

m8

305/D-96

JUL 17 AM 8 23

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

July 16, 1958

Went

DIV. OF DESIGN
AND CONSTRUCTION
JUL 18 1958

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Gettysburg IMP

From: Regional Director

Subject: Historical Base Map, Gettysburg IMP

Vint
Morrell
Miller
3- ~~Seaton~~
3- ~~Seaton~~
3- ~~Seaton~~
D&C Files
Records Files

With reference to Superintendent Coleman's memorandum of June 23, the Eastern Design Office has already been supplied the corrected print of the Warren map and one copy of the accompanying documentation, to aid in completion of the final drawing of the Historical Base Map. Are we correct in our understanding that documentation for the East Cavalry Field map will be forthcoming at some later time?

We are very pleased with this presentation - essentially, as noted, a correction and amplification of the Warren map. For further detailed information on the Battlefield, reference is quite properly made to special studies done over the years. Dr. Tilberg and Dr. Pfaniz are to be commended on a very useful production.

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Director, w/copy of report *L*

SCANNED

7/25/00

APPROVAL SHEET

Recommended:

Director

Recommended:

Regional Director

Recommended:

Chief, EODC

Approved:

Superintendent

HISTORICAL BASE MAP

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

By: Frederick Tilberg
Harry W. Pfanz
June 23, 1958

HISTORICAL BASE SHEET

Sources

Unless indicated otherwise, the sources listed may be found in the files and library of Gettysburg National Military Park.

1. Gen. G. K. Warren Survey Map of the Battlefield, surveyed and drawn under the direction of Svt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren by First Lieut. W. H. Chase, Corps of Engineers, 1868-1869. The original map, now in the National Archives, is in four sheets. The scale of the original is 200 feet to the inch, and the distance between contour lines is four feet. The Warren Map purports to show, as of 1868, the areas of woodland, location and types of farm fences, streams, location and types of farm buildings, orchards, streets and buildings in Gettysburg, highways and by-roads in the battlefield area and vicinity. There are also indications of infantry earthworks and artillery lunettes, mainly on the Federal battle positions, on Culp's Hill, East Cemetery Hill, Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top.

A note on the explanatory caption states that "numerous changes have occurred since the battle, in direction of fences, new roads being opened, houses erected, woods cleared, etc." On the basis of all available data, we have shown on the draft Historical Base Sheet, whether the indication of these changes on the original Warren Map are justified.

The same indication for types of fence is used for both the worm fence and stone wall with rider fence. In our determination of the type of fence in a particular location, we shall designate a stone and rider fence where there is an existing old stone wall, and a worm fence where there is no evidence that a stone wall existed. There is no question in the Warren Map legend concerning the indication of a post-and-rail fence and a dry stone wall. It is entirely possible that the indication of a stone wall was actually a stone and rider fence, as it is reasonable to conclude that a low stone wall of the type now prevalent on Cemetery Ridge would not be a safe pasture fence. On the assumption that certain existing stone walls were high enough to turn stock, the indication of a dry stone wall will be accepted. On the authority of J. B. Bachelder, Historian of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, the names listed are those of the residents at the time of the battle. A photostatic copy of this map is in the library, Gettysburg National Military Park. The map will be referred to hereafter as the Warren Map.

2. Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, from the original survey made August to October, 1863, by order of Gen. George G. Meade to accompany his report of the Gettysburg Campaign. The map was made under the direction of Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, Chief of Engineers, Army of the Potomac, and by Sgt. (later Major) E. B. Cope. A note by the Chief of Engineers on a print of this map, which appears in the Atlas to

Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Plate XL, reads as follows:

"This is a photograph from a map mainly made by Major (then Sergeant) E. B. Cope of my force (while the Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac) and under my direction. It is valuable as showing how a good topographer can represent a field after a personal reconnaissance. It was mostly made from horseback sketches based upon the map of Adams County, Pa.

G. K. Warren"

The base County map shows the town of Gettysburg, the main roads, and an indication of farms, locations and the owners. Defense positions, such as stone walls, earthworks, rifle pits and artillery lunettes, shown for both Federal and Confederate positions, is the work of Sergeant Cope. The indication of ridges and hills, and woodland, in the battlefield area and the nearby countryside is believed to be the work of Sergeant Cope. A redrawn copy on a large scale is in the Gettysburg National Military Park library. This map will hereafter be referred to as the Cope Map.

3. Maps of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, showing Troop Positions, July 1, 2 and 3. Published by authority of the Secretary of War, 1876. The topography was engraved by Julius Bien, New York; the map was printed by U. S. Lake Survey, Detroit, Michigan.

This map was reduced from the G. K. Warren Survey Map of 1868-1869 (scale - one inch equals 200 feet) to a scale of 1 inch equals 1,000 feet. This survey was ordered by Brevet Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers and conducted under Brevet Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, Major of Engineers. The datum plane was taken "500 feet below the cemetery", and contours are shown for every 4 feet. "Every object," it is noted in the explanatory caption, "is represented here as near as possible as it was at the time of the battle."

As this map is a revision of the original Warren Map, employing essentially the same basic data, the purpose of including this map in the making of the Historical Base Map is to provide a comparison of basic data on this map, which states in its caption that objects are represented as near as possible as of the time of the battle, with that of the original Warren Map.

One of the main features of this map, a detailed indication by John B. Bachelder of troop positions down to the regimental and battery level, is not applicable to the Historical Base Map. This map will be used for this purpose in the preparation of the Troop Movement sheets of the Master Plan.

This map will be referred to hereafter as the Bachelder Map.

4. War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. 27, Parts I, II and III.

These three volumes, part of a series of 128 volumes concerning the entire Civil War, contain the official reports of Union and Confederate officers engaged at Gettysburg from the rank of Commanding General to the regimental and battery levels. While these reports deal in general with the battle action of the army units engaged, there are occasional references to landmarks, such as "the Sugar Loaf Mountain" (Little Round Top) (O.R. 27, I-482), stone walls, breastworks, groves of trees, and orchards, fields, roads, farm buildings, and obstructing fences.

These volumes will be referred to hereafter as O. R.

5. Contemporary and Early Post-War Photographs of Battlefield Subjects, by Matthew Brady, Alexander Gardner, C. J. Tyson and W. H. Tipton. Tyson and Tipton were Gettysburg photographers.

The collection includes 563 glass negatives of 5" x 72" and smaller sizes; 970 glass and film negatives of 8" x 10" size; 53 glass negatives of 11" x 14" size and 14 glass negatives of 14" x 17", a total of 1,600 negatives. The subjects of many of the contemporary negatives are prominent landmarks such as Little Round Top, Culp's Hill, East Cemetery Hill, Devil's Den, and several farm building groups. Other photographs taken in the early post-war period show battlefield scenes which represent subjects very nearly as they appeared at the time of the battle. Representative of this latter group particularly is the panorama of views made by Tipton from a central point at The Angle. This panorama of ten views was made for the artist, Paul Philippoteaux in 1881 to serve as a basis for his notable painting of Pickett's Charge. There is furnished by these negatives, therefore, an actual recreation of the entire area of the First and Second Day's battlefield. It is not probable that any considerable change occurred in the landscape, the fences, woodland and buildings in the interim between 1863 and 1881.

Photographs referred to herein will be designated Brady, Gardner or Tipton.

6. Regimental Histories, Diaries, Accounts of Observers, Newspaper Accounts.

A considerable number of accounts by participants or observers in the battle, while generally relating the battle action and incidents of battle, occasionally refer to landmarks, buildings, the cover of woods and of obstructing stone walls and fences.

7. Miscellaneous material on file at Gettysburg National Military Park.

This material includes a number of reports and studies made of certain features of the Park in the past twenty-five years, principally by Park Historian Tilberg, and other unpublished items on file in the Park office.

Explanation of Documentation

This documentation for the Historical Base Map accompanies a corrected print of the Warren Survey Map which, heretofore, has been accepted as the base map for Gettysburg National Military Park. It will be observed that notations in color have been made on the map itself. Thus, certain earthworks and walls used for defensive purposes have been designated, names have been relettered for purposes of easier identification, some names have been changed, present park boundaries have been outlined, hospital sites noted and an attempt has been made to designate more clearly the contemporary types of fences.

The documentation follows the grid pattern superimposed upon the map moving from left to right and from top to bottom beginning with grid 1A in the upper right hand corner of the sheet. Each grid square has been considered but documentation for a given square has been set down only when it was believed that documentation was necessary for a better understanding of what should be included on a new map. Therefore, it will be noted that the contents of many squares are not discussed at all and that documentation exists for only a portion of the contents of other squares. When no documentation is indicated it is assumed that the accompanying corrected Warren Map should be reproduced as it stands.

Documentation

In those grids where historical features including farm buildings and landmarks do not require special and detailed documentation, the information indicated on the Warren Map will be accepted. The reference will be "Physical features as indicated on the Warren Map".

- 1A Site of the field hospital of Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.
See: "Hospital Markers", a bound typescript, p. 77; a Tyson photograph labelled "Shealer barn used as a hospital" and William Ridinger "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", p. 42.
- 1G Site of Camp Letterman, the general hospital at Gettysburg from July through November 1863. The woodland south of the York Road is known as "Hospital Woods", the open land adjacent to it was also used. See: "Hospital Markers", pp. 57-59; Report of Medical Inspection; E. P. Vorum, Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, Part 1, p. 143 and William Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", p. 54.
- 1K Park boundary encloses a strip of land - see 2K.

- 2F Park boundary lines enclose a strip of land at the crest of Benner's Hill owned by this Park. This strip of land was the site of Confederate battery positions on July 2 and July 3.

A Tipton photograph, "Gettysburg from Benner's Hill", shows a view of Gettysburg from this location as it appeared shortly after the battle.

- 2G Park boundary lines enclose a strip of land at the crest of Benner's Hill at a site of Confederate battery positions on July 2. See 2F.

- 2K Park boundary lines enclose a strip of land occupied by Neill's Brigade, 6th Corps, on July 3.

- 2O The field hospitals of the Union 2nd Corps were located west of Rock Creek and about six hundred yards southeast of the G. Bushman house. The field hospitals of the 12th Corps were located at and 160 yards east of the Bushman House. See: "Hospital Markers", a bound typescript, photographs and map; William Ridinger "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", pp. 26, 30, 31.

- 3E Headquarters of General Richard S. Ewell, Commander of the 2nd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, were located at the indicated unidentified two story brick house on the north side of the Hanover Road, just west of Rock Creek. A house, presumably the same one, is still standing at this site. An upturned cannon was erected to mark the site by the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission in 1921. See "Report of Engineer E. B. Cope to the Chairman, Gettysburg National Park Commission", July 1, 1921, p. 3.

- 3F, Park boundary line.

3G

Rock Creek, as it appeared at the time of the battle, is discussed in the report, "Historical Importance of Rock Creek", dated September 1939.

- 3H Park boundary line.

The earthworks on Culp's Hill were erected by Greene's Brigade, Geary's Division, 12th Corps, and by Cutler's Brigade, Robinson's Division, 1st Corps. These works now appear on the ground as an earth mound about two feet high. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 826, 847, 849, 851, 853 and 854; Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps and report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", April 2, 1943, pp. 9, 29.

- 3I Park boundary line at Rock Creek.

Spangler's Spring in position indicated on the map. See a report, "Proposed Restoration of the Spangler's Spring - Culp's Hill Area. . .",

- 3I dated July 20, 1940 and a Tipton photograph of 1870 for its probable appearance at the time of the battle.

Earthworks on the south crest of Culp's Hill were erected by Kane's Brigade, Geary's Division, 12th Corps. These works appear as a mound about a foot in height. See: OR, Vol. 27, Pt. 1, pp. 826, 847, 849, 851, 853 and 854; Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps, and a report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, pp. 9, 29.

Earthworks on the southern slope of the south crest of Culp's Hill were erected by McDougall's Brigade, William's Division, 12th Corps. These works now appear as a mound about one foot high. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 778, 793, 796, 798, 800, 802; Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps and report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, pp. 8, 29.

Earthworks in the vicinity of Spangler's Spring are shown in a Tyson photograph made soon after the battle.

The stone wall about one hundred feet west of the earthworks was thrown up by McDougall's Brigade and used as cover for his second line. See: OR, Vol. 27, Pt. 1, pp. 783, 788, 800; Bachelder Map and report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, pp. 8, 29.

Rock Creek is treated in the September 1939 report "Historical Importance of Rock Creek".

- 3J Park boundary. The narrow strip of land abutting the Baltimore Road marks the route of a Park Avenue.

Earthworks thrown up by Ruger's Brigade, William's Division, 12th Corps. Not visible on the ground. See: OR 27, Pt 1, pp. 798, 812, 813, 815, 817, 819, 873; Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps and report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", pp. 8, 29.

Mill dams of McAllister's Mill. No longer in existence. See Warren Map and 3K.

Rock Creek is discussed in the report, "Historical Importance of Rock Creek", September 14, 1939. The above mill dams of McAllister's Mill impounded the water of the Creek so that the water level was affected for a distance of over one-half mile upstream from this area.

- 3K McAllister's Mill no longer exists though its site is marked by a partially filled cellar, traces of the former road, and traces of

- 3K its mill race. A paper, "McAllister's Mill and the Anti-Slavery Movement in Adams County", done at Gettysburg College by Cedric Tilberg in 1938, contains a history and photographs of the mill. Photographs by Tipton of the mill, its dams and its road are on file at this Park.

Rock Creek is discussed in the report "Historical Importance of Rock Creek", dated September 11, 1939.

Park boundary includes Park land at Power's Hill and along the Granite Schoolhouse Road.

- 4C Park boundaries enclose Howard Avenue, a Park Avenue, which follows the line of the Union 11th Corps on July 1, 1863.

- 4F Park boundary.

H. Culp farm buildings. See: Cope and Warren Maps and "Memorandum for the Superintendent, Gettysburg National Park, from Frederick Tilberg, dated June 16, 1939, subject: Layout Plan, Culp Farm, Gettysburg N. M. P. . . .".

- 4G Park boundary as indicated.

- 4H Park boundary as indicated.

Earthwork on the western slope of Culp's Hill erected by Cutler's and Meredith's Brigades, Wadsworth's Division, 1st Corps, on July 1-3, 1863. These works now appear as a mound about two feet in height. References to this work may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 283, 284 and 288 and in the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", pp. 9-10, dated April 1943. They are shown on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

Six artillery lunettes, marking the position of Steven's Battery, 1st Corps Artillery, are located on Steven's Knoll. These are crescent shaped mounds about two feet in height and two feet in width across the top, long enough to protect one cannon. References to these works may be found in OR 27, Pt 1, p. 361 and in the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", April 2, 1943, p. 10. They are indicated on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

Earthworks near the crest of Culp's Hill are shown in a war period Tyson photograph. Another Tyson photograph shows works on the western slope of Culp's Hill.

A war time view from Steven's Knoll to the north shows the fields in front of Steven's Knoll and the town of Gettysburg in the background.

- 4I Park boundaries as indicated. They include the junction of Hunt Avenue, a Park road, with the Baltimore Road.

Earthworks were probably erected by the 119th New York Regiment of Greene's Brigade, Geary's Division, 12th Corps. References to them are found in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 856, 868 and in the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1956, p.9.

- 4J Park boundaries include a section of Hunt Avenue.

- 4K Park boundaries including three quarters of Power's Hill and a segment of Granite Schoolhouse Road.

Granite Schoolhouse was razed and the stones from its walls were used in the foundation for the privately owned "National Museum" located in 6H. A field hospital of the Union 2nd Corps was located initially around this schoolhouse. See William H. Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", p. 28 and "Hospital Markers", pp. 5, 30, 40, 48.

- 4L Park boundary along Granite Schoolhouse Road.

The G. Spangler Farm buildings area was the site of the 11th Corps Hospital. These buildings are still standing. See "Hospital Markers", pp. 9, 34, 44, 54; William H. Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", p. 26.

- 5B Park boundaries bordering Howard Avenue, a Park road which follows the 11th Corps line on July 1, and Barlow's Knoll.

The John Blocher house served as Ewell's headquarters after the Union retreat on July 1 and was the scene of the momentous conference between Lee and Ewell on the evening of July 1. See Douglas S. Freeman, Lee's Lieutenants, Vol. III, pp. 99-100. Both Blocher houses still stand.

- 5C Park boundaries enclose a segment of Howard Avenue, a Park road which follows the 11th Corps line on July 1.

Adams County Almshouse photograph from the southeast taken about 1890 is on file in GNMP office. These buildings were used as a field hospital by the Union 11th Corps. See "Hospital Markers", pp. 9, 12. Buildings are still standing.

- 5D Adams County Almshouse. See 5C.

The rectangle in the lower right of the square is presumably a misplaced Park boundary. It should not be included on the Base Map.

- 5E Park boundary encloses Coster Avenue, a plot containing a line of monuments marking the position of Coster's Brigade, Steinwehr's Division, 11th Corps on July 1, 1863. This is located to the east of Stratton Street at its junction with Middle Street.

The Gasometer, according to the records of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, was built in 1858.

The railroad station, terminal for the Gettysburg-Hanover Railroad, is located on the southeast corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets.

- 5F A number of buildings in this section were used as hospitals including the following:

1. St. James Lutheran Church. Replaced by a more modern building. See J. B. Baker, History of St. James Lutheran Church, pp. 195-197.
2. Trinity Reformed Church. Remodeled. See the German Reform Directory, Trinity Reformed Church, Historical Sketch of Trinity Reformed Church, Gettysburg, Pa., pp. 32-34.
3. Presbyterian Church. See "Hospital Markers", pp. 11, 12.
4. High Street Public School. William Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", p. 73.

David Will's House (a) is described in the report "The Historical Importance of the Will's House", dated September 22, 1939.

- 5G Park boundaries as indicated.

The stone wall at the foot of East Cemetery Hill was held by Ames' Brigade, Barlow's Division, 11th Corps. References to this wall may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 715-718, 720 and it is indicated on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

- 5H The stone walls at the east base of Cemetery Hill were used as breastworks by von Gilsa's Brigade, Barlow's (Ames') Division, 11th Corps. The walls are of granite boulders and are now about three feet high. A Park road, Wainwright Avenue, is located on the west side of this wall. References to this wall may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 353 and 357 and in the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", p. 11, dated April 2, 1943. The walls are indicated on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

- 5H Artillery lunettes on East Cemetery Hill are indicated on war period Brady photographs. Ten are indicated on the Cope Map, twenty-two on the Warren Map. There are twenty-one here now. They are approximately two feet in width and height and of sufficient length to protect a cannon from frontal fire. References to these works may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 353, 357 and in the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield at Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 11.

Two early Tipton photographs show the north slope of Cemetery Hill and the town beyond.

Two early post-war Tyson photographs taken on the east crest of the hill show stone walls on the east slope of the hill and the Culp farm beyond.

Park boundaries as indicated. Evergreen Cemetery was established in 1854. The National Cemetery was not established until after the battle - dedicated on November 18, 1863.

- 5I Park boundaries as indicated. They include a section of Hunt Avenue, a Park road.
- 5J Park boundary includes a section of Hunt Avenue, a Park road.
- 5K Park boundary includes Park land and a section of Granite Schoolhouse Road.
- 5L Park boundary indicates Park control of Granite Schoolhouse Road.
- 5P Park boundaries include a segment of Wright Avenue, a Park road which marks the left of the Union Infantry line on July 3.
- 6C Park boundaries enclose a segment of Howard Avenue, a Park road which follows the line of the 11th Corps on July 1.
- 6D Stevens Institute building was not erected until 1868. See; S. G. Heffelbower, History of Gettysburg College, 1932, on file in the Gettysburg College Library.
- 6E Pennsylvania College's "Old Dorm" building was completed in 1838. It was used as a temporary hospital, principally for the wounded of Heth's Division, Hill's Corps. See "Hospital Markers", p. 77 and William Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", p. 72.

H. L. Baugher residence, the home of the college president, was completed in 1860. See S. G. Heffelbower, History of Gettysburg College, 1932, on file at Gettysburg College Library.

- 6E The Horse Railway line extending from the Gettysburg-Hanover Railway station on Carlisle Street to the town square and west on Chambersburg Street, ran to the Katalysines Springs Hotel which was not constructed until 1868.

A brady photograph of "Old Dorm" and two nearby college buildings is on file in this Park.

- 6F Hospitals were located in the following buildings:

1. Christ Lutheran Church on Chambersburg Street. "Hospital Markers", p. 3; Wm. H. Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", p. 58.
2. St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church. See letter Col. H. S. Huidekoper to Hon. Charles F. McKenna quoted in W. C. Storrick, Gettysburg, The Place, The Battle, The Results, pp. 150-151.
3. Adams County Courthouse. See Wm. H. Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", pp. 73-74.
4. United Presbyterian Church. This church was located on West High Street opposite St. Francis Xavier Church at the site of the present United Brethern Church. See William H. Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", pp. 65-66.

The Adams County Courthouse was used as a signal station on July 1 and July 4. See OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 201, 203.

The County Fair Grounds indicated on the Warren Map was not layed out until 1867 and should not be included on the Base Map. See: The Adams Sentinel and Advertizer, May 14, 1867, on file at The Gettysburg Times office.

- 6G The National Orphans' Home was not established until 1867 and should be shown only as a private dwelling.

Dobbin House, first classical school west of the Susquehanna, was erected in 1776 and served as a temporary hospital after the battle. It should be indicated with a house symbol if not labelled. See: Historical Handbook Committee Adams County SesqueCentinnial, Historic Adams County, Pennsylvania, p. 30.

- 6H Park boundaries as indicated include the National Cemetery.

The National Cemetery was dedicated on November 18, 1863. At the time of the battle this site is reputed to have contained a cornfield. See W. C. Storrick, Gettysburg, p. 156.

- 6H The stone wall east of the intersection of the Emmitsburg and Taneytown Roads was used by Smith's Brigade, Steinwehr's Division, 11th Corps, as a breastworks. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 722-726 and report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", April 2, 1943, p. 11 and Cope and Bachelder Maps.
- 6I Park boundaries as indicated. They include a segment of Hunt Avenue, a Park avenue, at the Taneytown Road, a segment of the National Cemetery and the boundary along portions of the Emmitsburg and Taneytown Roads.

Ziegler's Grove. A prominent feature of the battle area. This should possibly be labelled.

Earthworks west of Ziegler's Grove, north of the Bryan farm buildings, were thrown up on July 3 and 4 by Coulter's and Baxter's Brigades, Robinson's Division, 1st Corps. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 294, 296, 298, 300, 305, 308 and the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, pp. 13-14 and the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

The stone wall between the Bryan buildings and The Angle were manned and strengthened on the evening of July 1, 1863, by Baxter's Brigade, Robinson's Division, 1st Corps, and were utilized as breastworks on July 2nd and 3rd by Smyth's Brigade, Hays' Division, 2nd Corps. See references in OR 27, Pt.1, pp. 308 and 311 and the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield at Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, pp. 14-15 and indications on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

The stone wall at The Angle was converted into breastworks by Coulter's Brigade, Robinson's Division, 2nd Corps on the night of July 1. They were manned on July 2nd and 3rd by Webb's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, 2nd Corps. See references in OR 27, Pt.1, pp. 293, 302, 305, 427, 430 and 432 and report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 15 and indications on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

The Bryan farm buildings are described in a Historic Buildings Report "The Bryan Farm Buildings", dated March 4, 1958. War time and subsequent photographs of these buildings are on file in this Park.

The Leister farm buildings were the location of the Headquarters, Army of the Potomac on July 2 and 3, 1863. They are described in a report, "Proposed Restoration of Meade's Headquarters", dated July 30, 1943.

Walls and tree growth in this area are discussed in the report "A Study of the Location and Type of Fences, and of Woodland and Orchards on Cemetery Ridge", dated July 25, 1944, pp. 4, 5, 16-20, 23.

- 6I The crossed flags indicate the location of signal stations presumably at this point. Since this station was only temporary and did not alter physical appearance of the area, it is not deemed necessary to place it on the base map.

- 6J Park boundary at Taneytown Road as indicated.

Earthworks thrown up on July 3, 1863 by Dana's Brigade and the 142nd Pennsylvania Regiment of Biddle's Brigade, both of Doubleday's Division, 1st Corps. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 326, 336, 348 and report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 17 and the Cope Map. These works no longer exist.

Fences, walls and trees are discussed in the 1944 report "A Study of the Location and Types of Fences, and of Woodland and Orchards in the Area of Cemetery Ridge", dated July 25, 1944, pp. 5,6,17,21,22.

John Fisher farm buildings. A report, "Historical Statement, Biggs Farm Buildings", indicates that these buildings came into the possession of Basil Biggs by will from John Fisher in 1863. Their owner is not indicated by the Cope Map. The Warren Map indicates that their occupant at the time of the battle was a "Brown".

Copse of Trees. An important feature on the battlefield which might be so labelled. See "A Study of the Location and Type of Fences and Woodland and Orchards in the Area of Cemetery Ridge", pp. 21-22.

- 6K Park boundary along the Taneytown Road as indicated.

Earthworks northwest of the woods were erected by de Trobriand's Brigade, Birney's Division, 3rd Corps. They no longer exist. References to these works may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, p. 323 and they are indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

Earthworks at the western edge of the woods were thrown up by Cross' Brigade and presumably by other brigades of Caldwell's Division, 2nd Corps. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 381-386; Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps and the report "A Study of the Types of Fences, and Woodland and Orchards in the Area of Cemetery Ridge", dated July 25, 1943, p. 10. A low mound is still visible in these trees.

Earthworks erected on July 3, 1863 by batteries under the command of Lieutenant Freeman McGilvery. A line of works two feet high with a hollow trench on its west side may now be seen in this area. This mound is believed to have been constructed after Hancock Avenue, a Park road behind it, was constructed and does not appear to conform to the works indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 883, 855; the report, "Field Defenses on the

- 6K Battlefield of Gettysburg", p. 19 and the report "A Study of the Location and Types of Fences . . . in the Area of Cemetery Ridge", dated July 25, 1944, p. 11; and the Cope, Warren, and Bachelder Maps.

- 6L Park boundary as indicated.

Earthworks erected on July 3, 1863, by batteries of artillery under command of Lieutenant Colonel Freeman McGilvery. These works consist of a mound two feet high with its trench on the west, or front, side and is presumed to have been reconstructed in the post-war period. It does not appear to conform with the works indicated on the Cope and Warren Maps. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 883, 885, and in the report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 19 and the report, "A Study of the Location and Types of Fences . . . in the Area of Cemetery Ridge", dated July 25, 1944, pp. 11-12, and indications on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

George Weikert farm buildings. See report, "Historical Importance of the George Weikert Farm", dated February 10, 1938.

- 6M Park Boundaries as indicated.

- 6N Park boundaries as indicated.

- 6O Park boundary as indicated.

The field hospitals of the 5th Corps were located in and around the J. Weikert farm buildings from near noon on July 2 until near evening on July 3. Brigadier General Stephen H. Weed died in the Weikert House. See: William H. Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", pp. 34-35 and "Hospital Markers", pp. 7, 32, 42, 50.

- 6P Park boundary as indicated includes a segment of Wright Avenue, a Park road.

- 7A Park boundary as indicated.

- 7B Park boundary as indicated.

A stone wall, possibly the base of a stone and rider fence, extended about 800 yards north of the Mummasburg Road and was probably used as a breastwork by Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps, on July 4, 1863. See: Cope and Bachelder Maps.

A segment of a stone wall which extended south of the Mummasburg Road about 300 yards was used as breastworks by Paul's and Baxter's Brigades, Robinson's Division, 1st Corps, on July 1, 1863 and by Confederates of Ewell's Corps on July 4, 1863. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, p. 311; J. T. Vantier, History of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers . . ., pp. 134-136; and indications on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

7C Park boundaries as indicated.

A stone wall should be shown along the crest of Oak Ridge as indicated at the western edge of this area by the map. This wall was used as breastworks by Robinson's Division, 1st Corps, on July 1 and as breastworks by units of Ewell's Corps on July 4. It was apparently relocated to extend to the northeast sometime between 1863 and 1868 (see fence indication labelled a). At present the wall has been relocated to extend along the crest of the ridge much as it must have done at the time of the battle. References to this wall may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, p. 301 and Pt. 2, pp. 511, 557, 566.

A Tipton photograph of 1880 taken from Oak Ridge of the area to the southeast shows the town, the college and the Gettysburg Academy.

A Tipton photograph of 1890 from Oak Ridge of the area to the west shows the Forney farm buildings, fields and fences west of Oak Ridge.

7E A War period Brady photograph of Gettysburg taken from Seminary Ridge shows this area in the foreground.

7F A war period photograph of Gettysburg from Seminary Ridge shows this area in the foreground.

7G Park boundary as indicated.

7H Park boundary as indicated.

7I Park boundary as indicated.

Bliss farm buildings were burned on July 3, 1863, by troops of Smyth's Brigade, Hays' Division, 2nd Corps. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 454, 467.

A Tipton photograph of 1881 from Cemetery Ridge shows what is presumed to have been the approximate war time appearance of this area.

The angle in the stone wall in the lower right hand corner of this square was held by the 71st Pennsylvania Infantry of Webb's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, 2nd Corps on July 2 and 3, 1863 and, with the fence south of it, figured importantly in the repulse of Pickett's Division. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 416, 427-428 and indication on the Cope, Warren, and Bachelder Maps. It may be well to label this feature "THE ANGLE".

7J Park boundaries along the Emmitsburg Road as indicated.

- 7J The stone wall at the right of the square was strengthened by Coulter's Brigade, Robinson's Division, 1st Corps, for use as a breastwork on the night of July 1 and 2. It was manned by units of Gibbon's Division, 2nd Corps, and Doubleday's Division, 1st Corps, on July 2 and 3, 1863. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 293, 302, 305, 319, 344, 350, 416, 419, 427-431, 436-437, 446.

Breastworks along the Emmitsburg Road were erected by the 82nd New York and 15th Massachusetts Regiments, Harrow's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, 2nd Corps, on July 2, 1863. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 416, 419, 423.

Codori farm buildings. See Memorandums, Frederick Tilberg for the Superintendent, dated June 16, 1939 and May 1, 1943, the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps. Tipton photograph of 1861 includes the Codori farm buildings and the fields to their west and north as they appeared from The Angle.

The breastworks in the lower right of the area in advance of the main line were erected on July 2 and 3 by the 13th Vermont Regiment of Stannard's Brigade, Doubleday's Division, 1st Corps. They are now obliterated. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 321, 322; Cope and Warren Maps.

- 7K Earthworks indicated in this area are described above.

The wooded area in the center of the square was described by the Confederate Brigadier General Cadmus Wilcox as a thicket. See: OR 27, Pt. 2, p. 618.

- 7L The stone wall east of Plum Run was used as a breastwork by units of the 6th Corps. See: Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

- 7M The stone walls east of Plum Run were probably used as breastworks by units of the 6th Corps. See: Cope and Bachelder Maps.

The stone wall west of Plum Run was used as a breastwork by McCandless' Brigade, Crawford's Division, 5th Corps on July 2 and 3, 1863. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 654, 657; the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

The J. Weikert buildings were razed sometime after the Warren Survey in 1869. The house is believed to have been just west of present buildings at this site. See file, "Althoff Farm Buildings".

- 7N Stone walls on the west slope of Little Round Top were erected on the night of July 2, 1863, by Weed's Brigade, Ayres' Division, 5th Corps. See references in OR 27, Pt. 1, p. 652 and report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, pp. 20-21 and indication on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

- 7N Plum Run, west of Little Round Top, was an important terrain feature and might be labelled.

Confederate breastworks erected on Devil's Den Ridge. See Cope Map.

Brady photographs from the northwest, the southwest and from the hill itself show the appearance of Little Round Top at the time of the battle.

- 7O Park boundary as indicated.

Stonewalls erected as breastworks by Vincent's Brigade, Barnes' Division, 5th Corps. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 624, 632; Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps and the report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943.

- 7P Park boundary.

- 8A Park boundary as indicated.

- 8B Park boundaries as indicated.

Earthworks, probably thrown up by Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps, on July 4, 1863. Now obliterated. See: Cope and Bachelder Maps and the report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 5.

Forney farm buildings are described in a letter from the Superintendent, GNMP, to the Director, NPS, dated November 20, 1937, and an accompanying report "Historical Importance of the Oak Hill Area", dated November 19, 1937.

- 8C Park boundaries as indicated.

This segment of the stone wall at the right of this area was utilized as breastworks by units of Paul's and Baxter's Brigades, Robinson's Division, 1st Corps, on July 1 and by Ewell's Corps on July 4, 1863. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 553, 579, 587, 598-591; William E. Fox, New York at Gettysburg, Vol. II, pp. 756, 757, 678; Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps and report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", April 2, 1943, p. 5.

Earthworks extending southward from the stone wall were thrown up by Ewell's Corps on July 4. See: Cope and Bachelder maps and the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 5.

- 8D Park boundaries as indicated.

Earthworks indicated appear on the Cope and Warren Maps. Traces are visible on the ground in the wooded area north of the cut.

- 8D Railroad cuts are as indicated. References to the east cut may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, p. 246, 276 and for the west cut in OR 27, Pt. 2, pp. 554, 567, 649. See also Cope and Bachelder Maps.

A War period Brady photograph taken on Seminary Ridge near the Chambersburg Pike of the area to the east shows the town, the college and the railroad bed. (See 7E.)

- 8E Park boundary as indicated.

Confederate works erected or strengthened by Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps. A wall alleged to have been erected at this time is still visible there. See the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

Breastworks were erected west of the Seminary by Paul's Brigade, Robinson's Division, 1st Corps, on July 1 and were later manned by other units of the 1st Corps. No traces of these works are now visible. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 247, 250, 269, 280, 289, 295, 299, 313, 317, 321, 327 and Pt. 2, p. 662.

The Sheads and Grimes buildings appear in an 1863 Brady photograph.

Seminary buildings and grounds were used as a hospital for wounded Confederates and wounded of the Union 1st Corps. See: "Hospital Markers", p. 3; A. R. Wentz, History of the Gettysburg Seminary, pp. 203-206 and William H. Ridinger, "Hospitalization of the Armies at Gettysburg", pp. 67-70.

The Theological Seminary immediately after the battle is depicted in a Brady photograph.

- 8F Park boundaries as indicated.

Field fortifications thrown up by A. P. Hill's Corps. See: Cope and Bachelder Maps and the report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", April 2, 1943, p. 23 and Map 1.

A war period Tyson photograph shows Gettysburg as viewed from Seminary Ridge near the Hagerstown Road.

- 8G Park boundaries as indicated.

Field fortifications erected by A. P. Hill's Corps now obliterated are shown on the Cope and Bachelder Maps. See report, "Field Defenses on the Gettysburg Battlefield", dated April 2, 1943, p. 23 and Map 1.

The McMillan House, remodeled, still exists. See report, "Historical Statement Concerning the McMillan Farm", dated April 1941.

- 8H Park boundary as indicated.

Field fortifications erected by A. P. Hill's Corps, now obliterated, are shown on the Cope and Bachelder Maps. See also report, "Field Defenses on the Gettysburg Battlefield", April 2, 1943, p. 23 and Map 1.

- 8I The appearance of this area in 1881 is indicated by a Tipton photograph taken from The Angle.

- 8J Park boundaries at the Emmitsburg Road.

The appearance of this area in 1881 is indicated by a Tipton photograph taken from The Angle in 1881.

- 8K Park boundaries at the Emmitsburg Road.

P. Rogers farm buildings. Razed at an unknown time after the battle. Their appearance is unknown.

Klingel farm buildings. The house, slightly remodeled, still stands with post-war outbuildings. Although the Warren Map labels its owner as J. Smith, it was owned by Daniel F. Klingel at the time of the battle and not purchased by Smith until March 29, 1867. See report "Historical Statement Daniel F. Klingel Farm Buildings" and file "Historical Statement Relating to the J. Wentz and Klingel Farm Buildings".

The appearance of this area in 1881 is indicated by a Tipton photograph taken from The Angle.

- 8L The A. Trostle farm buildings are pictured in a Brady photograph taken immediately after the battle. They are discussed in a report "Survey Report for the Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historic Structures, Gettysburg National Military Park, Trostle House", dated April 15, 1956.

Stone wall south of the Trostle house is indicated by the Cope Map to have been used as Union breastworks. They were probably so used by Union troops during the fighting on July 2.

- 8M The Wheatfield was the scene of particularly heavy fighting on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, which involved units of Caldwell's Division, 2nd Corps; Birney's Division, 3rd Corps; Barnes' and Crawford's Divisions of the 5th Corps and Hood's and McLaws' Divisions of Longstreet's Corps.

The stone wall extending on either side of the Wheatfield Road is indicated by Cope as having been used as breastworks by Union troops. This was probably done during the fighting on the afternoon of July 2.

8M A Tipton photograph taken about 1900 shows the Wheatfield area with Little Round Top in the background.

8N Park boundaries as indicated.

The works on Devil's Den are based on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

The indicated stone wall was strengthened by Benning's Brigade, Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps. See: OR 27, Pt. 1, p. 654, report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg" dated April 2, 1943, p. 34 and Map 1 and Cope Map.

Devil's Den was the subject of a number of Brady photographs taken shortly after the battle, one of which shows a dead Confederate sharpshooter. It was also the subject of numerous later photographs by Tipton.

8O Park boundaries as indicated.

A stone wall erected by Law's and Robertson's Brigades, Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps. See: OR 27, Pt. 2, pp. 391, 411, 413; report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 34 and Map 1 and the Cope and Bachelder Maps. Portions of this wall are still in existence.

The J. Slyder farm buildings are described in "Historic Buildings Report, The Slyder Buildings", prepared in 1957.

8P Park boundary as indicated.

A stone wall erected by Law's and Robertson's Brigades, Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps, on July 2 and 3. Portions of this wall are still in existence. See: OR 27, Pt. 2, pp. 391, 411, 413; the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg" dated April 2, 1943, p. 34 and Map 1 and the Cope Map.

8Q Park boundary as indicated.

9A:9C Park boundaries as indicated.

9D Park boundaries as indicated.

References to the railroad cut at the right of this area may be found in OR 27, Pt. 1, pp. 245, 246, 249, 276, 282, 330, 332, 335, 343, 345; Pt. 2, pp. 554, 567, 649 and on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

The west railroad cut is indicated on the Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

A war period Brady photograph shows the north section of McPherson Woods and the cupola on the Seminary. Brady appears in the foreground.

- 9D The pond about forty yards west of the McPherson buildings (below the "s" and "o" in the word McPherson) is visible on three Brady photographs.

The McPherson house is discussed in a brief study "Old McPherson Farm House", dated December 1933. Only the McPherson barn is standing now.

The Chambersburg Pike in this area is shown on a Tipton photograph of 1880.

- 9E Park boundary as indicated.

The horse railway to the Springs Hotel was not constructed until approximately 1868 and should not appear on the Base Map.

- 9F-9G Park boundary as indicated.

- 9H Park boundary as indicated.

Confederate works and a stonewall used as a breastworks are indicated on the Cope and Warren Maps. See also the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg," dated April 2, 1943, p. 34 and Map 1.

- 9I Park boundary as indicated.

Confederate works are indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps. See also the report, "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 34 and Map 1.

- 9J Confederate works are indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps. See also the report "Field Defenses on the Battlefield of Gettysburg", dated April 2, 1943, p. 34 and Map 1.

H. Spangler farm buildings. The war period house and a few out buildings stand. The barn was burned during the battle and has been replaced. See report, "Spangler and Sherfy Farms with Reference to Residential Developments on and Adjoining These Tracts", dated October 23, 1940 and report "Survey Report for Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historic Structures, Gettysburg National Military Park, Spangler House", October, 1956.

- 9K Park boundary as indicated.

Confederate works as indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

- 9L Park boundary as indicated.

J. Sherfy farm house is still standing. The Sherfy barn was burned on July 3. See "Report on the Spangler and Sherfy Farms with Reference to Residential Developments on and Adjoining These Tracts", dated October 1940.

- 9L The Wentz buildings of the war period were razed, the existing post war structures are erected on or near their site. See "Survey Report for Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historic Structures, Gettysburg National Military Park, Wentz Buildings", January 31, 1951.

Peach Orchard on southeast quarter of the intersection. It marked the apex of the 3rd Corps line on the afternoon of July 3 and was the scene of intense fighting. See file, "Wentz House - Peach Orchard Restoration".

The Emmitsburg Road at the Peach Orchard is shown in a Tipton photograph. C. 1900.

Confederate works are indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

- 9M Park boundaries as indicated.

Rose farm buildings. The Rose barn was partially destroyed by a windstorm in 1935, however, its end walls still stand. The Rose house, in private ownership, still stands. See: "Report on Developments on Private Property Adjoining the Emmitsburg Road in the Area of the Rose and Snyder Farms", April, 1940. Photographs of the area are on file in this Park.

- 9N Park boundaries as indicated.

J. Timber farm buildings. These buildings do not appear on the Cope Map but do appear on the Warren Map. They are not mentioned in any accounts of the battle and, therefore, played no significant role in it. They no longer exist. Since there is no record of their existence at the time of the battle, they should not be shown on the Base Map

- 9O Park boundary as indicated.

M. Bushman farm buildings. See "Technical Comment, Proposed Alteration to the Bushman House", November 4, 1938.

J. Slyder farm buildings. See 80

- 9P Park boundary

- 9Q Park boundary

- 10C Park boundary as indicated.

Railroad fill shown on Cope, Warren and Bachelder Maps.

- 10D Park boundaries as indicated.

The Katalysine Springs Hotel and its horse railway were not constructed until 1868-1869.

- 10E Park boundary.

Horse railway. See 10D.

- 10F Park boundary as indicated.

E. Harmon farm buildings burned by the Confederates on July 1, 1863. See OR 27, Pt. 1, p. 320 and the paper "The Burning of the House of General "Stonewall" Jackson's Uncle . . .", by J. M. Sheads.

- 10 J Park boundary.

Works erected and walls utilized by the Confederates, based on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

- 10K Park boundaries as indicated.

Works erected and walls utilized by the Confederates indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

J. Staub farm buildings. No longer at this site. A house alleged to be the Staub house now stands opposite the Sherfy house along the Emmitsburg Road. (See 9L.) Buildings at this site may be faintly discerned in a Tipton photograph of this area, taken from The Angle in 1881. See Richard Folkenroth for information on this house.

- 10L Park boundaries as indicated.

Works erected by Confederates as indicated on the Cope and Bachelder Maps.

J. Warfield house. See report: "Information and Historical Notes Concerning the Swope Property, Known in 1863 as the Warfield Property", April 21, 1936.

- 10M Park boundaries as indicated.

Stone wall utilized as a breastwork by Confederates of Longstreet's Corps. See Cope and Bachelder Maps.

- 10N Park boundaries as indicated.

Stone wall utilized as a breastwork by Confederates of Longstreet's Corps. See Cope and Bachelder Maps.

10N Widow Sachs House. This building is still standing. See "Report on Developments on Private Property Adjoining Emmitsburg Road in the Area of the Rose and Snyder Farms", dated August 30, 1940.

10 O Park boundary as indicated.

Stone wall utilized as a breastwork by Confederates of Longstreet's Corps. See Cope and Bachelder Maps.

10P Park boundary as indicated

10D-11E Park boundary as indicated.

11J-11L Park boundary as indicated.

11N J. Biesecker farm buildings. The Biesecker farm was purchased in 1950 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

11O Park boundary as indicated.

Stonewall utilized by the Confederates of Longstreet's Corps as breastworks. See Cope and Bachelder Maps.

