

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Gettysburg ^{Military} NATIONAL PARK

D-31

FILE NO.

Historic Cemetery Survey Report
Gettysburg National Military Park

By: Frederick Tilberg,
June 24, 1958

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June 26, 1958

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director.

Subject: Historic Cemetery Survey Report, Gettysburg National Military Park

In accordance with the procedure outlined in FO-11-56, attached for your consideration is the Historic Cemetery Survey Report, Gettysburg National Military Park, prepared by Park Historian Tilberg. By copy of this memorandum, we are forwarding one copy of the report to EODC for review and comment.

The report should be reviewed by no later than July 7, 1958. Our comments will follow.

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachment

Copy to: Chief, EODG, w/c report
Supt., Gettysburg

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W.A. Read

APPROVAL SHEET

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Historic Cemetery Survey Report

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

By: Frederick Tilberg,
June 24, 1958

Table of Contents

The Need and Establishment of a Soldiers' Cemetery	1
Military Features of Cemetery Hill, and Adaptability for Cemetery Use	4
Landscape Design	6
Arrangement of Grave Plots	8
Land Acquisition and Enclosures	9
Buildings and Other Structures	
The Cemetery Lodge	12
The Rostrum	13
Monuments and Memorials	
Soldiers' National Monument	14
Lincoln Address Memorial	16
Gen. John F. Reynolds Statue	18
Gen. Charles H. T. Collis Memorial	19
New York State Monument	20
75th Pennsylvania Volunteers Monument	20
Artillery Battery Positions	21
Recommendations	
Planting	22
Walks	23
Lincoln Address Memorial	24
Routing of Traffic	24
Interpretive Aids	25
The Rostrum	25
Photographs and Captions	26

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Historic Cemetery Survey Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

The Need and Establishment of a Soldiers' Cemetery

As a result of the Battle of Gettysburg, two urgent problems had to be resolved by local residents and by the State. In addition to the need of providing care for the 21,000 wounded of both armies, fully as urgent was the necessity of caring for the dead. More than 6,000 had been killed in action, and hundreds died each day from mortal wounds. Because of the emergencies of battle, and the impossibility of army burial details handling even temporary interments, hundreds of bodies had been left unburied or only partially covered. It was evident that the limited aid which could be offered by local authorities must be supported by a well-organized plan for disinterment of the bodies from the temporary burial grounds on the field and reburial in a permanent place at Gettysburg or in home cemeteries.

In response to the request of Gov. Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania for immediate solution, Attorney David Wills of Gettysburg, acting as agent for the Governor, selected land on the northwest slope of Cemetery Hill as a suitable site for a burial ground. He further suggested, in a communication of August 13, 1863, that the State of Pennsylvania purchase the ground at once so that reinterments could begin without delay, and that the 17 other states whose soldiers had taken part in the battle be requested to furnish funds for laying out and landscaping the grounds. (Report of the Select Committee Relative to the Soldiers'

National Cemetery, March 31, 1864, p.67.) The suggestion was seconded with promptness by the governors of the several states. (Ibid., pp.62,67.) Within six weeks, Mr. Wills had purchased 17 acres of ground on Cemetery Hill and engaged William Saunders, an eminent landscape gardener, to lay out the ground in state lots apportioned in size to the number of graves of the fallen from each state.

Mr. Wills submitted to Governor Curtin his proposal on July 24 for disinterment and reburial in this central burying ground. The reburials began on October 27, 1863 and were completed March 18, 1864. (Ibid., p. 161.) At the time of the dedicatory services on November 19, 1863, a total of 1,188 reburials had been completed. (Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser, November 24, 1863.)

The reinterment of 3,354 bodies, 158 of those exhumed having been removed to Massachusetts, in the Cemetery was thus accomplished only after many months. Great care had been taken to identify the bodies at the time of temporary burial on the field. (Ibid., p. 39.) At the time of reinterment, therefore, the greater number of the bodies were readily identified by marked head boards which had been placed at the field grave, or by items found on the bodies. Even so, the remains of 1,664 remained unknown, 979 of whom were without identification either by name or by state. Exhumation of the bodies from the field graves was performed under the supervision of Samuel Weaver. James S. Townsend supervised the reburials in the Cemetery. The contract price for exhumation and reburial was \$1.59 for each body. Since the original burials, the total interments of Civil War dead has reached 3,706.

Beginning with the Spanish-American War additional burial plots have been set aside, mostly on the exterior of the avenues, for the interment of soldier dead from recent wars.

The total number of burials includes the following: Civil War (known by name) 2,042; Civil War (unknown) 1,664; Spanish-American War, 32; World War I, 167; World War II, 546; Korean War, 21; miscellaneous, 57. Overall total, 4, 528.

Within a year, appropriations from the states made possible the enclosure of the cemetery with a massive stone wall and an iron fence on the Baltimore Street front, imposing gateways of iron, headstones for the graves and a keeper's lodge. In connection with the dedicatory services, November 19, it is noted that "a beautiful pole was . . . raised in the National Cemetery grounds yesterday [November 16] near the stand prepared for the world renowned orator, Hon. Edward Everett, who will be present to deliver the dedicatory address". (Adams Sentinel, November 17, 1863.)

In line with a resolution adopted by the Commissioners appointed by the governors of the states having soldiers buried in the Cemetery, said Commissioners being in session in Harrisburg, December 17, 1863, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania incorporated the Cemetery by act of legislature which was approved March 25, 1864 and was designated Soldiers' National Cemetery. (Revised Report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Relative to the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, p. 171, Harrisburg, 1867.) The Cemetery "having been completed, and the care of it by Commissioners from so many states being burdensome and

expensive", the Board of Commissioners, having been authorized by act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, April 14, 1868, recommended the transfer of the cemetery to the Federal Government. (Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, p. 18.) The Secretary of War accepted title to the cemetery for the United States Government on May 1, 1872. (Ibid.)

Military Features of Cemetery Hill, and
Adaptability for Cemetery Use

The northwest slope of Cemetery Hill, which was selected as the burial place for the Union dead on the battlefield, was an important landmark in the Union battle position. The segment of the battle line on this hill was the bend in the hook-shaped line and portions of the First Corps of Infantry occupied the northern slope. Gen. Adolph Von Steinwehr's division of Gen. O. O. Howard's Corps, arriving at Cemetery Hill before noon, July 1, and remaining there, had sufficient time in which to construct earthworks on the hill later in the day while the remainder of General Howard's troops were fighting north of Gettysburg. There is, however, no mention in the unit reports of this division that defense works were built. Instead, the soldiers employed existing stone walls for defense. General Von Steinwehr stated in the report of his division that "our infantry was posted behind stone fences surrounding the hill, and suffered but little from the enemy's artillery". (Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Vol. 27, Part I, p. 722.) Col. James Wood, of the 136th New York infantry of Steinwehr's second brigade, reported that the regiment was deployed back of a stone wall that "fenced

out the Taneytown road from the adjoining field". (Ibid, 726.) The latter stone wall adjoined the Taneytown Road, and the reference to the field apparently was the ground later selected for the cemetery. The stone wall noted by General Von Steinwehr extended from Taneytown Road eastward, probably along the line of the existing northern bounds of the National Cemetery.

A large sketch of Gettysburg and the National Cemetery appeared in the New York Herald, indicating a stone wall extending from the Baltimore Pike westward about half way to the Taneytown Road and in the approximate location of the existing north wall of the Cemetery. (New York Herald, November 20, 1863.)

From the Confederate viewpoint northwest of Cemetery Hill, Gen. S. D. Ramseur, who commanded a brigade of Gen. Robert Rodes' division, reported concerning his orders to attack this sector of the Union line on the Hill July 2, that he charged forward "until within 200 yards of the enemy's position, where batteries were discovered in position to pour upon our lines direct, cross and enfilade fires. Two lines of infantry behind stone walls and breastworks were supporting these batteries". (Official Records, Vol. 27, Part II, p. 588.)

While negotiations were under way for the purchase of the ground for cemetery use, the official report to the legislature noted, concerning the area, that "There were stone fences upon these grounds, which had been advantageously used by the infantry". (Revised Report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, p. 176.) On the higher ground, in rear of the infantry lines, were the batteries of the 5th New York artillery; Battery G, 4th U. S. Artillery; Battery H, 1st U. S. Artillery; Battery C, 1st West Virginia; Battery A, 1st Massachusetts; and the 1st New Hampshire Battery.

It would appear, therefore, that the field on the northwest slope of Cemetery Hill which was selected as the site for the cemetery was not disturbed by the construction of defense positions. Evidence of battle, however, such as "muddy knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, old shoes, pistols, holsters and bayonet sheaths" were seen by visitors on this ground as late as November 24. (Adams Sentinel, November 24.) It is apparent, also, that a stone fence existed in the approximate location of the existing north wall of the National Cemetery, a section of which fence extended along the Taneytown Road, and that these stone fences constituted the infantry defense positions of the Union Army on Cemetery Hill. The artillery batteries occupied the higher ground which later became the southern boundary line of the National Cemetery.

Landscape Design

The notable gardener of the period, William Saunders, was employed to prepare a plan for the grave plots. On the basis of the gently sloping hillside, he drew a design in which the graves would be placed in rows in a great semi-circle. Provision was made for a monument location in the center of the semi-circle, a drive at the upper limit of the semi-circle and another at the perimeter of the circular grave plots. Entrances and exits were provided both on Baltimore Street and the Taneytown Road.

Referring to his overall design, Saunders stated that "the prevailing expression of the Cemetery should be that of simple grandeur". "Simplicity", he adds, "is that element of beauty in a scene that leads gradually from one object to another, in easy harmony, avoiding abrupt contrasts and unexpected features. Grandeur, in this application, is

closely allied to solemnity." (Revised Report made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, 1867, p. 159.)

In his design for planting, Saunders said that "The disposition of trees and shrubs is such that will ultimately produce a considerable degree of landscape effect. Ample spaces of lawn are provided; these will form vistas, as seen from the drive, showing the monument and other prominent points. Any abridgment of these lawns by planting further than is shown in the design, will tend to destroy the massive effect of the groupings, and in time would render the whole confused and intricate. As the trees spread and extend, the quiet beauty produced by these open spaces of lawn will yearly become more striking; designs of this character require time for their development, and their ultimate harmony should not be impaired or sacrificed to immediate and temporary interest. Further, to secure proper breadth of scene, few walks or roads are introduced. A main roadway or drive of sufficient width courses round the grounds; a few paths or walks are also provided for facilitating the inspection of the interment lots. Roads and walks are exclusively objects of utility; their introduction can only be justified by direct necessity."

"The center of the semi-circle is reserved for the monument. An irregularly shaped belting of dwarf shrubbery borders partially isolate it from the lots. It may be suggested that the style of the monument should be in keeping with the surrounding improvements, showing no effort to an exhibition of cost or ostentatious display on the one hand, and no apparent desire to avoid reasonable expense on the other.

"The gateway and gatehouse should also be designed in the same spirit, massive, solid, substantial and tasteful." (Ibid. P. 159.)

Relative to the arrangement of graves, Saunders states that "a space of twelve feet is allowed to each parallel, about five feet of which forms a grass path between each row of interments In order to secure regularity, the headstones are precisely alike throughout the entire area of lots, and are constructed so as not to detract from the effect and prominence of the monument."

Although many of the trees planted as a part of the original design have been removed because of storm damage over the years, much of the first planting remains. In some instances, as in the case of bushes and small trees near the monument, the planting done is a deviation from the Saunders plan.

Arrangement of Grave Plots

Saunders indicated in his plan for the gravestones marking the plots of the known dead "a continuous line of granite blocks, rising nine inches above the ground, and showing a face or width of ten inches on their upper surface. The name, company and regiment being carved in the granite, opposite each interment, thus securing a simple and expressive arrangement, combined with great permanence and durability". (Ibid.)

When the stones were placed by State lots, the stones marking the known dead consisted of long slabs of granite, rising only a few inches above the ground level, the upper face of the stone bearing the name, company and regiment opposite each grave, and the inscription Unknown where the

name was not known. The graves of the unknown dead, either by name or State, are marked by square granite stones, with a number on the upper face of each.

Three additional plots of graves with irregular stones include bodies from the Spanish-American and First World War, two plots of which are located on the outside of the Civil War plot about 300 feet from Baltimore Street entrance, and another plot at the northwest section of the Cemetery. There are three plots of World War II and Korean dead, one near the Baltimore Street gate, another at the northwest section, and a third at the southern end of the Cemetery. Uniform granite stones mark these graves.

Land Acquisition and Enclosures

Governor Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania, taking the initiative in the establishment of a permanent organization for the improvement and maintenance of the Cemetery, requested that the Governors of the 18 States whose soldier dead would be buried in the Cemetery appoint commissioners to meet in Harrisburg December 17, 1863. The meeting was attended by the following representatives: Hon. B. W. Norris, Maine; Hon. L. B. Mason, New Hampshire; Henry Edwards, Massachusetts; Alfred Coit, Connecticut; Hon. Levi Scobey, New Jersey; David Wills and Col. James Worrall, Pennsylvania; Col. John S. Berry, Maryland; L. W. Brown and Col. Gordon Lafland, Ohio; Col. John G. Stephenson, Indiana; and W. G. Selleck, Wisconsin. Mr. Wills was selected chairman and Mr. Selleck Secretary.

Among the more important results of the meeting were the suggestions that (1) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should hold in

trust the title to the 17 acres of land which had been purchased for the Cemetery, and that (2) a corporation to be managed by trustees should be created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, consisting of a representative from each of the 18 Union States whose soldiers died on this field, for the exclusive control and management of the Cemetery. (Revised Report to the Legislature, p. 19.) The Soldiers' National Cemetery was incorporated by Act of the Legislature on March 25, 1864.

At the December 17 meeting of the Commissioners, the following list of estimated expenditures for completion of the Cemetery were determined:

Enclosing the grounds	\$15,000.
Burial expenses and superintending	6,000.
Headstones	10,000.
Laying out grounds and planting trees	5,000.
Lodge	2,500.
Monument	25,000.
	<u>\$63,500.</u>

The several states were requested to appropriate, according to representation in Congress, funds to defray the estimated expenses.

(Revised Report to the Legislature, (1867), p. 19.)

It is noted in a supplemental or progress report made by Commissioner David Mills of Pennsylvania to the State Legislature March 6, 1865 that at the time the enclosure around the Cemetery grounds, described as "a well built stone wall, surmounted with heavy dressed capping stone", was nearly completed. (Ibid. p. 10.) The Adams Star and Sentinel of May 9, states that this "substantial granite wall, extending along the

west and southwest sides", is completed.

A division fence between the National Cemetery and Ever Green (Gettysburg Citizens) Cemetery was completed by May 9 (Revised Report to the Legislature, p. 11; Adams Star and Sentinel, May 9.) The Adams Star and Sentinel states that the fence was constructed of gas pipe and metal posts, being "neat, substantial and altogether in good taste", and was to be lined with hedge shrubbery. (Adams Star and Sentinel, May 9, 1865). The existing iron fence located on the division line between the National Cemetery and Gettysburg Evergreen Cemetery replaced the original metal post and pipe fence in 1933, the work having been accomplished by the National Park Service. The latter mentioned iron fence had originally enclosed Lafayette Square in Washington. On the initiative of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, a joint resolution of Congress October 12, 1888, authorized granting the fence, which District of Columbia authorities declared was no longer needed at Lafayette Square, to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. The Association accepted the fence and asked bids on July 12, 1889 for its erection around East Cemetery Hill. Calvin Gilbert of Gettysburg was given the contract and erected the fence in 1890. (Signed statement by Calvin Gilbert, G.N.M.P. Files.)

The iron fence adjoining the Baltimore Pike, then referred to as the front fence, and the gateway of ornamental iron work, were placed in position by May 9, 1865. (Revised Report to the Legislature, p. 11; Adams Star and Sentinel, May 9). "The six massive iron posts constitute the most striking feature of the gateway", the "Star" noted. "Upon each

of the principal posts are inscribed in raised letters the names of the several States whose sons are buried within the enclosure, and on the top of each is perched a large American Eagle, in iron.

At the time of the revised report to the Legislature, March 6, 1865, a contract had been let for putting the headstones in place, and the work of cutting and placing the stones was well under way by May 9 by the contractors Conroy and Hargrove. (Adams Star and Sentinel, May 9, 1865). Although the original estimate for this work was \$10,000, the Revised Report stated that the cost was over \$20,000. and would require a year to complete. (Revised Report to the Legislature, p. 11.)

By March 6, 1865, the Cemetery grounds had been graded and prepared for the planting of trees later in the spring. (Revised Report, p.11.) On May 9, it was reported that trees and shrubs were being planted, "all in accordance with the plot" prepared by Gardener Saunders. "Ninsty-five different varieties of trees have been selected, many of the most choice, in all numbering about one thousand, furnished by Mr. George Peters, near Bendersville." (Adams Star and Sentinel, May 9, 1865.) At the same time that planting was accomplished, the "main avenue [was] being macadamized" (Ibid.), which indicates that the circular road proposed in the Saunders plan was completed in 1865.

Buildings and Other Structures

The Cemetery Lodge

Only fragmentary evidence concerning the first lodge in the National Cemetery is available. In the December 17, 1863 meeting of the Commissioners, the list of estimated expense for completion of the

Cemetery included an item of \$2,500. for a "Lodge", and the resolutions of the Committee for Maintenance of the Cemetery included a note that the "house and enclosure" [stone wall] were to be kept in repair. (Revised Report to the Legislature, p. 19.) In the supplemental report of David Wills March 6, 1865, it is observed that along with the construction of the stone wall and iron fence, the "gate lodge is also built". (Ibid. p. 11.) According to a report of Chairman John P. Nicholson of the National Park Commission August 1, 1903, the structure was intended "for offices for day use only; some years afterwards a roof was placed upon it and it was made a residence". (Journal - Gettysburg National Military Park, 1903, p. 97.) The report stated further that "since there is no sentiment whatever connected with the old building and its maintenance would be a continual and unnecessary expense", the Commissions recommended that an entirely new building be erected. (Ibid.) Although there is no documentary evidence available at this time, it is believed that the existing house, which is of brick construction, was erected in 1905. The comfort station and utility building, both of which are also of brick construction and located near the lodge at the Baltimore Street entrance, were probably built at the same time as the lodge.

The Rostrum

The rostrum, or speakers' platform, is located at the western gate of the National Cemetery grounds. The platform, measuring approximately 32 feet in length, 18 feet in width and an average of 5 feet above the ground level, is of brick construction. Twelve brick columns,

12 feet in height and based on the platform, support heavy frame beams. Heavy iron pipe forms a railing between the brick columns and decorative iron work. There is no roof, but a massive growth of wisteria vines, the trunks of which grow through openings in the platform, completely covers the beams and forms an overall vine cover. Although the date of construction was not found in our records, it is noted in J. M. Vanderslice's history of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association published in 1899 that "In one end of the cemetery is a unique rostrum . . . covered with creeping and blooming vines, which is used for the services of Memorial Day and similar occasions". (Gettysburg, Then and Now, p. 359.) It may be inferred from the vine growth that the structure was built several years earlier.

Monuments and Memorials

Soldiers' National Monument

Provision was made in the plan for the National Cemetery designed by William Saunders for a monument in the center of the semi-circular plot of graves. In the spring of 1865, invitations for designs and estimates for the monument were advertised in the newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston. (Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg by John Russell Bartlett, Providence, 1874.) Of the several proposals submitted, the design by J. G. Batterson of Hartford, Connecticut, was accepted by the Trustees. Randolph Rogers was selected as the sculptor.

Although the design of the monument was adapted for execution either in marble, granite or bronze, the decision on the material to be

used would be controlled by available funds. (Revised Report to the Legislature, p. 166.) The materials finally approved provided for a shaft of granite, with figures of white marble on the four buttresses, and a figure of the same material on the summit of the monument. (Bartlett, Soldiers' National Cemetery, p. 11.)

The Batterson design provided for the following features:

(Revised Report to the Legislature, p. 166.)

A superstructure sixty feet high consisting of a base twenty-five feet square and a massive pedestal.

A large statue, representing the Genius of Liberty, surmounts the pedestal.

At the four corners of the pedestal are allegorical statues representing War, History, Peace and Plenty.

War is personified by a statue of the American Soldier who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle.

History, in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead.

Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic and his tools.

Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph.

Although the panels between the four statues were to have suitable inscriptions, only the rear panel (facing the avenue) bears such an inscription - the portion of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address reading "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion - That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have

died in vain - that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth".

On the plinth rests a moulded base bearing in relief the National Arms, and above this relief are stars encircling the shaft, the stars representing the States whose soldiers fell at Gettysburg.

The whole rendering of the design was intended to be "purely historical, telling its own story, with such simplicity that any discerning mind will readily comprehend its meaning and purpose". (Ibid.)

The cornerstone, containing various documents relating to the history of the United States, and copies of the Constitution and other documents of each State represented, was placed on July 4, 1865. (Ibid. 237-243; 255-262.)

Lincoln Address Memorial

In the enabling act of February 11, 1895 which established Gettysburg National Park, the Secretary of War "was authorized and directed to cause to be made a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the address delivered by Abraham Lincoln, . . . on the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetery, . . . and such tablet, having on it besides the address a medallion likeness of President Lincoln, shall be erected on the most suitable site within the limits of said park . . ."

(Act establishing Gettysburg National Park, section 8.) The sum of \$5,000. was appropriated for the costs of the tablet, medallion and pedestal.

Although an effort was made soon after the law was enacted to select a site for the memorial, the inability of officials to agree upon a site delayed a final decision until 1911.

It was apparently the intention of War Department officials to place the memorial near the place where the Gettysburg Address was delivered, the actual location being marked by the Soldiers' National Monument in the center of the semi-circular plot of graves. As the Act of Congress stated, however, that the memorial was to be erected "within the limits of said Gettysburg National park", the Department officials believed it mandatory to place it on a site in the park, and not within the bounds of the National Cemetery.

On October 2, 1911 Asst. Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver recommended that a parcel at the southern limits of the National Cemetery, measuring 320 feet by 287 feet and consisting of 2.13 acres, be made part of the national park and that the Gettysburg Address memorial be erected at a suitable place on this ground. The transfer of this parcel of ground, "being entirely free from graves and not needed for burial purposes", from the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General to the Gettysburg National Park Commission was approved October 21, 1911. Arrangements were made at once to prepare the ground and to erect the Memorial. The erection of the Memorial was completed January 24, 1912, (Report of Col. John P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Commission, to Asst. Secretary of War Oliver, National Military Park files) but there is no indication in the records that the Memorial was ever dedicated.

The contract for the Memorial was awarded to the Van Artringe Granite Company January 29, 1904 at a cost of \$4,934.60. Henry K. Bush-Brown was given a contract February 6, 1904 in the amount of \$500. for the production of the Lincoln bust in bronze and the bust was completed in December of that year.

The parcel of land on which the Lincoln Address Memorial was erected was transferred to National Cemetery jurisdiction in 1930, and by provision in a Presidential Proclamation of June 10, 1933, the National Cemetery has since been administered as a part of Gettysburg National Military Park.

In a letter to Chairman John P. Nicholson of the National Park Commission June 11, 1913, the sculptor of the Address Memorial, Mr. Bush-Brown, stated that many Congressmen favored giving to him the contract for the proposed Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Bush-Brown made the statement that "as you know, there are a good many people, including art critics, who consider this [the Address Memorial bust] the best likeness of Lincoln that has been made" (Files of Lincoln Memorial, Gettysburg NMP Library.)

Gen. John F. Reynolds Statue

Soon after the battle, officers and privates who had served under Gen. John F. Reynolds initiated a movement to honor General Reynolds by erecting a monument to memorialize him. A committee of officers was appointed to conduct a subscription and a sum of \$6,000. was raised.

In 1867, plans were completed for the erection of a bronze statue to Reynolds, the State of Pennsylvania furnishing sufficient

condemned cannon for the purpose. It was originally intended to place a monument of stone at the place where Reynolds fell. As funds became available for a more imposing monument, the Trustees of the Soldiers' National Cemetery offered to provide funds, which totaled \$2,200, for a foundation and pedestal and a suitable location within the Cemetery grounds. The money collected by the committee of officers made possible the completion of the statue.

The bronze figure of General Reynolds, located near the entrance gate from Baltimore Street, is of heroic size and stands on a pedestal of dark Quincy granite. The statue faces that part of the First Day's field where Reynolds was killed. The design of the statue was done by J. Q. A. Ward of New York, and it was cast at the foundry of Robert Wood and Company, Philadelphia. (John B. Bartlett, The Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, p. 17.) The statue was dedicated in 1871.

Collis Memorial

The Col. Charles H. T. Collis Memorial, a granite base surmounted by the bronze bust of Collis, was dedicated May 13, 1906. Colonel Collis formed a company of recruits in Philadelphia for the customary period of 3 months service at the beginning of the war and early adopted the French Zouave uniform. Upon the expiration of that period, he was authorized to recruit a regiment, which was designated as the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, or Collis Zouaves, for a 3-year enlistment. (S. P. Bates, History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, III, 1183-88.) The regiment formed part of Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham's brigade which fought at the Peach Orchard, July 2.

Colonel Collis, in 1900, built a home on upper Seminary Ridge, naming it Red Patch for the red diamond shoulder patch which was the emblem of the brigade. At his request, he was buried in the National Cemetery, near the center of the semi-circular plot of graves, the memorial to him having been placed by the Association of Survivors of the 111th Pennsylvania Regiment. (Star and Sentinel, Gettysburg, May, 1906.)

New York State Monument

The New York State Monument located at the New York section of graves and near the Baltimore Street gate of the Cemetery, was erected in honor of the New York soldiers who died on this battlefield. The monument was dedicated at a memorial service on July 3, 1893. The monument, which is 93 feet in height and cost \$59,095. to construct, bears on bronze tablets the names of officers and enlisted men who fell at Gettysburg. In addition to bronze relief around the circular column, a bronze figure, 15 feet in height, representing the Goddess of Liberty, surmounts the monument. (New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, Vol. I, pp. 193-258, Albany, 1902.)

Seventy-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer

A granite memorial, erected to the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer regiment of infantry, is located approximately 40 yards west of the Baltimore Street entrance to the Cemetery, and marks the battle position of the regiment.

Artillery Battery Locations

The high ground at the crest of Cemetery Hill offered advantageous positions for Union artillery. On July 1, guns were placed adjacent to the Baltimore Pike and fired northward to cover the retreat of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard's 11th corps from the north of Gettysburg to the rallying point on this hill. On July 2, some of these batteries were engaged with the Confederate guns from Maj. J. W. Latimer's battalion on Bonner's Hill and Lieut. Col. T. H. Carter's battalion north of Gettysburg. On July 3, the Union guns facing northward were engaged with Maj. H. P. Jones' battalion north of Gettysburg and those facing westward fired at Maj. D. G. McIntosh's battalion of batteries on Seminary Ridge. On July 3 also, the batteries facing westward were again engaged with Major McIntosh's battalion and Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett's battalion on Seminary Ridge, and against the left flank of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet's infantry assault.

The batteries in position along the southern bounds of the National Cemetery, beginning at the Baltimore Pike and extending westward and southward include the following:

Battery I, First Ohio Artillery, Capt. Hubert Dilger
 Fifth New York Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft
 Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft
 Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin
 Battery C, First West Virginia Artillery, Capt. Wallace Hill
 Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, Capt. James F. Huntington
 First Massachusetts Battery, Capt. William H. McCartney
 First New Hampshire Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell
 Second Maine Battery, Capt. James A. Hall

Each of these battery locations, excepting that of the Fifth New York battery, is marked by a monument and two guns. The New York battery position is indicated by a monument surmounted by a small replica of a gun.

Recommendations

Planting

It will be noted in the original Saunders plan that trees and shrubs were planted in a manner that would "ultimately produce a considerable degree of landscape effect", and that ample spaces of lawn were provided to form vistas from the (lower) drive in the direction of the central monument and other prominent points. "Any abridgment of these lawns by planting further than shown in the design will tend to destroy the massive effect of the groupings", Saunders stated, "and in time would render the whole confused and intricate".

First of all, it will be noted that the Saunders plan does not indicate planting among the grave plots. In the intervening years many Arbor Vitae trees have been planted at intervals in the grave plots. Some are now of full stature; others have been damaged and removed. Trees should not be replanted in those areas. Of eight small trees (or shrubs) shown in the plan as flanking the National Monument, only five remain, and two of those are in poor condition. It is recommended that large shrubs be planted as indicated in the Saunders plan and that the existing full grown Arbor Vitae be replaced as deterioration advances.

An irregular planting of shrubbery should adjoin the walk along the interior line of graves.

A row of pine or hemlock at regular intervals, according to

the plan, should border the interior of the north wall, the Taneytown Road wall and the Baltimore Pike fence. In those instances where the original planting has been destroyed, new planting should be done.

A row of regular interval trees appears along the upper (southern) avenue, on the side of the avenue adjacent to the monument. The plan does not indicate pine or hemlock. Many of the Norway maple trees now in this line, planted about 60 years ago, have been removed and others are gradually dying. Advice of landscape architects should be secured in replanting this row of trees. Pine or hemlock would furnish a year round attractive background for the National Monument and other points of interest in the Cemetery.

Random planting is indicated in the 30 foot area between the upper avenue and the boundary fence of the Evergreen (public) cemetery. Groupings of trees indicated in the Saunders plan at random places in the cemetery are still standing.

Walks

Consideration should be given to the placement of walks in the area of graves as indicated in the Saunders plan. The four main walks radiating from the National Monument to the outer circle of graves and two interior circular walks, as well as other paths through the grave sections as indicated, might well be provided in order to enable persons to reach particular graves without walking over other graves. Unobtrusive walks, possibly of greenstone, would provide this facility and also minimize careless tramping over graves, now a common occurrence.

Lincoln Address Memorial

This monument was erected primarily to commemorate the address delivered by President Lincoln, November 19, 1863. Provision was made in the Act of Congress establishing the Park February 11, 1895, for the erection of the memorial. The Act stated, however, that the monument should be placed "on the most suitable site within the limits of said park". After long negotiation in an effort to secure a suitable place within the Park, and as near as possible to the place where Lincoln delivered the address, it was decided to transfer a 2.13 acre parcel at the southern extremity of the National Cemetery to the National Park. The memorial was erected on a point of high ground in this parcel of land in 1912. This tract was returned to the jurisdiction of the National Cemetery in 1930. Since 1933, the National Cemetery has been administered as a part of the National Military Park.

It is felt that the appropriate location for the Lincoln Address Memorial is near the place where the address was delivered. Relocation at that point would also eliminate the confusion associated with the memorial in its present position. Suitable placement of the Memorial in the vicinity of the National Monument, which is located at the place where the address was delivered, should be the subject of a landscape architectural study.

Routing of Traffic

It is suggested that the lower (northern) avenue connecting the Baltimore Pike and the Taneytown Road be used as the main drive.

This avenue would, therefore, carry a large part of the traffic from the Baltimore Pike to the Visitor Center. The upper (southern) avenue may be indicated as a one-way approach road to the Lincoln Address site. In order to eliminate parking in the immediate vicinity of the National Monument, a pull-out parking area may be provided beyond, or to the east of the monument. A pull-out parking area might also be placed on the lower avenue, near the existing west gate, thus enabling visitors to park and walk to the monument about 300 feet distant.

Interpretive Aids

It is felt that the atmosphere surrounding the site where the Gettysburg Address was delivered should be that of dignity and that any means of interpretation should be governed by the rule of simplicity. Thus, beyond the existing meaningful National Monument and the possible placement of the Address Memorial nearby, it is proposed that an exhibit case, bearing a brief, concise caption concerning the establishment of the cemetery and the dedicatory event, and contemporary photographs, be placed in a suitable location near the monument. In place of the bronze tablet, measuring 3 by 5 feet, now bearing the Gettysburg Address, it is suggested that a smaller, attractively designed tablet be placed in front of the National Monument.

The Rostrum

This substantial structure may serve as a speakers' platform for many years to come. A more suitable platform, possibly with a removable canvas cover, may be erected on the higher ground 100 feet southward. This suggested rostrum site would have to be considered in connection with road planning between the Cemetery and the Visitor Center on the west side of the Taneytown Road.

Photographs and captions of plane, planting,
buildings and monumentation in the Soldiers' National
Cemetery.

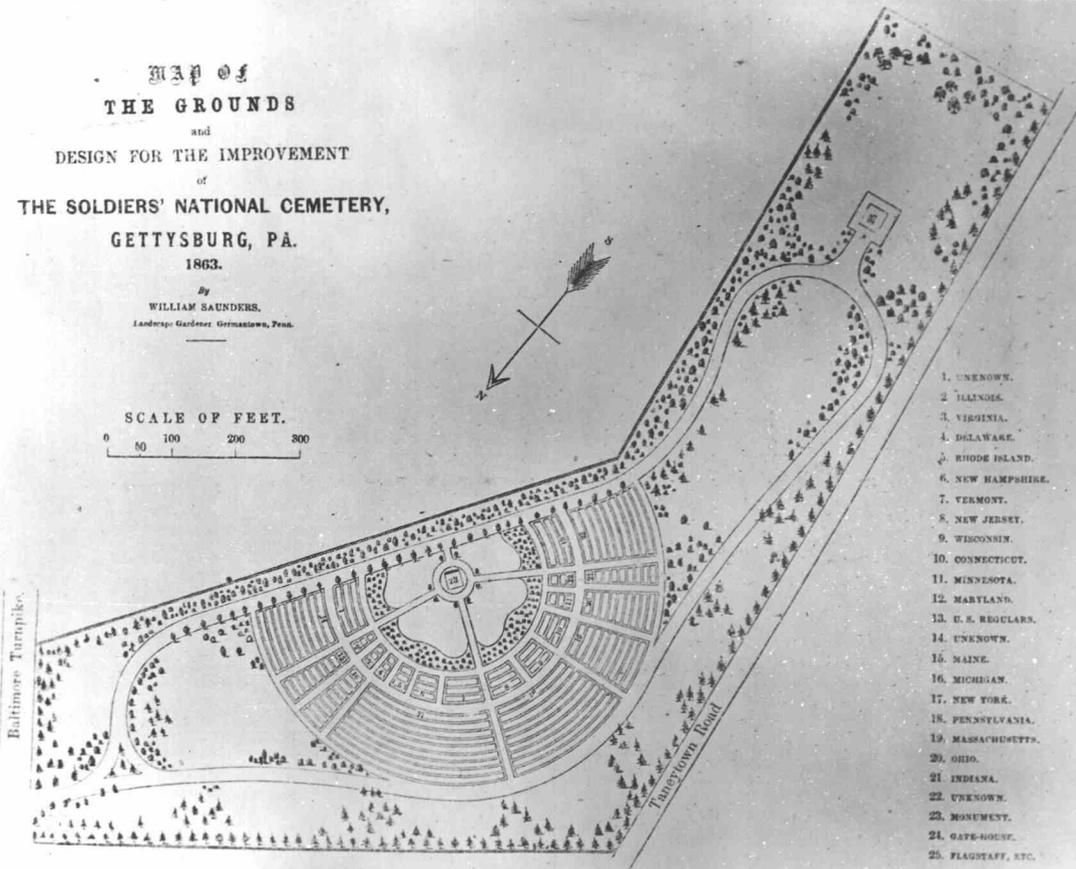
Plan of the Soldiers' National Cemetery by William Saunders, showing the arrangement of grave plots, planting, walks, avenues and the central monument. The plan included a gate house at the Baltimore street entrance and a flagstaff near the southern limits of the grounds. A few years later the flagstaff was placed near the Baltimore street entrance and in its former location a small circular summer pavilion was built. The latter site, since 1912, has been the location of the Lincoln Address memorial.

This aerial view of the Cemetery, taken in 1930, shows the tree and shrub growth over the years. Most of the pine trees along the northern and western (the lines at the lower and right sides) bounds have disappeared and have not been replanted. The planting among the graves has now reached full growth.

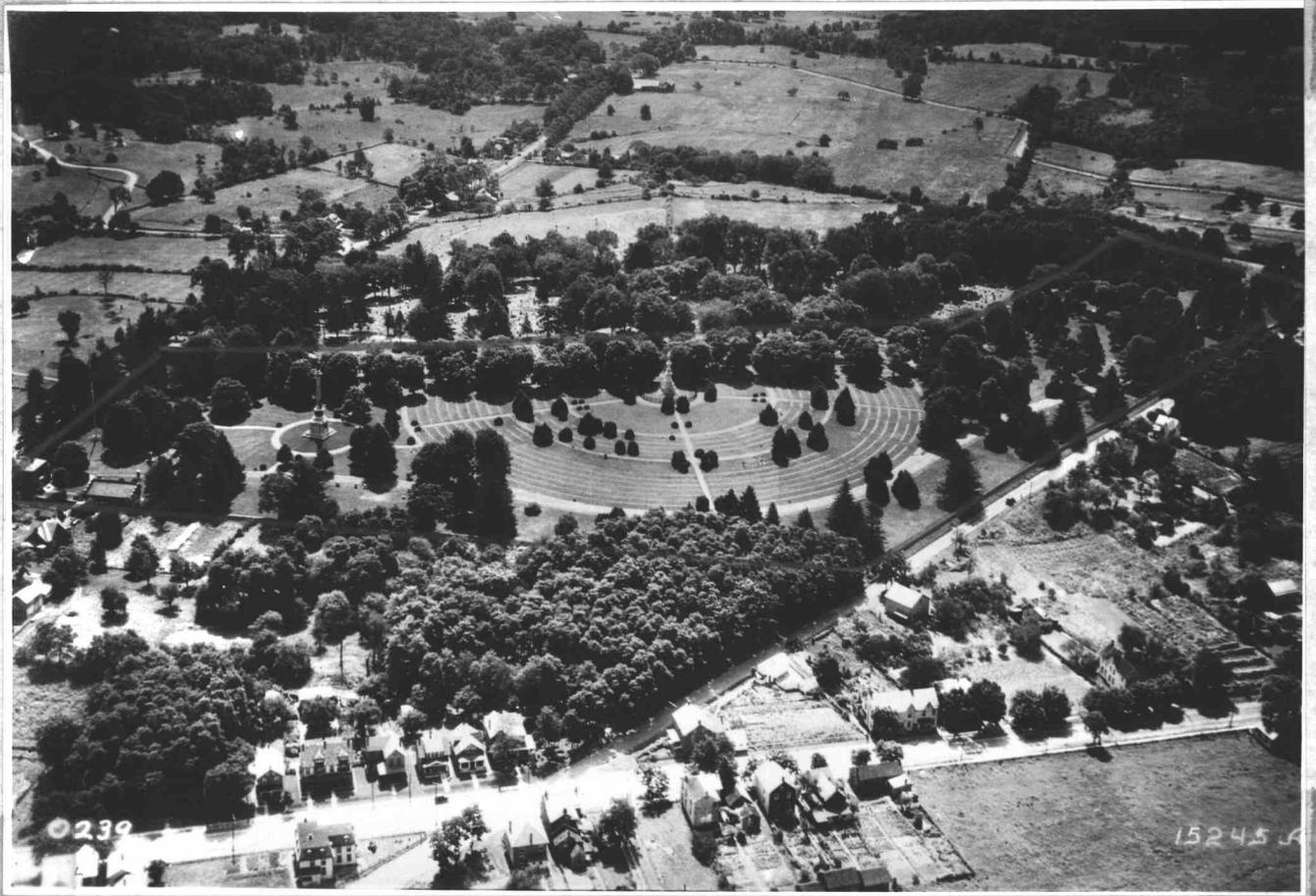
MAP OF
THE GROUNDS
 and
 DESIGN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
 of
THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY,
 GETTYSBURG, PA.
 1863.

By
WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
 Landscape-Gardener, Germantown, Penn.

SCALE OF FEET.
 0 50 100 200 300



1. UNKNOWN.
2. ILLINOIS.
3. VIRGINIA.
4. DELAWARE.
5. RHODE ISLAND.
6. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
7. VERMONT.
8. NEW JERSEY.
9. WISCONSIN.
10. CONNECTICUT.
11. MINNESOTA.
12. MARYLAND.
13. U. S. REGULARS.
14. UNKNOWN.
15. MAINE.
16. MICHIGAN.
17. NEW YORK.
18. PENNSYLVANIA.
19. MASSACHUSETTS.
20. OHIO.
21. INDIANA.
22. UNKNOWN.
23. MONUMENT.
24. GATE-HOUSE.
25. FLAGSTAFF, ETC.



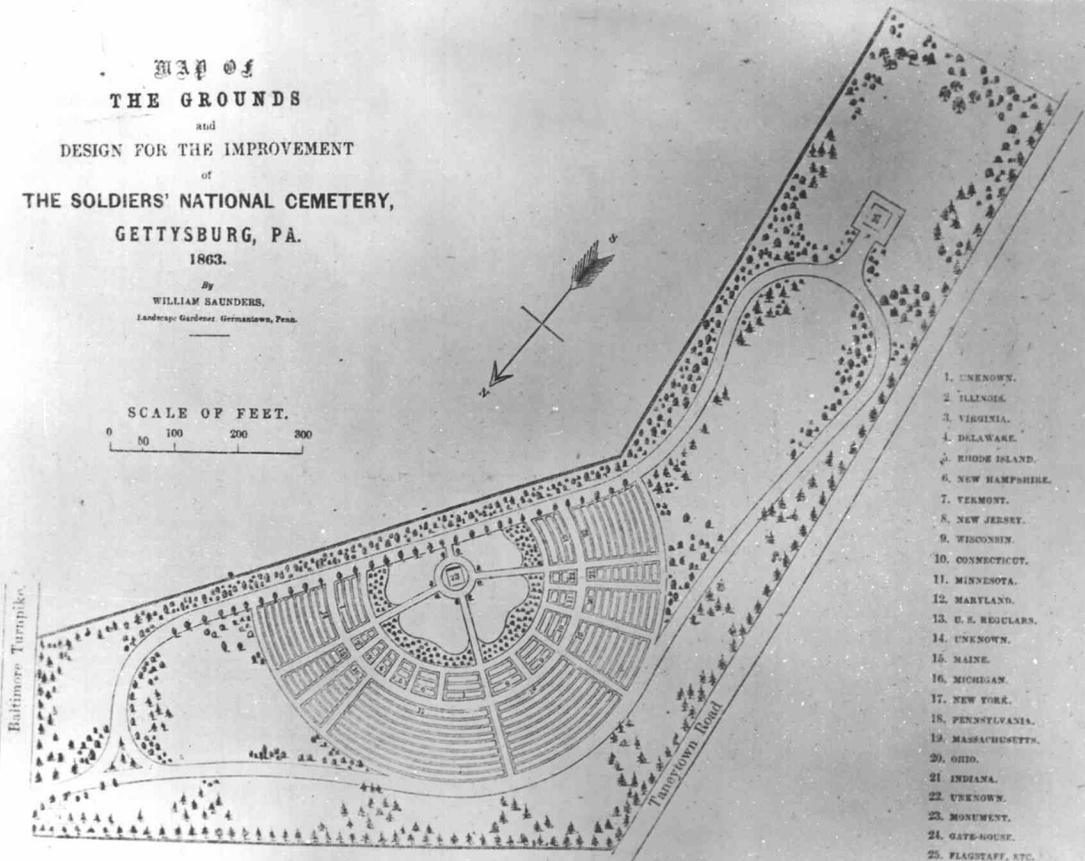
View of the Cemetery 15 years after it was first laid out. The 14 year growth of pine trees lining the north and west (Taneytown Road) bounds of the Cemetery appear in the background. The grave stones of the known and unknown dead appear in the central part of the view and the National Monument at the left. Scattered planting, not indicated in the Saunders plan, appears in the grave plot. The field of Pickett's Charge may be seen in the background.

This view of the Cemetery from the east, made in 1882, shows in the foreground the Baltimore Street entrance and in the central area the grave stones of the unknown dead at the left and the known dead at the right. The National Monument is in the center of the grave plot and the flagpole in the left foreground. With the exception of an urn at the head of the Minnesota plot, all of the semi-circular line of urns appearing in this view and erected after 1878 (see view above) have been removed. Planting appears at the inside fringe of graves near the National Monument.

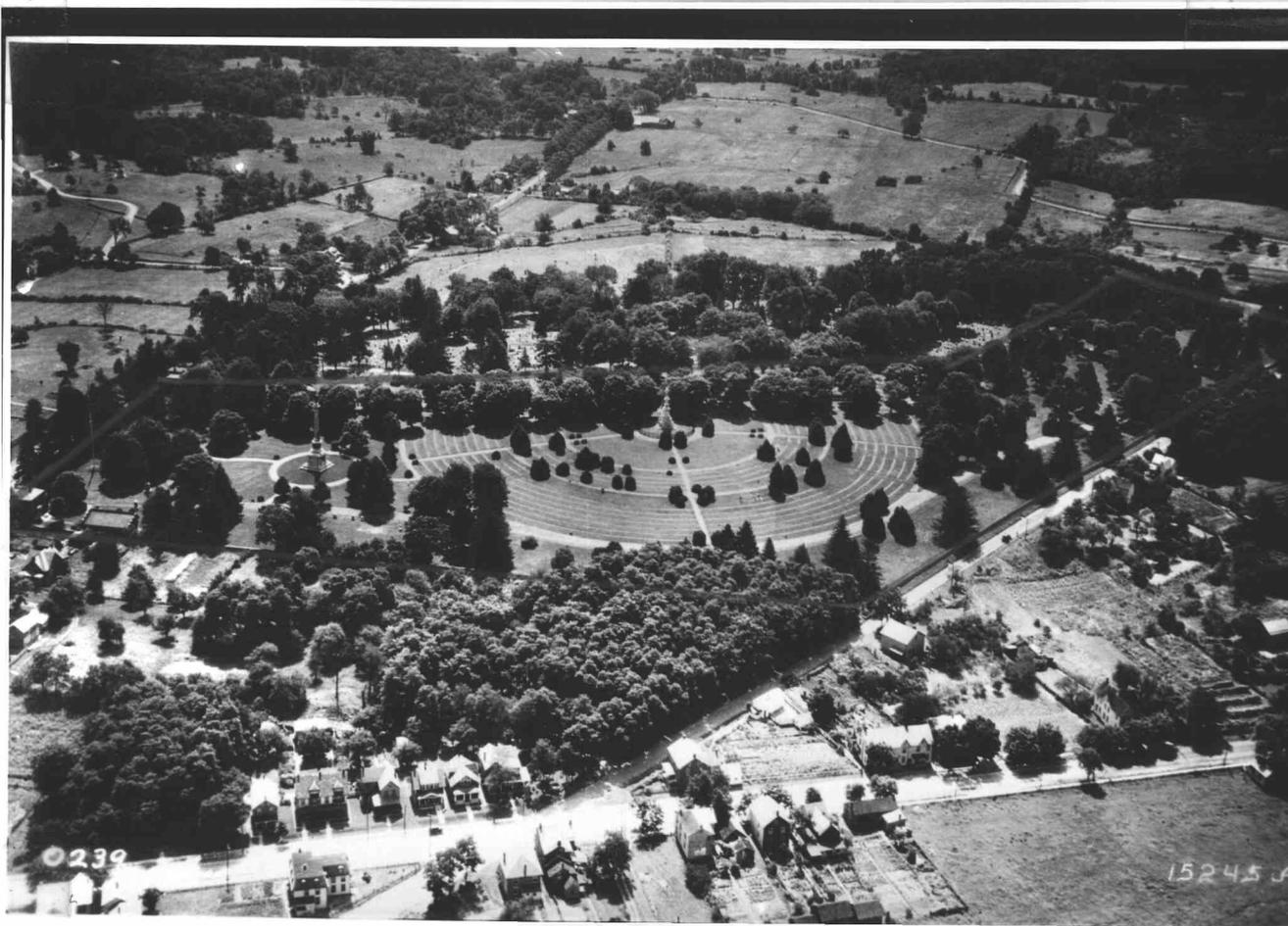
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726—Soldiers' National Cemetery—from Observatory,

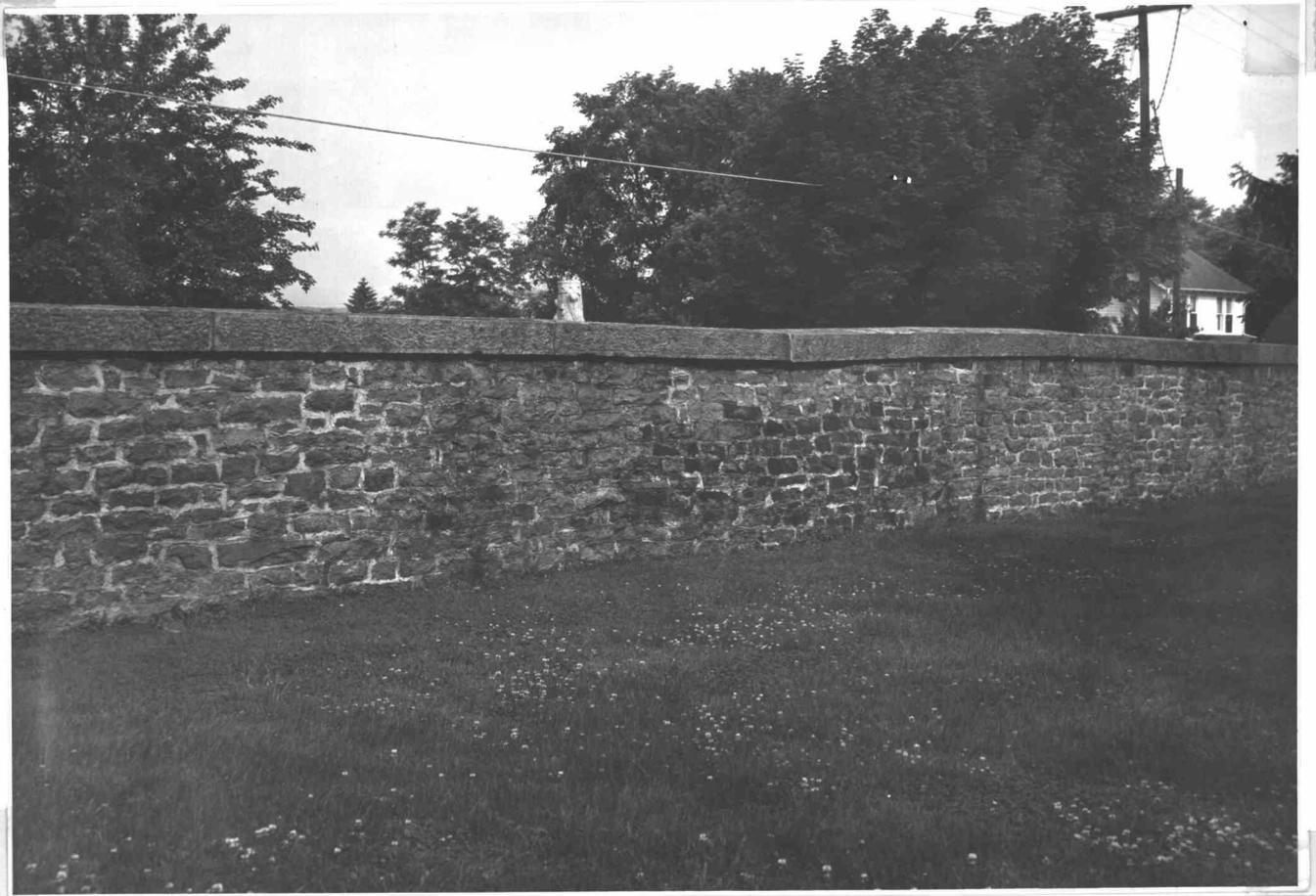
(Copyrighted 1878.)



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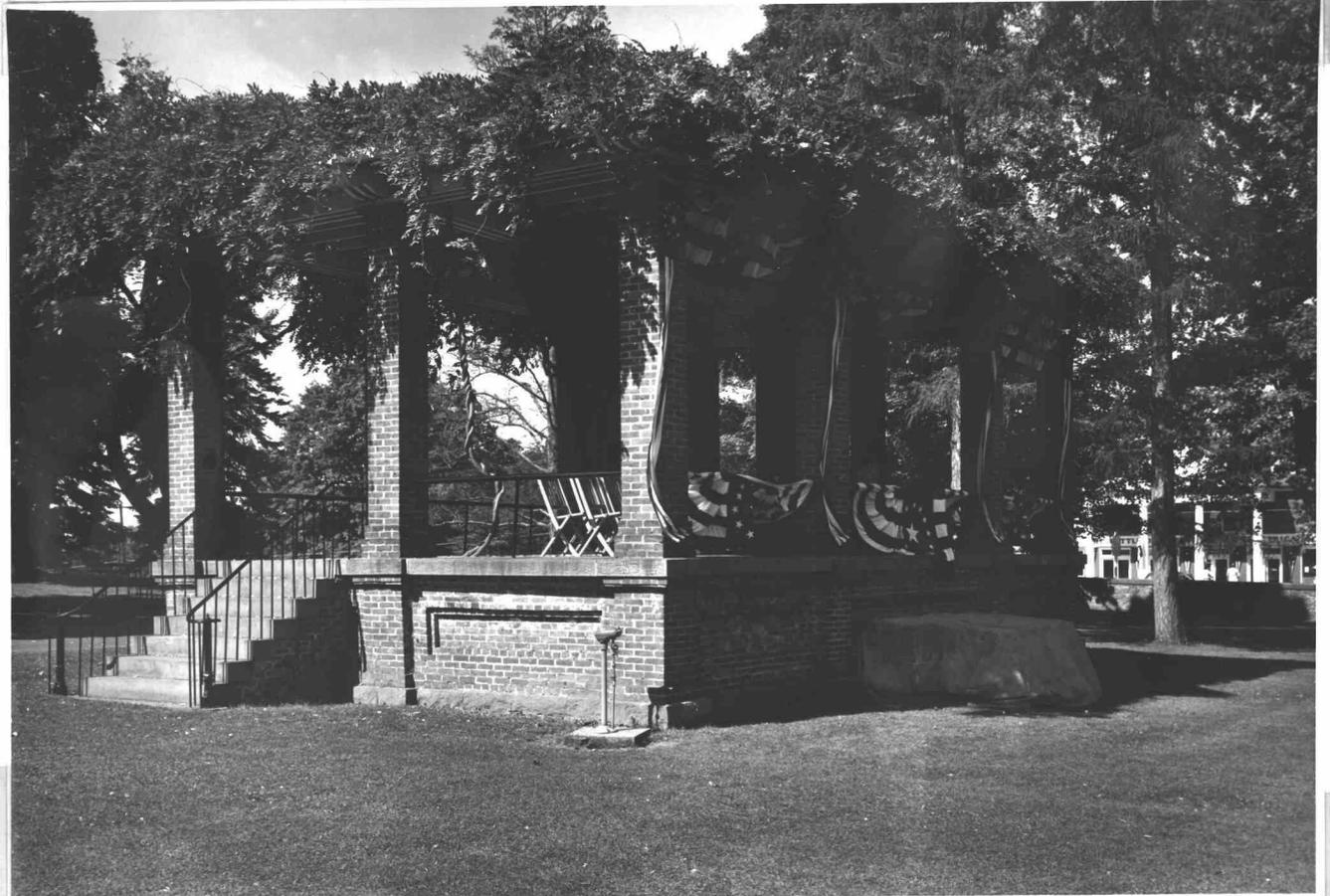
This is a section of the stone wall along the Taneytown Road, built in 1865. The wall, which is surmounted by a granite parapet, encloses the Cemetery on its northern, western and southern bounds. The height of the wall, which varies from 4 to 6 feet, is approximately 5 feet at this point.

This section of the National Cemetery shows the manner of marking the graves. The continuous slabs of stone in the foreground mark the graves of the known dead, either by name or by State. The small square stones beyond mark the graves of the unknown dead.



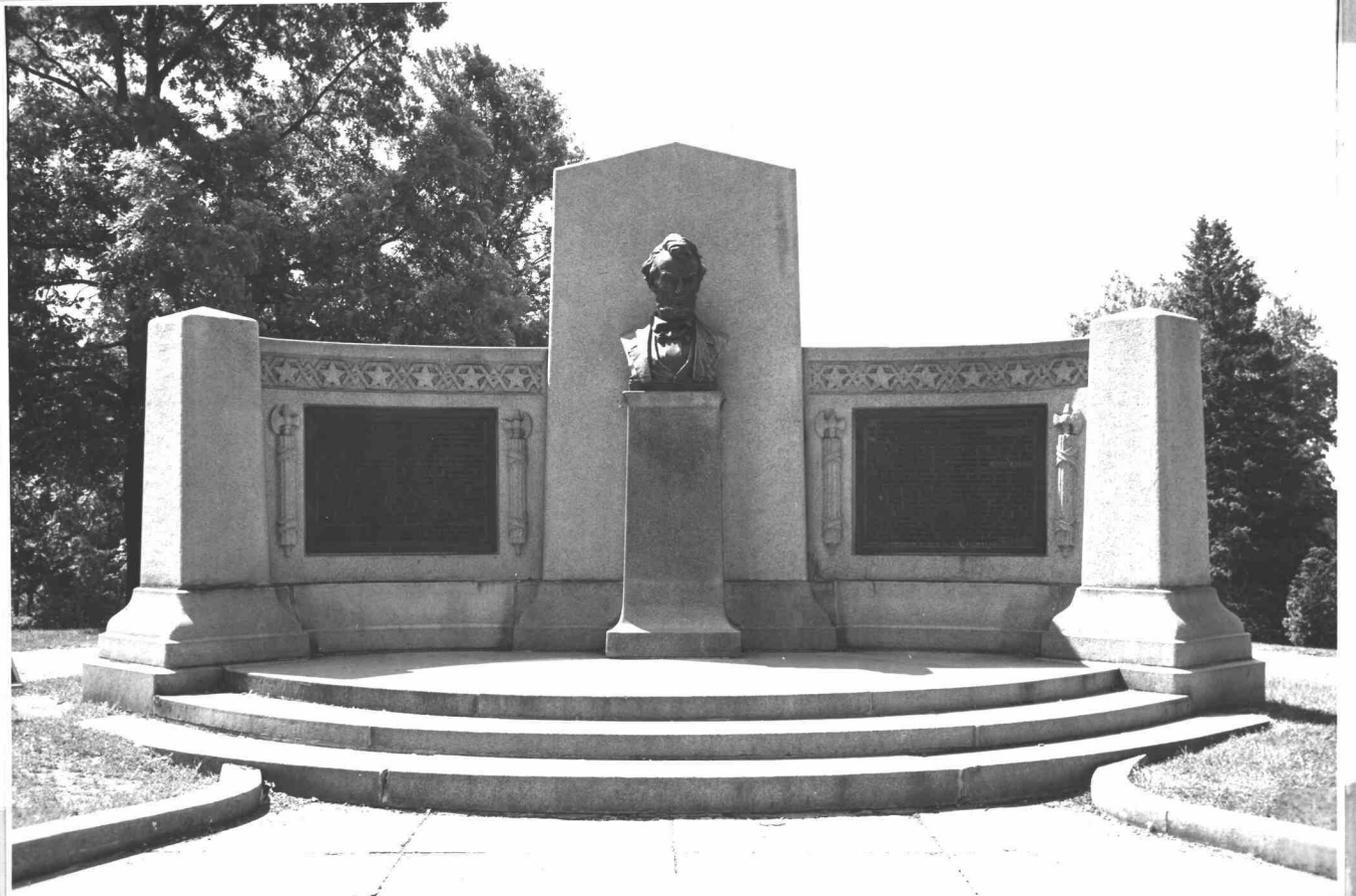
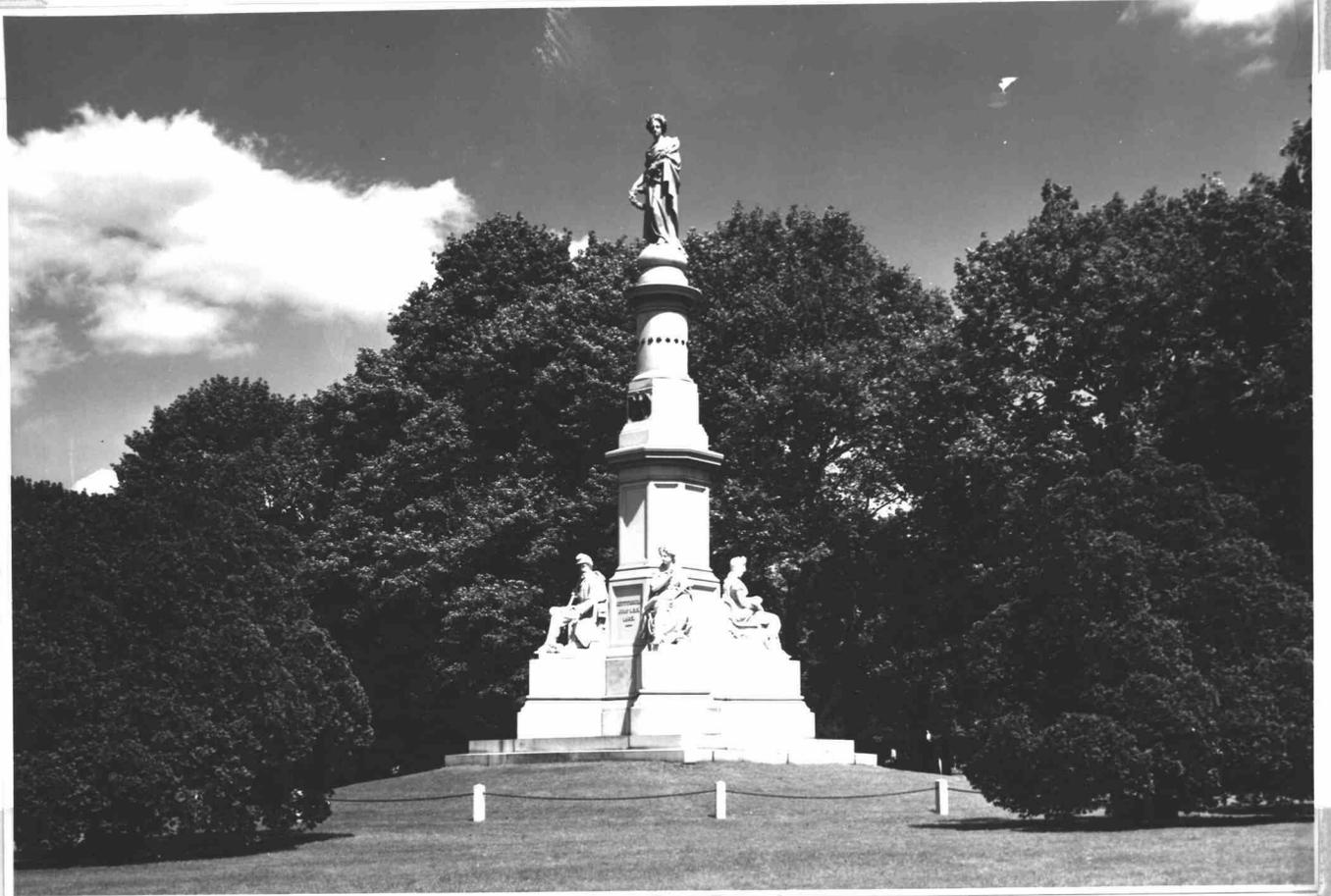
This view shows the Baltimore Street entrance to the cemetery. The iron pillars bearing the names of the 18 Union states having soldier dead buried in the cemetery, and the section of iron fence at the left, were erected in 1865.

This rostrum, at which Memorial Day Services and other important events are held, is located near the west gate of the cemetery. The platform, which is 5 feet above ground level, is reached by a flight of steps at either end. The rostrum was built in the 1890's.



The Soldiers' National Monument, located at the center of the semi-circular plot of Civil War graves, was erected in honor of the Union dead who fell at Gettysburg. The monument is located at the place where Abraham Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address November 19, 1863.

The Lincoln Address Memorial, located near the west gate of the Cemetery, bears a bronze bust of Lincoln, the Gettysburg Address inscribed on a bronze plaque, and a part of Attorney Wills' invitation to Lincoln to attend the dedication services, all implying pointedly that the Address was delivered at that place. A tablet has been placed at the Memorial to identify the Memorial and to direct the visitor to the site where the Address was actually delivered.



The utility building, located 50 yards inside of the Baltimore Street entrance of the cemetery, offers ample storage space for machines, tools, burial equipment, power mower, and other equipment used in maintenance of the grounds.

The Cemetery Lodge, which is the residence and office of the Chief Park Ranger, stands at the Baltimore Street entrance of the Cemetery. The original "gate-house", built in 1864, and later converted into a residence for the superintendent of the cemetery, was removed about 1903. The existing structure was built in 1905.



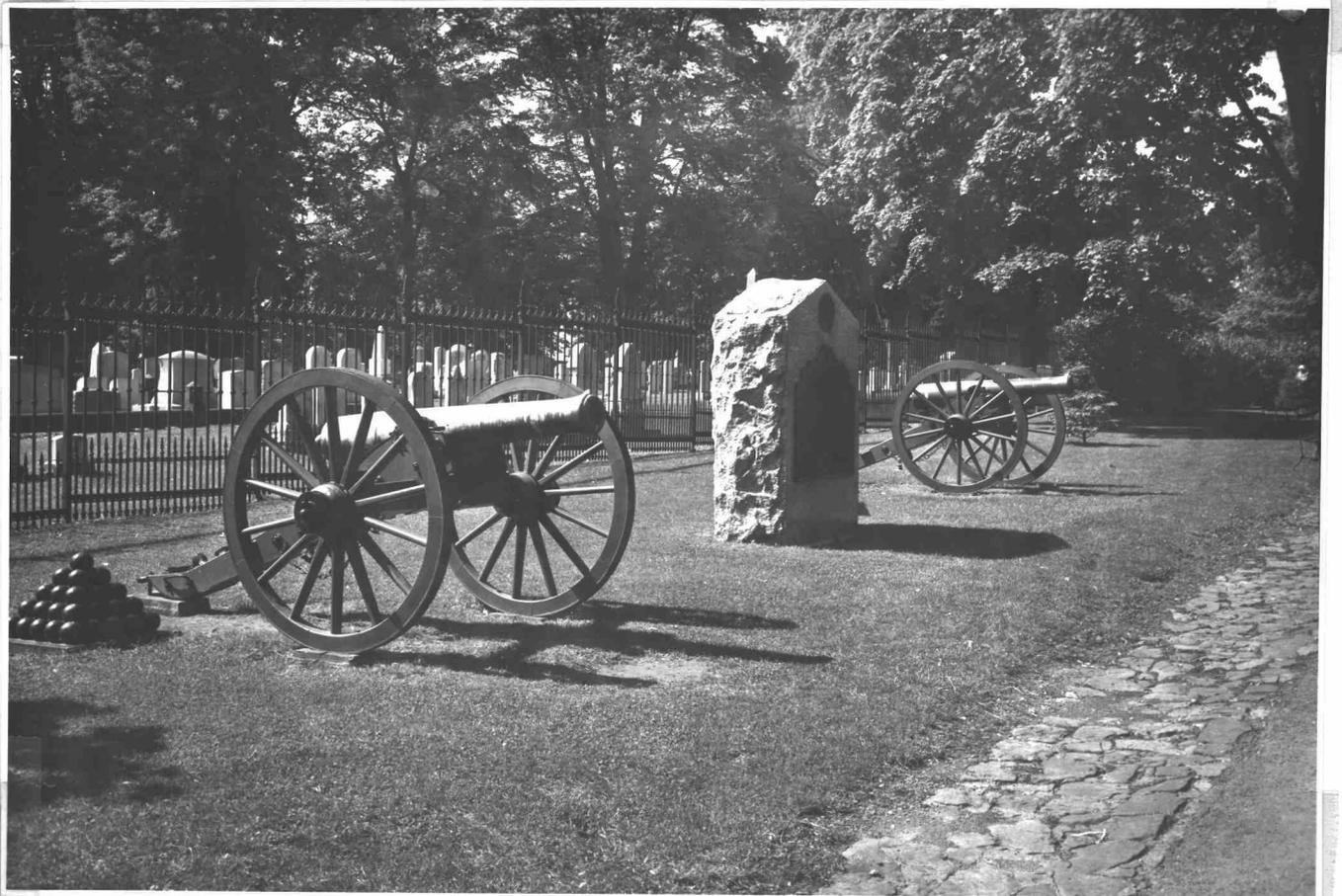
This comfort station is located 50 yards south of the cemetery lodge. The Baltimore Street boundary fence is at the left and the division fence between the National Cemetery and Evergreen (public) Cemetery is just beyond the building. The flagpole appears in the left foreground.

This memorial to Charles H. T. Collis, Commander of the 111th Pennsylvania Regiment and erected by survivors of the regiment, is located at the head of the Pennsylvania section of graves. Erected over his own grave, this and the 75th Pennsylvania regiment memorial, which marks its battle position, are the only regimental monuments in the cemetery.



The New York State Memorial, dedicated July 2, 1893, is located 100 yards southwesterly of the Baltimore Street entrance to the cemetery. The statue of Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed in the First Day's battle, stands at the left. The view is southwestward.

Battery G, 4th United States Artillery, one of nine battery positions marked by tablets and guns in the cemetery, is located adjacent to the upper (southern) drive. The iron division fence between the National Cemetery and the Evergreen (public) Cemetery appears in the background.



This is a section of graves in the burial plot of World War II dead. It is one of three plots set aside for burials from recent wars, all of the plots being located on the outer side of the avenue which separates the Civil War plot from the plots of recent wars.

This view of the avenue at the Baltimore street entrance to the Cemetery shows the road (at right) which borders the outer limits of the semi-circular plot of Civil War graves. The road at the left leads to the National Monument. Because of frequent congestion at the monument, both roads are restricted to one-way traffic.



The Lincoln Address Memorial, located near the west gate of the Cemetery, is often understood to mark the place where Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address. For the purpose of clarification, this tablet was erected near the memorial, partly to identify it and partly to call attention to the actual Address site 300 yards to the left.

The base of the National Monument, erected to the Union dead who are buried in the Cemetery, appears in the background. Except for the final sentences of the Gettysburg Address, imprinted in the panel between the two figures, there is nothing to identify this as the place where Lincoln delivered his Address. The tablet at the right was erected to identify this as the site where the Address was spoken. The bronze plaque at the left bears the Address.

