing			
Caldwell's Division Earthworks (1863, 1891)	Contributing			
Cemetery Ridge	Contributing			
Cemetery Hill & East Cemetery Hill	Contributing			
Cobean Knoll	Contributing			
Codori Artillery Ridge	Contributing			
Codori Knoll	Contributing			
Codori Spring	Contributing			
Cress Ridge	Contributing			
Culp Run	Contributing			
Culp's Hill	Contributing			
Culp's Hill and Ridge Earthworks (1863, 1882)	Contributing			
Devil's Den/Houck's Ridge	Contributing			
East Cemetery Hill Lunettes (1863, 1878)	Contributing			
Emmitsburg Road Ridge	Contributing			

Frommeyer Ridge	Contributing
Guinn Run	Contributing
Howard/Lott Ridge	Contributing
Little Round Top	Contributing
Mc Millan Woods Rifle Pits (1863)	Contributing
McGilvery's Battalion Lunettes (1863, 1891)	Contributing
McKnight's Hill/Stevens Knoll	Contributing
McMillan Woods Earthworks (1863)	Contributing
McPherson's Ridge(s)	Contributing
McPherson-Willswoods Earthworks (1863)	Contributing
Menchy's Spring	Contributing
Munshower Ridge	Contributing
Oak Hill	Contributing
Oak Ridge Grove	Contributing
Oak/Seminary Ridge	Contributing
Patterson Woods Earthworks (1863)	Contributing
Pender's Division Earthworks (1863)	Contributing
Pitzer Run	Contributing
Plum Run	Contributing
Plum Run and Ravine (Codori- Troastle Farms)	Contributing

Plum Run Gorge	Contributing
Poague's Battalion Lunettes (1863, 1903)	Contributing
Powers Hill	Contributing
Reilly's Section Stone Lunettes (1863, 1895)	Contributing
Rock Creek	Contributing
Rose Run	Contributing
Rowley's Division Earthworks (1863, 1887)	Contributing
Seminary Ridge	Contributing
Spangler Woods Defense Works (1863)	Contributing
Stevens Knoll Lunettes (1863, 1880-1890)	Contributing
Stevens Run	Contributing
Stony Hill	Contributing
Tapeworm Railroad cuts	Contributing
Trostle-Neinstedt Ridge	Contributing
Vincent Spur	Contributing
Warfield Ridge	Contributing
Willoughby's Run	Contributing

Vegetation

Vegetation not only includes trees and shrubs planted for ornamental use, it includes crops, hedgerows, orchards, and woodlands. Vegetation reveals much about a cultural landscape, from the natural characteristics of the land itself to the tastes and needs of the people that inhabit the land. At Gettysburg National Military Park, vegetation has played an important role in defining the cultural landscape.

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

Vegetation during the period prior to 1863 consisted primarily of cultivated and pastured fields. Crop selection was based on individual consumptive needs. Typical crops grown included wheat, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat, grassland harvested for hay, and pasture. Woodlots were another vegetation type. The 1860 census defined woodlots as unimproved acres. These areas were unimproved chiefly because of their steep slopes, rocky ground conditions, poor drainage, or water courses. Most woodlots followed ridgelines such as Warfield and Seminary Ridge, although Cemetery Ridge was mostly under cultivation. Woodlots provided fuel, building materials, and game for the farm. Typically the understory was open and cleared as a result of these uses (see photos) and for the removal of deadwood to reduce fire hazards.

Orchards were a typical complement to the cultivated fields of the mid-19th century agrarian landscape. Almost all of the active farms included some sort of orchard, while some farmers participated in larger scale operations. Naturally vegetated corridors were uncommon, outside of woodlots on high or rocky ground and in drainage ways, as most of the land had been cleared for cultivation or pasture. Along Cemetery Hill there are many rock outcroppings where trees have established themselves as farming practices have left them to stand as sentinels in the landscape.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

During the Battle of Gettysburg, outside of the felled trees used as a battis for defense works on Culp's Hill, bullet- and shot- ridden trees, and trampled cultivated fields, there were few actual changes to the vegetation on the battlefield. However, vegetation played an important role in the battle. Vegetation provided cover and concealment for troop movement and battery position. The woodlots also provided relief and shade from the hot July sun. The cultivated fields provided an ideal landscape for troop advancements. Sherfy's Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield became battlefield landmarks. The first area marks Sickles' advancement and the second marks an area of intense fighting during the second day of battle. Little Round Top's lack of mature woods on its west face provided a superior position for defense, which was key to maintaining the Union line along Cemetery Ridge.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

During the GBMA period, farming was reestablished and so the pattern of cultivated fields, orchards, and woodlots remained basically unchanged. However, a few woodlots located on gentle grades were cleared for cultivation. GBMA made the first attempt to restore lost vegetation at Ziegler's Grove, where clearing was performed earlier for a promotional real estate venture, (see photo). Because the GBMA was mostly concerned with reestablishing an open deciduous woodlot, maple trees were used. The Copse of Trees was recognized as a significant battlefield landmark, and an ornamental fence was

constructed around the grouping to help protect the stand from visitor use. Woodlot management remained unchanged.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

During this period, farming continued and so the pattern of cultivated fields, orchards, and woodlots remained unchanged. Even on the fields that were acquired by the federal government, the leasing program allowed for continuation of farming practices similar to the two previous periods.

War Department efforts resulted in limited changes to vegetation in and around the battlefield. There was some replanting of woodlots that had been cleared after the battle. The War Department hired a forester to help manage the woodlots and agricultural program for the park. In addition, a crew was hired to clean out leaves and deadwood from woodlot areas. Most of this material was sold as cordwood. In addition, ornamental plantings were placed behind monuments along the memorial avenues to discourage birds from roosting on the sculptures. Veterans of the battle (trees that survived the battle) were filled with concrete in order to preserve them. Lightning arresters were also installed as many of these trees were full of iron shot and would attract lightning during storm conditions.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

Starting in the 1930s, many of the small-scale cultivated and pastured fields of 1863 were combined to help improve the profitability of leasing the agricultural properties. Crops typically grown today include hay, milo, corn, wheat, oats, and barley grown in 25-50 acre fields as compared to the small scale 5-15 acre fields of hay, corn, wheat, oats, and rye typically found during the time of battle. Woodlot management was not continued and woodlots became valuable to NPS managers as naturalized areas. Today, most woodlots are still recognizable, although the appearance of the understory condition does not reflect a managed area. Woodlots have been left in a natural state and consequently dead and down timber litters the forest floor. The understory has been invaded by exotic plants such as the multiflora rose and barberry species. Only a few woodlots have been cleared for cultivation; these are in areas of gently sloping ground and good soil condition.

No orchard trees present during the battle exist today. However, some orchards have been reestablished by the National Park Service. For example, the peach orchard, located at the junction of Wheatfield and Emmitsburg Road, has been replanted by the bark as the successive orchard trees reached the end of their lives.

Fencelines are giving way to evolving hedgerows and naturally vegetated corridors are evolving mostly along drainageways and fallow fields. Today, naturally vegetated corridors include those along Willoughby's Run, Rock Creek, Plum Run, Spangler Run, Stevens Run, and Cress Run. Hedgerows are present which mark former fencelines, although some have been removed. The National Park Service introduced tree screens either by new plantings or by allowing natural revegetation of the battlefield, to help obscure unwanted views of adjacent development.

SUMMARY

In general, integrity of vegetation both natural and cultivated has been compromised. Crop patterns have

changed and the diverse agricultural palette of small enclosed fields and pastures has been succeeded by large-scale, unenclosed contoured fields. The lack of woodlot management allowed trees in woods and woodlots to reach and maintain a mature height instead of being harvested when they reached their prime for marketability and farm use, as would have happened in the historic period. The elimination of fencing and practices to define the limits of woodlots has increased the woodlot edge beyond the historic acreage. Historically open fields have lain fallow and grown up in successional species. Forest regeneration and encroachment appears heaviest along drainageways or where cultivation or pasture use has been discontinued. Naturally vegetated corridors and tree screens are obscuring key views. Hedgerows have been permitted to grow along old avenue fencelines. Although these hedgerows are marking historic fencelines, their height and density obscure the sightlines of the battlefield landscape. However, most of the battlefield is principally open and under cultivation in areas that were historically under cultivation. The system of woodlots following ridgelines still exists. Although orchard restorations function as placeholders, today less than a half-dozen orchards punctuate the agricultural landscape. These are maintained according to modern orchard management standards instead of 19th century techniques.

The following list of contributing landscape features are included in the 2003 National Register documentation for Gettysburg NMP. They are located in the Gettysburg NMP and on NPS-owned property.



c. 1897 Tipton Photo #4266: View of Ziegler's Grove restoration



c. 1897 Tipton Photo #4304: View of Herbst Woods



1997 view of Herbst Woods

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
A. Spangler Meadow	Contributing			
A. Spangler Woods	Contributing			
Adams County Poor Farm Field (North)	Contributing			
Barret Field	Contributing			
Biesecker Woods	Contributing			
Bliss Farm Fields	Contributing			
Bliss Orchard	Contributing			
Brian Farm Fields	Contributing			
Brian Orchard	Contributing			
Bushman Woods (East)	Contributing			
Cassat Farm Field	Contributing			
Cobean Farm Fields	Contributing			
Cobean-McClean-Hartzell Woods	Contributing			
Codori Grove	Contributing			
Codori-Trostle Woods	Contributing			
Copse of Trees/Clump of Trees	Contributing			
Culp's Woods	Contributing			
D. Blocher Farm Fields	Contributing			
D. Blocher Woods	Contributing			
D. Lady Farm Field	Contributing			
D. Study Outlots	Contributing			

Daniel Benner Farm Fields	Contributing
E. Pitzer Hedgerow	Contributing
G. Bushman Woods	Contributing
George Spangler Woods	Contributing
George W. Weikert Triangular Field	Contributing
George Weikert Farm Fields	Contributing
George Weikert Woods	Contributing
Guinn Farm Fields	Contributing
Guinn Woods	Contributing
H. Spangler Farm Fields	Contributing
H. Spangler Woods	Contributing
Hemler Farm Fields	Contributing
Henry Culp Farm Fields	Contributing
Henry Wentz Field	Contributing
Herbst Farm Fields	Contributing
Herbst/Reynolds Woods	Contributing
Herr's Ridge/Springs Hotel Woods	Contributing
J. Horting Field	Contributing
J. Spangler Farm Fields	Contributing
Jacob Benner Fields	Contributing
Jacop Culp Farm Field	Contributing
John Fisher Farm Field	Contributing

John Weirich Field	Contributing
John Wentz Field And Yard	Contributing
Josiah Benner Farm Field	Contributing
Leister Farm Fields	Contributing
Leister Orchard	Contributing
Lott Farm Fields	Contributing
Lott Woods	Contributing
M Bushmaan Woods (West)	Contributing
M. Bushman Farm Fields (East)	Contributing
M. Bushman Farm Fields (West)	Contributing
McAllister Meadow	Contributing
McAllister Woods	Contributing
McClellan Farm Fields	Contributing
McClellan Thicket	Contributing
McDonald Farm Field	Contributing
McKnight's Farm Fields	Contributing
McMillan Farm Fields	Contributing
McMillan Woods	Contributing
McPherson Farm Fields	Contributing
McPherson/Wills Woods	Contributing
Menchy's Outlots	Contributing
Munshower Field	Contributing
Neinstedt Field	Contributing

Orchard, Basil Biggs Farm (1992)	Contributing
Orchard, William Bliss Farm (pre-1863)	Contributing
P. Frey Farm Fields	Contributing
P.A. & S. Small Field	Contributing
Pardee Field	Contributing
Patterson Farm Fields	Contributing
Patterson Woods (South)	Contributing
Patterson Woods (West)	Contributing
Peach Orchard	Contributing
Peach Orchard, Joseph Sherfy Farm (pre-1863)	Contributing
Pitzer Woods	Contributing
Raffensberger Outlots	Contributing
Rogers Farm Field	Contributing
Rose Farm Fields	Contributing
Rose Woods	Contributing
Rummel Woods	Contributing
S.R. Russel Field	Contributing
Schultz Woods	Contributing
Sherfy Farm Fields	Contributing
Sherfy Thicket	Contributing
Sherfy Woodlot	Contributing
Sherrerer Farm Field	Contributing

Slyder Farm Fields	Contributing
Slyder Woods	Contributing
Snyder Farm Fields	Contributing
Snyder Woods and Thicket	Contributing
Staub Farm Fields	Contributing
Trostle Farm Fields	Contributing
Trostle Woods	Contributing
W. Currens Farm Fields	Contributing
Warfield Farm Field	Contributing
Wheatfield	Contributing
Wills Farm Fields	Contributing
Wills Woods (East)	Contributing
Wills Woods (West)	Contributing
Z. Tawney Farm Fields	Contributing
Ziegler's Grove	Contributing

Circulation

Circulation refers to the features in a landscape that allow movement from one place to another. There are three major circulation patterns found throughout the landscape at Gettysburg National Military Park. They include roads, avenues, and farm lanes. Minor circulation patterns include pedestrian and equestrian trail systems.

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

One of the primary circulation features that had been developed in the Gettysburg area prior to 1863 was the network of roads radiating from the town square. These roads furnished area residents with passageways to other markets where they traded surplus goods or obtained supplies. The Baltimore Pike provided the shortest distance to an eastern seaboard and served to tie Gettysburg's trade to Baltimore more than to Philadelphia.

Another type of circulation feature extant during this period were farm lanes, which provided access to local road networks, farm buildings, fields, woodlots, and water sources. Some farm lanes led to neighboring farms.

By 1863 railroad tracks for the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad had reached the town from the east. In the area of the first day's battlefield, grading had been completed to extend the line westward, although the tracks had not been laid by the time of the battle.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

During the Battle of Gettysburg, circulation features in the area did not actually change, although the way that they were used by the two armies was different than in the earlier period. The radial road pattern extending out from town provided the network that brought both contending armies to a common point for battle. Avenues of approach used by the Confederates included the existing road network leading to Gettysburg from the west, north, and east while the Union troops used the road system leading to Gettysburg from the south. Farm lanes were often used to move troops into position.

During the battle, troops did not entirely rely on existing circulation routes. Instead, troop movement was driven more by the need to find the most strategic avenue of approach for battle, resupply, and communication. In many cases the best route would simply be found across a farm field. After the battle, the existing road system provided an avenue of retreat for the Confederate troops, as well as an avenue of pursuit for the Federals.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

During the GBMA period, another circulation system was superimposed over portions of the battlefield with the purchase of land by the association and their early development of the Memorial Avenue System. Avenues were projected to provide access to battle lines and battle positions occupied by the Union troops (see photos) and monuments were placed by veterans' groups to mark their position during the battle. Land was purchased, and avenue alignments were established and named after Union generals influential in the defense of that particular area of the battlefield.

By 1882 a good carriage road, well drained and macadamized in low places, was constructed between the National Cemetery along the lines of battle to the Round Tops. This was the first avenue designed by the GBMA and follows closely the alignment of Hancock, Sedgwick, and Sykes Avenues today. It was enclosed with steel barbed wire and locust post. Other purchases were made and avenues projected on Culp's Hill and McPherson's Ridge. It was also during this period that the first bridge to span the railroad cut on the First Day's Battlefield was constructed. An entrance gate was constructed on the Taneytown Road entrance to Hancock Avenue.

Along with the beginnings of the Memorial Avenue System, the GBMA period witnessed the introduction of two new circulation features to promote tourism. In 1885, the Round Top Railroad, an extension of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad was built through the battlefield to the Round Top Area, and in 1893, the Gettysburg Electric Railway was established.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

During this period, the primary change to the circulation network at Gettysburg entailed significant improvements to the Memorial Avenue System. In the period 1895-1905, the War Department improved more than 20 miles of the former GBMA avenues by using telford road construction, see photos. As the War Department purchased properties marking Confederate positions, additional avenues were constructed along those lines. Care was taken to avoid cutting away and changing the natural surface when building avenues. Most avenues were 20 to 25 feet wide, except for 4 miles of Wright Avenue on Little Round Top and Slocum Avenue of Culp's Hill, which were 16 feet wide. The telford road construction included fabricating a foundation of 8-inch, wedge-like stones set on edge and knapped and chinked with 4 inches of stones of 12-inch size over the 8-inch stones. This was followed by a layer of clay to act as a binder, and then a top dressing of 1 to 2 inches of quarter-inch stone screenings was placed. Finally, the road surface was rolled with a 14-ton steamroller. This construction provides the base for the current asphalt avenue system. About 13 miles of stone paved gutters were placed along the telford avenues to help minimize grading and to help control storm drainage. Some of the stones for the gutters came from Big Round Top. Bridges, with dressed stone abutments, and underdrains were placed where needed. To help control traffic, low granite pillars were placed along the edge of the road on short curves and topped with 13-inch cannonballs (shell stone). In other places, shell stones with guard chains were placed. In areas of high interest, hitching posts were placed along the avenues. Slopes along avenues were seeded with grass. In addition, the bridge over the railroad cut was replaced by another bridge. A more elaborate entrance gateway replaced the gate on Taneytown Road and Hancock Avenue.

Avenue alignments during this period were selected for four principal reasons: over pre-existing roads surviving the 1863 battle, along battle lines or entrenchments (position), to fit current circulation needs such as connecting avenues and to reflect historic conditions not related to the battle lines. In some cases, avenues built for circulation were also located along advanced positions such as Brooke, Cross, and DeTrobriand Avenue. Avenue construction was designed to carefully avoid destruction of battlefield topography and significant "witness" features whenever possible. They were surveyed, planned, drawn, graded, paved, drained with a uniform system of culverts and gutters, rolled, and routinely inspected and maintained. At the end of this major construction period, the avenue system enabled park visitors to take a carriage ride along the principal defensive lines of both armies.

In areas where the terrain did not allow for avenue construction, such as the Big Round Top area, pedestrian trails were extended along the defensive line instead. Other trails were developed on East

Cemetery Hill, Ziegler's Grove, and along earthworks in Hancock Avenue.

With the projection of the Memorial Avenue System, minor changes were made to some of the area farm lanes. In some cases it became more convenient to access the avenue rather than maintain a longer lane to other roads in the area. This was achieved by realigning portions of the farm lane to connect to the avenue system or projecting an entirely new alignment to the avenue. These changes were made on Wills, G. Weikert, Hummelbaugh, Bushman, Plank, Klingel, Brian, and Rummel farm lanes.

By 1917, the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company had abandoned its operation, and the tracks were removed.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

The period from 1933 to the present was marked by a variety of changes to the overall circulation network at Gettysburg, most of them prompted by the ascendance of the automobile as the primary mode of transportation.

Some farm lanes were abandoned as farm fields were combined during the 1930s. Those that did remain have been widened and gravel placed to permit automobile access year-round. Other impromptu farm lanes have been added to support the winter feeding operations of the agricultural program.

Following the abandonment of the primary route of the Gettysburg Electric Railway, the railroad extension was also abandoned as automobile use became more common. Today only the cinder remains of the railbed can be found. An alignment change in the Reading and Western Maryland railroads in 1990 required excavation along the southeast slope of Oak Ridge, the only topographic feature on the battlefield to have been altered in a major way.

The National Park Service began to adapt the avenues to accommodate automobiles and ultimately the auto tour bus. This required widening, asphalt paving, realignment, and straightening of portions of the avenue system to safely accommodate larger and faster moving vehicles. Bridges and culverts were extended or reconstructed. Shell stones were removed and stone gutters were filled in during the road widening. Concrete wheel stops and concrete bollards now provide traffic control. In some cases, this action moved the alignments off historic battle lines or positions such as the realignment of Slocum, South Confederate, and Sykes Avenues. The North Confederate Avenue loop was foreshortened to accommodate the Eternal Light Peace Memorial on Oak Ridge. Slocum Avenue was rerouted over Culp's Hill, and Culp's Hill Overlook Avenue was added to the summit. South Confederate Avenue was re-aligned to provide safer road curvature. Sykes Avenue was straightened on Little Round Top, and the road pulled east at the crest and along the southern base. A connecting avenue from Baltimore Pike was constructed to Carman and Colgrove Avenues. Road surfacing was applied for the first time for Jones Battalion and Benner's Hill Avenues. Parking and pulloff areas were added. Some avenues were abandoned for vehicle use, such as Harrow, Webb, and Chamberlain Avenues. Part of Chamberlain Avenue was converted to a pedestrian trail. Neill, Kilpatrick, Coster, and Custer Avenues are the only avenues that have not been paved, telfordized, or altered over the years. Additional parking areas were constructed to support the use of the visitor center and Cyclorama Center. The bridge over the railroad cut was replaced for the third time.

Finally, a new circulation feature was introduced with the development of a parkwide hiking and equestrian trail system and the High Water Mark formal trail in the early 1970s. The equestrian trail has

seen increased use since 1980, however, and is becoming a major circulation feature in many areas.

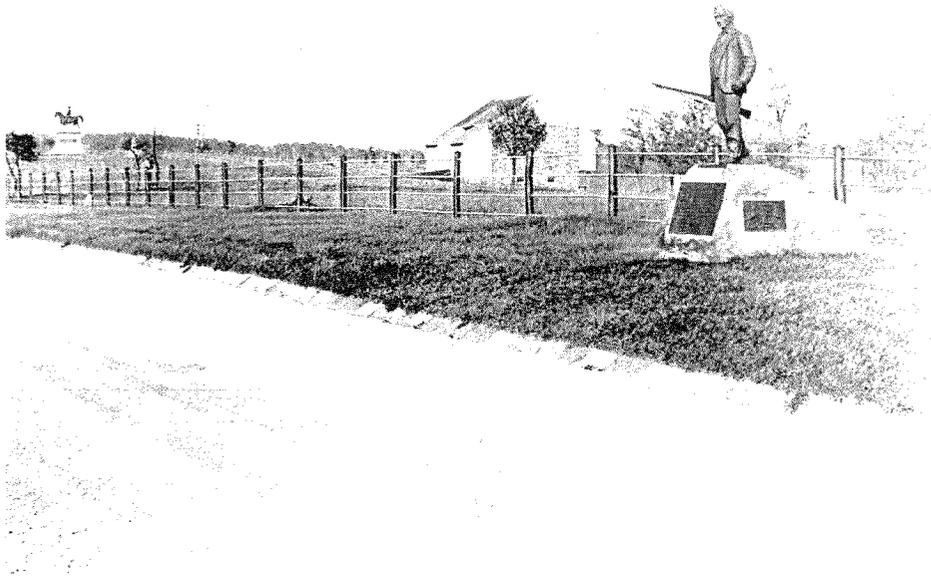
SUMMARY

While certain circulation features have changed since the end of the period of significance, the primary circulation features at Gettysburg have remained much the same. Some of the farm lanes that existed are no longer visible, and the two sets of railroad tracks that existed during much of the memorial period are no longer extant. Further, a new pedestrian network of trails and paths has been constructed with the site's development as a national park. However, the original road pattern radiating from the town square has changed very little since the early 19th century. Only minor grade changes, realignments, and paving have occurred over the years. In addition, the Memorial Avenue System continues to function as an interpretive tool and method to access lines of battle and monuments, although the need to accommodate the increase in volume and size of vehicles over the years has incrementally changed the visual and physical appearance of the avenue system. Grade changes, realignments, widening, additional parking areas, and paving have eroded the material richness of the original avenue fabric. This has turned the avenues into something more like a common road. Access roads and parking areas constructed for the park visitor center and Cyclorama Center have created congestion along Taneytown Road, making it difficult for the visitor to access the National Cemetery as well as Cemetery Ridge.

For a complete and accurate list of features associated with this characteristic please refer to the revised National Register documentation for Gettysburg NMP completed in fall 2003 or the NPS List of Classified Structures database.



1903-1904 Tipton Photo #2212: View of Stone Avenue



c. 1906 Tipton Photo #2224: View of Stone Avenue (Typical War Department Avenue appearance)

Buildings And Structures

The definition of structures within the CLI context includes both buildings (used for human habitation) and structures. Farm buildings are the predominant historic structures found at Gettysburg National Military Park.

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

In the period prior to 1863, the primary type of structures in the Gettysburg area were those associated with farming. The typical farm in the Gettysburg area centered around the two main buildings: the farmhouse and barn. Secondary outbuildings included summer kitchens, bakeovens, spring houses, smokehouses, wood sheds (usually appended to other structures), corncribs, chicken coops, wagon sheds, and privies (see photos). A more elaborate discussion of these structures can be found in the Physical history section. Over 50 agricultural properties had farm structures in place in 1863.

Along with farm-related structures, the granite schoolhouse in the Culp's Hill management zone was the only schoolhouse in use within the study area. Only the foundation stones exist today.

Another structure dating from this period was the recently completed railroad excavation for the westward extension of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

During the Battle of Gettysburg there was little change in the number or type of structures present in the area. However, changes occurred in the way they were used. Some were used for headquarters such as the Leister, Lightner, and Hummelbaugh homes; others, such as the Bliss House and Barn, the Klingel House, the Sherfy House, and the Rummel Barn, were used as fortifications and by sharpshooters. Others were used as hospitals, such as the Crist, Cobean, Wills, G. Spangler, J. Weikert, Trostle, Pitzer, and C. Benner Barns. Still others were impediments to troop movement, such as the Codori Farm complex during Pickett's charge. Many structures were damaged and some were completely destroyed as a result of the fighting.

Some structures were fabricated during the fighting. Earthen defense works were constructed from available materials and fashioned to provide cover by both armies. Fence rails were dismantled and piled to assemble temporary breastworks. Sometimes felled timber and earth were fashioned as defense works, particularly on Culp's Hill and East Cemetery Hill (see photos). Many of the existing stone walls marking field edges were used for defensive purposes or taken apart to construct breastworks. These stone defense works were common throughout the areas of Seminary and Cemetery Ridges, the Round Tops, and Cemetery, Culp's, and Powers Hills, where the soil is more granitic. There are relatively few examples of stone defense works on the first day's battlefield and at East Cavalry Field.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

During the GBMA period, farm structures destroyed or damaged by battle action were rebuilt, and new structures were added to farmsteads. In addition, existing farm structures were expanded and modified.

After the battle, log, stone, and earthen defense works on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge rapidly deteriorated as did lunettes on East Cemetery Hill and Stevens Knoll. GBMA constructed representations of these defense works on historical locations without the use of felled timber. Although not identical to those present in 1863, they were used as interpretive devices that required minimal maintenance, and they became, in essence, monuments to the defense works.

During this period, regimental monuments with flanking markers and monuments were erected by veterans of the battle. A complete discussion of these features is covered under Small-Scale Features.

Two wooden observation towers were erected on the battlefield in the 1870s. The first tower was built on the summit of Big Round Top. The second tower, financed by a private individual, was constructed on East Cemetery Hill, where the veterans reunions and encampments congregated. A fee was charged for use of the tower and the proceeds were used for GBMA activities.

Tourism promoted the construction of many new structures on the battlefield. Round Top Park was established with the completion of the Round Top extension of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad in 1885. The complex included the Round Top Schoolhouse, the picnic area, a dance hall, the Rosensteel Ice House, and the Wheatfield Road Carriage House. The Katalysine Springs Hotel was constructed in 1868. At the crossroads of Emmitsburg Road and West Confederate Avenue, in the area nicknamed "Pinch Gut", two houses were constructed.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

During this period, ancillary buildings to support more efficient agricultural practices were added to most farm complexes in the Gettysburg area.

Battlefield earthworks were further reconstructed and stoneworks and stone walls rebuilt by the War Department.

Also during this period, the War Department instituted a systematic approach to erecting markers and tablets along the lines of battle where Union and Confederate units participated. This included battery tablets with companion cannons, brigade markers, division markers, corps markers, and headquarters markers. A more complete discussion can be found in this analysis under Small-Scale Features.

In addition to new construction on area farms, a variety of new buildings and structures were added to the battlefield during this period. In 1895-96, the wooden observation towers were removed and five, two-tone, ornate, steel observation towers were constructed, see photos. They were erected in Ziegler's Grove, Big Round Top, Warfield Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Culp's Hill. The War Department also constructed a variety of buildings for the purpose of maintaining and guarding the battlefield, including a maintenance facility (Roller Building), the Washington Street Stables (in town), guard stations at the base of Culp's Hill, East Cavalry Field and along West Confederate Avenue, and a comfort station near the Pennsylvania Memorial.

As tourism flourished, additional structures were constructed to provide services for this use. The Rosensteel House (currently part of the park visitor center) was constructed in the 1920s by a private concern. In 1913 a cylindrical brick building was built on East Cemetery Hill to house the Philippoteaux cyclorama painting of the Battle of Gettysburg. Two restaurants were added at Pinch Gut to serve visitors to the area. Finally, during this period three more private residential structures were constructed

along West Confederate Avenue.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

The evolution of agriculture practices required the construction of additional farm structures. The introduction of dairy farming in the 1920s began to change the shape of the farming complex with the need to provide for milking areas, silos for feed, and larger pasture areas.

The National Park Service continued the effort to reconstruct earthworks and rebuilt stoneworks.

During the 1960s, two of the five steel towers erected by the War Department were removed and the Oak Ridge Tower was truncated. Only the towers at Culp's Hill and Warfield Ridge remain in their entirety.

Additional structures were built to support tourism. In 1941 the National Park Service acquired the Philippoteaux painting, and by 1962 constructed the Cyclorama Center. Also during the 1960s they enlarged the maintenance facility and constructed three additional comfort stations and entrance stations. The Park Service also constructed an amphitheater in Pitzer's Woods and a picnic shelter in McMillan Woods. All of these structures still exist, although the guard stations built during the War Department era were removed.

With the growth of Gettysburg's population during this period, new residential structures began to emerge in areas of the battlefield. Residential structures, especially those fronting main roadways and avenues such as Taneytown Road, Emmitsburg Road, Mummasburg Road, Baltimore Pike, Doubleday Avenue, and West Confederate Avenue were constructed. Commercial facilities were also constructed during this period. The Ford garage on the first day's battlefield is an example of a rather intrusive commercial structure built during this period.

In addition to an ice cream parlor and motel, tourist cabins were constructed on the west side of Emmitsburg Road near the development of Pinch Gut. Pinch Gut expanded, then was removed as the National Park Service began to actively remove structures that did not have a connection with the 1863 battle, including 1860s houses and farm support buildings (hogpens, chicken houses, bake ovens). Also removed were battle-related buildings at Wentz, Rose, and Forney Farms.

Today, over 40 farmstead properties retain structures present during the 1863 battle.

SUMMARY

A majority of the core farm structures (farmhouse and barn) standing during the battle still remain today. Indeed, many farm complexes still retain a high degree of integrity from the 19th century. A majority of the farm structures reflect mid- to late- 19th century construction techniques. Even though some farm structures may have been added after the end of the period of significance, many are still in keeping with the style and composition of the typical 19th century farm complex.

Reconstructed earthworks and rebuilt stoneworks still exist to mark critical battle positions.

In addition to farm-related structures, there are a few surviving historic structures associated with the

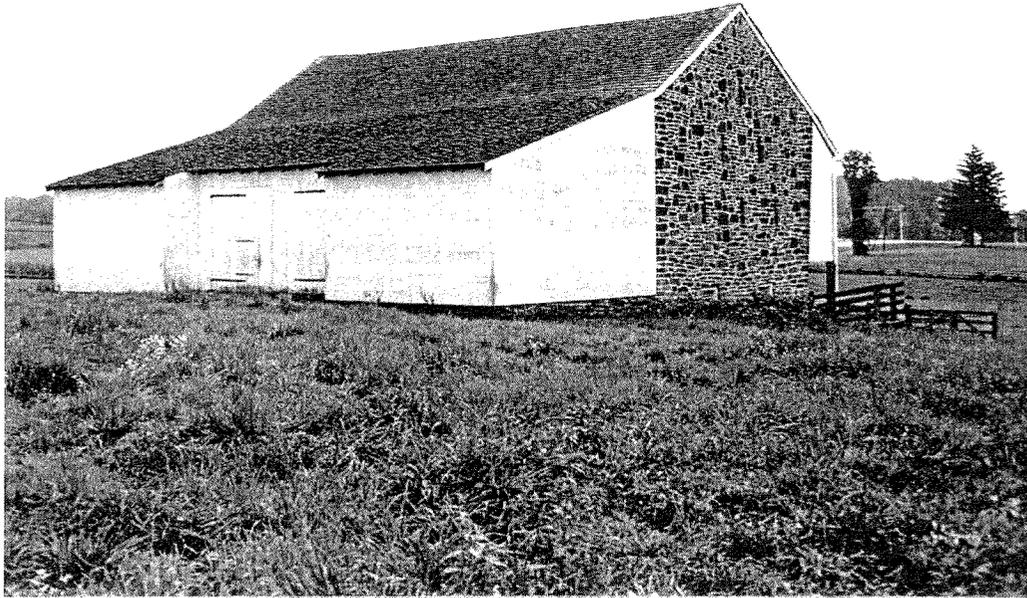
early development of the battlefield park. These include the three steel observation towers, Washington Street Stables, and the center core of the present day maintenance building.

Nonfarm structures added after the period of significance include buildings related to park operations, facilities for tourists, and new residences. Many of these newer structures intrude on the visual and physical condition of the battlefield setting.

For a complete and accurate list of features associated with this characteristic please refer to the revised National Register documentation for Gettysburg NMP completed in fall 2003 or the NPS List of Classified Structures database.



Culp Farmhouse



McPherson Bank Barn



1863 Park Photo 2b-2033: View of Earthworks on East Cemetery Hill



1896 Tipton Photo #3110: View of Warfield Ridge Observation Tower

Views And Vistas

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

During the agrarian landscape period, the area supported mostly cultivated fields, with the exception of woodlots on the higher ground. Consequently, views were mostly open and unobstructed and of vast areas of the landscape. Typically, long views across an open valley landscape with woodlots framing the higher ground were common (see photos). Inward and foreshortened views were found within woodlot areas.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

Views in and around Gettysburg did not change during the battle. However, access to views and means of observation were extremely important in the battle strategy. Elevated ground provided the means to observe enemy movements. Woodlots provided ready-made screens to mask troop movement and battery position. Probably the most strategic views used during the battle included those from Little Round Top (see photos). The open field character of the western face provided an excellent view of the opposing Seminary ridgeline as well as views of the entire Union line along Cemetery Ridge to Culp's Hill. Culp's Hill was another strategic location for viewing the northeast portion of the battlefield. Key views and positions of observation included the cupolas of the Seminary and the Adams County Poor Farm, Oak Ridge/Oak Hill, Little Round Top, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Ridge, Seminary Ridge, and Powers Hill.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

During the GBMA period, views were enhanced by the construction of two wooden observation towers erected on Big Round Top and East Cemetery Hill. For the first time, views of vast areas of the battlefield were made available through access to these structures. The tower on East Cemetery Hill was used as a very modest money-making venture for the GBMA.

Also during this period, some battlefield views were changed through the addition of statuary and monumentation to the landscape - especially on Culp's Hill and the High Water Mark. Encroaching vegetation at Little Round Top was cut down by the GBMA. At the same time, the introduction of statues and monuments made the battle more understandable in that one could clearly see the location where various units were positioned. With the introduction of the Gettysburg Electric Railway, power poles and tracks cluttered battlefield views. The addition of buildings such as the Tipton and Rogers improvements changed views across the field of Pickett's Charge.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

During the designed memorialization period, the War Department continued to change the way that the battlefield was viewed through the construction of additional observation towers on the battlefield. In 1896 the wooden towers were removed and five steel towers were erected at Culp's Hill, Oak Ridge, Big Round Top, Warfield Ridge, and Ziegler's Grove.

Construction of avenues and the way visitors moved through the battlefield introduced new views and/or reinforced battle views. Views were further changed by the placement of markers and tablets introduced

by the War Department. The encroachment of vegetation on Little Round Top prompted the administration to perform vista clearing to maintain strategic battlefield views in this area.

Around 1921, the Rosensteel House (currently part of the park's visitor center) was constructed on Cemetery Ridge, infringing on the historic setting of the Union line.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

During this period, historic views have been compromised through the construction of tourist accommodations adjacent to and within the park. Major visual intrusions include the National Tower (a private venture), the Cyclorama Center, the south and west entrance stations, comfort stations, a picnic shelter, and the amphitheater. Increased vehicle traffic, including large tour buses, has further disrupted battlefield views. Tourist accommodations constructed adjacent to the park, such as motels, tourist attractions, and fast-food restaurants have added to the compromise. The suburbanization of adjacent agricultural lands further clutters views of the surrounding historic district.

Naturalized revegetation along drainage corridors obscures views of key terrain such as Little Round Top. The introduction of tree screens, including intentional revegetation at Culp's Hill, the site of Picket's charge, the southern end of the park, the Seminary, Spangler's Spring, the maintenance area, and lands adjacent to the first day's battlefield have also changed historic viewsheds. During the 1960s, the observation towers at Ziegler's Grove and Big Round Top were removed and the Oak Ridge tower was truncated and the canopy removed.

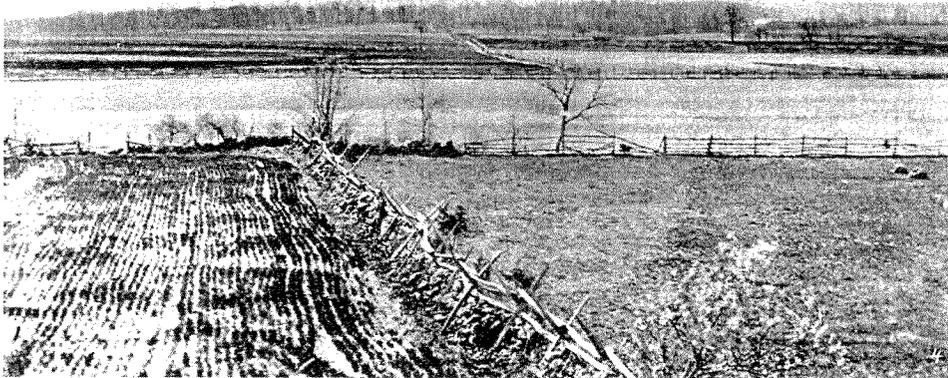
Inward views, looking across the main battlefield between Seminary and Cemetery Ridge, have been preserved, particularly in the center of the main battlefield. However along the northern end of the battlefield, closer to town, views have been cluttered with tourist facilities along the park boundary. In many places along the southern end of the battlefield, views of key battlefield terrain are being obscured by vegetation along old fencelines, fallow fields, and drainageways. In some cases whole fields have been left fallow and have revegetated, creating a massive curtain that has been drawn on many topographic features.

SUMMARY

Visual intrusions from structures dated post-period of significance currently compromise the integrity of the views in and around the battlefield. The National Tower is the most notable intrusion to the historic scene as it is visible from almost every position on the battlefield. The lack of vegetation management is also obscuring views of the battlefield and its setting. East Cavalry Field does not have many visual intrusions, although its border is unprotected from views of future development.

Fortunately many of the historic views from strategic positions established by each army have been preserved through the continuation of historic land use patterns.

The following list outlines individual character-defining views surviving the historic period.



1881 Tipton Photo #2651: View from Cemetery Ridge looking across farm fields towards Seminary Ridge



c. 1903 Tipton Photo #4826: View northwest from Little Round Top

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
CULP'S HILL Culp's Hill Observation Tower: View of northern portion of main battlefield	Contributing			
Powers Hill, East Cemetery Hill, Stevens Knoll, Benner's Hill				
EAST CAVALRY FIELD Custer Avenue; Views looking to Culp's hill and to undeveloped agricultural properties surrounding this unit	Contributing			
EAST CAVALRY FIELD Rummel Woods: View looking across Rummel farm toward the southeast	Contributing			
EAST CAVALRY FIELD U.S. Cavalry Avenue: View looking northeast toward Rummel Woods	Contributing			
FIRST DAYS BATTLEFIELD Barlow Knoll: Good unobstructed views, looking west to Oak Ridge, McMelean farmstead, vegetated corridor along Rock Creek and the borough	Contributing			
FIRST DAYS BATTLEFIELD Doubleday Avenue: View of Gettysburg Plain and Barlow Knoll	Contributing			
FIRST DAYS BATTLEFIELD Oak Hill: View over upper ridge area of First Day's Battlefield, view of South Mountain	Contributing			
FIRST DAYS BATTLEFIELD Oak Ridge Observation Tower: View of First Day's Battlefield	Contributing			

FIRST DAYS BATTLEFIELD Contributing
Reynolds Avenue: Partial view of
seminary cupolaa

SECOND DAY'S Contributing
BATTLEFIELD
Big Round Top: Views looking
south and east toward
Wright/Howe Avenue and west to
Warfield Ridge

SECOND DAY'S Contributing
BATTLEFIELD
Little Round Top: Views
overlooking Devil's Den, Valley
of Death, and northward along
Cemetery Ridge, and Gettysburg
beyond

SECOND DAY'S Contributing
BATTLEFIELD
Peach Orchard

SECOND DAY'S Contributing
BATTLEFIELD
South Cofederate Avenue

SECOND DAY'S Contributing
BATTLEFIELD
Warfield Ridge Obserbation
tower: View of the southern
portion of the main battlefield

THIRD DAY'S BATTLEFIELD Contributing
Cemetary Ridge: Views of the
Round Tops and across the valley
to Seminary Ridge

THIRD DAY'S BATTLEFIELD Contributing
Seminary Ridge: View looking
outward across the valley toward
Cemetery Ridge, Culp's Hill, and
Round Tops

THIRD DAY'S BATTLEFIELD Contributing
West Confederate Avenue: View
of Brown's Ranch

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features in the context of this effort include objects such as monuments, statues, markers, tablets, and signs. The principal boundary demarcations found at Gettysburg National Military Park are the diverse fencing patterns found around property lines, roads, farm lanes, fields, yards, and monuments. Although natural boundaries are marked by ridgelines and drainage features, fencelines are the most dominant visual boundary characteristic.

AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE PERIOD: UP TO 1863

Individual farmsteads historically included a host of small-scale landscape features that were not recorded through this effort. Future work should be conducted of the more important farm complexes so these features can be recorded in more detail. Historically, farm fields tended to be fenced. As early as 1682, William Penn published a law by which all grainfields had to be enclosed with a rail or log fence at least 5 feet high. Consequently, farmers from the earliest period of settlement would have fenced their fields. Many different fence styles were found on farm complexes in and around Gettysburg in the period before the battle. These different fence types included post-and-rail fences, Virginia worm fences (see photos), stacked rail, and stone walls. Picket/split paling were typically used for front and side yards and garden areas, while post-and-board or slab board was used for barnyards and livestock pens and to enclose lanes and road frontage. In some places the rocky or granitic soil made it impossible to farm without rock removal. Farmers tended to pile these rocks to form stone walls along their field and/or property boundaries. On occasion these stone walls had a wooden stake and rider fence added over them to provide more height to the wall to allow for the pasturing of animals in the field. Stone walls have been listed under Buildings and Structures, as many of these features were used as stoneworks during the battle.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG: JULY 1-3, 1863

While small-scale features associated with farms in the area were not systematically changed during the battle, many individual features were altered both before and during the conflict. Battle action did not produce new notable small-scale features outside of the battle scars of bullets, shell, and shot holes on structures and trees.

During the battle, fencelines became defensive battle lines, even though the fencerails were sometimes disassembled. Almost always, however, the rails were merely thrown down in place, and the fenceline became an impromptu defensive position. Many of the existing stone walls marking field edges were used for defensive purposes or taken apart to construct breastworks. Boundary fencing at the Bliss farm was removed.

Boundary demarcations did not change during the battle period, although natural boundaries consisting of ridgelines and drainages influenced military position for both armies.

GBMA PERIOD: 1863-1895

The GBMA period produced many small-scale features associated with the commemoration of the battle. The most common type of small-scale feature found on the battlefield are monuments. A majority

of the monuments commemorating the Union volunteer regiments were funded by veterans' groups and state groups and erected by veterans' associations during this period. Most regimental monuments were placed at the center of the regiment's line of battle with two stone flanking markers. Each monument is distinctive in design although restrictions on material and content were enforced by a committee established by the GBMA (see photos). In the 1880s, the use of limestone, marble, and zinc were banned by this committee, as these materials were not very durable. They would only approve monuments fabricated in granite or bronze. Each organization planning to erect a monument was required to submit their plan of both inscription and design to the committee for approval. The proliferation of monuments during this time period transformed parts of Culp's Hill, East Cemetery Hill, the High Water Mark, and the loop into outdoor sculpture gardens.

By 1895, one statue, 13 markers, and over 325 monuments had been erected on the battlefield. The one statue erected during this period was a standing bronze figure of General Warren placed on a boulder at the crest of Little Round Top.

The first and only Confederate monument placed on the battlefield during this period was the 2nd Maryland Infantry monument. It was erected in 1886, on Slocum Ave, in the Culp's Hill area. The federal government began to erect cast iron tablets to commemorate the U.S. regular army's efforts in the 1880s. More permanent tablets were placed in 1893.

GBMA placed 40 pieces of artillery on a succession of bases to mark battery locations in areas they acquired, such as East Cemetery Hill, Steven's Knoll, and Little Round Top. Stone pylons, real wooden carriages which quickly rotted, and then stylized cast-iron carriage were used.

Informational, regulatory, and guide signs were installed throughout battlefield lands owned by GBMA. Advertisements in the form of mini billboards, sometimes painted on the sides of buildings, on boulders, or simply with a painted signboard, began to emerge throughout the landscape.

Wooden flagpoles were erected on East Cemetery Hill, Meade's Headquarters, Barlow Knoll, and East Cavalry Field.

During the GBMA period, field and property fence lines were repaired or rebuilt by the returning farmers, sometimes not always in kind. Since the Bliss farm no longer maintained a separate identity with its destruction during the battle, these fences were not entirely reconstructed. Fence patterns changed when farm ownership changed, as when Codori purchased the Bliss property or Rogers subdivided into two lots. On balance, however, the overall pattern of fencing delineating property and field boundaries did not change much from the period prior to the battle.

In addition to farm-related fencing, another sort of boundary system began to emerge on the landscape as the GBMA began to buy land. To offset the Memorial Avenue System from adjacent agricultural land and to allow the continuation of agricultural practices on properties transected by the corridor, a network of twisted ribbon wire, Brinkerhoff patent wire, and wood post fencing was erected. When avenues were projected along property lines, GBMA incorporated the existing fencing into their fencing pattern. When avenues were projected through active cultivated or pastured lands, fencing was erected on both sides. Boundary fencing was not as common in wooded areas such as Culp's Hill and the Round Tops.

Monument fencing with ribbon wire was erected to restrict access to monuments. Fencing around monuments usually included only three sides where monuments were placed in line with an existing field fence. The most ornamental and elaborate fencing of this type can still be found at the Sherfy Farm.

Ornamental plantings in association with this fencing also began to emerge as individual groups would tailor their efforts to their own monuments.

The Copse of Trees that marks the focus of Pickett's Charge was enclosed with a decorative fence of slender spires in between cast-iron posts. This was to protect the trees from souvenir hunters.

In 1889 East Cemetery Hill was enclosed by iron fencing donated by Congress from Lafayette Square in Washington. Quarried granite boundary markers were placed as land was acquired.

DESIGNED MEMORIALIZATION PERIOD: 1895-1933

Many of the Union regimental monuments had already been erected by the time the War Department acquired control of the battlefield. However, the biggest change in small-scale elements occurred around the turn of the century when 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. Battery positions were marked by a 42-foot-high painted inscription tablet mounted on a fluted post, which usually included at least two flanking cannons on painted cast-iron carriages with shell pyramids. Brigades were recognized by a bronze inscription tablet mounted on a polished granite pedestal. Pedestals consisted of a circular base for Confederate brigades, see photos, and square for the Union forces. Division tablets consisted of a 7-foot bronze inscription tablet mounted on a rough hewn granite monolith. Corps tablets were bronze inscription tablets mounted on the polished face of a seven foot high, rough hewn, granite monolith. Corps badges were incorporated in the center top of the tablet.

Markers were placed to indicate the position or location of hospitals, headquarters, armies, flanks, or individual accomplishment. 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 102-foot-tall, wrought-iron cannon tubes mounted upright on a rough hewn, three-course base, with a corps symbol on the base. There was one exception to this standardization - Albion Howe's headquarters marker is a bronze tablet affixed to a granite boulder. A Greek Cross is embedded in the west face of the boulder above it. The Confederate headquarters markers were marked by a 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 a 8.9-foot granite monolith. Markers marking the right flanks of the armies were fabricated with cast-iron tablets mounted on a granite shaft. Individual achievements were recognized by a rough hewn granite monolith with bronze inscription tablet. Some position markers were painted aluminum tablets.

Between 1904 and 1913, two more Confederate regimental monuments were erected, the 4th Alabama and Robertson's Texas Brigade. Only one Confederate state monument was erected during this time, the Virginia Monument in 1917. The federal government erected one monument commemorating the entire U.S. Regular Army south of the Copse of Trees.

This period also included a proliferation of commemorative bronze statues. Most of the Union generals were represented on the battlefield with either a standing figure or equestrian statues (see photos).

The War Department implemented a comprehensive sign system consisting of identification, guide and regulatory tablets. Identification tablets named elements of the battle such as structures, woodlots,

strategic topographic features, springs, farm fields, and troop position. The sign system also included avenue identification and directional signs (see photos).

Steel flagpoles were erected at Barlow's Knoll and East Cavalry Field and incorporated into the summits of the observation towers.

During this period, agricultural fencing patterns remain relatively unchanged. The biggest change to boundary demarcations during the War Department period was the replacement of the GBMA twisted wire fencing with round locust posts, iron caps and four iron rails. Fencing of the avenue system very precisely defined the extent of the memorial corridor throughout the battlefield landscape. Post-and-rail and wire fencing also marked the extent of land acquired by the War Department.

Monument fencing continued to be added to the battlefield during the memorial period. Some monuments were fenced on all four sides, see photos. Dressed granite boundary markers with "US" cut into the tops were placed as land was acquired.

NPS STEWARDSHIP PERIOD: 1933-PRESENT

Monuments have continued to be erected since the NPS began their stewardship. With the exception of the North Carolina state monument in 1929 and Alabama state monument in 1933, a majority of the Confederate states monuments were placed after 1960. State monuments from Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, South Carolina, Texas, and Tennessee were placed during this time. Two additional Union state monuments were also erected: Indiana and Maryland. Most of these monuments reflect a more abstract approach in their design than the more realistic artistic expression of the previous period.

The Eternal Light Peace Memorial was constructed in 1938. This collaboration of Union and Confederate states represents the last monument erected on the battlefield directly influenced by veterans of the battle.

Other monuments were erected that commemorate the efforts of special interest groups and preservation groups.

The designed sign system of the War Department era has mostly been replaced by uniform traffic control devices (MUTCD regulatory signs), directional signs for the auto tour route, and NPS-designed wayside exhibits. Fortunately, the War Department sign system still identifies important features found throughout the battlefield.

During the NPS stewardship period, some agricultural fencelines changed. Private property owners introduced electric wire fence in pasture areas. Many of the property and interior fencing systems were removed when farm fields were combined during the 1930s. With the exception of some fencelines on the McPherson Farm, no other fencelines remain on the first day's battlefield. However, remnant representations of the pre-1863 pattern of agricultural fencing are still evident on the main battlefield particularly along public roads, avenues, and lanes. Fencelines that did survive during this period have all been replaced at one time or another. A separate study is needed to ascertain whether or not the fences as currently reconstructed reflect the original historic patterns, placement, and appearance (present during the time of the battle). Verification of this is beyond the scope of this project.

The National Park Service replaced the War Department's locust post and iron rail memorial fencing along avenues and park boundaries with concrete posts and iron rails. Only a few examples of this type of fencing have survived today. Concrete post-and-iron rail are still visible along Coster and Kilpatrick Avenues, Rock Creek, and parts of the western boundary of the park. Today, fencing from the memorial period has given way to woven wire fencing, hedgerows, post-and-rail fencing, or, in most cases, just an edge along a mowed grass strip marking the boundary of the avenue corridor.

SUMMARY

Even though monumentation has been subject to continual vandalism, almost all the monuments, markers, tablets, and statuary remains from the historic periods and thus retains a high degree of integrity. However, the current continuing practice of accommodating monument requests may be reaching a saturation point. It has started to detract from the original intent of the Civil War veterans, which was for they themselves to honor the soldiers who fought here in 1863 by marking the locations where Union and Confederate units participated.

The designed sign system instituted by the War Department still retains some integrity where identification tablets remain.

Stone walls that delineate field and property boundary are the only fencelines still surviving the 1863 agricultural landscape. Most have been rebuilt and are not complete restorations. A listing of these is included under Buildings and Structures. Wood agricultural fencing patterns are still an important characteristic of the Gettysburg landscape. Although the extent, material, and location of fences present today may not always correspond with historic fencing patterns, the fencing that does remain imparts a feeling of historic patterns of land division within the battlefield. Fencing of the Memorial Avenue System no longer exists in the landscape, while only monument fencing remains from the memorial period.

For a complete and accurate list of features associated with this characteristic please refer to the revised National Register documentation for Gettysburg NMP completed in fall 2003 or the NPS List of Classified Structures database.



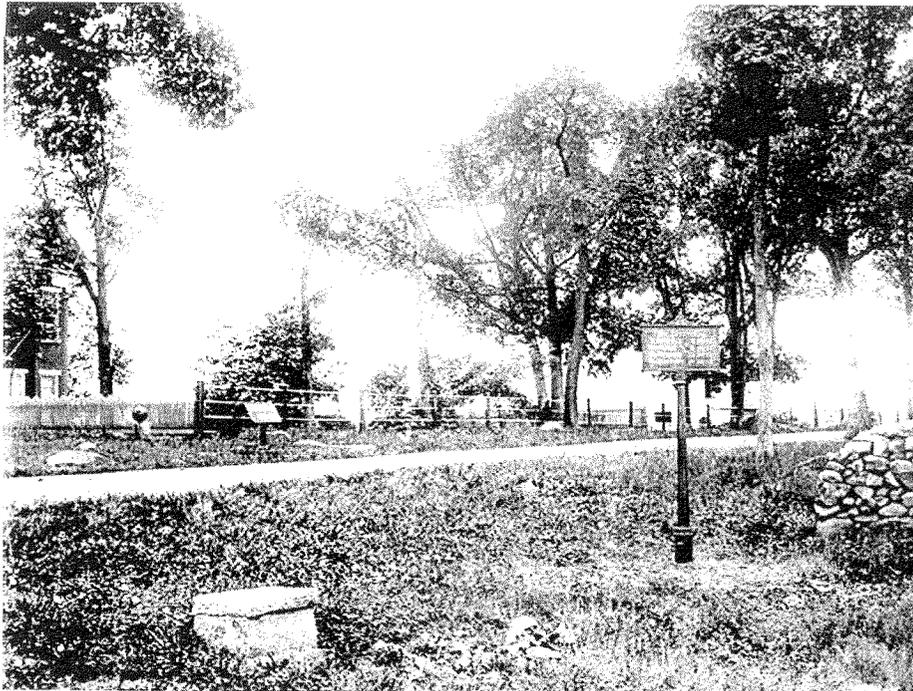
1996 Photo of GBMA Era Monument



1996 Photo of War Department Battalion Tablet



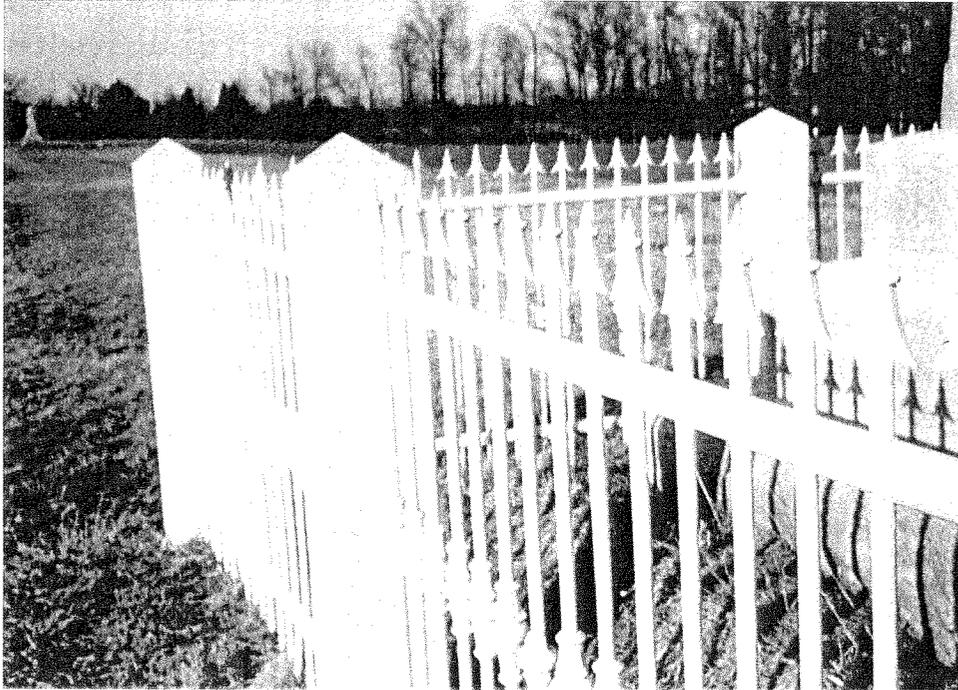
1996 Photo of Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum Statue



Tipton Photo #3207: War Department Era Directional Signs



1996 Photo of Virginia Worm Fence



1996 Photo of Greg Cavalry Shaft Monument Fencing

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Gettysburg, PA
Current Name(s): Gettysburg National Military Park
Management Unit:
Tract Numbers:
State and County: Adams County, PA
Size (acres): 5,990.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	18	309069	4409198

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Register documentation presented in this inventory is taken from two sources: the new National Register of Historic Places Registration Form completed by Kathleen Georg Harrison, Senior Historian for Gettysburg National Military Park, dated November 4, 2003, and the National register Information System (NRIS) database.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number: 66000642
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966
Name In National Register: Gettysburg National Military Park
**Other Names In
National Register:** See Also:Covered Bridges of Adams, Cumberland,
and Perry Cou;See Also:Covered Bridges of Adams,
Cumberland, and Perry Co

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria:

A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B -- Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction

D -- Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

F -- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1863 AD

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Historic Context Subtheme: The Civil War

Historic Context Facet: Battles In The North And South

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Historic Context Subtheme: Historic Preservation

Historic Context Facet: Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Historic Context Subtheme: Historic Preservation

Historic Context Facet: The Federal Government Enters The Movement, 1884-1949: Battlefield Preservation; Archeological Preservation; The National Park Service And The New Deal; The National Trust; Growth In Professionalism And Technology

Area Of Significance:

Category: Military

Priority: 1

Category: Politics/Government

Priority: 2

Category: Conservation

Priority: 3

Category: Landscape Architecture

Priority: 4

Category: Archeology
Sub-category: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Priority: 5

ional Historic Landmark Information

National Historic

Landmark Status: No

orld Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

tural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape
Historic Site
Historic Vernacular Landscape

ent and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Defense
Use/Function: Battle Site
Detailed Use/Function: Battle Site
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Farm (Plantation)
Detailed Use/Function: Farm (Plantation)
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Landscape
Use/Function: Leisure-Passive (Park)
Detailed Use/Function: Leisure-Passive (Park)
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Recreation/Culture
Use/Function: Monument (Marker, Plaque)
Detailed Use/Function: Monument (Marker, Plaque)
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

nographic Information

reements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: UK

Explanatory Narrative:

Several farm properties are rented to cultivate agricultural crops or to pasture/graze livestock for the purpose of maintaining the open field character of the area during the time of the battle.

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

4265.29 acres as of 12/31/2003

NPS Legal Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

512.41 acres as of 12/31/2003

Scenic Easement: Life Tenancy

There are scenic easements on some farm structures and farm fields.

NPS Legal Interest: None - Privately Owned

Explanatory Narrative:

1212.30 acres as of 12/31/2003

There are privately owned properties within the park boundary.

Other Agency Or Organization:

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: June 1, 1999

Explanatory Narrative:

The 1999 "General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement" identifies rehabilitation as the approved treatment for the battlefield landscape. Earlier documents including the park's enabling legislation, 1982 "General Management Plan", and 1991 "Statement for Management" previously identified preservation as the approved treatment for the battlefield landscape.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved
Treatment Cost:** \$0

**Landscape Approved
Treatment Cost:**

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:

Landscape Stabilization Costs:

Cost Date:

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment:	Good
Documentation:	
Document:	Administrative History
Year Of Document:	1991
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	Cultural Landscape Report
Year Of Document:	0
Amplifying Details:	Wills Farm
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Explanatory Narrative:	
Date prepared unknown	
Document:	Cultural Landscape Report
Year Of Document:	1994
Amplifying Details:	The Soldiers' National Cemetery
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	Development Concept Plan
Year Of Document:	1986
Amplifying Details:	Devil's Den/Little Round Top
Adequate Documentation:	
Document:	Development Concept Plan
Year Of Document:	1989
Amplifying Details:	Guinn Woods
Adequate Documentation:	
Document:	General Management Plan
Year Of Document:	1982
Adequate Documentation:	No
Document:	Land Protection Plan
Year Of Document:	1993
Adequate Documentation:	Yes

Document:	Other
Year Of Document:	1974
Amplifying Details:	Inventory and Nomination Form for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District
Adequate Documentation:	
Document:	Other
Year Of Document:	1996
Amplifying Details:	National Register/National Landmark Documentation Draft
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Explanatory Narrative:	
A. Berle Clemensen	
Document:	Resource Management Plan
Year Of Document:	1994
Adequate Documentation:	
Document:	Statement for Management
Year Of Document:	1991
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	General Management Plan
Year Of Document:	1999
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	Other
Year Of Document:	2003
Amplifying Details:	National Register Documentation for Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery, updated by Kathleen Harrison, Senior Park Historian, Gettysburg National Military Battlefield
Adequate Documentation:	Yes

Appendix

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Citations:

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Citation Title: A Fitting and Expressive Memorial.
Year of Publication: 1988
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location: Gettysburg National Military Park

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Citation Title: A Patriotic Landscape: Gettysburg, 1863-1913, in The Annual of American Cultural Studies Prospects, edited by Jack Salzman.
Year of Publication: 1982
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location: New York

Citation Author: Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association
Citation Title: Act of Incorporation
Year of Publication: 1864
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location: Approved April 30, 1864

Citation Author: Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association
Citation Title: Annual Reports of the GNMP Commission, 1893-1921
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

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Citation Title: Geology and the Gettysburg Campaign
Year of Publication: 1962
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Year of Publication: 1979
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

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Year of Publication: 1974
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Citation Location: New York

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Year of Publication: 1955
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Citation Location: Harrisburg: Penn Historical and Museum Commission

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Citation Title: Report of Executive Committee of GBMA
Year of Publication: 1881
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

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Year of Publication: 1882
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

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Citation Title: Soil Survey of Adams County
Year of Publication: 1967
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

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Citation Title: Statutes of the Gettysburg National Military Park
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Author: Moore, Steven R.
Citation Title: The Biology of an 1860 Farm: With Special Reference
to the Restoration of the Slyder Farm in Gettysburg, Pa.
Year of Publication: 1973
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location: Gettysburg, PA

Citation Author: Harrison, Kathy George
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Year of Publication: 1993
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Citation Location: Gettysburg, PA

Citation Author: Lee, Ronald F.
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Year of Publication: 1973
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Citation Location: Washington, DC

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Year of Publication: 1991
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Citation Location: Gettysburg, PA

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Citation Title: Wood, Brick, and Stone, The North America Settlement Landscape. Volumes 1 and 2
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location: Amherst

Supplemental Information

Title:	1863 Land Ownership Map
Description:	Harrison, Kathleen, 1863 Land Ownership Map plotted on Cope's Crop Map which is an amended Warren Map and as plotted by deed research (scale equals 1" = 600'), 1995.
<hr/>	
Title:	Adams County Map
Description:	1862
<hr/>	
Title:	Aerial Topographic Maps
Description:	taken from 4/7/93 aerial photography by GLM Mapping, Inc., Lisbon, Ohio. Main park and East Cavalry Field (scale 1"=600"), 1993.
<hr/>	
Title:	Atlas of Adams County, Pennsylvania
Description:	from actual surveys by and under the direction of D.J. Lake, C.E., Philadelphia. 1872.
<hr/>	
Title:	Battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., 1st, 2nd, & 3rd of July
Description:	Cope, Emmor Bradley. 1863
<hr/>	
Title:	Blueprints in Sections Scale 200 Feet to the Inch - Gettysburg National Park.
Description:	Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNP Commission), 1893-95.
<hr/>	
Title:	Cope Crop Map
Description:	crop patterns inked on reduced versions of the Warren map (scale 1" = 600'), ca. 1890s
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Title:	Draft maps of troop positions on the Battlefield of Gettysburg for July 1, 2, & 3, 1863.
Description:	1883-86
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Title:	East Cavalry Field
Description:	Blue prints accompanying the report of the Gettysburg National Park Commission (scale 1"=600'), 1910.

Title: Finished proof sheet for lithograph of the Warren Map
Description: (scale 1" = 1000'), 1874

Title: General Plan of Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Description: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938.

Title: Gettysburg Battle-Field. Battle fought at Gettysburg, PA, July 1st, 2nd, & 3rd, 1863 by the Federal and Confederate armies, commanded respectively by Genl. G. G. Meade and Genl. Robert E. Lee.
Description: Bachelder, John B. 1863

Isometric, Boston

Title: Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Description: USDI, NPS, (Map shows info on avenues, stone walls, fencing, property ownership in 1903 and 1863 (scale 1"=600'), ca. 1903.

Title: Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania, Civil War Battlefield Series
Description: A complete listing of the over 430 monuments and 410 markers and tablets which commemorate the July 1863 Civil War battle. Trailhead Graphics, Inc., Aurora, CO, 1995.

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Description: Adams County Historical Society, 1976.

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Description: Bachelder, John B., reduction of Warren map to 1 inch to 1000 feet, position of troops compiled and added for the government by John B. Bachelder. Positions are shown on three sheets representing each day's engagements. 1876

Title: Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg
Description: Engineering Department, U.S.A., Surveyed under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen G. K. Warren, ground revisions 1873 (4 sheets, scale 1" = 200'). Engineering Department, U.S.A., Surveyed under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen G. K. Warren, ground revisions 1873 (4 sheets, scale 1" = 200'). 1868-1869

Title: Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg 1901
Description: Prepared by the authority of the Hon. Allah Root, secretary of war under the direction of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, 1901.

Title: Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg from Original Surveys by the Engineers of the Commission
Description: 1916

Title: Map of the Field of Operations of Gregg's (Union) and Stuart's (Confederate) Cavalry at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863
Description: Surveyed under the direction of John B. Bachelder (scale 1" = 1000'), 1880.

Title: Map of the lands on the Battlefield of Gettysburg to be acquired by the secretary of war pursuant to act of Congress approved Feb. 1895, to establish a national military park
Description: Sickles, D. E., 1895

Title: Tracing of Original Warren Map
Description: by authority of Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, under the direction of the United States Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, 1893-1896

Title: USGS maps: Fairfield and Gettysburg 15 minute quadrangles.
Description: 1990



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02445

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 29, 2004

Memorandum:

To: John Latschar, Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park
Attn: Kathy Harrison, Senior Historian, Gettysburg National Military Park

Through: Charlie Pepper, Acting Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation *CP*

From: Laurie Matthews, Co-Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator,
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation *lm*

Subject: Final Draft Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)
Gettysburg Landscape Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Reply by: August 13, 2004

We are pleased to send you the *Gettysburg Landscape Cultural Landscapes Inventory* for your review and concurrence. This CLI has previously been reviewed and approved by the park, but has recently been revised using the updated National Register documentation completed last fall by Kathy Harrison.

We request that you complete a review of the enclosed CLI, and if you agree with our findings, to please sign on the space provided and return the letter to our office by **August 13, 2004**. Should you have any edits, please send these electronically, consolidating park comments into a single memorandum. Your signed approval is necessary before the CLIs can be submitted from the Northeast Region Regional Director's office to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) for their concurrence with our findings. A draft of the letter we will eventually submit to the SHPO is also enclosed for your review.

Formal concurrence from the PA SHPO marks the official completion of this CLI project. Accomplishing this by the end of the 2004 fiscal year is critical both for the park and the Northeast Region CLI program to meet their respective goals. For the park, a completed CLI means that Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goals 1a7 and 1b2b will be fulfilled for the Gettysburg cultural landscapes. For the Northeast Region CLI program, completed CLIs allow the program to meet regional and national accounting standards which are tied to future funding.

If you have any questions regarding this report or any other cultural landscape issues, please don't hesitate to contact me at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 617-566-1689 ext. 266 or Laurie_Matthews@nps.gov.

cc: Bob Page
Paul Weinbaum
Peggy Albee
Allen Cooper
Chuck Smythe
Sara Wolf

DRAFT

H30 (NER-RS&S OCLP)

August xx, 2004

Jean Cutler, Director
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
300 North St.
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear Ms. Cutler,

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Gettysburg Landscape at Gettysburg National Military Park. The report has been prepared by a team of landscape architects with updates based on the most recent National Register documentation for Gettysburg National Military Park completed in 2003, and consultation with the park staff. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

The Gettysburg Landscape is part of the Gettysburg National Military Park listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The park was administratively listed in the NRHP with the establishment of that program in 1966. Documentation was recently revised in 2003. The listing ascribes national significance to the property under criterion A, for its association with the Civil War; criterion B, for its association with several significant persons including Abraham Lincoln,

Robert E. Lee, George Meade, Daniel Sickles, John Bachelder, John Nicholson, David McConaughy, Emmor Bradley Cope, and William Saunders; criterion C, for designed landscape elements relating to the commemoration of the battlefield; criterion D, for remaining Civil War research questions that can be answered through archeological investigations; and criterion F, for a property primarily commemorative in intent with its own historical significance. The documented areas of significance for the property include military, politics/government, landscape architecture, conservation, and historic archeology.

This CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly its associated landscape characteristics and features. This CLI finds that, in addition to those buildings, structures, sites and objects that are listed in the National Register, the overall landscape retains integrity to the period of significance. Therefore, those landscape characteristics and features that date to the period of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description (middle of Part 1), Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3) and the National Register Information (beginning of Part 4) in the enclosed CLI Park Report.

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Report, we seek your concurrence on the following. Our findings include:

- integrity of the cultural landscape to the period of significance
- landscape characteristics and features that are contributing and non-contributing to the significance of the property (see attached list)

If you concur with our evaluation for the Gettysburg NMP landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, Co-CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 02445) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-566-1689 ext. 266.

Sincerely,

Marie Rust
Regional Director
Northeast Region

Enclosures

cc: John Latschar, Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park

I concur with the above-stated evaluation, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of Gettysburg National Military Park.

Date

Signature

SHPO

bcc: Robert Page
Paul Weinbaum
Peggy Albee
Allen Cooper
Charlie Pepper
Chuck Smythe
Sara Wolf
Laurie Matthews