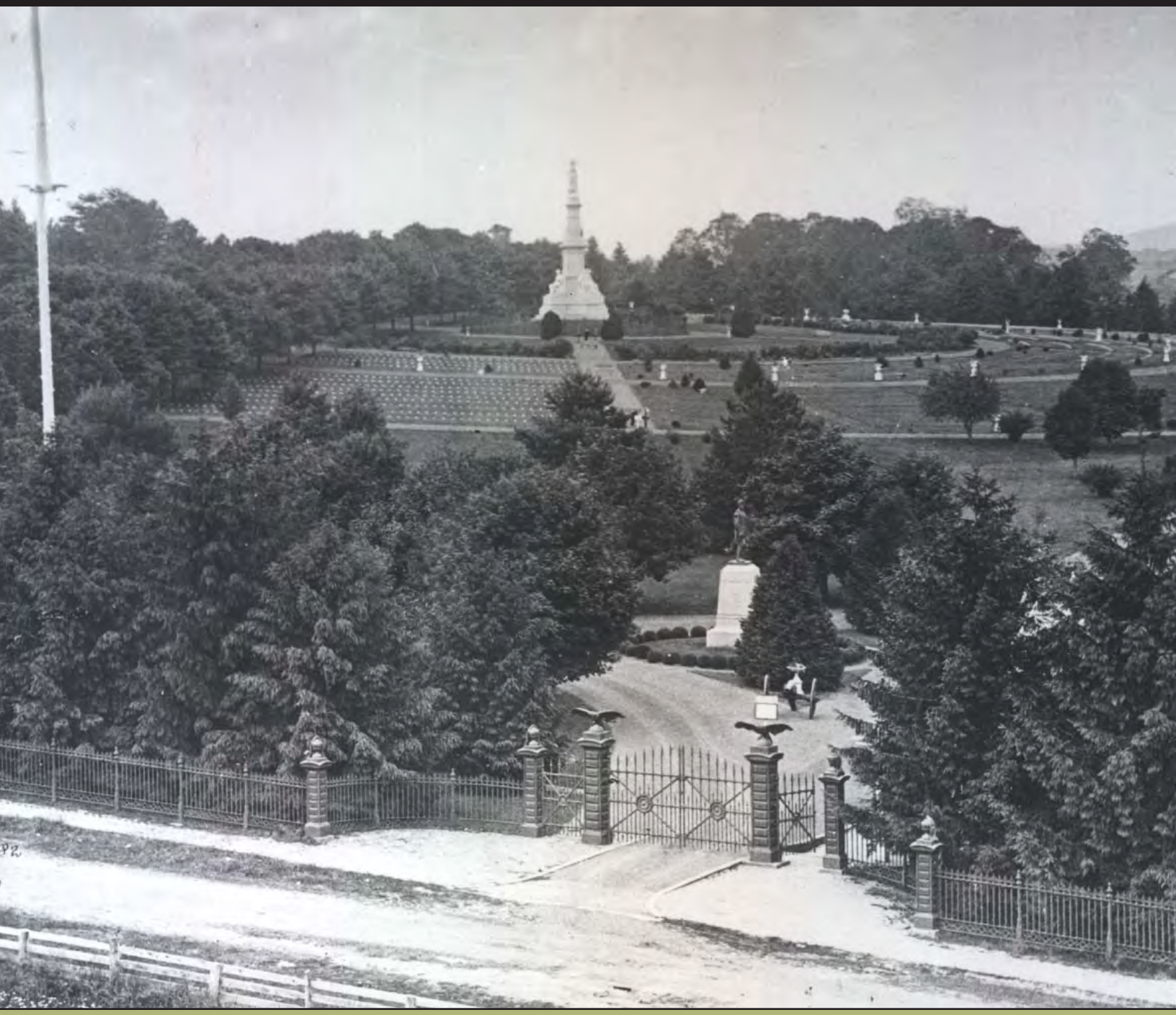
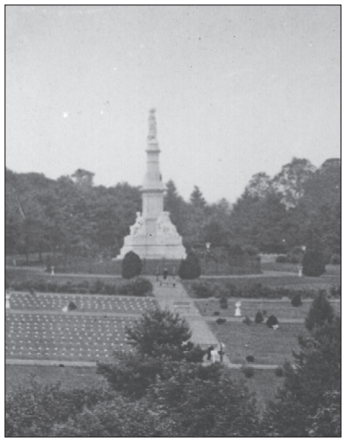
National Park Service
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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park



On this ridge, once crowned with cannon...now sleep in undisturbed quiet the heroes of a field more fiercely fought and more important to the world than Waterloo.
A Complete Hand-Book of the...Gettysburg Battle-Field (1886)

Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Site History

Existing Conditions

Analysis and Evaluation

Treatment Recommendations

By John Auwaerter
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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts 2017

This report was developed by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in partnership with the Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation in the Department of Landscape Architecture at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York. The Olmsted Center promotes the stewardship of significant landscapes through research, planning, and sustainable preservation maintenance. The Olmsted Center accomplishes its mission in collaboration with a network of partners including national parks, universities, government agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. Techniques and principles of preservation practice are made available through training and publications. The Olmsted Center perpetuates the tradition of the Olmsted firms and Frederick Law Olmsted's lifelong commitment to people, parks, and public spaces.

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Cover Image: The national cemetery looking southwest from East Cemetery Hill, 1882. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1977a)

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FOREWORD

Cemeteries are places of reflection. National cemeteries are places to contemplate the price of American ideals and the sacrifices made to protect and preserve those ideals. Gettysburg National Cemetery is both of these things. It is also the place where President Abraham Lincoln delivered "a few appropriate remarks" to dedicate what was then named Soldiers' National Cemetery, a Pennsylvania state-owned burial ground for Union soldiers killed as a result of the three-day Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863). In those remarks, Lincoln restated the national resolve that their sacrifice would lead to a "…new birth of freedom." In 1872, this seventeen-acre plot of land was transferred to federal ownership to become part of the larger National Cemetery System. The landscape has been evolving and changing ever since.

At Gettysburg, on a quiet summer morning, visitors can gain a sense of the original intent of the designed landscape of this cemetery: "simple grandeur" and a place to contemplate and reflect. Before one's feet become soaked by the dew on the grass surrounding the graves, the twenty-first century intrudes. Neighboring lawn mowers and the sounds of traffic become louder, disturbing the serenity of the landscape. Visitors casually jog or ride their bikes on the roadways (a use prohibited, but generally ignored by visitors hurrying on to other parts of the park). Coins will be found littering the grave markers, especially the Kentucky monument dedicated to their native son, Abraham Lincoln. Somehow important elements of that "simple grandeur" become lost by the noise of our modern-day activities.

This Cultural Landscape Report will help both visitors and park managers understand changes to this significant landscape over time, and illuminate its important features. Some of these changes have impacted the character of the landscape in a negative way. This report provides treatment recommendations to reintroduce character defining features and enhance those that have survived since the creation of the cemetery in 1863. While nothing in this report is a directive to future park managers, it does provide academic research upon which to base informed decisions about this nationally significant landscape. This report does not contain a detailed listing of individual soldiers or grave markers, which was outside the scope of work, but a grave tally by section has been provided in the appendix. Condition assessments and inventory of headstones is ongoing, and efforts are currently underway to create a master burial record as we continue to refine the information we know about this place.

The cooperative agreement between the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry has allowed us access to John Auwaerter, author of this report, as well as project director George Curry and student interns, notably Nathan Powers who developed the existing conditions documentation. The illustrated narrative and mapping are beautifully rendered and full of information.

We have been looking forward to the completion of the final document you hold in your hands. It will provide a much-needed lens to fully understand the evolution and meaning of this grand landscape. We hope you agree.

William Justice
Acting Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park

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The authors gratefully acknowledge the many people who contributed to the completion of the *Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Cemetery*. The report is the product of a collaborative effort among park staff, park partners, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, and landscape architecture students at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. The report owes much to prior studies and plans for the cemetery's cultural landscape, including histories completed by park historian Frederick Tilberg in the 1950s and 1960s, a cultural landscape report by park historical landscape architect Reed Engle completed in 1993, and a history and numerous studies of components of the cemetery landscape dating back to the 1980s by senior park historian Kathy G. Harrison, along with those who developed the park's General Management Plan that provided direction for management of the national cemetery landscape.

At Gettysburg National Military Park, the authors would like to express special thanks to Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager and project lead, for her tremendous help with research, existing conditions documentation, exploration of treatment issues, and coordination of park reviews, as well as her good humor throughout the project. Special thanks also to Zach Bolitho, Chief of Resource Management, for his support of the project and assistance with research; Kathy G. Harrison, Senior Park Historian (retired), for assisting with research questions and information on existing conditions and recent history; Museum Curator Greg Goodell for access to the park archives and retrieving historic photographs for the report; NPS Cartographer Curt Musselman for providing GIS and other map data; Randy Hill, Facility Operation Specialist, for providing information on current operations and maintenance; Historian John Heiser for access to research materials in the park library; and to park staff who reviewed draft reports, including Winona Peterson, Kathy G. Harrison, Randy Hill, and John Heiser, plus Bert Barnett, Park Ranger; Toni Dufficy, Chief of Interpretation; Chris Gwinn, Supervisory Park Ranger; Troy Harman, Park Ranger; Katie Lawhon, Management Assistant; Dafna Reiner, Biologist; and Jessica Walde, National Cemetery Registrar. Many thanks to those who participated in the January 2016 workshop to discuss treatment of the cemetery landscape, including Superintendent Ed Clark; Lucas Flickinger, Monument Preservation Branch; Randy Krichten, Forestry Technician; Jeremy Murphy, Chief Ranger; and Marc Pratt, Chief of Maintenance, along with (previously mentioned), Winona Peterson, Angie Atkinson, Zach Bolitho, Toni Dufficy, Chris Gwinn, John Heiser, and Randy Hill. Finally, thanks to Becca Fischer, Bruce Beckman, Kyle Maurer, Alyce Evans, and Winona Peterson for completing an updated inventory of graves/headstones in the cemetery.

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Introduction

Shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, state and local leaders selected the federal stronghold of Cemetery Hill, named after Evergreen Cemetery founded a decade earlier, as a place to inter and commemorate the thousands of Union soldiers who fell in the battle. The site's war-torn fields were transformed over the next six years into a landscape of both practical and symbolic purpose, known as Soldiers' National Cemetery. William Saunders, a Scottish-born landscape gardener and botanist, produced a design of simple grandeur with a semi-circular burial area that symbolized unity and shared sacrifice, surrounded by a picturesque landscape set apart from the surrounding battlefield but united with the landscape of Evergreen Cemetery. The unfinished national cemetery, owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and overseen by a board of state commissioners, was dedicated on November 19, 1863 during ceremonies that included a brief speech by President Lincoln, later famous as the Gettysburg Address. Transferred to federal ownership in 1872 and renamed Gettysburg National Cemetery, the landscape evolved over the next seven decades as part of the National Cemetery System and through its integration with the adjoining battlefield park. The decades of National Park Service administration beginning in 1933 saw continued change as the cemetery adapted to civilian management and new burials from later wars, while accommodating changing needs of the visiting public. Throughout its history, Gettysburg National Cemetery has remained an active military burial ground—a national memorial to the military history of the United States.

This Cultural Landscape Report has been developed to document the cemetery's history, inventory and evaluate significant landscape characteristics and features, and provide recommendations for preserving and enhancing the historic character and contemporary use



Figure 0.1. The original entrance to Gettysburg National Cemetery, looking west from Baltimore Street showing the iron gateway (1865) with the Reynolds Monument (1872) and New York State Monument (1893) in the background, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

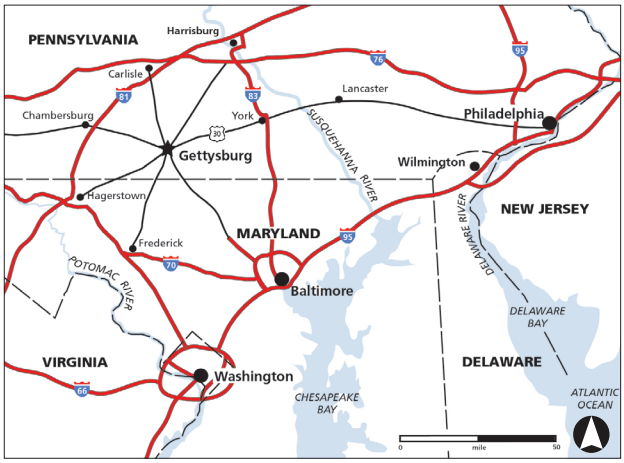


Figure 0.2. Regional location of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania showing relationship to rivers, state lines, highways, and cities. (SUNY ESF)

of the cemetery landscape. The report builds on many decades of park stewardship and planning.

Gettysburg National Cemetery, which includes the original seventeen-acre cemetery and a five-acre annex opened in 1968, is today one of fourteen national cemeteries administered by the National Park Service. The cemetery is a historic site, a burial ground that still receives interments, a tourist attraction, and a place of solemn commemoration that is an integral part of Gettysburg National Military Park.

Over its more than 150 years of existence, the national cemetery has undergone significant change, but also retains much of its original Civil War-era design. Many of the later additions are significant for their association with the National Cemetery System and for commemorative works that reinforce the cemetery's historic relationship to the surrounding battlefield. The many post-Civil War burials within the original cemetery and the more recent annex are historic in their own right.

Gettysburg National Cemetery is located in south-central Pennsylvania roughly halfway between and west of Harrisburg and Baltimore, just fifteen miles north of the state boundary along the old Mason-Dixon Line (fig. 0.2). The cemetery straddles the boundary of the Borough of Gettysburg and Cumberland Township at the northern side of Cemetery Hill, a low promontory that it shares with Evergreen Cemetery (fig. 0.3). To the north, the cemetery is bordered by commercial development at the south end of town, and to the east and west by Gettysburg National Military Park. To the west is Ziegler's Grove on Cemetery Ridge, former site of the park visitor center, and to the east is East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill areas of the park.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODS

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the primary preservation planning document for historic landscapes, is required for national cemeteries in the National Park System.[1] This report for Gettysburg National Cemetery has been developed according methods outlined in the *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (National Park Service, 1998). It includes CLR Parts I and II, and is organized into four chapters: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation, and Treatment Recommendations.



Figure 0.3. Location of Gettysburg National Cemetery showing relationship to the borough of Gettysburg, Cumberland Township, roads, and Gettysburg National Military Park lands. (SUNY ESF)

The project area for this report is the seventeen acres of the original cemetery (Soldiers' National Cemetery) and the five-acre cemetery annex. Also within the project area is the parking lot and entrance drive off Baltimore Street that are associated with the annex. The report addresses adjoining properties, including Evergreen Cemetery, commercial properties along Baltimore Street, and national military park lands, to the extent that they impact the character and management of Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The Site History chapter is a narrative of the physical development of the landscape and related contexts from pre-history to present, with an emphasis on the time of the cemetery's establishment in 1863 to the present. It is not a comprehensive history that addresses all contexts, but rather focuses on documentation that informs understanding of the cemetery's landscape resources. A detailed account of burials in the cemetery is not part of the project scope, but the report does address the historical development of the grave markers. The chapter is broken down into four periods, each defined by changes in land-use, landscape character, and ownership: Before the Cemetery, To July 1863; Construction of Soldiers' National Cemetery, 1863–72; National Cemetery System Era, 1872–1933; and National Park Service Era, 1933-Present. Each period includes an illustrated narrative of the physical history of the landscape and related contexts, and ends with a summary overview of changes to the landscape's characteristics. This information is illustrated on period plan, which shows the landscape at the end of the periods (1863, 1872, 1933, and the present), indicating features added and removed.

The Existing Conditions chapter provides a narrative and graphic description of the existing landscape, including its larger setting and operations. The description of the national cemetery landscape is organized in two sections, one addressing the original cemetery (Soldiers' National Cemetery), and the other the annex. Each is further organized by three main areas of the landscape: the enclosure (perimeter), cemetery grounds, and burial areas. Existing conditions are documented on a plan that is similar to the 1933-present period plan, but without showing added or removed features, and including additional documentation on built and plant materials, operations, and adjoining properties.

The analysis and evaluation chapter is organized in two parts. The first evaluates the historical significance of the landscape according to the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. Recommendations are provided for updates to the National Register documentation based on the findings of the site history The second part of the chapter inventories and evaluates the landscape according to National Park Service cultural landscape methods to assess changes in landscape character since the end of the historic period. The narrative documents change in landscape characteristics for the original cemetery, but not for the non-historic annex landscape. Evaluated inventories of landscape features in both the original cemetery and annex are provided in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

The Treatment Recommendations chapter articulates a management philosophy for the landscape based on its history, existing conditions, historic significance and character, and on park planning and current operations; provides general treatment guidelines; and recommends actions known as treatment tasks based on the goals of enhancing the landscape's legislated purpose, historic character, and operations.

Overall, research for this Cultural Landscape Report has been undertaken at a thorough level of investigation.[2] Historical research focused on holdings in the park archives, extensive prior research conducted by park historians and planners, consultation with park staff, and historical documentation available online. The existing conditions chapter is based on field inventory, the park's GIS data, and discussions with park staff about current issues pertaining to maintenance, administration, and interpretation. The Analysis and Evaluation chapter is based on the 2004 National Register documentation for Gettysburg National Military Park that includes Gettysburg National Cemetery. Treatment recommendations were developed based on the findings of CLR Part I; national cemetery

regulations and park planning; research on landscape treatment at other national cemeteries; and through discussions with park staff that included a workshop held in January 2016.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SITE HISTORY OVERVIEW

The site of the national cemetery prior to the Civil War consisted of several fields on the southern outskirts of Gettysburg, in a region that had once been home to the Susquehannock people. The fence-enclosed fields bordered Evergreen Cemetery, the town's rural cemetery established in 1854 that was the namesake of Cemetery Hill, the northern terminus of Cemetery Ridge. During the Battle of Gettysburg, the national cemetery site and Evergreen Cemetery were part of the Union stronghold along Cemetery Ridge. Within the national cemetery site, Union artillery and infantry regiments established defensive lines against Confederate attacks on July 2 and 3.

After the battle, community and state leaders from Pennsylvania conceived the idea of establishing burial grounds in Gettysburg for Union casualties. Evergreen Cemetery wanted to include the burials within its grounds, but others wanted the national cemetery to be independent of local control. After much negotiation, the state acquired an undeveloped fourteen-acre site from Evergreen Cemetery, whose board stipulated that the two cemeteries share a semblance of unity. Between 1863 and 1869, the national cemetery board of commissioners oversaw development of the cemetery according to plans by the landscape gardener William Saunders, who coined the name Soldiers' National Cemetery. Saunders' plan established a landscape of simple grandeur that reflected a picturesque style similar to Evergreen Cemetery, except for a contrasting geometric semi-circular burial area organized by state plots and plots for the many unknown remains. Saunders also designed the grave markers using a continuous granite curb-like form, and a perimeter of evergreen trees intended to provide a sense of exclusion. To maintain the required sense of unity with Evergreen Cemetery, Saunders designed an open enclosure along the boundary consisting of a low pipe-rail fence and hedge, in contrast to the massive stone wall and ornate iron fence that were used on the outer boundaries. On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln dedicated the unfinished national cemetery, just a month after burials in the cemetery had started. On July 1, 1869, dedication of Soldiers' National Monument at the center of the burial grounds marked the completion of the Saunders-designed landscape. The cemetery commissioners made changes to the Saunders design in their remaining three years of state ownership, adding things such as a flagstaff, vases with blooming annuals, cannons, and settees, and expanding the lodge in the Second Empire style. Two commemorative works were also added, one to the 1st Minnesota Volunteers, and the other a statue commemorating General John Reynolds, the commander of the Union 1st Corps who was shot dead on the first day of the battle.

In 1872, Soldiers' National Cemetery was transferred to federal ownership and management as part of the War Department's National Cemetery System, developed to address the vast need for military burials in the aftermath of the Civil War. The name was changed to Gettysburg National Cemetery, using the Army's convention of using the name of the battle or geographic place name for national cemeteries. Over the next decade, the War Department added standard features to the landscape including a rostrum, signs, settees, and white-marble blocks for unknown graves. Other changes included a new gate along Taneytown Road, addition of evergreens shrubs in the burial area, thinning of the perimeter evergreens to allow views out to the battlefield, and a new garage (outbuilding) and lodge. The War Department also allowed for the placement of monuments to mark the positions of Union regiments within the cemetery beginning in the 1880s. By 1912, there were fourteen regimental monuments in the cemetery, and three additional commemorative works: the New York State Monument, Collis Memorial, and Lincoln Address Memorial. Five monuments were

outside of the cemetery walls along Taneytown Road, two of which were in the future annex site, where six houses had been erected along Steinwehr Avenue by 1915. Expansion of burial eligibility and subsequent wars led to addition of new burial plots beginning in 1893. The final War Department improvements came in 1928, with a new flagstaff and a public comfort station. Changes in transportation, aesthetics, and maintenance led to removal or alteration of several original cemetery features, including the shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument in ca. 1910, addition of asphalt to the main drive in 1919/23, and finally, removal of most of the gravel walks within the burial area in 1926.

As part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's reorganization of Executive Branch agencies, Gettysburg National Cemetery and Gettysburg National Military Park were transferred from military administration under the War Department to civilian administration by the National Park Service within the Department of Interior. Federal work-relief programs provided the park with ample labor that was used to address maintenance and aesthetics that reflected the agency's limited experience in historic preservation. The most extensive change came with regrading of the Civil War burial grounds and area around the New York State Monument to create an expansive lawn, a project that was completed in 1935. The work removed turf- and gravel-surfaced walks and brought the lawn flush with the top of the granite curb grave markers. Other major changes included replacement of the pipe-rail fence and hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary with a seven-foot-tall ornate iron fence, widening of the gateways to allow for two-way automobile traffic that required removal of the original gates, and removal of the settees and the iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument. After World War II, new burial plots were established to accommodate the large number of casualties being returned from overseas. Continuing conflicts into the mid-twentieth century in southeast Asia led to a new surge of military burials that required the opening four new plots within the original cemetery and an annex to the north of the cemetery. Most of the annex graves, marked by flush granite markers in a semi-circle that echoed the appearance of the Civil War burial area as altered in 1935, were interred between 1968 and 1972. Completion of the annex landscape, which required the demolition of six houses along Steinwehr Avenue, was not completed until 1993. Around the same time, the original cemetery landscape underwent rehabilitation with replanting of the maple allée along the upper drive, replanting of perimeter evergreens to reestablish more of the original Saunders enclosure, and reintroduction of War Department-era settees. Renewed interest in the Saunders design and initial development of the cemetery led to the park's adoption of the original name, Soldiers' National Cemetery.

EXISTING CONDITIONS OVERVIEW

Gettysburg National Cemetery is one of fourteen national cemeteries administered by the National Park Service, in accordance with regulations that define the purpose and management of national cemeteries within the National Park System (RM-61). There is no official relationship with the National Cemetery Administration within the Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) that oversees the majority of the country's national cemeteries, although the VA does provide government headstones for new burials and for replacements. Gettysburg National Cemetery is officially closed to new burials, but interments are allowed within existing reserved gravesites.

The cemetery is administered and interpreted as part of Gettysburg National Military Park, and is the final stop on the battlefield auto tour route. Interpretation of the cemetery focuses on its initial design and development in the immediate post-war years, and on the Lincoln Address. Visitors can tour the cemetery through a self-guided walking tour or take a tour led by a Licensed Battlefield Guide. There is no public access between the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery. Vehicles are not permitted in the cemetery; parking is available in the national cemetery lot (former Cyclorama lot) across Taneytown Road, and along Baltimore Street. There is no visitor contact facility within the cemetery, and no on-site or digital burial record

or grave locator system available to the public. The Outbuilding in the cemetery serves as a maintenance garage, and the lodge is used for park offices. Major public ceremonies at the cemetery are held on Memorial Day, and on Dedication Day (November 19), the anniversary of the cemetery's dedication and address by President Lincoln.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Gettysburg National Cemetery was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 as part of Gettysburg National Military Park, with current documentation completed in 2004 under the listing name, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery," with "Gettysburg National Cemetery" listed as "other name." The cemetery is listed as part of the larger battlefield district of 5,989 acres, with a period of significance of 1863–1938. The Statement of Significance identifies a period of significance of 1863–1869 for the national cemetery, but documents resources dating from 1863 to 1927 as contributing, excluding the public comfort station and flagstaff (1928), as well as later internments. Battlefield (regimental) monuments are documented as non-contributing to the significance of the national cemetery. The annex is identified as non-contributing.

Based on the findings of the site history and existing conditions, the CLR recommends that the National Register documentation be updated to address the following: 1. Use of the official name as the primary name; 2. Identification of all historic resources within the cemetery as contributing (including battlefield monuments); 3. Identification of a period of significance from 1863 through the latest interment (presently 2015) under Criterion A (military history) to address all military burials, including those in the annex; 4. Identification of a period of significance from 1863 through 1928 under Criterion C (Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Art) for development of the landscape under military jurisdiction as part of the National Cemetery System; and 5. Identification all resources and associated landscape features that retain integrity under both areas of significance as contributing. According to these recommendations, the burials and burial area in the annex are contributing, but the annex landscape completed in 1993 is not.

Based on the National Register framework, the CLR provides an evaluation of the historic cultural landscape of the original portion of the cemetery. The evaluation addresses changes in landscape character from the close of the historic period in 1928 to the present, and references changes to the original Saunders design. Overall, the evaluation found that the spatial organization, land-use, topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features continue to reflect the Saunders design with later National Cemetery System additions. Significant losses in historic character have occurred with overgrowth of evergreen shrubs in the Civil War burial area that has altered the historic open character and views of Soldiers' National Monument; loss of circulation through removal of walks around the New York State Monument and in the Civil War burial area; loss of topography and design of the granite-curb headstones due to changes in grade in the Civil War burial area; and loss of the fence around Soldiers' National Monument, and the pipe-rail fence and hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary intended to provide a sense of common enclosure. Changes in vegetation, including replacement of the Norway maple allée along the upper drive with Crimson King maples, and loss of historic specimen trees and shrubs, has also diminished the landscape's historic character.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides recommendations for enhancing the historic character and use of the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape, based on the findings of CLR Part I, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, national cemetery regulations, and the park's General Management Plan. Prioritizing and implementing these recommendations will require additional park planning; not all recommendations may be realized.

The Standards for Rehabilitation are recommended as the primary treatment for the cemetery landscape. Goals of a rehabilitated landscape include supporting the cemetery's ongoing purpose as a Congressionally-designated primary memorial to the military history of the United States by preserving all graves and maintaining the landscape in a way that conveys dignity and solemn commemorative character. For the original cemetery, the second goal is to preserve and enhance its historic landscape character as developed through the end of the period of significance in 1928, while respecting the later overlay of military burials and enhancing significant aspects of the original Saunders design. The third treatment goal is to enhance cemetery operations, including wayfinding.

Overall, treatment recommendations identify that landscape features significant to the design of the original cemetery and to its development as part of the National Cemetery System through 1928 be retained, repaired, or reestablished. Changes that lack historical significance or detract from the historic character of the landscape may be removed. Features removed prior to 1928 will generally not be reestablished, unless they are significant to the Saunders design. Historic use of the landscape for interments will be continued within reserved gravesites, but no new burial sections are recommended. Contemporary changes necessary to address public access, interpretation, and maintenance will be minimized in visual appearance. Treatment that impacts the setting or operation of Evergreen Cemetery should be developed in close consultation with the Evergreen Cemetery board.

General treatment guidelines offer broad treatment direction on a number of issues that require, in whole or part, additional park planning or information to develop specific treatment actions. These guidelines address national cemetery standards, the cemetery's historic identity, visitor orientation, maintenance facility, annex parking area, contemporary furnishings, vegetation management, stormwater management, connections to East Cemetery Hill, and continuity with Evergreen Cemetery.

Treatment tasks are specific actions recommended to enhance the historic character and use of the national cemetery landscape. Some tasks include alternative actions to address various constraints that require additional park planning. The main treatment tasks recommended for the original cemetery include enhancing the historic character of the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road gates; addressing the historic design of the Evergreen Cemetery boundary enclosure (Lafayette Square fence); redesigning the access from the original cemetery to the annex; replanting historic specimen trees and shrubs; and enhancing the historic character of the Civil War burial area by removing existing overgrown evergreen shrubs, reestablishing the historic grade to reveal the original height of the grave markers, rebuilding walks and the iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument, replanting the belt of dwarf shrubs, and replacing the maple allée. For the annex, treatment tasks are limited to enhancing access to the battlefield monuments along Taneytown Road, planting trees and shrubs along the perimeter to screen traffic and parking, and installing benches.

ENDNOTES

1 National Park Service, *Director's Order #61* (2010): National Cemetery Operations, §3.9.4.

2 As defined in the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (DO-28, 1998), "thorough" means research in selected published and documentary sources of known or presumed relevance that are readily accessible without extensive travel and that promise expeditious extraction of relevant data; interviewing all knowledgeable persons who are readily available, non-destructive investigation, and presenting findings in no greater detail than required by the task directive. National Park Service, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, NPS-28, web edition, June 11, 1998, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/nps28/28contents.htm, 17-19.



GETT T2254 (ca.1900)

Site History

BEFORE THE CEMETERY, TO 1863

CONSTRUCTION OF SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY, 1863–1872

NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM ERA, 1872–1933

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ERA, 1933–PRESENT

Gettysburg National Cemetery's site on Cemetery Hill, so named after the town's adjoining rural cemetery, was for many centuries a subtle feature in the forests of the upper tributaries of the Potomac River. Agricultural clearing by European settlers in the eighteenth century opened broad prospects across the surrounding countryside that gave the cemetery site its picturesque views (fig. 1.1). A nineteenth-century writer observed,

> No natural panorama in the world surpasses that which the spectator beholds when, standing on the crest of Cemetery Hill, he looks down upon the broad expanse of field, meadow and woodland, dotted with farm-houses and barns, the deep red of the newly turned-up soil in strong contrast with the verdure of growing crops and magnificent groves, and the whole landscape bounded by the outside mountain wall as far as the eye can reach.[1]

This beautiful landscape became critical strategic ground in the Battle of Gettysburg, forming the northern apex of a fish-hook shaped Federal defensive position that, along with its location next to the town's rural cemetery, led to its selection as the place to reinter and commemorate thousands of Union casualties. With its simple but grand plan, Soldiers' National Cemetery—the original name for the national cemetery—set a precedent for the many national cemeteries established in the aftermath of the Civil War. Over the next century and a half as it was transferred to War Department and then National Park Service administration, Gettysburg's national cemetery retained its overall plan, but the landscape changed in response to numerous factors related to management, use, growth and decline of vegetation, shifts in aesthetic preferences, and the development of the surrounding national military park.



Figure 1.1. Prospect looking west from East Cemetery Hill across Gettysburg National Cemetery showing its elevated position on Cemetery Hill with views across the surrounding countryside, ca. 1878. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1984a)

BEFORE THE CEMETERY, TO JULY 1863

The origins of the national cemetery landscape trace back to the creation of the natural landforms, European settlement that led to development of roads and agriculture, and most significantly, the conflict between North and South that brought devastation and death to the once quiet countryside.

NATURAL HISTORY

Over millions of years, geologic forces created a foothills region east of the Appalachian Mountains called the Piedmont Plateau. Known locally as the Gettysburg Plain, it was framed by the eastern front of the Appalachians known as the Blue Ridge, which terminated west of Gettysburg in a rise known as South Mountain, described in the nineteenth century as "beautiful in all its wonderful variety of outlines and magnificent scenery" (fig. 1.2).[2] South and west of Gettysburg, the plain was punctuated by low ridges and hills that ranged in elevation upwards of 600 feet. [3] These included a fishhook-shaped landform that became a key strategic element in the Battle of Gettysburg, extending from the hills known as Big and Little Round Top north along Cemetery Ridge to Cemetery Hill, and then east and south to Culp's Hill.[4] Creeks to the south drained into the Potomac River and those to the north into the Susquehanna River, both within the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Much of the surface bedrock around Gettysburg was formed in the Triassic period approximately 200 million years ago through the deposition of sediments that formed bedrock of red sandstone, siltstone, and shale. During the period of tectonic activity in the late Triassic period that uplifted the Appalachian Mountains, eruptions of magma through cracks in the Triassic sediments deposited diabase, a hard igneous rock. A large intrusion, known as the Gettysburg Sill, became the bedrock that formed Cemetery Hill and the ridges and hills to the south (fig. 1.3). It was on this hard bedrock, with its often-shallow soils, that Evergreen Cemetery and the national cemetery were developed. The diabase, known colloquially as Gettysburg granite, was a favorite local building material that would be used for the national cemetery enclosure wall and headstones. [5]

As the climate of the northern Appalachian Piedmont moderated after the end of the last ice age approximately 10,000 years ago, the land transitioned from primarily fir, spruce, and pine forest to oak and hickory, along with chestnut, tuliptree, ash, walnut, and elm.



Figure 1.2. The Gettysburg Plain, looking southwest from the south end of the national cemetery with South Mountain framing the western horizon at right, and the round tops at left, 1866. (Detail of George Leo Frankenstein painting, *Mead's Headquarters,* 1866, GCW FR09, Special Collections and College Archives, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College)

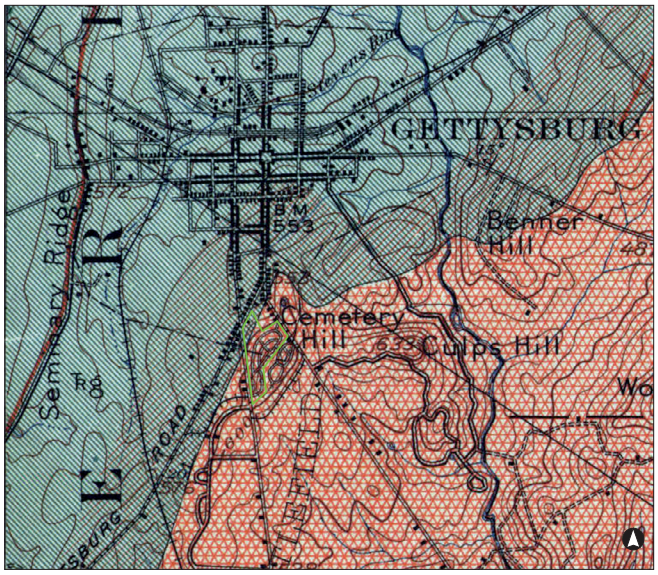


Figure 1.3. Geologic map of Gettysburg showing the cemetery's location (outlined in green) along the northern edge of the igneous rock of the Gettysburg Sill (hatched red area) from the late Triassic period, and the older sedimentary deposits of Gettysburg shale formed on an ancient sea floor. (State of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters Topographic and Geologic Survey, "Areal Geology," Gettysburg Quadrangle, 1929, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Dry oak and mixed hardwoods forest, dominated by white oak, northern red oak, pignut hickory, black oak, white ash, mockernut hickory, and shagbark hickory, predominated on the warmer, drier slopes of the Gettysburg Sill, including Cemetery Hill. Flowering dogwood, blackhaw viburnum, northern spicebush, and witch-hazel grew in the understory. The forest supported a wide range of fauna, which included big game such as black bear, wolf, cougar, and possibly bison.[6]



Figure 1.4. A Susquehannock village, as recorded by Europeans in the seventeenth century. (From map by H. Moll, 1720, Free Library of Philadelphia; original plate from *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld; Beschryving van America* by Jacob van Meurs, 1671)

NATIVE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The forests of the Piedmont Plateau supported human culture for long before European settlement. At the close of the last ice age beginning about 10,000 years ago, people were living in the Piedmont Plateau within the Potomac and Susquehanna watersheds. In the early seventeenth century at the time of English contact, the region was the territory of the Susquehannock people, believed to be an Algonquin name meaning "people of the muddy river" (the Susquehanna). The Susquehannock were an Iroquoian-speaking people who originated in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River in southern New York State sometime after the tenth century, and migrated south toward the Chesapeake by the time of European contact in the sixteenth century, displacing or absorbing other native people in the region.[7]

Around 1600, the Susquehannock were a confederacy of at least five tribes with a total estimated population

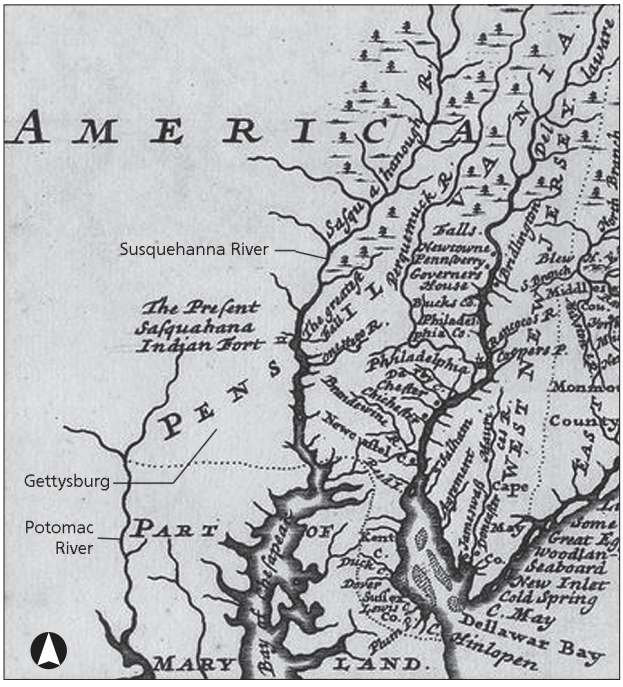


Figure 1.5. An early eighteenth-century map showing the main Susquehannock village and extent of European settlement. (Detail, H. Moll, "New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pensilvania [sic] & C.", in *The British Empire in North America*, 1708, vol. 1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

of 5,000 to 7,000, who lived in longhouses within palisaded villages. In the early eighteenth century, the main Susquehannock village, which Europeans mapped as a "fort," was located along the Susquehanna River north and east of Gettysburg (figs. 1.4, 1.5). Their territory extended west across the Gettysburg Plain and north of South Mountain, areas that most likely served as seasonal hunting grounds and camps. They may have managed the land through burning to improve hunting, but no record remains of changes to the area on or around Cemetery Hill. It is believed that a major east-west Indian trail crossed the plain to the north, along the general route of US 30 through Gettysburg.[8]

With arrival of the Europeans, the Susquehannock became heavily involved in the fur trade and expanded their strength and influence, as well as their hunting range. Within a short period, however, they suffered rapid declines in population due to conflicts with colonists and other native people, and lack of immunity to European diseases. By 1637, smallpox had begun to spread among the Susquehannock, and by the 1640s, their numbers and power were waning. In 1672, there were reports of only 300 warriors, and within a short time the remaining population had taken refuge in northern Maryland, while others may have gone north to join the Seneca and Onondaga nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in New York.[9]

LANDSCAPE OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

Although the Gettysburg Plain was a part of William Penn's Pennsylvania grant conveyed by Charles II in 1681, European settlement stayed east of the Susquehanna River until well into the eighteenth century (see fig. 1.5). The Piedmont west of the river remained Indian territory until 1736, when a treaty was signed granting the Penn family possession of the region. Although a trading post was established in the area as early as 1718, it was not until after the 1736 treaty that European settlement spread, initially by Scots-Irish. One of the earliest outposts was the Marsh Creek Settlement, a group of Scots-Irish families who developed 100-acre farms in the watershed of Marsh Creek around present-day Gettysburg (fig. 1.6). They were followed by Germans who migrated from eastern Pennsylvania. In 1767, the Mason and Dixon Line set the permanent boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, eight miles south of Gettysburg.[10]

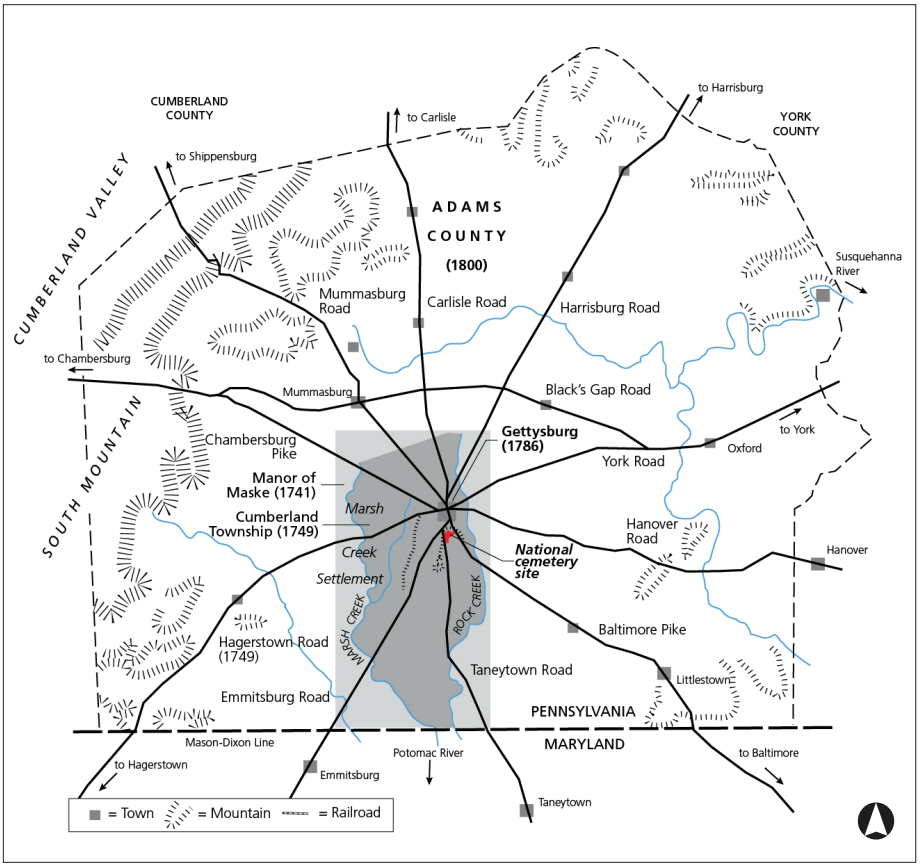


Figure 1.6. Adams County showing location of the Marsh Creek settlement, Manor of Maske, Cumberland Township, villages, and roads by the early nineteenth century. Dates of road construction are indicated where known. (SUNY ESF)

The Penn family set aside several tracts as their own private preserves, known as manors, per the provisions of the original 1681 colonial charter. In 1741, William Penn's son, Thomas, laid out a manor in the south-center of Adams County surrounding Gettysburg (see fig. 1.6). This made the Penn family the first European owners of the

land that would become the national cemetery. Thomas Penn named the tract, which measured six miles by twelve miles from Marsh Creek on the west to Rock Creek on the east, the Manor of Maske after a relative's estate in England. Here, the Penn family was free to use and sell property as it wished, but many Scots-Irish families of the Marsh Creek Settlement, who occupied seventy-four tracts within the manor, disputed the Penn family ownership. These disputes were not resolved until 1797, when Pennsylvania settled remaining claims.[11]

Without coastline or navigable waterways, settlement followed roads, which were laid out along Indian trails or followed the shortest diagonal route between settlements. The earliest known public road in the region was Black Gap's Road constructed in 1747, leading from York to Chambersburg north of Gettysburg. The roads that bordered Cemetery Hill date to the early settlement of the area and growth of Gettysburg. Baltimore Road originated around 1769 as part of the southeast to northwest tending Baltimore-Shippensburg Road, while the north-south Taneytown Road was built in ca. 1808 to connect Gettysburg with Taneytown, Maryland. Steinwehr Avenue along the northern foot of Cemetery Hill was originally laid out as part of the Taneytown Road, to connect with Baltimore Street.[12]

Settlement in the Pennsylvania Piedmont followed a rural pattern comprised of individual, self-sufficient farmsteads. As the rural population increased, small hamlets and larger towns developed with business, schools, and churches, generally at the juncture of main roads. The Gettysburg Plain was initially settled as part of Lancaster County, which was split in 1749 as the population increased to form York County west of the Susquehanna River, extending to South Mountain. The county was subdivided into townships, including Cumberland Township that was established in 1749 and covered most of the Manor of Maske, including the cemetery site (see fig 1.6). In 1800, the population of western York County had increased sufficiently to warrant its separation as Adams County. Gettysburg, platted by James Gettys in 1786 and centrally located at the convergence of a number of regional roads, was designated as the county seat.[13]

Through the mid-nineteenth century, Adams County remained a predominantly rural area, with numerous small hamlets and towns that had minor industries such as four mills, tanneries, and carriage manufacturers.[14] With little industrial development, the county's population grew at a slow pace, from approximately 6,000 in 1762, to 13,172 in 1800, and 28,006 in 1860. All the primary towns in the county remained well below 1,000 people, except for Gettysburg, which counted 2,390 inhabitants by 1860. [15] Due to its location remote from Pennsylvania's main transportation routes and major cities of Philadelphia (114 miles east) and Pittsburgh (180 miles west), the Gettysburg area instead maintained close economic ties with its nearest major port city, Baltimore, 52 miles to the southeast (fig. 1.7). Baltimore during the first half of the nineteenth century served as a principal market for Adams County

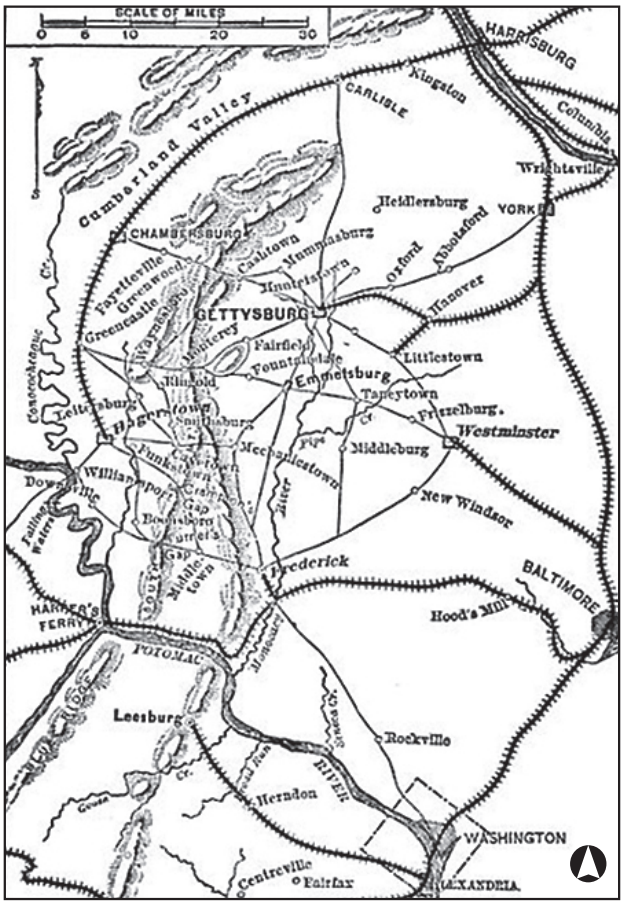


Figure 1.7. Railroads and major towns and cities in the Gettysburg region on the eve of the Civil War. (J. Howard Wert, *A Complete Hand-Book of the Monuments and Indications and Guide to the Positions on the Gettysburg Battlefield*, 1886)



Figure 1.8. Farmland scene in the Gettysburg area typical of the mid-nineteenth century, with a farmstead surrounded by fenced fields and woodlots. South Mountain is in the distance. (Detail of Seminary Ridge inset in Fowler and Downs, "Gettysburg, Pennsylvania,1888," Library of Congress, 007800)

farmers to sell their products and buy needed stock.[16] Agriculture in the county during the first half of the nineteenth century was characterized by small market farms that produced primarily livestock and grains. The typical farm had pastures and cultivated fields enclosed by stone and rail fences, woodlots, and a cluster of farm buildings, often along a public road (fig. 1.8).[17]

GETTYSBURG AND CEMETERY HILL

The earliest Europeans to settle or claim land that included the future national cemetery site were most likely Scots-Irish families of the Marsh Creek settlement who arrived beginning in 1736. It was not until land ownership was documented for the Penns' Manor of Maske later in the century that names associated with this settlement are known. The national cemetery site straddled two of these early tracts (fig. 1.9). Most of the site was part of a tract of approximately 300 acres that extended south and west of Gettysburg to the later boundary between the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery. This property was claimed or settled by John Carson before 1765, then by William Bones at an undetermined date. In 1774, Reverend Alexander Dobbin settled on the property and two years later built a substantial stone house on Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue) at the foot of Cemetery Hill. The house faced southeast toward the future cemetery site, most likely across pastures that extended up the hill. In 1793, Dobbin was granted a deed for the property by an agent for the Penn family.[18] The second tract, corresponding with the south end of the national cemetery and extending south along both sides of Taneytown Road, was settled by William Guinn in April 1741. He received a deed for the property by an agent for the Penns in 1805.[19] To the south and east of the Guinn and Dobbin properties, includ-

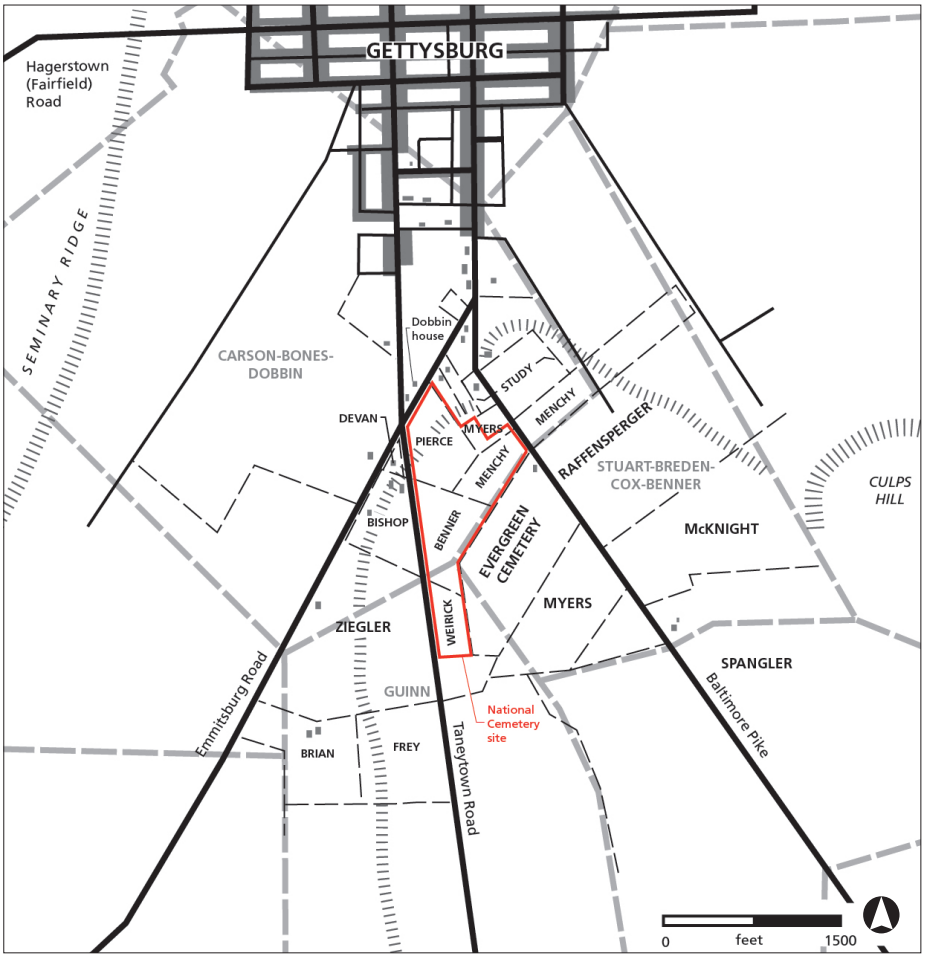


Figure 1.9. Map of Cemetery Hill and surroundings showing original tracts in the Manor of Maske (dashed gray lines), extent of the borough of Gettysburg, and property ownership by 1863. (SUNY ESF, based on Gladfelter and Weaner, Manor of Maske map, 1991; Kathy G. Harrison, Land Ownership Map, Sheet 12, 2004; Hopkins, Map of Adams County, 1858)

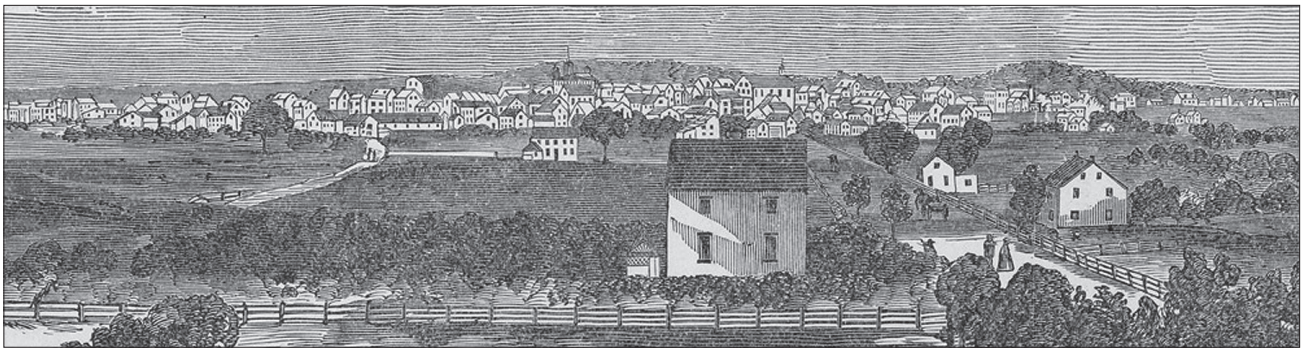


Figure 1.10. Panorama of Gettysburg looking southeast toward Cemetery Hill showing character of the borough by the 1860s. (Alfred H. Guernsey and Henry M. Alden, *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War,* 1894)

ing the present Evergreen Cemetery and East Cemetery Hill, was a tract initially settled or claimed by William Stuart and Widow Breden before a deed was granted to James Cox in 1801. By 1809, the property was owned by Christian Benner.[20] North of these early settlers on and around Cemetery Hill was the property of Samuel Gettys, on which his son James laid out a town of 210 lots in 1785, with a central public square on Baltimore Street extending for four blocks in all directions. By 1860, Gettysburg had developed into a compact urban town of 2,390 residents, characterized by attached brick and frame townhouses, stores, and churches, surrounded by farmland (fig. 1.10). The central square was a half mile due north of the northern foot of Cemetery Hill, and the limits of the town's urban development by 1860 extended to within a quarter mile. The area between the national cemetery site and the town limits was a transitional area, with free-standing and more widely-spaced buildings (fig. 1.11).[21] Here, there were also small agricultural tracts of between two and thirteen acres known as town outlots that were owned by people who lived in the village who used them for pasture or woodlots, or who rented the lots to tenant farmers.[22]



Figure 1.11. The outskirts of Gettysburg looking north along Baltimore Street from the foot of Cemetery Hill, 1863. In the left distance is the intersection with Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue). The building at left is the brick Study house. (Alfred Waud, "Entrance to Gettysburg--Sharpshooting from the Houses," July 1863, Library of Congress, image 20844)

Cemetery Hill Triangle

By the late 1850s, the roughly triangular area at the foot of Cemetery Hill, bounded by three public roads and including the future national cemetery site, was

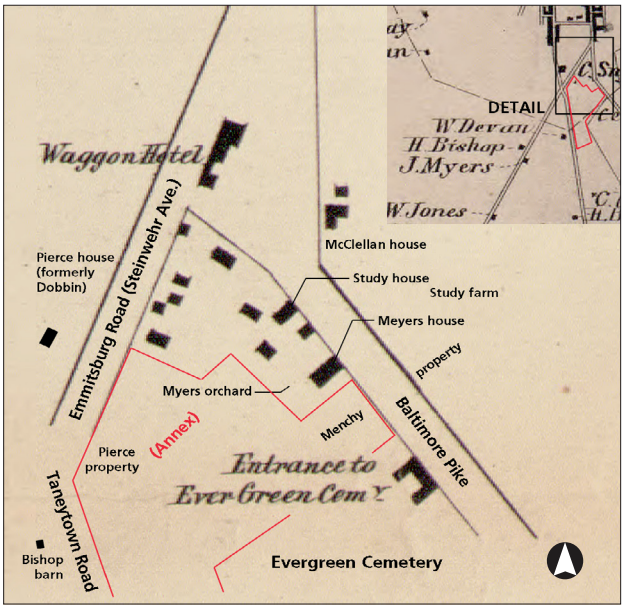


Figure 1.12. Detail of an 1858 map of Adams County showing development at the foot of Cemetery Hill on the old Dobbin property adjoining the national cemetery site (outlined in red). (G. M. Hopkins, "Map of Adams Co., Pennsylvania," 1858, Library of Congress, g3823a la000697, annotated by SUNY ESF)

farmland with buildings clustered near the Emmitsburg Road–Baltimore Pike intersection (fig. 1.12). This area was part of the old Dobbin property, with its eighteenth-century stone house still standing across the street along Emmitsburg Road. By the early 1860s, the largest lots within the triangular area, which were used at least in part for agriculture, included part of the Study and Menchy lots that straddled Baltimore Pike, part of the Pierce property that straddled the Emmitsburg Road (including the old Dobbin house), and two outlots to the south along Taneytown Road that were owned by Jacob Benner and John Weirick (see fig. 1.9).[23] Pastures and fields on these lots were lined by stone fences constructed of weathered stones of Gettysburg granite, or wood plank or rail fences, which were sometimes added on top of low stone fences.[24]

The most prominent building in the area was the three-story "Waggon Hotel" operated by C. Snyder at the triangular intersection with Baltimore Pike (fig. 1.13). To its south along Baltimore Pike a brick house built about 1819 by Daniel and Mary Beitler, who by 1836 had sold it to Dr. David Study. Around the same time, the Beitlers built another brick house to the south, and sold it along with seven acres in 1844 Captain John Meyers and his wife Esther, who maintained an orchard at the rear. West of the hotel along Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue) were two small lots with several buildings that belonged to John Herrigan and Sam Filbey. [25]

Across Taneytown Road and Baltimore Pike were agricultural fields that were on small town outlots or part of larger farms. Most had no associated farmhouses or barns near Cemetery Hill, except for the Bishop Farm to the west, which had a small barn and outbuilding along Taneytown Road (fig. 1.14).[26]

Evergreen Cemetery

On the top of the hill above the triangular intersection, overlooking Gettysburg and the rural countryside of Cumberland Township in nearly all directions, was Evergreen Cemetery (originally spelled "Ever-Green"), founded in 1854 as non-sectarian burial grounds by citizens associated with the Protestant congregations of Gettysburg. The impetus for the new cemetery was overcrowding of the old burial grounds within Gettysburg associated with Catholic, Presbyterian, German Reformed, and Lutheran churches.[27] The Evergreen Cemetery Association, comprised of local citizens headed by lawyer David McConaughy, recorded that the cemetery was also founded on the ideal of establishing a common burial ground for the community,

> . . .in which the dead shall repose together; as it ameliorates the prejudices arising from distinctions of sect, and rank, and class, and promotes a liberal sentiment, charity, and love; fosters feelings of common brotherhood, and an honorable pride of place, whilst it excites a merited regard for the dead, and a pleasing emulation in exhibiting due respect and care for their memories and remains. . .[28]



Figure 1.13. The pre-war "Waggon Hotel," looking south at the intersection of Baltimore Street (left) and Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue) toward the national cemetery site, ca. 1870. The brick Study house is visible at the left edge of the photograph. The character of this area had changed little from the late 1850s. (Boardman Collection)

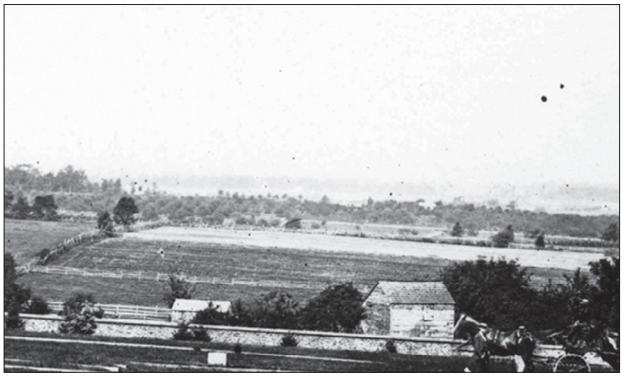


Figure 1.14. The Bishop farm and barn along Taneytown Road across from the national cemetery site showing overall pre-war character, looking west, ca. 1866. The wall and evergreens bordering Taneytown Road were added after the battle. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1883f)

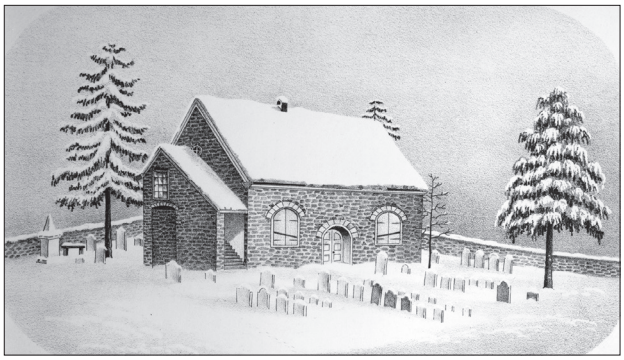


Figure 1.15. The graveyard at St. David's Church (1717), Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Characterized by rows of upright tablets, perimeter walls, and lack of embellishment, St. David's illustrates the traditional type of burial grounds that predated the Rural Cemetery Movement of the mid-nineteenth century. (George Smith, *History of Delaware County, Penna.,* 1862, Library of Congress, Historic American Building Survey PA-23-RAD, 1-14)

The creation of Evergreen Cemetery was part of the American Rural Cemetery Movement that grew out of an interest in the 1830s to establish expansive burial grounds in the outskirts of cities. Known as rural or garden cemeteries, most replaced old church graveyards that typically followed a straightforward grid with little embellishment in the landscape (fig. 1.15). The term for what had been called graveyards or burial grounds was novel at the time: "cemetery" derived from the Greek for "sleeping chamber," and "rural" denoting a suburban ideal in American culture—a picturesque landscape apart from increasingly congested and polluted towns and cities. Burying the dead in the country would also safeguard town residents, so it was believed, from health concerns such as cholera and smallpox. Often given names of natural features, such as hills that suggested scenic views or evergreen trees that symbolized life everlasting, rural cemeteries epitomized romantic and picturesque ideals of the early- and mid-nineteenth century.[29] According to Andrew Jackson Downing, America's foremost landscape designer and theorist of the period, "The great attraction of these cemeteries, to the mass of the community, is not in the fact that they are burial places . . .The true secret of the attraction lies in the natural beauty of the sites and in the tasteful and harmonious embellishments of these sites by art."[30]

Mount Auburn Cemetery outside Cambridge, Massachusetts was founded in 1831 as the country's first designed rural cemetery, and was followed by Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia in 1836, and Green Mount Cemetery in Baltimore, Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, and Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn that were established in 1838. By the 1850s it was not uncommon to find rural cemeteries outside of many smaller cities and villages. Near Gettysburg, these included Prospect Hill Cemetery founded outside York city in 1849, and Mt. Olivet Cemetery established near Hanover in 1859.[31]

Rural cemeteries were designed in the style of naturalistic English landscape gardens of the eighteenth century, which were, according to Andrew Jackson Downing, "an expressive, harmonious, and refined imitation" of nature, in contrast to the geometric character of classical and medieval gardens.[32] In rural cemeteries, the dead could be laid to rest in communion with nature, in plots designed to honor their lives through symbolism and epitaphs, while fostering sentiments of melancholy as inspiration to the living. Unlike the old graveyards, rural cemeteries typically extended across relatively large areas on elevated ground that offered scenic views, and were designed with informal winding drives, groves of trees, and monuments of artistic design (fig.

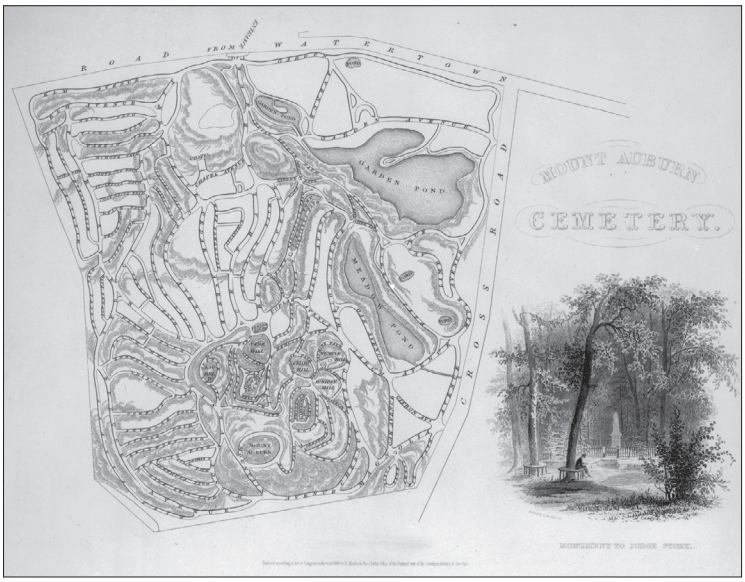


Figure 1.16. Map and illustration of Mount Auburn Cemetery showing picturesque and naturalistic design of the landscape with artistically-placed grave markers, ca. 1848. Evergreen Cemetery was designed with a similar aesthetic. (Library of Congress, cph 3b38086)

1.16). Early rural cemeteries adhered to a picturesque naturalism, but the mid-century Victorian preference for ornament often led to addition of features such as intricate iron fences around family burial plots, clipped shrubs, and flowering carpet beds. [33]

In many ways, Evergreen Cemetery was Gettysburg's first commemorative landscape and the precursor of the national cemetery and national military park. Its site, as recommended to the cemetery association in December 30, 1853, was "the first hill on the Baltimore turnpike, west side," later known as Cemetery Hill. The land, comprising approximately seventeen acres of field and pasture with one grove of trees at the southwest corner, was part of the farms of George Shryock and Conrad Snyder. While the site provided for expansive views across the countryside, the selection committee apparently did not take into account the suitability of the ground on the Gettysburg Sill, which in many places had hard rock close to the surface that made grave digging difficult. David McConaughy and several others purchased the Snyder property in early 1854 and transferred it to the cemetery association on November 10, 1854, while the association acquired the Shryock property directly on the same date.[34]

Following its incorporation in April 1854, the Evergreen Cemetery Association employed James Belden, "Rural Architect" of Baltimore, to design the grounds.[35] Belden, a citizen of Great Britain, had designed at least two rural cemeteries at the time: Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Maryland developed in 1852, and Mount Carmel Cemetery in Baltimore City, in 1854.[36] For Evergreen, Belden laid out the cemetery with winding drives from a single entrance. The drives reflected the characteristically informal design of rural cemeteries, but their alignment was also a necessity due to the rocky ground of the Gettysburg Sill. Belden's original design connected these drives to two wheel-like circular areas with radiating walks and burial plots (fig. 1.17).[37] Such circular elements were traditional funerary symbols representing eternity and life everlasting. Shortly after Belden completed his design in 1854, construction got underway with grading and surfacing of the drives, laying out of the burial lots, sodding the

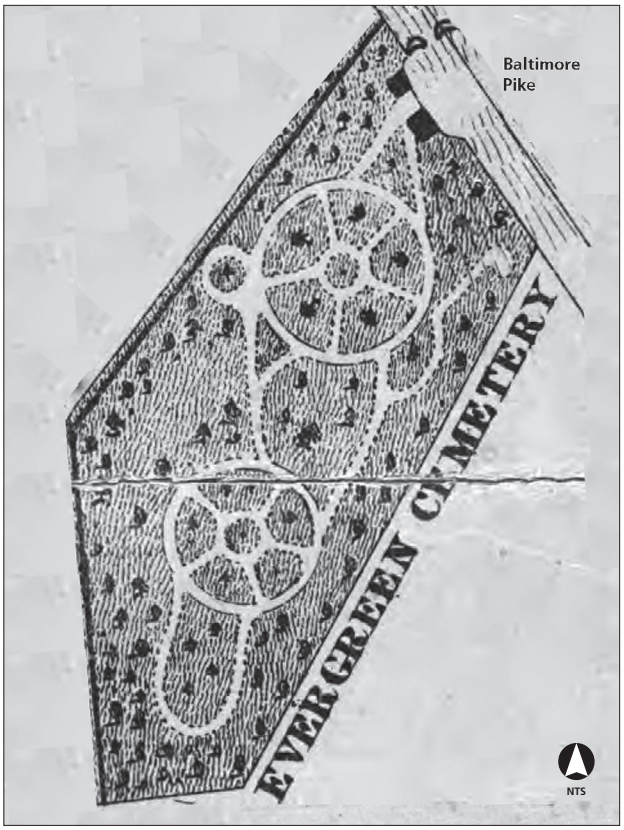


Figure 1.17. Plan of Evergreen Cemetery designed by James Belden in 1854, from a Civil War-period map. This plan may reflect the original design of the circulation, which was later simplified. (S. G. Elliott, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1864, Library of Congress, cw0333000, cropped and annotated by SUNY ESF)

grounds, and planting approximately 500 trees, including Norway spruce, white pine, ash, and maple, along with lesser numbers of walnut, elm, birch, hemlock, Kentucky coffeetree, and linden. The completed drives were given romantic names such as Mountain View Avenue, Belleview Nook, Rosemary Dell, and Chapel Avenue. On November 1, 1854, the first burial was made in the new cemetery.[38]

Following the public opening ceremony on November 7, 1854, 150 burial lots were sold by the end of the month. With the funds from these sales, the cemetery association proceeded with construction of a monumental gate lodge at the entrance on Baltimore Pike. For the design, the cemetery contracted in 1855 with Stephen Decatur Button (1813–1897), a prolific American architect who at the time of the Evergreen commission had his office in Philadelphia next door to the well-known architect Frank Furness. Button designed a wide range of building types, mostly in the Italianate

and Romanesque styles, and was a pioneer in the use of metal-frame construction. His work included at least two cemetery commissions by the time of the Evergreen project: the Odd Fellows Cemetery gatehouse in Philadelphia and an arched gateway for the Mount Moriah Cemetery, also in Philadelphia. For the Evergreen gate lodge, which was begun on September 1, 1855, Button designed an Italianate-style two-story archway that symbolized victory in death, and two floors of lodge quarters in the flanking piers (fig. 1.18). The building was constructed of red brick that was painted, and was ornamented with bracketed eaves, parapets, and a central draped urn finial symbolizing death and mourning. Soon after his work at Evergreen, Button received the commission for Gettysburg's Adams County Courthouse, which was built in 1858.[39]



Figure 1.18. The Evergreen Cemetery gate lodge built in 1855, looking west from Baltimore Pike, ca. 1858. The planned iron gates and fence were not installed as shown. (Inset on G. M. Hopkins, "Map of Adams Co., Pennsylvania," 1858, Library of Congress, g3823a la000697)

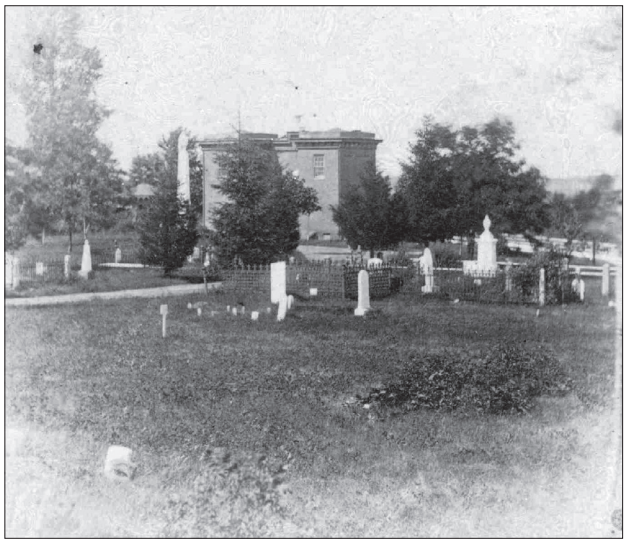


Figure 1.19. Evergreen Cemetery looking northeast toward the gate lodge showing development of the plantings and grave markers by ca. 1860. The future national cemetery site is to the left of the photograph. (Boardman Collection)

With development of the cemetery well underway in 1855, the cemetery association extolled their achievements, noting that "under a general and commendable public interest the spot is being transformed, and the beauty of art is being added to the beauty of nature."[40] A brick walk was built in 1856 Baltimore Pike to connect the town with the cemetery, extending along the future national cemetery site. Improvements within the cemetery through June 1863 included hundreds of marble and granite grave monuments, that included piers with urns, obelisks, and tablets, some of which were grouped in family plots surrounded by ornamental iron fences (fig. 1.19). Rocky debris from excavation of graves was dumped within a small circular avenue where the cemetery vault was planned, in an area referred to as the "rocky centre."[41] The road frontage of the cemetery was outfitted with a temporary white-painted wood plank fence and entrance gate, in place of the "tasteful front enclosure"—an ornate iron fence and gate— that the cemetery association hoped to erect (see fig. 1.18). The rest of the grounds were to be enclosed by an Osage orange hedge, a plant with heavy branching and thorns popular for keeping out livestock, although these plans were put on hold as well. By ca. 1860, a water pump at the rear of the gate lodge had been enclosed by a decorative wooden gazebo with lattice walls and a conical roof. Despite its success, the cemetery association was not able to realize its visions for a vault and chapel.[42]

CEMETERY HILL IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1–3, 1863 [43]

Following victory over Union forces at Chancellorsville, Virginia in May 1863, the Army of Northern Virginia began its second invasion of the North, which set off emergency preparations in towns across Mary-

land and southern Pennsylvania. By late June, General Lee was advancing 75,000 Confederate troops north through the sheltered corridor of the Cumberland Valley, west of South Mountain. To the south and east, about 95,000 Union troops were stationed between the advancing rebels and Washington. Confederate troops reached the Susquehanna River and threatened Harrisburg before learning that Union forces, led by General George G. Meade, were in pursuit and had reached Frederick, Maryland. General Lee decided to advance his troops into the shelter of the mountains to the north across the border in Pennsylvania. From here, Confederates moved east and converged with the advancing Union army at Gettysburg, roughly halfway between Harrisburg and Frederick.

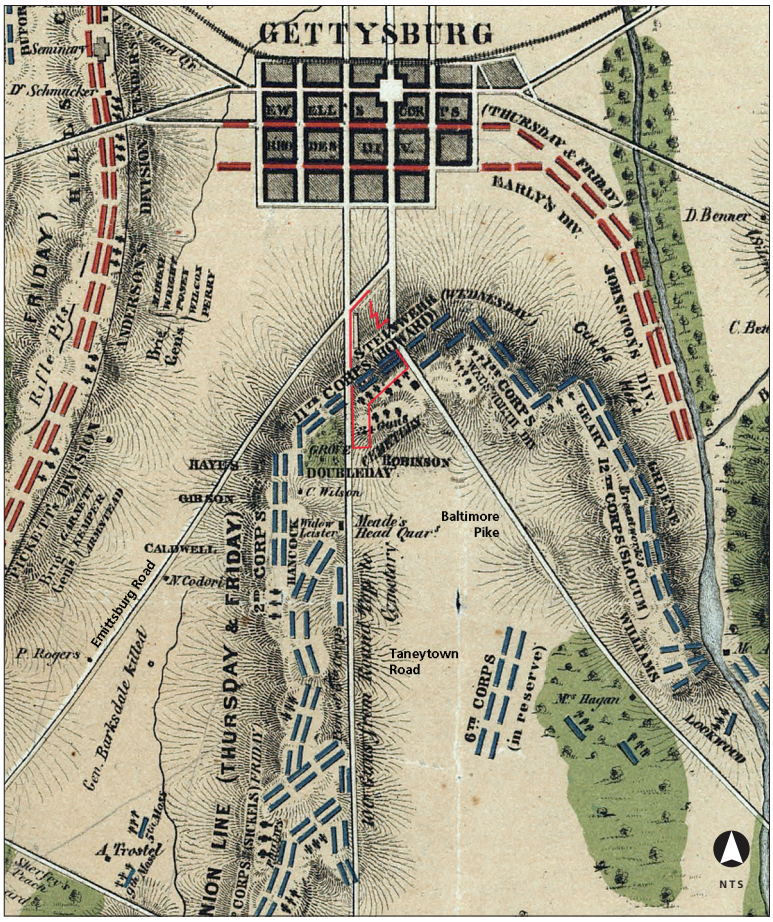
Fighting on the first day of the battle, July 1, 1863, was concentrated northwest of town (fig. 1.20). The Union 1st Corps commanded by Major General John Reynolds arrived on the field that morning to blunt the Confederate forces of General A.P. Hill advancing east toward Gettysburg. General Reynolds was killed during morning fighting while his troops and General O. O. Howard's 11th Corps continued fighting west and north of town. Confederates took control of the field late in the day, forcing the Union to retreat through town, where they established a fish-shaped stronghold that stretched form Little Round Top on the south north along Cemetery Ridge to Cemetery Hill and southwest to Culp's Hill. On the second day of the battle, July 2, 1863, Union and Confederate reinforcements brought troop totals to more than 160,000 soldiers. Confederates assaulted the Union left flank along Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top without success, while on the Union right, the Confederates seized part of Culp's Hill, but Union forces held the rebels east of Baltimore Pike and north of Evergreen Cemetery in intense artillery bombardment and hand-to-hand fighting (fig. 1.21). On the third and final day of the battle, July 3, 1863, General Lee concentrated on the Union center along Cemetery Ridge and Cemetery Hill. After a two-hour artillery bombardment, Lee sent a massive force of 12,000 troops advancing east from Seminary Ridge in a failed attempt, later known as Pickett's Charge, to break the Union stronghold. Together with a failed cavalry battle east of Gettysburg, the defeat led to General Lee's order for retreat of his crippled forces.

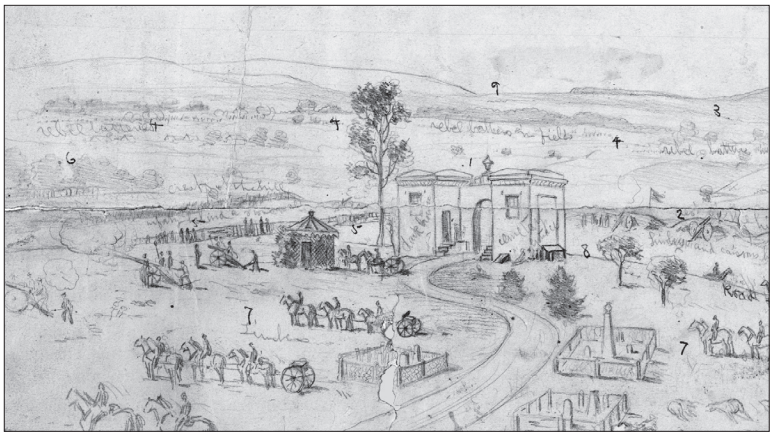


Figure 1.20. Overall map of the Gettysburg battlefield showing Union and Confederate forces and lines of fire, with the later national cemetery site outlined in red. The first day fighting was concentrated along Chambersburg Pike and Mummasburg Road at upper left; the second and third days from Cemetery Hill south. (Charles Reed, 9th Mas. Battery, ca. 1864, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1863.R4 CW347, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Cemetery Hill, in its position at the apex of the Union fishhook, played a key role in the battle. Troops







began to arrive there on July 1, when General Howard posted a reserve of his 11th Corps as fighting continued northwest of town. This was the division commanded by Brigadier General Adolph von Steinwehr, which held the hill as a position to rally the Union troops that afternoon. Late in the day as Union troops were retreating, they reinforced defensive lines around Cemetery Hill (fig. 1.22). Lines of artillery were positioned near the summit of along the northern and western borders of Evergreen Cemetery, with caissons, battery horses, and other support units in the rear among the grave plots (fig. 1.23). A signal station was positioned on a rise to the west near Taneytown Road, near the later site of the Lincoln Address Memorial. Infantry units supported the artillery batteries and were aligned along Baltimore Pike, along stone fences north of the cemetery, and along Emmitsburg Road and the northern part of Taneytown Road.[44]

The Evergreen gate lodge, home of the Thorn family, was commandeered as soldiers' quarters. In anticipation of the pending destruction in the cemetery, it was reported that

Figure 1.21 (top). Field sketch by Alfred Waud of Union artillery forces fighting on Cemetery Hill east of Evergreen Cemetery, looking northwest toward the cemetery gatehouse, July 2, 1863. (Library of Congress, 21315u)

Figure 1.22 (middle). Detail of an 1863 map of Gettysburg battlefield showing Union regiments (blue) and Confederate troops (red) positioned around Cemetery Hill, July 1 and 2, 1863. The national cemetery site is outlined in red. (Theodore Ditterline, "Field of Gettysburg," 1863, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1863, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Figure 1.23 (bottom). Field sketch by Edwin Forbes looking northeast from within Evergreen Cemetery on the second day of the battle, July 2, 1863. The firing guns at left are along the boundary of the national cemetery site. They are most likely part of the 5th New York Independent Battery (Taft's Battery), which brought six 20-pounder guns and 146 men to the field. The numbers refer to a descriptive key. (Library of Congress, image 20549)



Figure 1.24. Lunette earthworks from Union artillery positions across from Evergreen Cemetery, circa July 1863. The Menchy field (national cemetery site) is at the extreme right. (Library of Congress, ppmsca-32839)



Figure 1.25. Damaged stone and wood fences along Taneytown Road south of Evergreen Cemetery, July 1863. The building is Meade's headquarters (Leister House). (Library of Congress, cwpb-00887)

General Howard ordered troops to lay the headstones flat on the ground to prevent their destruction.[45] The larger monuments purportedly served as breastworks, as Frank Haskell, a lawyer and aide-de-camp in the Iron Brigade, recalled: "The Eleventh Corps—Gen. Howard—was posted at the Cemetery, some of its batteries and troops, actually among the graves and monuments, which they used for shelter from the enemy's fire."[46] In the Raffensperger fields across from Evergreen Cemetery, troops constructed lunette-shaped earthworks at artillery positions (figs. 1.24). In the fields and along the roads, troops tore down wood and stone fences to remove obstacles, and built up and reconfigured stone fences, such as along and across Baltimore Pike, as defensive breastworks (figs. 1.25, 1.26). Sharp shooters commandeered houses, including the Study house on Baltimore Pike. The neighboring Meyers house was purportedly used as a hospital and may have served as General Howard's headquarters for the 11th Corps.[47]



Figure 1.26. Stone fences along Baltimore Pike reconfigured as breastworks, looking north from the roof of the Evergreen Cemetery lodge shortly after the battle, July 1863. The area to the left of the road is the frontage of the Menchy field and Meyers property (national cemetery site). Visible at left center is a stone breastwork that extended across the brick sidewalk into Baltimore Pike along the farm road into the Menchy field, corresponding with the existing entrance to the national cemetery. (Library of Congress, LC-B815- 273)



Figure 1.27. Union casualties on the Gettysburg battlefield, photograph by Timothy O'Suliivan entitled "Incidents of the War. A Harvest of Death, Gettysburg, July, 1863. (*Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the War,* vol. 1, 1865, Library of Congress, LC-B8184-7964-A)

After two intensive days of fighting, the battlefield, including Cemetery Hill, was a place of devastation, as Frank Haskell, a lawyer and *aide-de-camp* in the Union 1st Corps, wrote shortly after the fighting ended:

> . . .the ripening grain, the luxuriant corn, the orchards, the grassy meadows, and in their midst the rural cottage of brick or wood. They were beautiful this morning. They are desolate now—trampled by the countless feet of the combatants, plowed and scored by the shot and shell, the orchards splintered, the fences prostrate, the harvest trodden in the mud.[48] (fig. 1.27)



Figure 1.28. War-damaged Evergreen Cemetery, looking southwest across Baltimore Pike, July 1863. The darker area at right is the Menchy field (national cemetery site). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2557)

Battle damage in Evergreen Cemetery included bullet holes and cracks in some of the grave markers, damage to grave plot fences, and removal of planks from the fences along Baltimore Pike, but many of the still young ornamental shade trees remained standing (fig. 1.28). The cemetery gatehouse suffered smashed windows and several holes in the brick walls. Mrs. Thorn recalled that they "could not get near the [gate] house for all the wounded and dead." Fifteen were buried alongside the cemetery pumphouse.[49]

NATIONAL CEMETERY LANDSCAPE, TO JULY 1863

(DRAWING 1.1) [50]

After fighting ceased on July 3, 1863, the site of Gettysburg National Cemetery was a destroyed agricultural landscape, much like the rest of the battlefield. The site was the scene of heavy artillery fire and infantry defenses, with some hand-to-hand fighting along Emmitsburg Road during the second day. At least one regiment held its position on and adjoining the national cemetery site until July 5th, while others retreated immediately, leaving behind broken fences, clothing and supplies, damaged buildings, and torn-up fields. From a position in or near Evergreen Cemetery and Baltimore Pike overlooking the national cemetery site toward Steinwehr Avenue, Hiram Wertz, an abolitionist from Quincy, Pennsylvania, wrote soon after the fighting ended, "....I stood on Cemetery Hill, and, looking westward, the Dobbin homestead lay before me, the old stone house....defaced with shot and shell, with devastation all around it."[51]

In July 1863, the 22-acre site of the national cemetery, including the annex, comprised four fenced fields and a portion of an orchard north and west of Evergreen Cemetery, between Taneytown Road, Steinwehr Avenue (then known as Emmitsburg Road), and Baltimore Pike. From east to west, these included the Menchy field and orchard on the Meyers property fronting on Baltimore Pike; the Pierce field at the juncture of the Emmitsburg Road and Taneytown Road; and the Benner and Weirick fields between Evergreen Cemetery and Taneytown Road.

Cemetery Surroundings

At the time of the battle, the national cemetery site was bordered by unsurfaced public roads, a brick sidewalk leading from town to Evergreen Cemetery along Baltimore Pike, and several brick and frame buildings to the north, around the intersection of Baltimore Pike and Steinwehr Avenue. None of these buildings had been destroyed during the battle. At the northeastern side of the site was the approximately two-acre Meyers property, with its orchard and brick house built in ca. 1837, and to its north was the Study house built in ca. 1800, which was part of a farm extending across Baltimore Pike. To the rear of the Study house lot bordering the future annex along Steinwehr Avenue were several small buildings of undetermined appearance and use belonging to John Herigan and Samuel Filbey. Across the street was the eighteenth-century stone Dobbin house owned since 1861 by James and Margaret Pierce. It was the earliest house in the area, and was part of the same property that included the future national cemetery annex.

Across Baltimore Pike on what would become known as East Cemetery Hill was a field owned by Edward Menchy, the same person who owned a field on the national cemetery site. There were no buildings on the field. Across Taneytown Road extending to Emmitsburg Road were the Bishop and Ziegler farms, and the Devon house that faced the intersection of Emmitsburg Road and Taneytown Road. To the south, the Bishop farm included two fields along Taneytown Road and a farmhouse along Emmitsburg Road, with two barns. A house occupied by the Duttera family was on the southern Bishop field. There were no buildings on the Ziegler fields near the national cemetery site.

Evergreen Cemetery was the most prominent part of the landscape around the national cemetery site, with its numerous young trees, estimated 500 marble and granite monuments and headstones, 60 family plots enclosed by ornamental iron fences, fanciful pumphouse gazebo, and the prominent brick gatehouse along Baltimore Pike.[52] Much of the landscape had been damaged in the fighting.

Natural Systems and Features

The dominant natural feature within the national cemetery site in July 1863 was the sloping landform that formed the northern and western part of Cemetery Hill, with its thin soils over the bedrock of the Gettysburg Sill. The highpoint of the site was at an approximately elevation of 624 feet above sea level, located in the Benner field near the site of Soldiers' National Monument. From here, the land sloped gently at an approximate grade of eight percent down to the north, but rose again to the south within the Weirick field. Here was the southern highpoint of Cemetery Hill, at an elevation of 504 feet near the site of the Lincoln Address Memorial. The south slope of this hill was the steepest in the cemetery site with an approximate grade of twelve percent. On the southeastern side of this hill extending east from the border of Evergreen Cemetery toward Taneytown Road was a mature grove of trees—perhaps a fragment of the native forest or an old second-growth woodlot. It was most likely characterized by oak, ash, and hickory, and other native species that preferred well-drained and warm south-facing sites.

At the foot of Cemetery Hill within the Pierce field near Steinwehr Avenue and south of the Dobbin house was a pond that was most likely spring-fed. The pond would also have been a natural retention basin, capturing runoff from the upper slopes. It was surrounded by wetland and drained north, under Steinwehr Avenue.

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the national cemetery site in 1863 was characterized by four open fields—the Menchy, Pierce, Benner, and Weirick fields—and part of the Meyers orchard, which had an enclosed character formed by its rows of fruit trees. The Menchy field, corresponding to the eastern part of the national cemetery south of the main drive, was a rectangular-shaped field containing approximately four acres, with 250 feet of frontage along Baltimore Pike. The primary enclosure to the space was by the Meyers orchard along the northeast side of the field, and by a wood and stone fence along Baltimore Pike that was perhaps four feet tall. The Pierce field, corresponding with the northern part of the main cemetery and the annex, was a trapezoidal-shaped field of approximately seven acres defined by stone walls on the north, west, and south sides, the Meyers orchard along the southeast side, and wood fences on the remaining sides. The Benner field, in the middle of the national cemetery site, encompassed approximately six acres bordered by wood fences on three sides and a stone fence along Taneytown Road. The Weirick field at the south end of the main cemetery contained approximately four acres bordered by stone and wood fences on the west and south sides, a wood fence on the north, and the grove of trees and a wood fence along Evergreen Cemetery to the east. There were no trees, buildings (with one exception), or other features in these fields that interrupted the open spatial character.[53]

Land Use

Since the late eighteenth century, the national cemetery site had been used for agriculture. Aside from the Meyers property, the land was used either as hayfield or pasture, or for cultivated crops. Between July 1 and 3, 1863, each of the four fields was used for military purposes, with artillery stationed on the upper elevations and south end, and infantry along the stone walls on the lower northern parts of the site.

Meyers Property

The southern part of the Meyers property, corresponding with the area north of the existing cemetery drive including the lodge, outbuilding, and Section II burial area, was used for fruit growing in 1863. The property was owned by John and Ester Meyers.[54] The Meyers orchard was north of the lines of the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers and 82nd Ohio Volunteers. While not in the direct line of fire, the orchard undoubtedly received some damage.

Menchy Field

The Menchy field was used for growing grass or grain in 1863. It was owned by Edward Menchy (also spelled Menchey), who had acquired the property on April 1, 1857 from George Shryock. Edward and his wife Mary operated a pottery shop and lived in town.[55]

During the battle, there was fighting along the Menchy field. One of the Ohio infantrymen recalled that the rebels "put their big feet on the stone wall and went over like deer," most likely referring to the stone walls along the Menchy field.[56] There were three artillery batteries of the Army of the Potomac's 11th Corps lined along the upper part of the field and into Evergreen Cemetery:

1st Ohio Artillery (Dilger's Battery), commanded by Captain Hubert Dilger, fought north of Gettysburg during the first day, and retreated to Cemetery Hill on July 2. It brought six 12-pounder guns and held the extreme right of the 11th Corps artillery, facing west near Baltimore Pike. Total battle casualties: 13 wounded; 28 horses killed.[57]

5th New York Independent Battery (Taft's Battery or First Excelsior Light Artillery), commanded by Captain Elijah D. Taft, with 146 men and six 20-pounder Parrott rifles, the heaviest artillery pieces at Gettysburg. Arrived at the cemetery on July 2. Part of the battery faced west along the border of Evergreen Cemetery, and another faced east across Baltimore Pike toward Benner's Hill, south of the cemetery gatehouse. The battery held the position until July 5. Total battle casualties: one dead and 2 wounded.

4th US Artillery, Battery G (Bancroft's Battery), a regiment of the US Regular Army commanded by Lieutenant Bancroft, fought north of Gettysburg during

the first day, and retreated to Cemetery Hill on July 2. Arrived with six 12-pounder guns positioned at the southwest corner of the Menchy field along Evergreen Cemetery. Total battle casualties: 2 dead, 11 wounded, 4 missing; 31 horses killed.

Four infantry units, which had retreated to Cemetery Hill after the first day's fighting north of Gettysburg and the second day's fighting on Culp's Hill, occupied the lower portion of the Menchy field, in support of the artillery batteries above. From east near Baltimore Pike westward, these included:

82nd Ohio Volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel David Thomson, positioned near Baltimore Pike north of the Meyers orchard on July 2 and 3, in support of the adjoining 1st Ohio Artillery. Total battle casualties for the 258-man regiment: 18 dead, 85 wounded, and 78 missing.

75th Pennsylvania Volunteers under the command of Major August Ledig, positioned along the stone wall bordering the Myers orchard on July 2 and 3. Total battle causalities for the 258-man regiment: 19 dead, 94 wounded, and 3 captured or missing.

61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry under the command of Colonel Newton Schleich, positioned along the stone wall bordering the Pierce field on July 2 and 3. Total battle casualties for the 309-man regiment: 6 killed, 36 wounded, 12 missing.

74th Pennsylvania Volunteers (German Regiment) under the command of Captain Henry Krauseneck, positioned along the stone wall in the western part of the Menchy field bordering the Pierce field on July 2 and 3. Total battle casualties for the 381-man regiment: 10 killed, 40 wounded, and 60 captured or missing.

Pierce Field

The Pierce field was used for growing grass or grain in 1863. It was owned by James and Margaret Pierce, who also owned the farmland across Steinwehr Avenue that included the old Dobbin house built in 1776. The Pierces had acquired the property from the estate of Conrad Snider (Snyder) in 1861.[58]

This field, which formed the tip of the Union fish-hook at the base of Cemetery Hill, saw some heavy skirmishes, but did not any major combat during the fighting of July 2.[59] Two infantry units were positioned on the Pierce field:

55th Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel Charles B. Gambee. Arrived July 1, 1863 at Evergreen Cemetery, and later moved into position along Steinwehr Ave, with the right toward Baltimore Pike, and the left on Taneytown Road. The infantry held this position throughout the battle. A second line was formed to the rear, where artillery was also placed.[60] Total battle casualties for the 375-man regiment: 6 killed, 31 wounded, 12 missing.

73rd Ohio Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Richard Long, Jr. Held a line along the stone wall on Taneytown Road from the 55th Ohio south along the adjoining Benner field. Total battle casualties for the 338-man regiment: 19 killed, 104 wounded, 1 missing.

Benner Field

In 1863, the Benner field was used to grow wheat and corn. It was owned by Jacob Benner, who lived in town at 333 Baltimore Street. He also owned a farm along Emmitsburg Road that he sold to George and Dorothy Rose shortly before the war.[61]

Three artillery batteries were lined up along the east side of the Benner field, continuing the line of artillery along the edge of Evergreen Cemetery to the east. From north to south, these included:

1st US Artillery, Battery H, a regiment of the US Regular Army commanded by Lieutenant Chandler R. Eakin, which brought six 12-pounders.[62] It was engaged at Cemetery Hill on July 2 and 3, continuing the line formed by the 4th US Artillery, Battery G to the northeast in the Menchy field. Total battle casualties: 1 killed, 8 wounded, 1 missing.

1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery C (Pierpont Battery) commanded by Captain Wallace Hill, which brought four 10-pounder Parrott rifles and 124 men to the field on July 2 and 3.[63] Total battle casualties: 2 killed and 2 wounded.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery H (Huntington's Battery), commanded by Lieutenant George W. Norton, which brought six 3-inch ordnance rifles and 123 men to the field on July 2 and 3. This battery most likely straddled the boundary between the Benner and Weirick fields, which were divided by a post and rail fence. Total battle casualties: 2 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 4 wounded.

Along the northern part of the Benner field was the left flank of the 73rd Ohio along the stone wall on Taneytown Road, which extended north into the Pierce field. Across Taneytown Road from the Benner field, the 136th New York Infantry continued the Union line south along Cemetery Ridge. This unit brought 488 men to the field. Total causalities: 17 dead, 89 wounded, and 3 missing.

Weirick Field

The Weirick field, owned by John Weirick, was used for growing corn in 1863.[64]

Four artillery brigades, aimed at the Confederate lines along Seminary Ridge to the west, were stationed on or immediately adjacent to the Weirick field. Two continued the upper line of artillery that began at Baltimore Pike and roughly followed the border of Evergreen Cemetery, and two were positioned lower, along or near Taneytown Road.

1st Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery A, commanded by Captain William H. McCartney, brought 145 men and six 12-pound Napoleons to Gettysburg, and arrived at Cemetery Hill on July 3. This battery, which was held in reserve and fired only four rounds, was located atop the southern highpoint of Cemetery Hill. The battery suffered no casualties.

2nd Maine Battery (Hall's Battery), commanded by Captain James A. Hall, brought 127 men and four ordnance guns to Gettysburg. The battery was first on McPherson Ridge northwest of town, and arrived on Cemetery Hill late on July 1, taking a position at the southern highpoint of Cemetery Hill, just south of where the 1st Massachusetts would be stationed two days later. Total battle casualties: 18 wounded.

1st New Hampshire Battery Light Artillery, commanded by Captain Frederick M. Edgell, brought six rifles and 111 men to the field. This battery, positioned on Cemetery Hill on July 2 and 3, was downhill from the Evergreen Cemetery boundary, closer to Taneytown Road. Total battle casualties: 3 wounded.

3rd New York Independent Battery, commanded by Captain William A. Harn, brought 119 men and six 10-pounder Parrott rifles to Gettysburg, and was at Cemetery Hill on July 2 and 3 as its second position in the battle. The battery was along Taneytown Road, with its right flank along the stone wall of the Weirick field, and its center and left flank to the south along the field to the south outside of the national cemetery site, on land which may have also belonged to Weirick. The battery suffered no casualties.

On the highpoint within the Weirick field, the Union Signal Corps established the Cemetery Hill signal station, where flags were waved as a form of aerial telegraphy for transmitting orders.

Circulation

Circulation within the national cemetery site in July1863 was characterized by dirt farm roads, consisting of openings in the stone fences with dirt tracks or just undefined areas through the fields. The road into the Menchy field was at an opening in the stone and wood fence along Baltimore Pike, corresponding to the existing entrance into the national cemetery. The Pierce, Benner, and Weirick fields would have had similar openings in the stone fences along Steinwehr Avenue and Taneytown Road, but the specific locations are not known. The opening to the Weirick field may have been near the position of the 3rd New York Battery at the southwest corner of the site.

Topography

There were no known topographic features (built landforms) within the national cemetery site in July 1863, except for a bank outside the stone fence along the west side of the Pierce field. This bank, which rose upwards of 4 feet above Taneytown Road, was probably created with construction or improvement of the road earlier in the century. [65]

Union infantry did probably undertake some earth moving within the site as part of their use of stone fences as defense breastworks. They probably dug trenches behind the fences and piled the earth and other debris against the fronts, which served to absorb the impact of artillery and gun fire.

Vegetation

Other than crops, the only known vegetation (managed plant material) in the national cemetery site by July 1863 was the Meyers apple orchard, which was described as "an orchard of gnarled old leafy trees," by one veteran.[66] The orchard served as a cover both for infantry and artillery. While older farm orchards of the period often consisted of seed trees scattered across a field, it appears the Meyers orchard, which was probably more of a gentleman's orchard than a farm orchard, may have followed advances in fruit growing with ample, even spacing of nursery-grown trees, generally about 30 feet apart. The orchard probably included several varieties of apple. [67]

Buildings and Structures

There was just one building within the national cemetery site in July 1863: an unidentified shed or other farm building near the southwest corner of the Pierce field. Structures were limited to stone fences, which extended along the road frontages of the site and some of the internal boundaries. These were vernacular, dry-laid walls composed of stones that were probably gathered from initial field-clearing. Most of the walls were low, around two to three feet high, and some were topped by wood fence rails to provide the height necessary to restrain livestock.

During the battle, troops used some of these stone fences as defensive breastworks. The stone wall along the north side of the Menchy field was extended out into Baltimore Pike, probably by the 82nd Ohio. In the Pierce field (annex), troops may have built perpendicular stone extensions on the fences that lined Steinwehr Avenue and Taneytown Road to serve as traverses. Simon Hubler, a soldier in the 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry, mentioned this fence (wall) in a message he delivered on July 2: "I took the note and ran in a zig zag fashion toward the wall where the 55th Ohio was stationed. When I reached the wall I walked along in front of it for some distance, when someone shouted, 'Say, you Pennsylvanian, you had better jump over here or you'll get plugged.' "[68] There was also a stone breastwork behind the wall, near the current site of the 55th Ohio monument. Andrew Sweetland, a soldier in Company I of the 55th Ohio, recalled how troops built "a barricade of stone about four feet high, in a half-moon shape, for the protection of Colonel [Gambee] and staff, a few feet in rear of Co. I."[69]

Little is known about the appearance of the Cemetery Hill signal station on the hilltop in the Weirick field. Such stations typically included a breastwork for protection and a tower.

Views and Vistas

The open fields and elevated landform of the national cemetery site allowed for expansive views that were key to the strategic use of the site. From the highpoint on the Menchy and Benner fields, corresponding with the Civil War burial area and Soldiers' National Monument, there were open views to the north and west, across Gettysburg and toward Seminary Ridge and Oak Hill. The hill on the Weirick field allowed for panoramic views to the north, west, and south, toward Gettysburg, Seminary Ridge, and Little Round Top. These views led the Union Army to place the Cemetery Hill signal station here. Signal Officer N. Henry Camp transmitted the following message from the station on July 2:

> One regiment rebel infantry has just come out of the woods into a field east-northeast from here. The enemy's

> sharpshooters are in the woods at the foot of this hill [grove in Evergreen Cemetery]. I can see sixteen guns, not in position, eight north-northwest and eight northeast from here.[70]

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features within the national cemetery site in July 1863 were characterized by wood fences and fence remnants. During the battle, there were hundreds of small-scale military features on the site, including cannons, rifles, and carriages.

There were several types of fences around the fields on the site: five-rail (five horizontal rails supported by wood posts), Virginia worm (stacked rails in a zigzag pattern), vertical plank, horizontal plank, and picket. Most of the fences were probably taken down during the battle, leaving only the upright posts for the five-rail, plank, and picket fences. The rails may have been used to reinforce breastworks.

ENDNOTES

1 *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania*, Part 2 (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1886), 53.

2 Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, "Gettysburg-Newark Lowland Section, Piedmont Province," http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/topogeo/field/map13/13gnls/index.htm (accessed July 31, 2013).

3 *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties*, 51.

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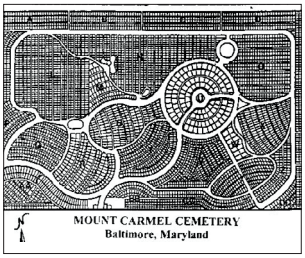
34 Kennell, 7; David McConaughy et al to Evergreen Cemetery Association, George Shryock and wife to Evergreen Cemetery Association, November 10, 1854, Adams County Land Records, deed book U, pages 220–222.

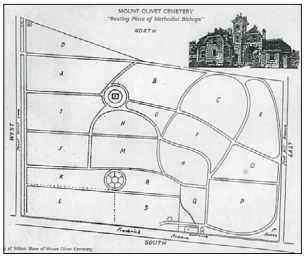
35 "History of the [Ever-Green Cemetery] Association," in Kennell, 2.

36 Ancestry.com, James Belden Architect of Mt. Carmel & Olivet Cemeteries MD," http://boards.ancestry.com/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=178&p=surnames.belden (accessed August 28, 2013); *Wood's Baltimore City Directory*, 1864, "Belden, James, rural architect, over Chesapeake Bank, North."

37 S. G. Elliott, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg" (New York: H. H. Lloyd & Co, 1864), Library of Congress, Digital Id cw0333000. This map, which shows the earliest available plan of Evergreen Cemetery (Belden's original drawings have not been located), was reviewed by David Wills per notes on the map "…as a reliable map, made from instrumental survey of the field…"

Similar wagon-wheel designs appear in the plans of Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick and Mount Carmel Cemetery in Baltimore, both initially designed by Belden (Findagrave.com, "Mount Olivet Cemetery," http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=81232, accessed August 29, 2013); Mount Carmel plan traced from original drawings by William Ferkler, 1991 (Findagrave.com, "Mount Carmel Cemetery," http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=81213, accessed August 29, 2013).





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40 "History of the [Ever-Green Cemetery] Association," in Kennell, 5.

41 William A. Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1995), 154. "Rocky centre" is from a description on a Tyson photograph.

42 Kennell, 5, 31, 106; Plan of Soldiers' National Cemetery showing roads of Evergreen Cemetery, from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, 33 (August 1866), 315; Frassanito, 149. The walk from town to the cemetery along Baltimore Pike is visible in an 1863 photograph, Pfanz Collection, vertical file B60-029, GETT library.

43 This account of the battle relative to the national cemetery site is brief overview; a complete account is found in other sources. Unless otherwise noted, documentation on the battle is based on Bloom, 192-212, Gettysburg National Military Park brochure, Ditterline 1863 "Field of Gettysburg" map, and Edwin Forbes sketch of Evergreen Cemetery, July 2, 1863.

44 Kathy Harrison, "Civil War Monuments in Gettysburg's Soldiers' National Cemetery" (Unpublished paper, January 13, 2010), GETT Historian's files; Stone Sentinels, artillery and infantry monuments, Gettysburg National Battlefield, http://www.gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/index.php (accessed September 6, 2013).

45 "Mrs. Thorn's War Story," in Kennell, 31; "Battle of Gettysburg," *The Compiler* (Gettysburg), July 20, 1863, 2; Michael Jacobs, February 1864, in Kennell, 45.

46 "Haskell's Account of the Battle of Gettysburg," in Charles W. Eliot, ed., *American Historical Documents, The Harvard C*lassics, vol. XLIII (New York: P. F Collier & Son, 1909-14), reproduced online by Battleby.com, 2001, paragraph 34, http://www.bartleby.com/br/04301.html (accessed September 5, 2013). Haskell was later killed in the Battle of Cold Harbor.

47 Imprint on Tyson photograph, cited in Frassanito, 137.

48 "Haskell's Account," paragraph 66.

49 "Mrs. Thorn's War Story," in Kennell, 31, 33.

50 Unless otherwise noted, this section is based on Kathy Harrison's "1863 Conditions" (Draft), Sheet 12, map of "Cemetery & Culp's Hills" (June 22, 2003, updated January 5, 2006); post-battle photos, GETT archives; and Union monument information on the Stone Sentinels website, The Battle of Gettysburg, http://www.gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/index.php (accessed September 6, 2013).

51 Hiram Wertz; cited on Gettysburg.com, http://www.gettysburg.com/bog/bogstora/before.htm (accessed August 27, 2013)

52 Frassanito, 149, 157.

53 The acreages cited for the fields are based on 17 acres within the existing original cemetery, and 5 acres within the annex; the cemetery boundaries also take in part of the two-acre Meyers property. No definitive primary source documentation on historic parcel acreage was found.

54 The Meyers had probably once owned the Pierce land to the west when they acquired the brick house in 1844. See Christ, *The Gettysburg Times*, August 30, 1989, 27.

55 Adams County deed book V, 294, in Kathy Harrison, property record binder, GETT library; "In One Hundredth Year, Mrs. Mary Menchey, Gettysburg's Oldest Resident," Gettysburg *Compiler*, April 22, 1916, 1. Whether the Mencheys farmed the fields themselves or leased them is not known.

56 Quoted on National Park Service History E-Library, "Civil War Series, The Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, Evening-Ewell Attacks Cemetery Hill," http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/civil_war_series/16/sec12.htm (accessed September 17, 2013).

57 Number of men brought to Gettysburg by Dilger's Battery not available.

58 Adams County Land Records, James Pierce & Wife to the National Homestead for the Orphans of our Soldiers and Sailors, July 23, 1867, deed book Z, page 482.

59 Chris Gwinn, Park Ranger, comments on first draft CLR, September 2014.

60 *National Tribune*, Sweetland item for the 55th Ohio, research courtesy of Kathy Harrison.

61 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 34; Harrison, 1863 Conditions plan; "Jacob Benner House," http://www.civilwarfineart.com/JacobBennerHouse.htm (accessed September 11, 2013); Stone Sentinels, "The Rose Farm at Gettysburg," http://www.gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/Places/Rose.php (accessed September 11, 2013). Ownership of this field by Jacob Benner is based on property acquired by McConaughly in 1863 for Evergreen Cemetery. The property may have been leased or previously owned by a Mr. Shryock (ownership indicated on Kathy G. Harrison maps).

62 Number of men brought to Gettysburg by the 1st US Artillery Battery H not available.

63 Dates that Battery C were engaged at Cemetery Hill not available.

64 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 34. Ownership of this field by John Weirick is based on property acquired by McConaughly in 1863 for Evergreen Cemetery. Weirick probably also owned the adjoining field to the south. No information was found on when Weirick acquired the property. On the Kathy G. Harrison maps, the south field of the cemetery is indicated as owned by Jacob Benner.

65 Reference to 4-foot high bank below stone wall from *National Tribune*, Sweetland item for the 55th Ohio, research courtesy of Kathy Harrison.

66 Whitlaw Reid, "The battles of Gettysburgh, Cincinnatti '*Gazette*' Account," in Frank Moore ed., *The Rebellion*

Records: A Diary of American Events. . ., vol. 7 (New York: Van Nostrand, 1864), 89 (research courtesy of Winona Peterson).

67 Susan A. Dolan, *Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Government Printing Office, 2009), 14, 50-51; Photograph of Meyers orchard, ca. 1866-67, showing even-age trees, Boardman Collection (GETT SV930d Battlefield Rehabilitation Treatment Plan).

68 Simon Hubler Reminiscences, Civil war Miscellaneous Collection, USAMHI, in Richard A. Baumgartner, *Buckeye Blood: Ohio at Gettysburg* (Huntington WV: Blue Acorn Press, 2003), 78-79, research courtesy of Kathy Harrison.

69 Andrew Sweetland, "The 55th Ohio at Gettysburg," *The National Tribune*, September 9, 1909, 7.

70 Quoted on Gettysburg Discussion Group, "Communications on the Gettysburg Battlefield," http://www.gdg.org/Research/Authored% 20Items/signal2.html (accessed September 11, 2013). No documentation has been found on the appearance of the Cemetery Hill signal station. This station may have been moved to several different locations on Cemetery Hill.

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Before the National Cemetery, to July 1863

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. Harrison, 1863 Conditions map with sources, Cemetery & Culp's Hills, 2006, GETT
3. Existing (2016) infantry and artillery monuments
4. Plan of Gettysburg National Cemetery, Harpers Magazine, 1866
5. U.S. Army, Battle of Gettysburg (Warren map), ca. 1864, GETT

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Existing national cemetery boundaries
- Union artillery, approximate line
- Union infantry, approximate line
- Building
- Improved road
- Farm road
- Fence: 5-rail, Virginia worm
- Fence: vertical plank, horizontal plank
- Fence: wood picket
- Stone fence
- Grave markers
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous
- Lawn, Meadow or cultivated field
- 2' contour lines

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in July 1863 after the Battle of Gettysburg.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees in Evergreen Cemetery are representative and do reflect actual 1863 conditions
4. Right and left flank (RF, LF) positions for artillery and infantry indicated where known by existing monuments.
5. Most wood fences taken down during the battle; iron plot fences in Evergreen Cemetery not shown (approx. 60 plots enclosed by fences).
6. Property boundaries presumed to correspond with fence lines.
7. Features removed during period not shown due to lack of documentation for pre-1863 period.

0 75 Feet 150

Drawing 1.1

CONSTRUCTION OF SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY, 1863–1872

For months after the Battle of Gettysburg, the most pressing need amid the vast destruction was to care for more than 20,000 wounded, and to address the 7,500 dead from both sides that were interred in temporary and poorly marked graves on the battlefield (fig. 1.29). This need led to development of a cemetery that would not only serve the practical purpose of a permanent and honorable site for permanent interment, but also provide a place to commemorate the sacrifices of war. Designed while the Civil War was not yet over, the cemetery was envisioned as a national expression, but only for the Union dead.



Figure 1.29. Uncompleted field burial of Confederate dead on the George Rose Farm at Gettysburg with temporary wood headboards, July 1863. Burials on the battlefield were shallow and often poorly marked. (Library of Congress, LC-B811-233)

Because the federal government's system of national cemeteries was still in its infancy and the Union Army was occupied with the continued war, private citizens led the effort to establish a national cemetery in Gettysburg. Named Soldiers' National Cemetery, it was conceived as an extension of Evergreen Cemetery, but with its own identify and distinct landscape designed by William Saunders. For nearly a decade following its founding in 1863, the national cemetery was owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and administered by a board of commissioners that oversaw substantial completion of the landscape by 1869.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

At the beginning of the reinterment efforts at Gettysburg, the federal government was beginning to develop a systematic program for military burials in response to the unprecedented number of Civil War casualties. Prior to this time, most of the military dead were returned to their families and buried at home in family, church, or civilian cemeteries, except in a few cases where military reservations maintained their own burial grounds, such as the one at West Point established in 1817. An early instance of a separate national cemetery established on or near a battlefield occurred in 1851, when Congress approved a one-acre national cemetery at Mexico City to inter the remains of 750 Americans who fell in 1847 during the war with Mexico. This cemetery served as the precedent for handling large-scale burials when casualties quickly mounted after the outbreak of the Civil War.[1]

The first burial regulation of the Civil War, General Orders No. 75 issued on September 11, 1861, was intended to improve the burial process. It made Commanding Officers responsible for burials, and gave the Quartermaster General—traditionally the army officer that administered supplies—the responsibility of overseeing the registration of burials and issuing headboards. Soldiers were to be buried by Army commanders or hospital staff within existing local cemeteries or in new national cemeteries on donated land. General Orders No. 75 did not provide authority for acquisition of land for new cemeteries. This came eight months later through General Orders No. 33 issued on April 3, 1862, which gave generals the authority to lay out burial grounds on or near the battlefields. Together, these two General Orders allowed for the establishment of military cemeteries near hospitals, on battlefields, at Army posts, and

in plots provided by private cemetery associations. On July 17, 1862 with escalation of the war and increasing casualties, Congress passed an act giving the President authority "…to purchase cemetery grounds…to be used as a National Cemetery for soldiers who shall have died in the service of the country." [2] This legislation, together with the two General Orders, formed the basis for a system of national cemeteries, and constituted the regulations in place when a national cemetery was being planned for the Gettysburg battlefield.

By the end of 1862, fourteen national cemeteries had been established, but these were on military-owned land and in private cemeteries, not on property specifically acquired for national cemeteries as allowed under the 1862 Presidential authority. Those created at military installations included Alexandria National Cemetery established at the wartime encampment surrounding the nation's capital. National cemetery plots in private cemeteries were located at Cypress Hills Cemetery, a large rural cemetery in Brooklyn established in 1849, where a three-acre section was set aside as a national cemetery in 1862. Here, more than 3,000 Union soldiers were buried, primarily from military hospitals in the area. In Philadelphia, the thousands of Union soldiers who died in the city's military and civilian hospitals were interred in several cemeteries, including a soldiers plot at Mount Moriah Cemetery, a rural cemetery founded in 1855 where 400 Union soldiers were buried during the war. Closer to Gettysburg, a soldiers' plot was established at Mount Prospect Cemetery, York's rural cemetery founded in 1849, to accommodate the dead from the Gettysburg campaign who were treated at York's US Army hospital; 1,000 Civil War soldiers were eventually buried there. Gettysburg's Evergreen Cemetery had buried two Union dead by June 1862, and following the battle, established a dedicated soldiers plot, but not under federal authority.[3]

The early national cemeteries at military installations, such as at Alexandria, Virginia, generally followed a simple plan and organization with upright tablet-style wooden headboards laid out in rows, with an enclosure such as a picket fence, and a prominent flagstaff (fig. 1.30). Such designs reflected the simplicity and efficiency necessary during wartime, but also traditional regimented military order. They also followed the design of military post cemeteries developed prior to the war.[4]



Figure 1.30. Alexandria National Cemetery, Virginia, an early national cemetery established within a wartime encampment in 1862, photographed ca. 1865. This cemetery reflects the traditional design of military post cemeteries with its straight rows, painted headboards, enclosure, and prominent flagstaff. (Library of Congress, digital cwpob-03928)

By the end of the Civil War in 1865, only about 101,000 of the 360,000 Union dead had been buried in permanent graves according to wartime procedures.[5] The majority still lay on the battlefields in temporary graves or exposed on the ground. Due to the difficulties of post-battle conditions, few Army commanders had the time or troops to devote to the task of acquiring land and laying out new national cemeteries. By the war's end, there were approximately thirty national cemeteries, including those like Gettysburg that were developed by private associations and states, and seven federally-developed soldiers' lots in private cemeteries. Although these wartime national cemeteries formed the basis of a national system, they were, with the notable exception of Gettysburg and several others, hastily developed, lacking in uniformity, and unable to accommodate the vast need.[6]

EARLY BURIALS

Immediately after the battle's end, most of the thousands killed in action at Gettysburg remained on the battlefield. Those who had received a proper burial

were mainly soldiers who had died in field hospitals and private homes, or those whose families or friends had retrieved their bodies. Many of the battlefield dead had been buried immediately after the fighting in makeshift graves near where they had fallen, while others, especially on the battlefield of July 1, remained unburied or partially buried, leaving the bodies to quickly decompose due to exposure. In the weeks and months after the battle, the Union Army oversaw the effort to get the unburied, both Union and Confederate, into temporary graves on the battlefield while plans for permanent interment were being developed. Some bodies were placed in dug graves, while others were left on the ground and covered with earth. The shallow graves were typically marked with temporary headboards fashioned from fence planks or boards from ammunition boxes, and inscribed in pencil with identifying information (see fig. 1.29).[7]

Agents from the various states came to the battlefield to help with the identification and marking of graves. Due to decomposition and the lack of an identification system, many of the dead were unknown, although in most cases their uniforms at least indicated a side, and other markings or personal items helped with determining the state and unit. Furthermore, most families could not afford the time or cost to travel to the battlefield to help identify their loved ones. In total, approximately one-quarter of the Union dead at Gettysburg could not be identified.[8]

For families who were lucky enough to identify their fallen, many could not afford to pay for transport of the body back to far-away homes in Ohio, New York, New England, and elsewhere. Only Pennsylvania provided for the costs of transporting bodies home. Some families were able to secure permanent resting places in existing local cemeteries. At the soldier's plot in Evergreen Cemetery, located in Section C along the eastern circle southwest of the gatehouse, sixty-six soldiers from US Regulars and Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and Delaware regiments, as well as nine unknown, were buried in a common plot, undivided by state. The first interment occurred three days after the battle on July 6. Other local burials included thirty-two casualties of the battle who died at the US General Hospital in York, who were buried in that city's Prospect Hill Cemetery. Two soldiers, one from Pennsylvania and the other from Indiana, were interred in the grave yard of the United Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg.[9]

The need for permanent resting places for the dead still on the battlefield was one of the foremost issues for those dealing with the recovery. Rain, sun, and the pending winter, along with farmers' need to return their fields to productivity, posed a threat not only to the remains, but also to the temporary headboards that identified the remains.[10] Some of the battlefield burials were also being disturbed, as was reported by October 1863: "…the battle field had been over run by thousands of sorrowing friends in search of lost ones, and many of the graves opened and but partially or carelessly closed. Many of the undertakers who were removing bodies, also performed their work in the most careless manner, invariably leaving the graves open, and often leaving particles of the bones and hair lying scattered around."[11]

FOUNDING OF SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY [12]

The concept of a common Union cemetery on the Gettysburg battlefield, where soldiers from all states would be buried, was not part of the reinterment plan in the immediate aftermath of the battle. Most states, including Pennsylvania, were initially making plans to collect their dead and transport them home. Within a few weeks after the battle, state agents and committees who were in Gettysburg to care for their wounded and dead reached an agreement that a common burial ground in Gettysburg for the Union dead was the most fitting solution. It would not be developed by the federal government, but rather by cooperation of the states. The plan was unprecedented, not only for its speed of execution, but also for its vision and design. At other battlefields, such as at Antietam in nearby Sharpsburg, Maryland, most of the fallen would remain in temporary graves on the battlefield until after the war. The backers of the proposed soldiers' cemetery at Gettys-

burg saw it not only as a cost-saving measure, but also as a fitting tribute to the sacrifices of the battle. [13]

The concept of a soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg was initially proposed by Theodore Dimon, a doctor from Auburn, New York who was working with his state agent in caring for the wounded and dead on the battlefield. On July 23 or 24, Dimon met with David Wills, a prominent Gettysburg lawyer who was serving as the state agent overseeing Pennsylvania's wounded and dead, and presented a proposal that a section of the battlefield on Cemetery Hill be purchased as a permanent burial place for soldiers of the Union Army, and that it be done jointly by all the involved Union states. Wills liked Dimon's proposal, and very quickly presented the concept to Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin. In the letter he sent Curtin on July 24, Wills specified that the proposal included acquisition of the land by Pennsylvania, and that all states would contribute financially toward development of the cemetery. Wills also recommended to Governor Curtin specific property on Cemetery Hill: two fields encompassing eight acres that belonged to Edward Menchy and Peter and Rebecca Raffensperger, located on the east side of Baltimore Pike across from Evergreen Cemetery (fig. 1.31). Wills favored this spot because it was the scene of fierce fighting on July 2, had evidence of the fighting in the form of breastworks, and was near the apex of the Union defensive line. It also did not directly adjoin Evergreen Cemetery, which was offering its own proposal for a soldiers' cemetery.[14]

> Again, may we not have the assurance from you, that Pennsylvania, will, out of her common Treasure, bury her noble dead within Ever Green Cemetery, which furnished the very centre and impregnable apex of the battle field? We have already buried nearly one hundred. . .and we have abundant room for all who fell here, or have died since the battles. We are also ready to enter into arrangements with our state and with all the other loyal states, to bury the dead in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them & to arrange our grounds accordingly.[15]

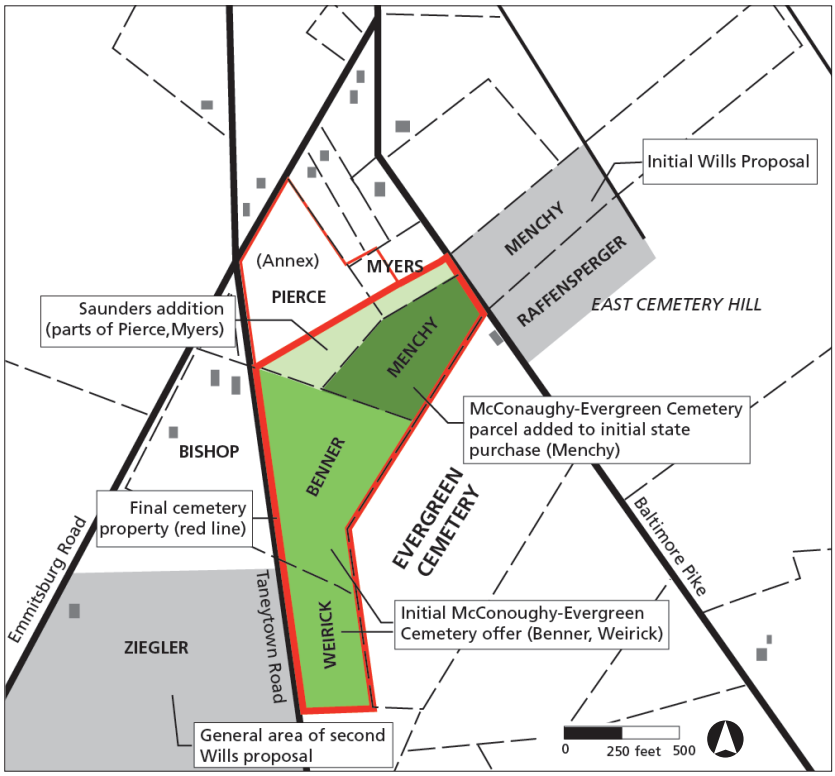


Figure 1.31. Map showing parcels acquired or proposed by Wills, McConaughy, and Saunders for the national cemetery. The heavy red line indicates the final property boundary of the national cemetery. (SUNY ESF, based on Harrison, "This Grand National Enterprise.")

On July 25, 1863, the day after Wills sent his proposal, Governor Curtin received a letter from David McConaughy, president of the Evergreen Cemetery Association and also a prominent Gettysburg lawyer, requesting his support for burying the Union dead from all states in the private cemetery:

McConaughy had proposed a soldiers' section at Evergreen Cemetery over a year earlier, after the first two Civil War casualties from the county had been buried there. From his perspective, incorporating the soldiers' cemetery into Evergreen Cemetery—at a scale and size he could not have anticipated previously—would certainly bolster the cemetery's prominence, and also help fund its repair and upkeep.[16] To accommodate the thousands of additional Union dead, McConaughy opened his letter to the governor by informing him that "I have purchased & now hold all the land upon Cem-

etery Hill which encircles the Ever Green Cemetery Grounds, & which was occupied by the Artillery and forces on the centre of our line of battle, on the ever memorable 1st, 2d & 3d of July inst." [17] McConaughy had purchased, or secured contracts, for the land across Baltimore Pike that David Wills had proposed for the soldiers' cemetery, and land directly adjoining the cemetery to the north, west, and southeast, including the Menchy, Benner, and Weirick fields. His purpose was not only to expand Evergreen Cemetery, but also to preserve the land as a lasting memorial to the battle.[18]

By the end of July, Pennsylvania and eight of the eighteen Union states were committed to the soldiers' cemetery concept being advanced by David Wills, but his preferred site was then owned by David McConaughy. For Wills, having the national cemetery be under the control of Evergreen Cemetery was unacceptable. To counter McConaughy's proposal, Wills tried to secure an alternate site. He met with Governor Curtin and gained authorization by July 31 to acquire ten acres west of Taneytown Road in the area around Ziegler's Grove (see fig. 1.31). To further protect against the possibility of the soldiers' cemetery being a part of Evergreen Cemetery, Wills secured a resolution by the various state agents on August 3 that stated the cemetery "must be independent of local influences & control."[19]

Around the same time, agents from Massachusetts had independently selected McConaughy's recently acquired property owned in trust for Evergreen Cemetery as the site to bury their dead. This nine-acre property encompassed the Benner and Weirick fields that formed the sloping ground along the northwest side of Evergreen Cemetery bordering Taneytown Road, which featured scenic views west across the battlefield (see fig. 1.31).

With the August 3 resolution stating the official desire to be free of local control, David McConaughy decided to offer to sell the Benner and Weirick fields for the soldiers' cemetery, but on the condition that it would form an extension of Evergreen Cemetery. On August 5, he wrote Governor Curtain, "We agree to sell to the state or states nine acres between the Cemetery and Taneytown road at two (2) hundred dollars per acre. The State to Enclose this ground on that road and on north and South but not on Side adjoining Cemetery."[20] McConaughy explained Evergreen Cemetery's continued interest in this property:

> It is the most elevated ground upon the Cemetery Hill & commands a grand & very extensive view of the Battlefield. We make the condition that, the state, or States, enclose only on the Taneytown road (West) and on the North and South; leaving the line on the East without any enclosure—that line adjoining our Cemetery grounds and thus leaving the site proposed & our Cemetery ground in one common enclosure…Our great desire is…to have the glorious dead of the Battles of July, buried within the enclosure of our Cemetery, so as to appear as if part of it, and to enhance the interest of our grounds with the glorious memories of these Battles, and the ashes of the heroic dead. The Cemetery is the common burial ground of our whole community…[21]

David Wills continued to resist McConaughy's proposal and interest in maintaining continuity between the two cemeteries. In response, a number of prominent citizens from Gettysburg and elsewhere wrote to Governor Curtin on August 12 urging him to reject Wills' proposed site at Ziegler's Grove in favor of McConaughy's "far more elevated site" on Cemetery Hill.[22] To improve the proposal, McConaughy added the Menchy field in his offer, which extended the soldiers' cemetery site to Baltimore Pike (see fig. 1.31). By August 13, David Wills finally accepted the Cemetery Hill site based on assurance from the Evergreen Cemetery board that it would guarantee a full and unconditional title; soon after, he purchased the property through the authority given him by Governor Curtin.[23] The cemetery board in turn passed a resolution on August 14 affirming the sale, but included a condition that "in enclosing the said lands, an open iron railing enclosure of ordinary height be made and maintained by the State, or states interested, upon the division lines between the said lands, and the grounds of Ever-Green Cemetery."[24] This fence, where McConaughy had originally proposed there be no enclosure, assured Wills that Evergreen would indeed recognize the two cemeteries as separate entities, while still maintaining

some semblance of unity that McConaughy had wished all along.[25]

On August 13, a day prior to his acceptance of the McConaughy offer, David Wills had written a letter to the governors of the involved states that outlined his proposal for establishing and maintaining the soldiers' cemetery, which predated any design for the landscape. Will proposed that the property be owned by Pennsylvania; that Union remains be interred in state sections, rather than by order of Army divisions; and that known burials each be marked by a small headstone, and the unknowns in a common grave to be marked by a single stone. For the rest of the landscape, Wills proposed construction of an enclosing stone wall and a keepers' house, plantings of trees and shrubs, and placement of a "suitable" monument. In addition, the states would share the costs of development, but Pennsylvania would retain title and be responsible for maintenance.[26]

Commissioners from twelve involved Union states, with agreement from five other states, formally adopted resolutions that approved Wills' proposal during their first meeting, held at Harrisburg on December 17, 1863. By this time, a name for the cemetery had been established, Soldiers' National Cemetery—national in name only, since there was no federal involvement. The resolution set the framework for development and management of the cemetery over the course of the next decade. The resolutions also included creation of a state-charted corporation to administer the cemetery, and use of funds for burials appropriated by the states, and for development and maintenance of the grounds.[27]

CEMETERY DESIGN, BURIALS, AND DEDICATION

The creation of a state-owned national cemetery at Gettysburg followed the intent of General Orders 75 and 33, and the Act of July 17th 1862 that were intended to provide a decent burial for every soldier that died in defense of the county. However, Gettysburg's cemetery, as envisioned by Dimon, McConaughy, Wills, and others, went far beyond simply providing a decent burial. While David Wills included a central monument in his proposals for the cemetery, someone conceived the idea that the entire cemetery landscape could serve as a fitting and symbolic tribute, much in the way rural cemeteries such as Evergreen conveyed meaning through their landscapes.

David McConaughy's plan for a soldiers' section at Evergreen Cemetery, which he had proposed in June 1862, created a vision for such a commemorative landscape, of a circular layout of uniform markers surrounding a central monument:

> Let there be selection made of an eligible site and commodious ground in Ever Green Cemetery, and in the centre let there be erected a handsome and imposing shaft of marble, around which shall be interred the remains, and upon which shall be inscribed the names of all the glorious dead…Let each grave be indicated by a small headstone. Upon the Monument should be inscribed the names alike of privates and officers, without any other distinction whatever, save the simple yet eloquent record of the names and battlefields of our martyred dead. [28]

David Wills and his fellow state agents must have understood that development of the cemetery required an expert in landscape design to fulfill its pragmatic and symbolic purpose, much as Evergreen Cemetery had employed James Belden, "Rural Architect," to lay out its grounds. At the time, the profession of landscape architecture—then generally known as landscape gardening—was in its infancy, having gained recognition over the preceding decades through the development of rural cemeteries and the new concept of public parks, notably Central Park designed by Olmsted & Vaux in 1857. In his war-time role as head of the US Sanitary Commission, Frederick Law Olmsted, considered the father of the modern landscape architecture profession, visited Gettysburg around July 16, when he wrote: "The dead men are all buried and a great business is being done in disinterring bodies for embalming and shipment North."[29] While there was not yet agreement on the soldiers' cemetery concept, David Wills had been communicating with the Sanitary Commission to request coffins around the same time that he inquired with the War Department about assistance with the site selection and design for the cemetery.[30] Whether Wills had any contact with Olmsted about the design of the Gettysburg cemetery remains unknown.

The Saunders Plan

David Wills' request for assistance to the US War Department, based on the federal government's commitment to national cemeteries through the Act of 1862, was forwarded to the newly-formed US Department of Agriculture. The department had hired a landscape gardener by the name of William Saunders as Superintendent of Experimental Gardens at the department's offices in Washington. As early as July 24, 1863, the Department of Agriculture released Saunders to work with Wills and the state agents on the site selection and design of the soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg. It was not until around the second week of August that Saunders received a letter directly from Wills asking for his assistance and requesting that they meet. Saunders arrived in Gettysburg soon after the deal for state purchase of McConaughy's Cemetery Hill property was settled on August 14, 1863. [31]

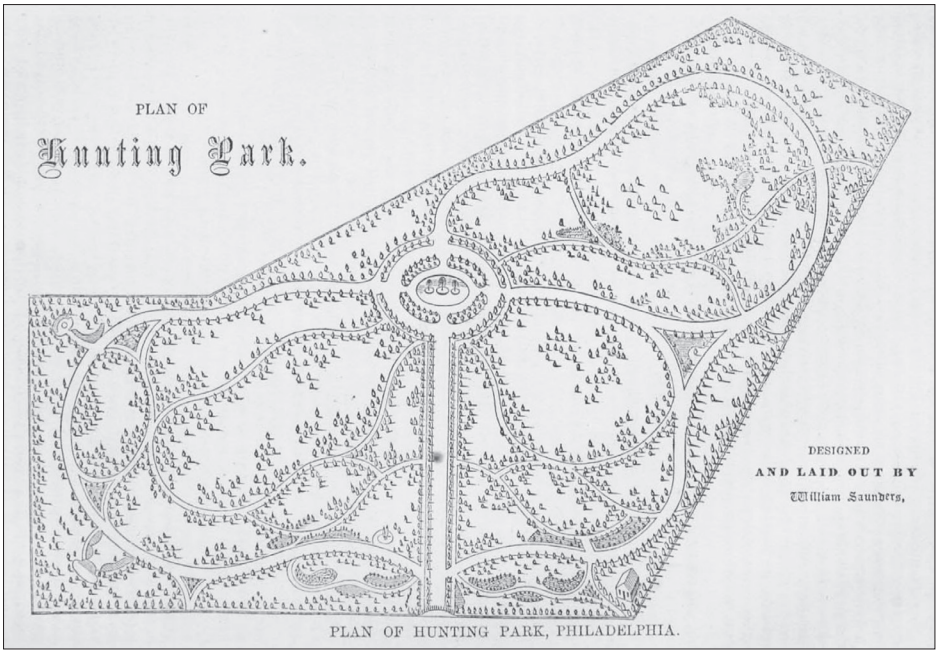


Figure 1.32. William Saunders' plan for Hunting Park, Philadelphia, 1857. (*The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste,* volume 13, October 1858)

Born in St. Andrews, Scotland in 1822, Saunders came from a family of gardeners, studied horticulture, and worked at several large English estates prior to immigrating to the United States in 1848. He served as an editor for *The Horticulturalist*, the journal founded by Andrew Jackson Downing, and partnered with Thomas Meehan in 1854 to form a nursery and landscape gardening business in Germantown, Pennsylvania. In 1859, he assisted Frederick Law Olmsted in inspecting the site for Central Park. Among his many contributions after Gettysburg, Saunders served as Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, where he remained in service until his death in 1900, designed landscapes such as the US National Arboretum in Washington and Lincoln's Tomb in Springfield, Illinois, oversaw development of the capital's park system, and was a founder of the National Grange. He provided agricultural extension services that included introduction of many new plants to the United States, notably the Navel orange, Japanese cedar (cryptomeria), and blue-gum eucalyptus. [32]

William Saunders' major landscape commissions prior to his work at Gettysburg included Johns Hopkins' 400-acre Clifton Park estate in Baltimore (1852), the campus of the Illinois State Normal School in Bloomington (1857), and Hunting Park in Philadelphia (1857) (fig. 1.32). The forty-four-acre Hunting Park was typical of Saunders' work that was followed the style of romantic English landscape gardens, with great attention to horticultural detail in the manner of his fellow Scot, John Claudius Loudon (1783–1843), the renowned botanist and landscape designer. Of his work at Hunting Park, Saunders wrote in the *Horticulturist*,

> I have not adhered strictly to any particular style of landscape architecture. The geometric has been maintained as far as to embody a straight broad avenue, leading to a central feature. . .This plan may be classed as near approach to what Downing happily termed the "Graceful," and Loudon the "Gardenesque" style of landscape gardening.[33]

In a plan that is clearly suggestive of his later work at Gettysburg, Saunders designed an overall informal landscape with tree-lined winding carriage roads and groves that balanced the irregular site and framed views across open lawns, which Saunders felt were critical to "relieve and heighten the effect of the plantings." Around the perimeter of the park, Saunders specified that the "space between the carriage road and the boundary line of the park is to be wholly planted with evergreen trees." This evergreen perimeter was meant to contrast with the deciduous trees of the park interior, and to set the park apart from the surrounding urban streets. At the center of the landscape, Saunders designed a formal geometric plaza reached by an axial, forty-foot wide entrance avenue lined by tulip-trees and red maples.[34]



Figure 1.33. William Saunders' plan for Hazel Wood Cemetery, Rahway, New Jersey, 1859. (Courtesy Hazelwood Cemetery)

Saunders produced similar concepts for the cemeteries he designed prior to Gettysburg, which included Hazel Wood Cemetery (1859) in Rahway, New Jersey, Rosehill Cemetery (1859) and Oak Ridge Cemetery (1860) in Springfield, Illinois, an unidentified cemetery (1859) in Evanston, Illinois, and Alpine Cemetery (1862) in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Saunders also consulted on the site selection for Graceland Cemetery (1860) in Chicago. [35] At Hazel Wood Cemetery, Saunders used his characteristic winding drives and formal, geometric elements—circular and axial paths—at two central open spaces on highpoints in the landscape, and planted trees along portions of the perimeter (fig. 1.33). Saunders designed a system of paths to access interior plots, and a naturalistic landscape along two ravines that featured winding streams, clumps of trees, and open meadow or turf. Much like Evergreen Cemetery in Gettysburg, most of the burial plots were designed in a straightforward orthogonal layout—a necessity for streamlining management—and the avenues were given names of natural features and views.[36]

By the time of the Gettysburg commission, Saunders had gained renown as a designer of cemeteries, so his selection for the work, aside from his connection with the federal government, was not surprising. For the national cemetery, William Saunders was given a predetermined site—his involvement came too late to influence the site selection—and certain stipulations that had been determined by David Wills and David McConaughy, including known interments in separate state plots, unknown interments in common

plots with a single marker, construction of an enclosing wall and keeper's house, planting of trees and shrubs, installation of a monument, and addition of an open iron fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary. Based on these stipulations and his considerable design and horticultural expertise, Saunders articulated four main objectives for the cemetery landscape:

> ***First***—The great disparity that exists with reference to the space required for the interments of each state, necessitates a discrimination as to position and extent; while the peculiar solemnity of the interest attached by each state to each interment, allows of no distinction; therefore the arrangement must be of a kind that will obviate anticism [sic] as to position, and at the same time possess other equally important requirements and relations to the general design.
>
> *Second*—The principal expression of the improvement should be that produced by simple grandeur and propriety.
>
> *Third*—To arrange the roads, walks, trees and shrubs, so as to answer every purpose required by utility, and realize a pleasing landscape and pleasure ground effect; at the same time paying due regard to economy of construction, as well as of the future keeping of the grounds.
>
> *Fourth*—An appropriate site for the Monument.[37]

William Saunders was pleased with the overall character of the McConaughy property when he first visited soon after August 14. He approved of the elevated and sloping ground, but found that the undulating topography and irregular boundaries would make it difficult to arrange the graves—the primary design issue— in an equitable manner. A few days after the state acquired the twelve-acre site, Saunders convinced Wills to acquire a strip of land north of the Menchy and Benner fields, which would even out the northern boundary and provide more space for the burial area. This expansion required taking a part of the Meyers orchard and Pierce field, and created a straight boundary line from Baltimore Pike to Taneytown Road (see fig. 1.31). With this addition, the cemetery comprised approximately seventeen acres, roughly the same size as Evergreen Cemetery. The total cost for the five parcels that comprised the site—the three fields sold by Menchy, Benner, Weirick, and the two parcels subdivided from the Meyers orchard and Pierce field—amounted to $2,475.87.[38]

After spending time on the site contemplating possible treatments, and perhaps in discussion with others interested in the project, William Saunders settled on a plan in which all the remains would be laid out in a single group, forming a semi-circle around a central monument at the highest point (fig. 1.34). This plan was similar to David McConaughy's concept for a soldiers' section in Evergreen Cemetery that he proposed a year earlier.[39] James Belden had also used circular forms, which traditionally symbolized eternity and life everlasting, in the layout of Evergreen Cemetery. Saunders later recalled that the semi-circular arrangement with a central monument was the best solution for the site because "…each State would be a part of a common center, and the position of each lot would be relatively of equal importance."[40]

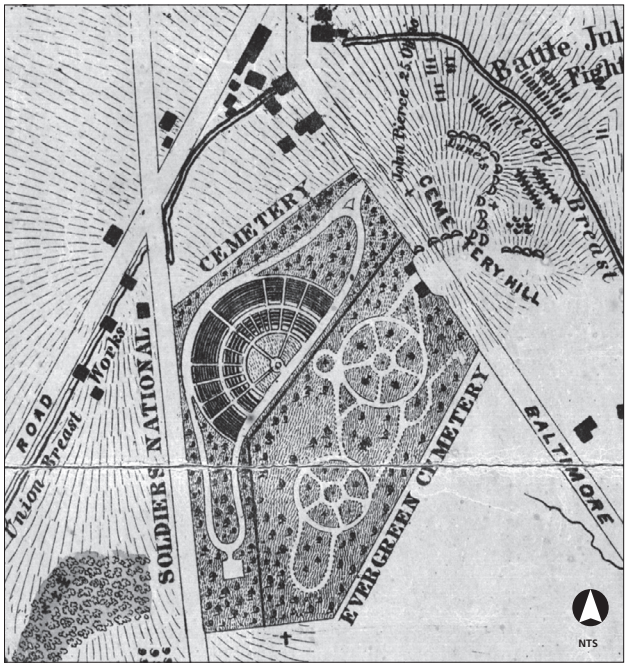


Figure 1.34. William Saunders' plan for Soldiers' National Cemetery showing the semi-circular burial area and relationship to Evergreen Cemetery, as depicted on an 1864 map of the battlefield. The distribution of trees does not reflect Saunders' design. (Detail, S. G. Elliott, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," H. Y. Lloyd & Co., 1864, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1863.E5 CW333)

Saunders sketched out his plan for the graves and measured dimensions that provided for parallel rows twelve feet apart (centerline to centerline), allowing for approximately seven feet for the interments and five feet for the walks. Radial walks divided the state plots, the

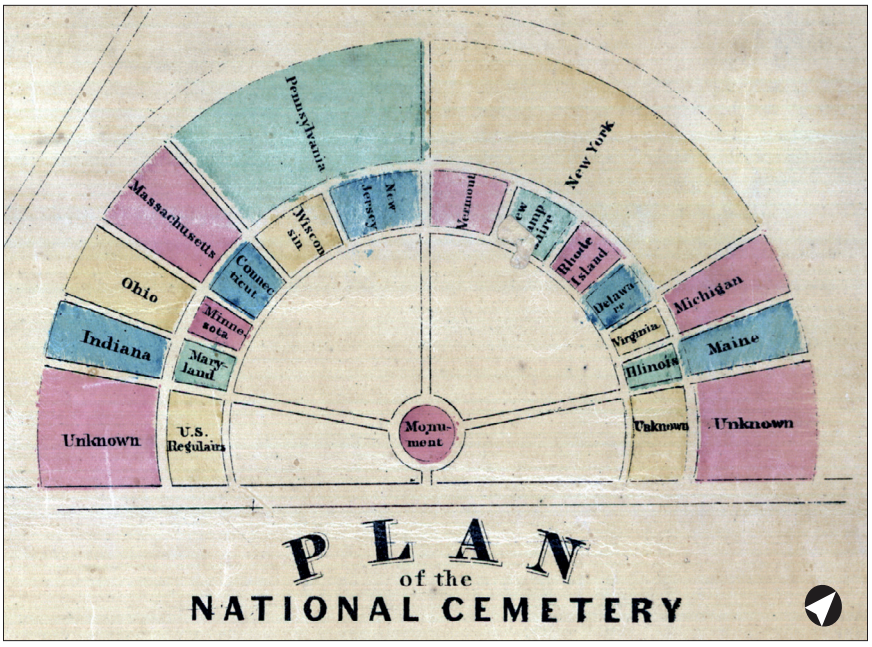


Figure 1.35. William Saunders' semi-circular burial plan with division by state plots, as shown on an 1864 map of the battlefield. The plot shown as "Virginia" is West Virginia. (Detail, S. G. Elliott, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," H. Y. Lloyd & Co., 1864, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1863.E5 CW333)

largest of which, including New York and Pennsylvania, were at the outer part of the circle, while the smaller plots, such as those of Vermont and Illinois, were toward the center (fig. 1.35). Unknown sections were grouped "in prominent and honorable positions" at each end of the semi-circle.[41] In total, the semi-circular burial area for the estimated 3,000 interments occupied 2 ¼ acres and extended beyond the north stone fence of the Menchy field onto the land acquired from the Meyers orchard and Pierce field.

After completing field drawings and measurements, William Saunders returned to his Washington office to develop the details of what he called Soldiers' National Cemetery, a name later officially adopted. He articulated the following philosophy to guide his design:

> The prevailing expression of the cemetery should be that of simple grandeur. Simplicity 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. Solemnity is an attribute of the sublime. The sublime in scenery may be defined as continuity of extent, the repetition of object in themselves simple and common place. We do not apply this epithet to the scanty tricklings of the brook, but rather to the collected waters of the ocean. To produce an expression of grandeur, we must avoid intricacy and great variety of parts, more particularly must we refrain from introducing any intermixture or meretricious display of ornament.[42]

This passage suggests that Saunders was inspired in his design by the so-called lawn plan cemetery, a recently introduced refinement of the rural cemetery. Pioneered at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati in 1857 by the Prussian landscape gardener Adolph Strauch, the lawn plan emphasized beauty as epitomized by rural scenes, focusing on the larger landscape rather than individual burial plots. The style eliminated much of the garden ornament found in many rural or garden cemeteries, such as plot fences, curbs, and individual grave monuments to create broad areas of open lawn defined by groves of trees, with singular monuments to mark burial plots (fig. 1.36).[43]

For Soldiers' National Cemetery, Saunders combined the lawn plan with aspects of the "Graceful" and "Gardenesque" styles he employed earlier at Hunting Park in Philadelphia and at Hazel Wood Cemetery in Rahway. The simple, circular burial section, which backed up to Evergreen Cemetery, would be an expansive lawn marked by uniform low-scale grave markers, which Saunders designed "so as not to detract from the effect



Figure 1.36. Spring Grove Cemetery illustrating the lawn-plan style landscape designed by Albert Strauch in 1857. (Detail, Middleton, Strobridge & Co., "Spring Grove Cemetery," ca. 1858, Library of Congress, LC-DIG-pga-02194)

and prominence of the monument" sited at the center of the semi-circle. Around the outer parts of the site, he designed a winding avenue that made a circuit around the grounds and united the burial area into the larger landscape, consisting of open lawn defined by groves of trees and shrubs. The design was focused inward toward the central monument, with trees screening the perimeter.

During the fall of 1863, William Saunders completed a detailed working plan of the cemetery landscape showing the burial area, walks, roads, central monument location, keeper's lodge, and plantings. He also specified the placement and variety of trees and shrubs. This working drawing was forwarded to the select committee of state commissioners responsible for the cemetery, which gave formal approval to the plan at their December 17, 1863 meeting. The commissioners requested that Saunders provide copies of a finished illustrative plan to each of the involved states (fig. 1.37).[44] In addition to the layout of the graves, the following key details of the design were described by Saunders and shown on his final plan:[45]

Grave Markers (Headstones): The grave markers were to be continuous and durable stone blocks with a height of nine inches[46] above grade on the downhill side, and approximately four inches on the uphill side. The dimensions of the top face were ten inches wide with an inscription of the name, company, and regiment. The design, as described by Saunders, was for uniformity throughout the entire area, including the unknown plots, to provide "a simple and expressive arrangement, combined with great permanence and durability."[47] The curbs were to be built on dry-laid stone founda-

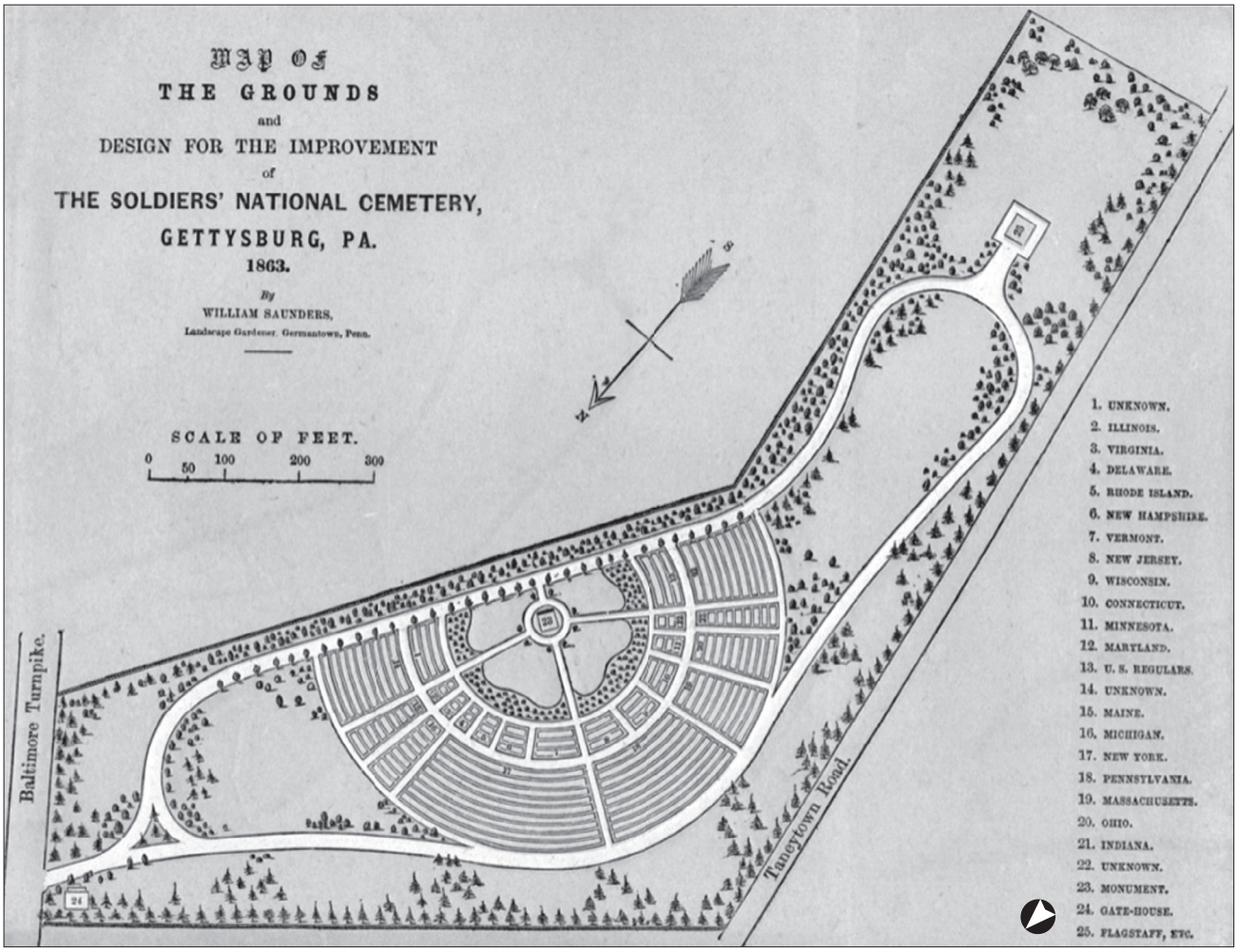


Figure 1.37. William Saunders' final illustrated plan of Gettysburg National Cemetery prepared for distribution to states with interments in the cemetery, December 1863. Saunders' working plans, which identified tree species, specifications for the drives, and other details were not found during research for this report. (Gettysburg National Military Park)

tions, and be placed above all grave plots, both known and unknown.

Burial Area Topography: The ground between grave markers was to be graded as gently sloping terraces, "falling away in a gradual and regular slope in every direction, from the center to the circumference, a feature alike pleasing and desirable."

Monument: The central monument, later called Soldiers' National Monument, was sited in the center of the semi-circle, set apart from the graves by a broad lawn and a belt of shrubs. Saunders was not responsible for the design of the monument.

Drives and Walks: Saunders specified that the drives and walks were to be paved (stone construction) and in his words, minimized in extent, "to secure proper *breadth* of scene."[48] The main drive was a loop of sufficient width for two-way carriage traffic. Walks in burial area were included primarily to allow for access to the graves. Saunders called for the drives and walks to be maintained in a smooth, hard, and clean condition.

Saunders felt roads and walks should be sited primarily for utility, and not "for the mere purpose of variety," although "the beauty of curved lines sometimes prompts to a deviation from the more available direct course."[49] He also indicated on his plan that the roads and walks would be simple in construction, without gutters, shoulders, or other embellishments. There was just one entrance into the cemetery, at the farm road into the Menchy field off Baltimore Pike, not far from the Evergreen Cemetery entrance.

Plantings: Saunders' overall planting plan reinforced the enclosure of the cemetery, provided visual interest within the grounds, and maintained the burial area as lawn. To Saunders, plantings were the key part of landscape design: "Among the various operative details in landscape gardening, the arrangement of vegetation is the most important, and there is no other that shows so distinctly the artistic skill and arboricultural knowledge of the operator." He later articulated the following principles he used in his planting design:

- Form distinct groups of the various species and varieties of trees
- Plant evergreens with a view to forming winter scenery
- Gradually blend evergreen and deciduous plantings to form pleasing connections
- Place notable trees in conspicuous positions
- Plant with reference to individual beauty and collective form
- Produce a pleasing sky outline to all heavy masses or distinct groups of trees
- Plant with regard to flowering and autumn color. [50]

The outer perimeter of the cemetery, with the exception of the south boundary, was to be planted in evergreen trees to enclose the grounds, while the interior would have a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees. Evergreens served as a year-round screen and were a traditional funerary symbol of life everlasting, but also, according to Saunders, "furnish a winter clothing to the landscape."[51] The burial grounds were to be open lawn devoid of trees or shrubs, except for an "irregularly shaped belting of dwarf shrubbery" encircling the central monument. The south end of the cemetery was designed with a mixed border of deciduous trees and shrubs, not an enclosing border of evergreens, presumably to maintain views of the battlefield looking south toward Mead's headquarters and Little Round Top, from where the Union signal station had stood. Colorful beds of flowering annuals, which were then coming into fashion, were not part of Saunders' plan.

Along the straight drive at the back of the burial area, Saunders designed a single line of deciduous trees and border of shrubs to provide a uniform backdrop that screened the irregular landscape of Evergreen Cemetery to the south, and reinforced a formal, ceremonial character to the burial area. Although curving lines dominated his design, Saunders also valued straight lines: "In the planting of straight roads and avenues it is essential to preserve regularity of line, as also uniformity in the color and shape of the trees. The nearest approach to the sublime in landscape gardening is in effects produced by extended uniform lines of trees.[52]

For the perimeter trees, Saunders' plan indicates he specified a sizeable evergreen species that would in

time enclose the cemetery grounds. He was certainly aware that views looking out from the cemetery to the surrounding town and battlefield were a key factor in the site's battle history and also figured prominently in its selection as the national cemetery. Nonetheless, Saunders must have envisioned that the town would one day encroach on the rural fields surrounding the cemetery, and so prevailed upon David Wills and the state commissioners on including this perimeter evergreen screen. Saunders explained in a later article that landscapes,

> . . . should not so much depend upon external beauties that are beyond control, as upon the internal improvement and local objects. . .the grounds should be isolated by an umbrageous [shady or sheltering] boundary of trees and shrubs, which will form a pleasant margin to the ground improvements, and provide that seclusion, retirement and privacy which are always congenial. . .shelter and protection. . .will be largely secured by thickly-set evergreen trees on the most exposed quarters.[53]

Within the cemetery landscape, Saunders designed ample areas of lawn to form vistas from the drives showing the central monument and other prominent points. "Any abridgement 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." He also specified that the lawn was to be "kept short, and maintained as clean and neat as the best pleasure ground in the country." Saunders wrote, "A fine lawn is the most beautiful of external ornaments. Soft, velvety, elastic turf, smoothly short and of fine color, is always pleasing, but not always attained."[54]

Gatehouse: Saunders identified the location, but not the design, of a small building inside the main gate he labeled as a "gatehouse," rather than a "keeper's house" as David Wills had itemized in August 1864. Saunders recommended that the building be designed with the same character of the grounds: "massive, solid, substantial and tasteful." He did not propose any outbuilding or service area on the grounds.

Flagstaff: Saunders designed a square terrace at the south end of main drive loop, on the highpoint occupied by the 11th Corps signal station, as the location for a flagstaff. This feature balanced the awkward dimensions of the site and took advantage of views looking south across the battlefield toward Little Round Top.

Saunders made no mention in his remarks and later journal on the design of the perimeter stone wall and iron fence along Evergreen Cemetery that were stipulations of David Wills and Evergreen Cemetery in the sale of the property. On his final plan, Saunders showed heavy lines on the interior boundaries of the cemetery along Evergreen Cemetery to the south and the Meyers orchard and Pierce field to the north, suggesting a wall. He drew a light line along Baltimore Pike and Taneytown Road, suggesting a lesser enclosure such as a fence.

Following completion of Saunders' plan, the commissioners from the involved states approved the following estimated expenses for development of the cemetery at their first meeting on December 17, 1863:

Enclosing 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
Total	$63,000[55]

Burials

By late September 1863, there was as of yet no official cemetery board, nor any appropriation of funds from the involved states. Work had to begin on the pressing issue of reinterments, so Pennsylvania borrowed the money it needed to undertake the work. At this time, William Saunders had received approval from David Wills and the state agents for his burial plan, and he began work with his friend James S. Townsend of Rahway, New Jersey, who was hired as the Surveyor and Superintendent of Burials, to stake out the burial area with the location and identification of each grave. On October 6, 1863, the *Adams Sentinel* reported that Saunders was at the cemetery site plotting and laying out the grounds, which must have occurred after the stone fence along the north part of the Menchy field was removed. Each state plot was organized by

rows that constituted one lettered section, beginning with the outer row as section A. Within each section, the burials were numbered beginning at the right hand facing out from the center. The heads of the graves were positioned uphill toward the center of the semi-circle.[56]

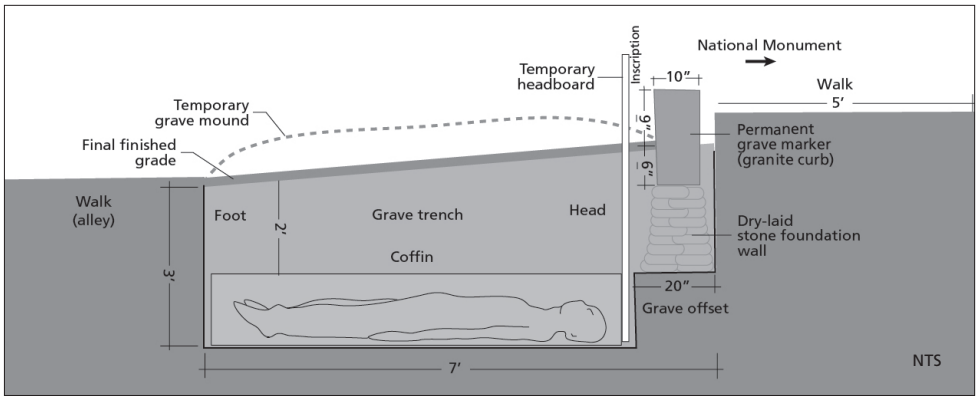


Figure 1.38. Section of a grave based on burial specifications and Saunders design showing placement of coffin relative to the head of the grave and walk. (SUNY ESF)

With Saunders' work on plotting the grounds anticipated for completion by October 26, David Wills issued a request for proposals on October 15, 1863 for the disinterment, transport, and reinterment in the cemetery of all Union remains on the battlefield. The contract stipulated that work was to begin on October 26th and to be completed no later than November 1, 1864. The contract excluded remains from Massachusetts, which were to be reinterred under a previous contract, and remains to be reinterred from local church and hospital cemeteries. The chosen bid came from Frank U. Biesecker, at a cost of $1.59 per body. Wills also contracted with Samuel Weaver to superintend the work and ensure the proper identification of remains. The crews digging up bodies in the battlefield were African-American, while the reinterment work in the cemetery was done by European-Americans.[57] Prior to the Biesecker contract that began on October 27 1863, others began work on disinterring Union remains from local cemeteries. The first reinterment in the national cemetery, of a soldier removed from Gettysburg's Presbyterian graveyard, occurred around October 17.[58]

In the reverse of traditional burials, the head of the coffins and headstones were at the front of the grave, adjoining the walk (in the traditional location of footstones). Specifications for the grave trenches called for a depth of three feet, with the top of the coffin to be two feet below the finished surface (fig. 1.38). At the head of the grave, a two-foot deep, twenty-inch offset provided space to construct the dry-laid stone foundation for the grave markers. Once the trench and stone foundations were built, the wood coffins were placed side by side, and a headboard was nailed at the head of the coffin. The specifications then required the grave to be filled and mounded to allow for settling that would occur with decomposition of the wood coffin.[59]

By the end of October, work on the graves was well underway, with crews digging the trenches and others moving the wood coffins, which were the only features in the cemetery supplied by the federal government, into place (fig. 1.39). Some of the trenches proved difficult to dig due to shallow bedrock, problems that had also plagued Evergreen Cemetery. By November 19 when work ceased to allow for dedication of the cem-



Figure 1.39. Reinterment work underway in the Pennsylvania plot, looking northeast with a portion of the Meyers orchard visible in the background, fall 1863 or early 1864. The downed trees were apparently being cleared from the southern edge of the orchard that was incorporated into the national cemetery. (Courtesy of William A. Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg*, 1995. May not be reproduced without permission)

etery, there were five complete and three incomplete state plots on the right (east) of the cemetery, containing approximately 1,200 graves, or roughly a third of the anticipated reinterments. The temporary headboards, which were reused from the battlefield, gave "some idea of the final arrangement," according to one observer.[60] Soon after this time, worked stopped and picked up again once the ground thawed in late winter. Reinterment of the total 3,512 bodies was completed on March 18, 1864. The largest state plots were New York, with 860 and Pennsylvania with 501, followed by Michigan with 166 and Massachusetts with 158. Of the total, 1,664 remains were unidentified by name, and 979 could not be identified by name or state. The majority of these came from the first day battlefield, where the contractors discovered mostly dry skeletons due to inadequate burial that left the remains exposed to the elements.[61]

A few of the thousands of reinterments included the remains of Nathan S. Messick, who served as captain of Company G, 1st Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He died in action on Cemetery Ridge during the second day, and was the fourth Minnesotan to be buried in the national cemetery, in that state's plot, Section A, Grave 4. George Nixon, the great-grandfather of President Richard Nixon, served as a Private in Company B, 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During the second day, he was badly wounded near the national cemetery site, and died in the 11th Corps hospital on July 10. He was reinterred to the national cemetery, and was buried in the Ohio Plot, Section C, Grave 4. Douglas Fowler, Lieutenant Colonel and Commander of the Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, was mortally wounded on the first day. His remains could not be identified, but were most likely among those buried in the three unknown plots.[62]

Cemetery Dedication

In a letter dated August 17, 1863 shortly after the location issue was settled, David Wills suggested to Governor Curtin that the cemetery be "consecrated by appropriate ceremonies."[63] Curtin approved, and Wills began to make formal arrangements soon after Saunders' plan for the burials had been finalized in late September. He settled on the date of Thursday, October 23, and with the support of the state commissioners, sent an invitation on September 23 to the noted orator Edward Everett to give the dedication speech. Everett, a former Harvard professor, governor of Massachusetts, and US Secretary of State, was unable to make the date and so Wills rescheduled the ceremonies for Thursday, November 19, almost a month after reinterment work began on October 27th. Special invitations went out to President Lincoln, who accepted and agreed to give a dedicatory address; and to members of Lincoln's cabinet, state governors, foreign ministers, members of Congress, high-ranking military officers including General Meade, veterans of the battle, reporters, and the general public. In his invitation to Lincoln, David Wills emphasized the symbolic importance of his presence to the ongoing war, that it would "kindle anew in the breasts of the comrades of these brave dead, who are now in the tented field or nobly meeting the foe in the front, a confidence that they who sleep in death on the battle-field are not forgotten by those highest in authority…"[64]

As crews continued work on reinterments, Wills oversaw preparation for the dedication ceremonies. To avoid the ongoing burial work and the burial plots that Saunders and Townsend had carefully staked out, the site selected for the twelve by twenty-foot grandstand, where speakers and prominent guests were to be seated, was within Evergreen Cemetery (fig. 1.40). This position, within an undeveloped area of the cemetery, was approximately 150 feet southeast of the center of the semi-circular grave plots where the central monument was intended, north of the so-called rocky centre encircled by Vault Avenue. This site allowed the crowd to gather around without trampling the new Union grave mounds and staked-out grave sites. A canvas tent was put up next to the grandstand. Plans called for speakers, including President Lincoln, to face northwest toward a flagstaff, with Gettysburg and the surrounding battlefield in the distance. The flagstaff, erected at the center of the semi-circular plot of Union graves where the central monument was to be placed,

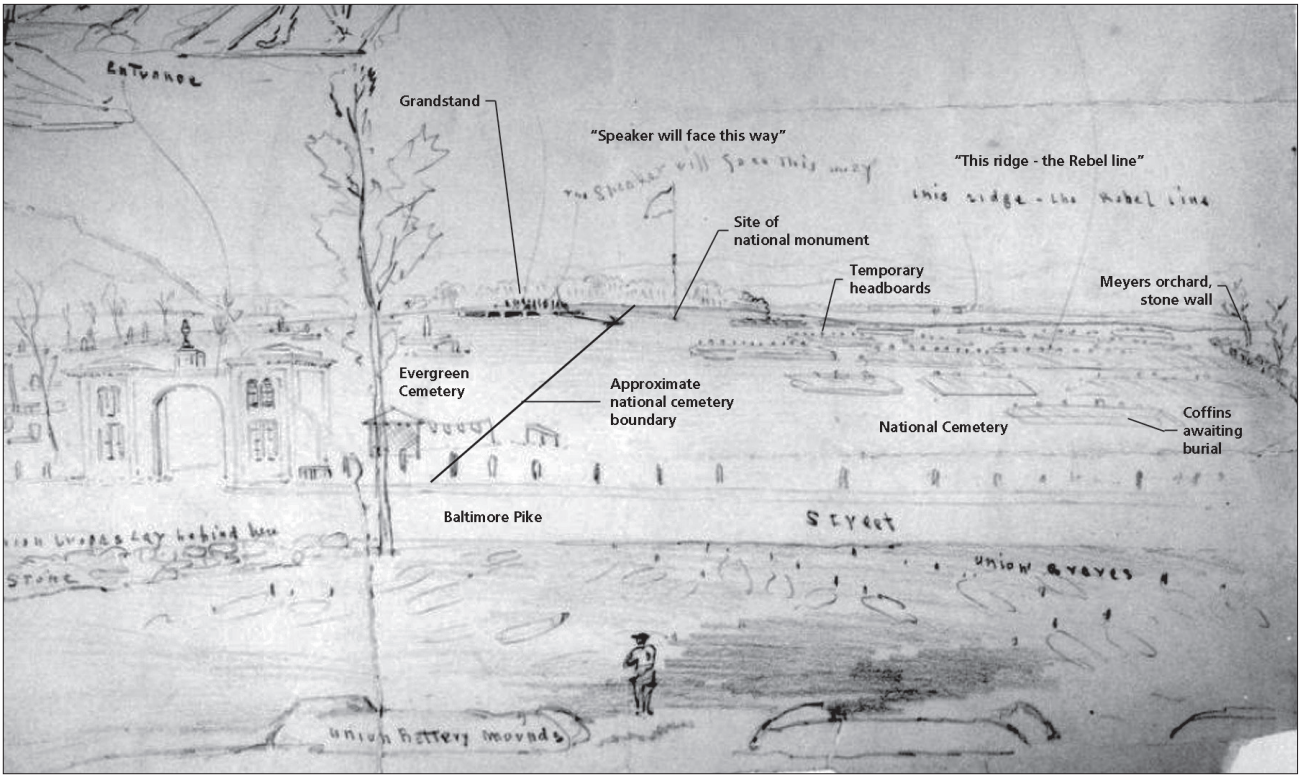


Figure 1.40. Sketch of Evergreen Cemetery and the national cemetery with ongoing reinterment work to the right of the flagstaff, and preparations for the dedication ceremony, looking west across Baltimore Pike, circa November 18, 1863. The flagstaff is roughly on the border between the two cemeteries; to the left within Evergreen Cemetery is the grandstand. (Detail, Joseph Becker sketch, CW-JB-PA-9/63a, The Becker Collection, copyright Sheila Gallagher and Boston College, annotated by SUNY ESF)

was a two-section pole, approximately seventy-five feet tall.[65]

A few days prior to the dedication, President Lincoln asked William Saunders to come to his office on November 17 to show him his plan for the cemetery. Saunders later recollected,

> I was on hand at the appointed time, and spread the plan on his office table, he took much interest in it, asked about its surroundings, about Culp's hill, Round Top etc. and seemed familiar with the topography of the place, although he had never been there. He was much pleased with the method of the graves, said it differed from the ordinary cemetery and after I explained the reasons, said it was an admirable and befitting arrangement. He asked me if I was going up to Gettysburg tomorrow, I told him that I intended to be there, and take up the plan. He replied, well, I may see you on the train.[66]

President Lincoln arrived at Gettysburg on November 18 and stayed overnight at the home of David Wills on the town square. The next morning, the President took part in a civic procession that began at 10 am at the town square and headed south down Baltimore Street toward the cemetery (fig. 1.41). The route bypassed the Evergreen Cemetery entrance gate by turning west on Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue), and then south on Taneytown Road to the grandstand, which was draped with flags and banners.[67] William Saunders was seated on the grandstand, one seat away from the President. The vast crowd gathered around the grand-



Figure 1.41. The dedication procession headed toward the national cemetery on Baltimore Street, looking north, November 19, 1863. (Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca 32851)



Figure 1.42. A stereograph taken during the dedication ceremony on November 19, 1863, looking southeast toward the grandstand (at tent visible right of center), lower part of flagstaff to the left (future site of Soldiers' National Monument), and Evergreen Cemetery gatehouse, November 19, 1863. The area in the foreground is part of the national cemetery. The burials are off the left side of the image. (Alexander Gardner stereograph, Library of Congress, Civil War glass negative collection)

stand and spread across Evergreen Cemetery and down the hillside into the national cemetery (figs. 1.42, 1.43)[68] The *New York Times* reported:

> The military were formed in line extending around the stand, the area between the stand and military being occupied by civilians, comprising about 15,000 people and including men, women, and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a regiment of infantry, which constitutes the regular farewell escort of honor for the highest officer in the service… Although a heavy fog clouded the heavens in the morning during the procession, the sun broke out in all its brilliancy during the Rev. Mr. Stockton's prayer and shone upon the magnificent spectacle.[69]

The program of events included music by Birgfield's Band of Philadelphia, a prayer, music by the Marine Band, and the oration by Edward Everett, which lasted two hours. Following a hymn, President Lincoln gave his brief "Dedicatory Remarks" that soon became renowned as the Gettysburg Address. The ceremony ended with a dirge and benediction, and most of the crowd quickly departed after their chilling hours on Cemetery Hill, except for about fifty wounded soldiers from the York Army hospital. Cemetery records later reported, "These scarred veterans came and dropped the tear of sorrow on the last resting place of those companions by whose sides they so nobly fought, and, lingering over the graves after the crowd had dispersed,

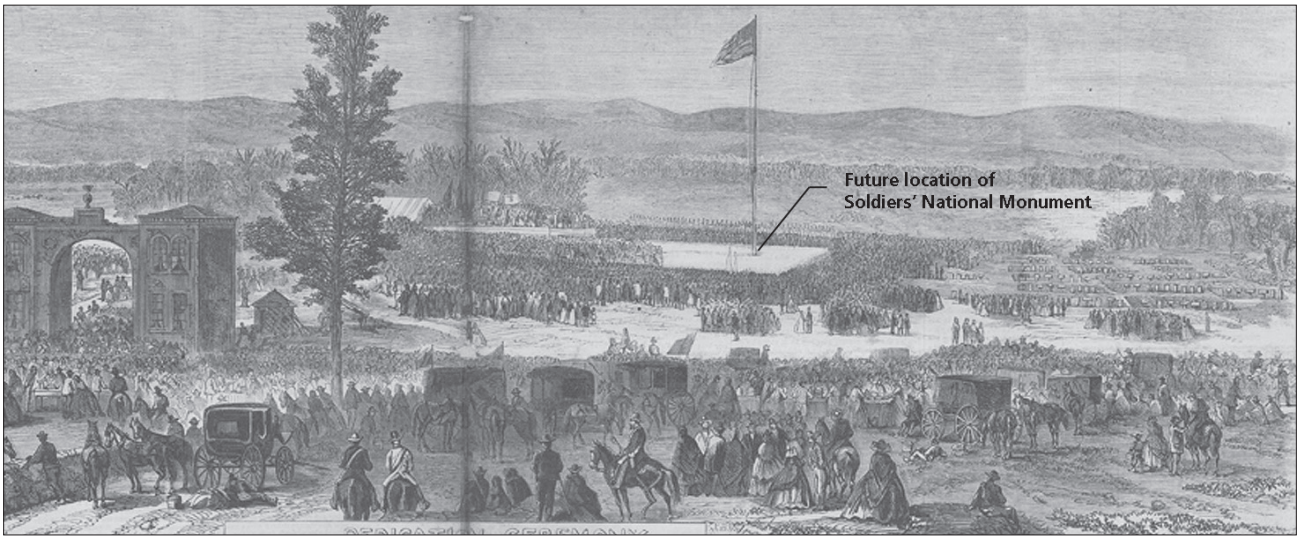


Figure 1.43. Detail of a drawing of the dedication ceremonies on November 19, 1863 looking southwest from East Cemetery Hill. To the right of the flagstaff are the recently dug graves in the national cemetery with temporary headboards. (*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, December 5, 1863, 168-169, annotated by SUNY ESF)

slowly went away, strengthened in their faith in the nation's gratitude.[70]

CEMETERY LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Once the contract for battlefield reinterments was completed on March 18, 1864, work began on developing the landscape. On March 25, the Pennsylvania state legislature formally incorporated the national cemetery under the name coined by William Saunders, Soldiers' National Cemetery. This legislation established the administrative framework for the cemetery that enabled construction of the landscape to move forward. The legislation specified that management of the cemetery would be entrusted to the commissioners, comprised of one representative from each of the states with burials in the cemetery, who together constituted a management board. A smaller group of three state commissioners served as the executive committee. Officers of the board were David Wills, president, John Bartlett of Providence, secretary, and Samuel Russell of Gettysburg, treasurer. David Wills also served as superintendent of the cemetery. Duties of the board specified in the legislation included management of funds appropriated by states, handling of additional burials, "…and, also, to lay out, fence and ornament, to divide and arrange into suitable plots and burial lots, establish carriage-ways, avenues and foot-ways, erect buildings, and a monument, or monuments, and suitable markers to designate the graves, and generally to do all other things in their judgment necessary and proper to be done to adapt the ground and premises to the uses for which it has been purchased and set apart."[71]

While the contract for reinterment of battlefield remains was completed on March 18, 1864, additional remains were encountered during the following spring and summer and reinterred in the open spaces remaining in the semi-circular burial lots. These amounted to thirty-seven bodies that brought the total interments to 3,549 as of December, 1864. Some of the individual graves as well as entire rows (sections) remained empty.[72]

Cemetery Surroundings

As development of the national cemetery landscape got underway in the summer of 1864, surrounding properties were also being repaired, redeveloped, and preserved. To the west of the national cemetery along Taneytown Road, the Bishop, Duttera, and Ziegler families, among others, returned the battlefield to farming. To the south, the Evergreen Cemetery Association probably made some initial repairs in time for the national cemetery dedication on November 19, 1863, and soon followed with repair and resetting of monuments and headstones, reconstruction of the white-painted plank fence along Baltimore Pike, and repair of the gatehouse, including patching of the brick walls and construction of a two-story frame addition on the rear (fig. 1.44). The cemetery invested in planting hundreds of trees, including Norway spruce and maples. Repaired and renewed, Evergreen Cemetery continued to serve its original function as a place of repose in a picturesque landscape, despite its battle history. In the decade after the battle, hundreds of new graves were purchased and ornamented, and many families reinterred their ancestors' remains from older church and country graveyards, often with the old headstones that predated Evergreen. Some families erected grand monuments in their new family plots. In 1865, James Gettys, Jr. the son of the town's founder, purchased a plot a short distance

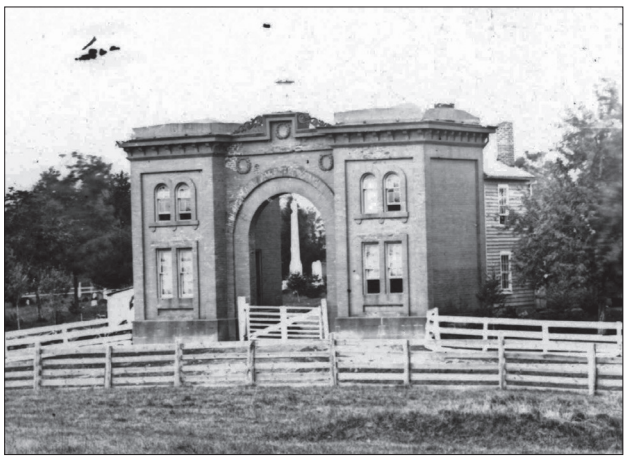


Figure 1.44. The repaired and expanded Evergreen Cemetery gatehouse and the reconstructed fence along Baltimore Pike, ca. 1864. The plank fence across the street in the foreground enclosed battlefield property David McConaughy purchased in fall 1863 in trust for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2080a)



Figure 1.45. The Gettys family plot and monument in Evergreen Cemetery erected in 1865, looking north with the national cemetery in the background, photographed ca. 1880. Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 1742)

from the cemetery gatehouse. Here, he had his family's remains reinterred and marked by a prominent marble obelisk enclosed by an ornate iron fence (fig. 1.45).[73]

To the north of the national cemetery along Baltimore Pike, John and Ester Meyers sold their property, including their brick house and remaining part of the orchard that had not been acquired for the national cemetery, to private parties in November 1865. At the time, Gettysburg resident Dr. J. Francis Bournes was leading an effort to establish an orphan's home in Gettysburg for the many children who lost their parents during the war. By the spring of 1866, the orphanage, named the "National Homestead at Gettysburg for the Orphans of our Deceased Soldiers and Sailors," selected the Meyers property for its campus. During the following summer and fall, the institution expanded and renovated the Meyers house in the newly fashionable Second Empire style. The work included removing the old gable roof and replacing it with a stylish French or Mansard roof, which allowed for a full story on the attic floor (fig. 1.46).[74] In October, the first twenty-two orphans arrived, and on November 20, 1866, the orphanage formally opened. The next year, in July 1867, the orphanage acquired 5.65 acres of land to the west from James and Margaret Pierce. This property, which bordered the north side of the national cemetery and extended to the Taneytown and Emmitsburg roads, comprised the field where the 55th and 73rd Ohio regiments were entrenched during the battle. The stone fences, which had been reconfigured as breastworks during the battle, were most likely rebuilt, and other traces of the battle were probably lost as the land was returned to agriculture.[75]

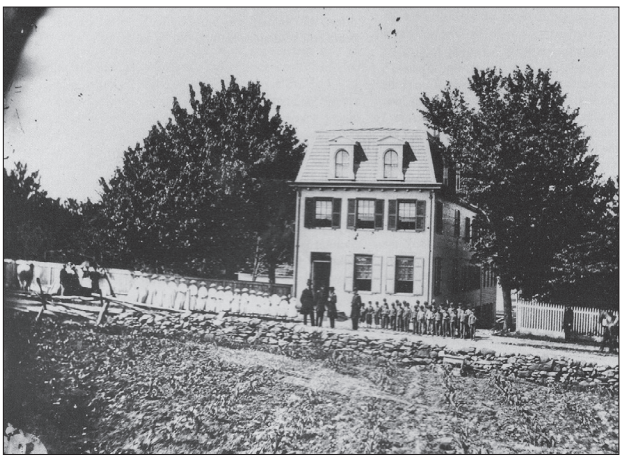


Figure 1.46. The National Homestead for Orphan showing the expanded pre-battle Meyers house, looking west across Baltimore Street, June 21, 1867. The Meyers orchard is at left, and the national cemetery site is off the left side of the photograph. The children are gathered with General Grant and other dignitaries. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41136)



Figure 1.47. The National Homestead for Orphans showing the pre-battle Meyers house at right and the annex built in 1869 at left, looking west across Baltimore Pike, ca. 1870. The national cemetery is off the left side of the photograph. (Boardman Collection)

In 1869, the orphanage expanded its facilities by adding a two and one-half story five-bay annex to the south of the Meyers house (fig. 1.47). This frame building, which was set back from the street and connected to the Meyers house by a porch, was also designed in the Second



Figure 1.48. The National Homestead for Orphans showing the play field at the front of the property, looking north from the national cemetery, ca. 1870. At left is the 1869 annex and at right is the Meyers house. At the rear side of the annex is a remnant apple tree from the Meyers orchard. In the foreground is the capstone of the cemetery enclosure wall. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2052a)

Empire style with bracketed eaves and a Mansard roof that were similar to those on the old building, but simpler in detail. The orphanage maintained the property in front of the annex and to the south along Baltimore Pike as a play field for the children (fig. 1.48).

Across Baltimore Pike from the national cemetery, the fields of Raffensperger Hill that saw fierce fighting during the second day of the battle and where David Wills had initially wanted the national cemetery were the focus of some of the earliest battlefield preservation efforts in Gettysburg. These were led by David McConaughy and coincided with his plan to include the national cemetery as part of Evergreen Cemetery. In the fall of 1863, he acquired title to the Menchy field across the road from the national cemetery, and the following spring he acquired the adjoining fields from Peter Raffensperger on what became known as East Cemetery Hill.[76] McConaughy's plan was to preserve this land in a battle-period condition with appropriate commemorative enhancements through the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, a private organization he founded to act in the public trust. The *Adams Sentinel* supported McConaughy's pioneering efforts, editorializing on September 15, 1863 that "The records of our State and country will preserve the names of those who will perform the pious work of patriotism in the noble effort to perpetuate these consecrated grounds. Who would not have his name among such sacred and imperishable associations?"[77]

On April 30, 1864, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was charted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one month after the incorporation of the national cemetery. Its legislated purpose embraced both preservation and commemoration, "to hold and preserve the battle-grounds of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second, and third days of July…with the natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs of their brave defenders."[78] The association was also given the power to take, acquire, and hold personal property



Figure 1.49. Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association's property on East Cemetery Hill acquired in ca. 1868, looking southwest toward Baltimore Pike showing commemorative gun and flagstaff, ca. 1878. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 1829)

and battlefield effects necessary to accomplish the legislated purpose, including the right to construct roads to access the battlefield. In 1867-68, it acquired David McConaughy's East Cemetery Hill property, and maintained the battlefield with its earthworks across from the cemeteries on the former Menchy and Raffensperger fields (fig. 1.49). The battlefield association also acquired land west of Taneytown Road across from the National Cemetery in 1866, where it planned to build an access road toward Ziegler's Grove, later known as Hancock Avenue.[79]

Construction of the Saunders Landscape

Almost three months after the burials were completed, the cemetery's board of commissioners passed three resolutions on July 10, 1864 that allowed development of the cemetery landscape to begin. The first resolution approved the expenditure of up to $64,000 for construction of the landscape, including the lodge, fence, wall, gateway, and headstones; the second appropriated up to $40,000 for erecting a monument with additional funds to be raised by the states, and the third resolution empowered the Executive Committee to proceed with the development of the cemetery based "upon such plans, and at such times as in their judgment shall seem most expedient"[80] This most likely referred to additional plans needed for the lodge, fences, walls, and other structures.[81] Beginning with the first state appropriation for the cemetery provided by Michigan on February 3, 1864, the cemetery association began to accrue the funds necessary for construction of the Saunders design. By November 1864, the cemetery had $96,099 in appropriations and subscriptions, with more than half provided by Pennsylvania ($20,000) and New York ($30,000).[82]

The final illustrated plan that Saunders produced in December 1863 was not built exactly as shown. Changes and additions were made in vegetation, walks in the burial area, fences, and walls. The flagpole terrace at the south end of the cemetery and shrub border along Evergreen Cemetery were not built. The layout of the graves, the main drive, site for the central monument and surrounding shrub border, and perimeter of evergreen trees were built largely as designed. The commissioners probably consulted William Saunders during construction of the landscape, but the degree to which he was involved following his completion of the illustrated plan in December 1863 is not known, except for a newspaper report of when he returned to stake out the tree and shrubs plantings in fall 1864 or spring 1865.[83]

On July 29, 1864, the cemetery's executive committee approved the first major construction project, the enclosure (perimeter) wall, and also likely approved requests for proposals for the other major features, including iron fences along the front of the cemetery and on the boundary with Evergreen Cemetery, the lodge, roads, headstones, and design of the central monument. Construction on the enclosure wall and lodge were well underway by October, as recorded by a visitor who toured the cemetery with a guide:

> Mr. E. of Philadelphia went with us first to the National Cemetery. Workmen were placng [sic] a substantial stone fence around it, and building a neat brick [sic] dwelling-house for the keeper. Here we saw the graves of something like three thousand Union Soldiers buried by States; Pennsylvania soldiers by themselves, New Hampshire soldiers by themselves, &c. Sticks with pencil marks, and names carved rudely with knives on boards, marked the resting places of the brave men below. A marble headstone is to mark the grave of each soldiers. . . .The Cemetery of the town adjoins the National Cemetery. Through and over this Cemetery the storm of battle raged. . .[84]

In December 1864, David Wills reported that the enclosure wall and lodge, along with a fence between the two cemeteries, were almost complete. He also reported that stone had been hauled into the cemetery to build a foundation for the central monument, and that there had been "a large amount of work done in dressing up the graves and finishing them ready for sodding early in the spring."[85] A proposal for the front fence had been selected, but estimates for the headstones came in much higher than anticipated, so the project was put on hold. By the spring of 1865, the front fence was being installed, and the lodge and stone wall were complete (fig. 1.50). In March 1865, Wills reported that the grounds had been prepared for planting of trees, and a contract had been signed for the headstones. On July



Figure 1.50. The national cemetery looking west across Baltimore Street showing the recently completed lodge and enclosure wall, initial construction on the drives, semi-circular rows of temporary white headboards, and the front fence and gates under construction, spring 1865. (Detail of George Leo Frankenstein, *Cemetery Gate, field sketch*, 1866, FR01 Series 8 and 9, Special Collections and College Archives, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College)

4, 1865, following selection of a design for the central monument, a ceremony was held to dedicate the laying of the cornerstone. By November 1865, the *Adams* Sentinel reported that the headstones and tree planting were nearing completion, and that the "grounds are beginning to present a most handsome appearance, and in the course of a few years will be unsurpassed in beauty by any other spot in the world."[86]

Enclosure Wall and Iron Fences

The enclosure wall was substantially completed by the end of 1864 (fig. 1.51). It extended along the external north, west, and south sides of the cemetery, from Baltimore Pike to Taneytown Road and back to the southwest corner of Evergreen Cemetery, for a total of 2,500 feet. It connected with a stone wall along Evergreen Cemetery's outer southern boundary and thus incorporated both cemeteries in one common enclosure, as desired by David McConaughy.[87] The wall was built of mortared irregularly coursed gray Gettysburg "granite" with a rubble stone and clay core and a two-foot deep stone foundation. The wall was on average 4 feet 4 inches high and battered on the outside face, and was finished with dressed granite coping stones from the Lightner quarry at Powers Hill that were cut in the local yards of Solomon Powers. Openings at the base of the wall allowed surface drainage to pass through. According to the Saunders plan, the national cemetery wall would ultimately be hidden from view within the cemetery by the perimeter plantings of evergreen trees.[88]



Figure 1.51. The national cemetery entrance looking northwest across Baltimore Street showing the completed enclosure wall, front fence and gates, and lodge, July 1865. On the other side of the wall is the Meyers orchard. The plank fence in the foreground encloses Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association property on East Cemetery Hill. (William Morris Smith photograph, Library of Congress, photograph 03922u)

Along the boundary with Evergreen Cemetery, the solution to the requirement in the sale of the property that "an open iron railing enclosure of ordinary height be made and maintained" was a simple iron fence installed in the fall of



Figure 1.52. Later photograph of the pipe-rail fence and declining arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary built and planted in 1864, photographed ca. 1908. The hedge was originally maintained just above the three-foot-height of the fence. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 127_3035)

1864. This three-foot tall, 1,726-foot long fence, cast in Philadelphia, consisted of 2 ½ inch wrought iron pipes supported by square cast iron beveled posts (fig. 1.52). The local paper editorialized that the fence gave "much satisfaction, being neat, substantial, and altogether in good taste."[89]

The contract for the more ornamental front fence and entrance gates along Baltimore Pike, installed in the spring of 1865, was awarded to the firm of Wood & Perot Ornamental Iron Works of Philadelphia, who probably also made the fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary. The firm, founded around 1835, had grown into one of the country's largest iron fabricators prior to the war through the popularity of architectural iron work. Wood & Perot were both designers and manufacturers, and according to an advertisement, had "draughtsmen constantly employed in getting up new designs." The firm advertised for a wide range of products, from iron railings for cemeteries and public squares, to iron verandahs, lampposts, stairs, and bank counters.[90]

For the national cemetery's 300-foot frontage, Wood & Perot designed a fence rich with military and funerary symbolism. The 5'6"-high fence featured iron pickets in the design of spontoons (a short pike or spear) supported by cast iron posts of gothic clustered columns (see fig. 1.51). The gateway was set back from the main part of the fence in a semi-circular recess. It consisted of two central fourteen-foot tall piers supporting vehicular gates, and four smaller piers supporting the pedestrian gates and marking the corners of the gateway. The large piers featured cast iron eagle finials and the smaller piers had draped funeral urns. The front of the large piers carried the legend "National Cemetery, July 1, 2, 3," and eighteen panels, each with the name of a Union state that had soldiers buried in the cemetery. The main gates were composed of spontoons of graduated height with cross bars that had stylized laurel wreaths and six-pointed stars at their junctures. The smaller pedestrian gates were similar, but had the US shield instead of six-pointed stars at the cross-bar junctures. The gates and piers were painted black with bronze highlights. According to the *Adams Sentinel & General Advisor,* these finishing touches were being completed on June 20, 1865.[91]

Soon after the national cemetery fence and gates were completed, Evergreen Cemetery had the identical fence installed along the northern part of its Baltimore Pike frontage, to replace the white-painted plank fence that had been reconstructed soon after the battle. The cemetery also installed a smaller, less ornate version of the entrance gates at the gate lodge. The execution of this fence was handled by the Soldiers' National Cemetery commissioners at the request of the Evergreen Cemetery Association for the purported reason of improving the front appearance of the national cemetery. The idea for continuing the fence probably came from David McConaughy as a way to further unite the two cemeteries within one common enclosure. Probably for lack of funds, Evergreen Cemetery did not initially extend the fence south of their gatehouse, leaving in place the white-painted plank fence. [92]

Lodge

On his December 1863 plan, William Saunders referred to the small building inside the entrance as a "gate-

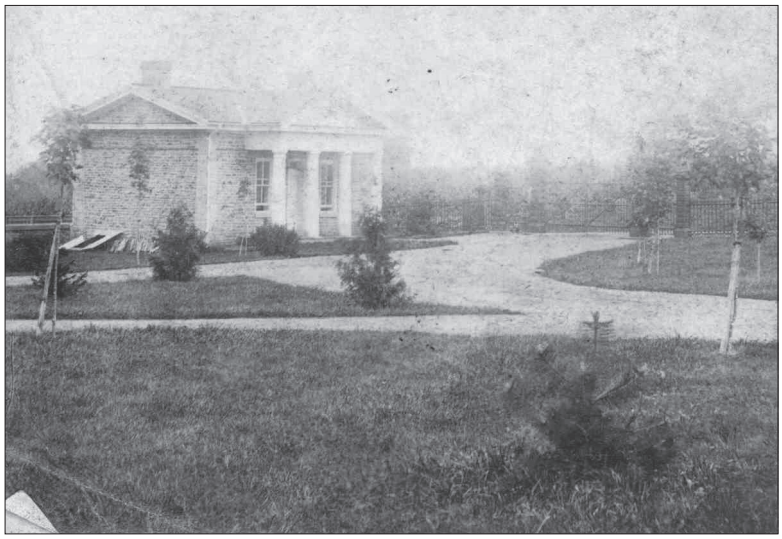


Figure 1.53. The recently completed lodge, gates, drive, and plantings, looking east toward the entrance gates, ca. 1866. The tree in the foreground is probably an Austrian pine, sycamore maples line the inside of the drive and sugar maples the outer side, and within the triangular intersection are arborvitae at the points and a yew in the center. (Boardman Collection)

house," suggesting residential use, and the cemetery commissioners likewise referred to this intended use when they called it a "porter's lodge" in their funding authorization of June 10, 1864. It was not until November 1865 that the cemetery hired a porter or superintendent, John McAllister, who served in the position for the next seven years.[93]

As Saunders specified, the lodge was constructed just inside the entrance gates, set back a short distance from the drive. Completed by December 1864 or early in 1865, it was a spare, one-story Greek Revival-style stone building that was in keeping with Saunders' intent that it be "massive, solid, substantial and tasteful." The building of the same Gettysburg "granite" as the enclosure walls measured approximately twenty feet wide and twelve feet deep, and contained three rooms (fig. 1.53, see also fig. 1.51). The front entrance was sheltered by a portico supported by four sturdy Doric columns. [94]

Soon after the lodge was completed, a small frame building with a shed roof was erected to the west, alongside the enclosure wall. This was most likely a privy, since the lodge was built without plumbing, and reflected the beginning use of the grounds west of the lodge as a service area.

Main Drive

The main drive (also referred to as the avenue), which Saunders designed as a closed loop through the cemetery, was completed in stages by 1866. The portion of the road near Baltimore Pike followed the alignment of the old farm road into the Menchy field, and from there, temporary dirt roads led to the burial area (see fig. 1.50). By mid-1865, the broken stone base had most likely been built to provide a stable bed for delivery of the stone grave markers. Following completion of the grave markers and most of the landscape construction in the spring of 1866, David Will wrote up a contract to complete the main drive. On June 12, 1866, the *Adams Sentinel* reported, "the work of macadamizing is being rapidly completed by a layer of gravel covering the small broken stone."[95]

"Macadamizing" referred to the pavement and road-building technique developed by John Loudon McAdam of Scotland in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The technique provided a stable bed and surface that shed water to address problems with muddy conditions typically encountered on unpaved country roads. Macadam pavement consisted of a base layer of large stones and two top layers of successively smaller compacted stone or gravel crowned to shed water into ditches along the sides of the road. In the United States, one of the first Macadam roads was built in 1823 along a turnpike between Hagerstown and Boonsboro, Maryland.[96]

In an 1869 report on "Landscape Gardening," William Saunders described his interpretation of the Macadam technique, perhaps reflecting his experience with building the drives in the national cemetery. He recommended excavating the ground to a depth of six inches at the sides and curving higher in the center, then filling the bed with broken stone at level with the sides, using a tough stone such as granite, followed by smaller stones compressed by a roller. For the final layer, he recommended one inch of fine clayey gravel, "and the roller again applied until the surface becomes homoge-

neous, firm, and close. The surface of the road will thus be higher than the sodded edgings, water will therefore pass readily from it, and one of the main points of keeping a good road will be secured."[97]

As completed, the main drive in the national cemetery was 3,400 feet long and twenty-one feet wide, without gutters or culverts. The road featured a triangular island near the lodge where the upper and lower sections converged. Within the burial area, the drive converged with the circular and radial drives that were built of the same Macadam construction. [98]



Figure 1.54. Temporary headboards and grave mounds, probably in the Massachusetts plot, looking northwest taken prior to the installation of the granite markers beginning in March 1865. The white stakes in front of the mound appears to mark the ditch above the stone foundation wall for the permanent grave markers. (Courtesy of William A. Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg*, 1995. May not be reproduced without permission)



Figure 1.55. Wood stakes used as temporary grave markers in the unknown sections, looking northeast with the lodge in the distance, July 1865. The visiting soldiers were from Robertson's Battery B, 2nd U.S. Artillery. At the time of the photograph, the permanent grave markers were being installed in the known plots. (Library of Congress, photograph LC-B817-7192)

Burial Area

The semi-circular burial area was one of the last parts of the Saunders landscape to be completed due to contracting and construction, and perhaps to give the graves that had been completed in March 1864 time to settle. Since the start of the burials in the fall of 1863, the known graves had been marked by temporary wood headboards, and the unknown graves by wood stakes, with unseeded mounds to provide the fill needed to address settling of the graves (figs. 1.54, 1.55). Rough dirt walks divided the rows of mounds, and at the head of the graves in the known plots was a linear ditch above the stone foundation walls for the permanent grave markers.

By August 1864, the cemetery commissioners had advertised for bids on the grave markers, which they specified be fabricated of marble with overall dimensions of ten inches wide and nine inches above grade, to be placed on the already constructed stone foundations. At their meeting on September 7, 1864, the commissioners reviewed the bids, which came in above the budgeted amount of $10,000, and rebid for granite curbs and plot markers, perhaps deciding on granite due to its greater durability and local availability. By March 1865, the commissioners had approved a contract with Messrs. Conroy and Hargrave for cutting and setting the headstones. Despite the budget, the project ended up costing over $20,000, or about $12 per grave, and took seven months to complete. The project included granite curbing for each of the state and US Regulars plots, but not for the three unknown plots—perhaps a cost-saving measure, or reflecting David Will's original plan to mark each unknown plot with a single marker. Headstones were also excluded from empty sections (rows) in the known plots.[99]

The granite for the grave markers came from the Lightner quarry at Powers Hill, the same quarry used for the capstones of the



Figure 1.56. Recently completed grave and state plot markers, sod, trees and shrubs, and a section of one of the small circular drives within the burial area that did not yet have its finished gravel surface, looking northeast, ca. spring 1866. The grave mounds had been reduced with initial sodding, but the final terracing was still years away. Also visible is the completed lodge with a small shed to the west that probably served as a privy. (Boardman Collection)

enclosure wall. Each section (row) was composed of individual stones that spanned several graves, and were banded together to appear as one continuous stone (fig. 1.56). The top faces were dressed with a smooth surface and inscribed with incised lettering indicating the name and regiment of the deceased, and the sides were finished in rock face. Initially, the headstones appeared lower than their intended height of nine inches above grade due to the residual grave mounds. Plot markers, consisted of granite slabs installed above the height of the headstones or about fourteen inches tall, were positioned along the circular drives at the top center of each plot. The rounded top faces were inscribed with the plot name (state, US Regulars, or unknowns) and number of bodies. These were the only markers in the three unknown plots.[100]

The completed headstones followed William Saunders' intent to create continuous lines, but the omission of rows of headstones from the unknown plots and empty sections (rows) of the known plots detracted from the intended uniformity and symmetry. For example, the Massachusetts plot had five sections (rows) while the adjoining Pennsylvania plot had seven, and Ohio, six. The headstone in the uppermost section (G) in the Pennsylvania plot had no underlying burials, perhaps to make it even with the adjoining New York plot or to accommodate anticipated future burials.[101] Aside from issues of symmetry, a more pressing problem with the completed project was the visibility of the inscriptions. Due to the dark color of the granite, the shadows produced by the incised lettering made the inscriptions difficult to read. Within a year of installation, David Wills had the inscriptions painted black to increase their legibility (fig. 1.57).[102]

Once the headstones were completed in November 1865, work began on finishing the rest of the landscape within the burial area. By the spring of 1866, the entire burial ground was sodded, but the graves still remained mounded to accommodate continued settling. In his December 1863 plan, Saunders had indicated three circular drives and twelve radial drives of varying length, between each burial plot (see

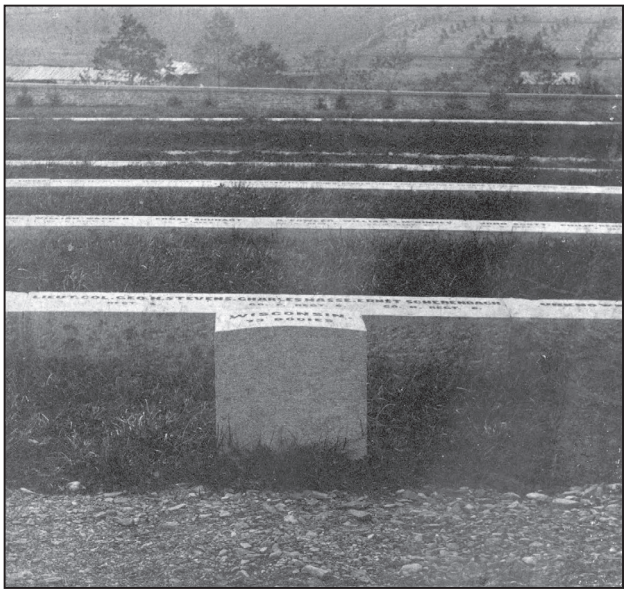


Figure 1.57. Detail of headstones and the plot marker of the Wisconsin plot showing inscriptions highlighted with black paint, ca. 1866. The road in the foreground, one of the circular drives, did not yet have its finished gravel surface. (Boardman Collection)

fig. 1.37). As completed by 1866, the three circular drives were built, but only three of the radial drives. The other drives between the plots were finished in turf (see fig. 1.56). The broken stone base for the Macadam drives in the burial area were most likely installed prior to the headstones to create a stable surface for delivery of the grave markers, but may have not been finished with the crowned gravel surface until after the national monument was completed in 1869. The circular drives were thirteen feet wide, and the radial drives, ten feet wide.[103]

Soldiers' National Monument

The focal point of the cemetery landscape was the central monument intended as an object of solemn contemplation. According to a later account, it was "erected to the memory of the brave men who died on this field in the defense of the Union, and whose deeds have been rendered immortal by the imperishable words of President Lincoln in his dedicatory address at the consecration of the cemetery on the 19th November, 1863.[104]

With the appropriation of $40,000 approved in June 1864, the cemetery board of commissioners solicited designs for monument, named the National Monument and later known as Soldiers' National Monument, through advertisements in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati newspapers. By late 1864 or early 1865, the board had selected the design submitted by Batterson's Monumental Works of Hartford, Connecticut, for a shaft with figural sculptures representing Liberty, War, History, Peace, and Plenty (fig. 1.58). According to a description probably written by David Wills, "The whole rendering of the design is intended to be purely historical, telling its own story, with such simplicity that any discerning mind will readily comprehend its meaning and purpose." This meaning and purpose was to tell a tale of peace and plenty following the heroic struggle for liberty and freedom, with Lincoln's address inscribed on the base. The superstructure of the monument design measured sixty feet tall with a twenty-five-foot square pedestal. The shaft featured the federal eagle in bronze bas relief on its front, and a ring of eighteen bronze stars representing the Union states involved in the battle.[105]

Batterson's Monumental Works, founded around 1846 by James G. Batterson and known as Batterson-Canfield after 1870, specialized in cemetery monuments prior to the war, and afterwards had many commissions for Civil War monuments. To address this growing business, Batterson hired a young architect and Irish immigrant, George Keller, to help with the firm's design work. It was Keller who designed the Gettysburg monument, and soon after, the monument for Antietam National Cemetery. Keller opened his own firm in 1872 to become Hartford's leading architect, and continued to design Civil War monuments, including those at Manchester (1878), Buffalo (1882), Hartford (1884), and Utica (1891), as well as the Garfield National Memorial in Cleveland (1884).[106]

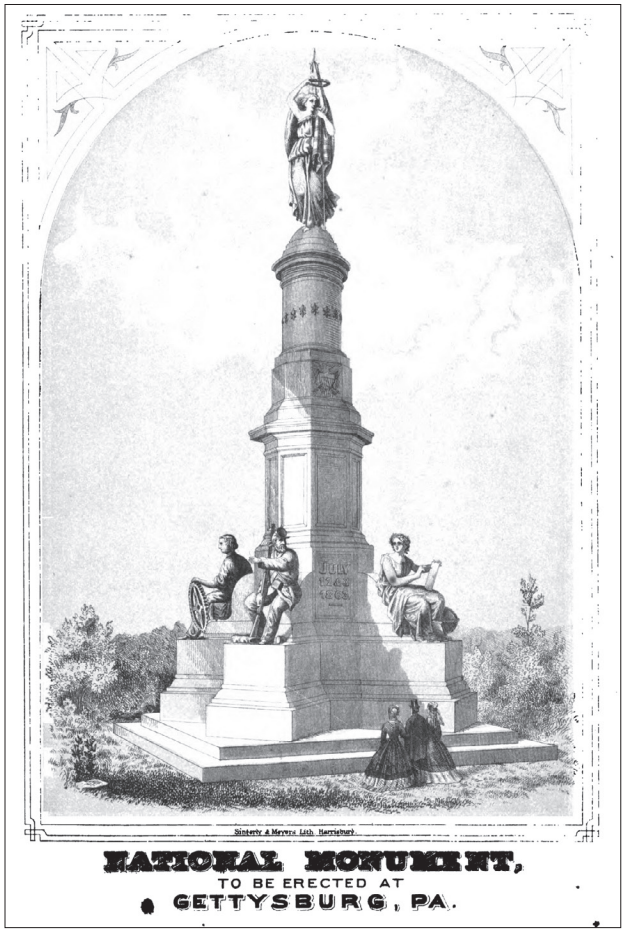


Figure 1.58. The winning design for the National Monument by Batterson's Monumental Works, ca. 1865. (Lithograph by Singerly & Meyers, from *Revised Report Made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania Relative to the Soldiers' National Cemetery,* 1867)

On July 4, 1865, before the cemetery had contracted with Batterson for construction of the monument, a grand cornerstone-laying ceremony was held. The ceremony, which was symbolic and not the start of actual construction, began with a parade of military, political leaders, and citizens down Baltimore Street to the cemetery entrance. From a speakers' stand, probably erected behind the monument site, President Johnson was supposed to provide introductory remarks, but was unable to attend. Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania gave an address, and Major-General O. O. Howard, of the 11th Corps that fought at the national cemetery site, gave the oration. The cornerstone was laid by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania.[107]

Delayed by lack of funding, the cemetery board finally signed a contract with Batterson for fabrication of the monument on May 21, 1866, at a cost of $47,500. Seven months later, Batterson was still working out the details of the final design. The selected material for the base and shaft of the monument was tan-hued granite from Batterson's quarry in Westerly, Rhode Island, while the five sculptural figures were to be executed in marble. Batterson created clay models for the five figures to be sculpted in Rome under the supervision of the expatriate American sculptor Randolph Rogers. [108]

By the fall of 1868, parts of the monument began to arrive in Gettysburg, beginning with the twelve-foot tall Goddess of Liberty, the crowning statue of the monument, in October, followed by the base statues of War and History. Actual construction of the monument did not begin until early June of 1869, and by later that month, sixty-five-foot-long white pine masts had been erected to hoist the stone blocks and sculptures of Liberty, War, and History into place (fig. 1.59). [109] This was the state of the monument upon its dedication on July 1, 1869. According to the *New York Times,* this was "the most imposing memento of the Civil War anywhere in the country." [110] Due to a shortage of stone, the figures of Peace and Plenty were not installed until August. Within a year of the dedication on July 1, 1869—as the second monument on the Gettysburg battlefield—the surrounding grounds, between the monument and the inner ring of graves, were completed according to the Saunders plan (fig. 1.60). This landscape included a gentle, grassy knoll around the base of the monument,

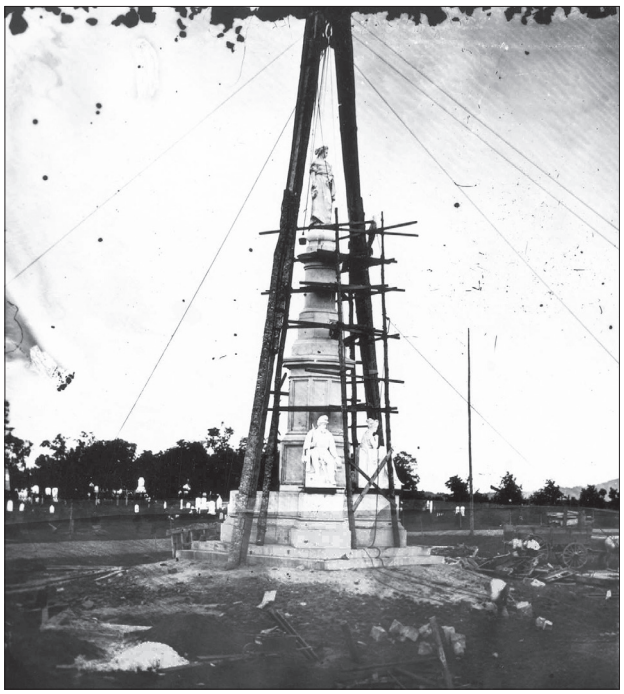


Figure 1.59. Soldiers' National Monument under construction, looking southwest, ca. June 1869. In the background are monuments in Evergreen Cemetery, and beyond, the mature grove of trees at the southwest corner of Evergreen Cemetery. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1997a)

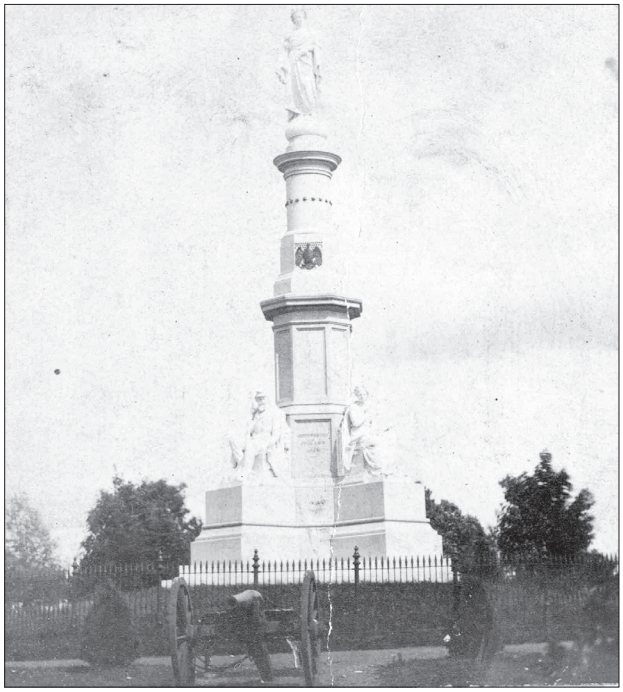


Figure 1.60. The completed Soldiers' National Monument, looking south showing sodded knoll, fence, plantings, and one of three cannons that were typically set out around the monument, ca. 1872. (Boardman Collection)

completion of the surrounding drives, shrubs at the intersections of the drives, and the undulating belt of shrubs that delineated the border between the burial plots and the monument. Features added in addition to the Saunders plan included an ornamental iron fence around the monument knoll, and four six-pounder cannons that had been shipped to the cemetery in 1868 for positioning around the monument (fig. 1.60).[111]

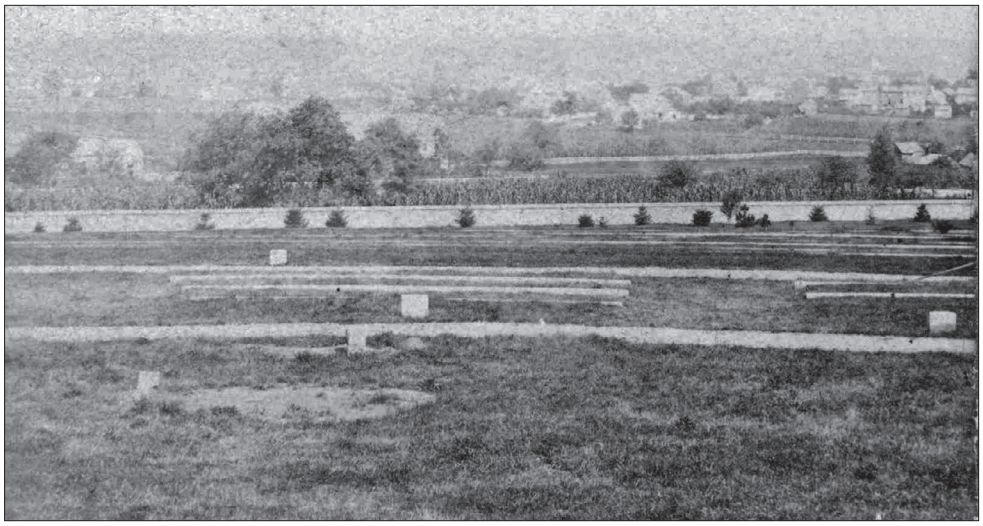


Figure 1.61 Young Norway spruce trees lining the north enclosure wall, and completed grave and plot markers, looking north from near the National Monument site, ca. 1866. The corn field beyond the enclosure wall is on the former Pierce field (future annex site). (Boardman Collection)

Plantings [112]

Planting of trees and shrubs in the cemetery began prior to the cornerstone laying for Soldiers' National Monument. In the fall of 1864 or winter of 1865, William Saunders came to stake out the plantings, and specify the species and varieties. In March 1865, David Wills reported that the cemetery grounds were being graded and prepared for planting, by which time the cemetery commissioners had probably contracted with the Peters nursery in Floradale north of Gettysburg, which specialized in evergreen trees, including Norway spruce. In May 1865, the local newspaper reported that the planting of an estimated 1,000 trees of ninety-five different varieties was underway.[113]

Species that Saunders favored for landscape gardening included American arborvitae (white cedar), ash, balsam fir, box elder, chestnut, cypress, false cypress, gingko, horse chestnut, larch, magnolia, maples (Norway, silver, and sugar), oaks, pines (Austrian, Himalayan, Scots, white), Osage orange, poplar, sycamore, tuliptree, walnut, weeping willow, and yellowwood. Among the deciduous trees, Saunders felt the Norway maple was one of the most graceful along with the English maple. For a straight line of evergreen trees, Saunders' first choice was the Norway spruce, while his overall favorite evergreen was the hemlock, whose "wavy branches convey a more finished impression than any other hardy evergreen, and no other can excel it either in beauty or growth, or general usefulness in producing the best effects of landscape gardening." For flowering trees, which he felt should take a secondary position along margins of larger trees, Saunders recommended dogwood, Judas tree (redbud), Virginia fringe, and silver bell. He wrote that for shrubs, good choices included deutzia, forsythia, Japanese euonymus, mahonia, quince, spirea, and dwarf varieties of arborvitae, cypress, false cypress, juniper, and yew. [114]

The largest single planting made at the cemetery, during the majority of work done between March and November 1865, was the screen of Norway spruce along the east, south, and west perimeters of the national cemetery.[115] The clusters of evergreens that extended inward from the Norway spruce along the north and west perimeters consisted of a mix of evergreen species that probably included balsam fir, white fir, silver fir, Nordmann fir, goldenplume cypress, moss cypress, bald cypress, Oriental spruce, arborvitae, and hemlock. These evergreen trees symbolized life everlasting, in addition to providing the winter interest and perimeter screening that Saunders intended. The trees were irregularly spaced to create a naturalistic, rather than geometric, border along the perimeter wall and front

fence (fig. 1.61). As with the ornamental front fence, Evergreen Cemetery continued the border of Norway spruce along their frontage to create a unified appearance between the two cemeteries.[116]

The second largest single planting in the cemetery was an allée of Norway maple trees along the upper drive at the rear of the burial area. This planting was a change from the single row and shrub border Saunders showed on his December 1863 plan. The change to an allée with rows on either side of the road may have been made to create a more ceremonial approach to Soldiers' National Monument, and to reinforce a visual screen at the back of the burial area. In place of the deciduous shrub border, a clipped evergreen hedge of arborvitae was planted along the iron pipe fence on the Evergreen Cemetery boundary. William Saunders may have been involved in the decision to add this hedge, which screened views of the increasingly dense and varied collection of grave markers in Evergreen Cemetery. He later wrote that to establish well-defined boundaries, "the live fence is by far the most appropriate, and that formed of evergreen plants the most permanently beautiful."[117]

Tree and shrub plantings on the interior of the cemetery landscape, outside of the semi-circular burial area, were clustered along intersections and bends in the main drive, as Saunders indicated on his December 1863 plan. These plantings included trees with shrubs in the understory and periphery that were scattered in the lawn, rather than in beds. West of the lodge and along Baltimore Pike, there were two weeping willows—a tree traditionally associated with mourning—and a grove of sugar maples across the main drive from the lodge. The triangular island was planted with arborvitae at each corner and a yew in the center (see fig. 1.53). Along the east loop of the drive across from the triangle were maples and a cluster of white pine and Austrian pine to the rear. The plantings that framed the northwest side of the semi-circular burial area included gingko, Kentucky coffeetree, linden, purple beech, sweet buckeye, silver maple, striped maple, sycamore maple, and tulip tree. Trees clustered along the southwest side may have included hemlock, honey locust, magnolia, sweet buckeye, sweetgum, white oak, and white pine. Shrubs in the understory may have included oleaster (probably Russian olive), arborvitae, chaste bush, Rose-of-Sharon, and yew.

The temporary, rough grass initially established to hold the ground was replaced with sod, most likely following planting of the trees and shrubs in the spring of 1865, and then in the burial area after completion of the grave markers the following November. While Saunders may have had little control over the composition of the sod that was brought in, he favored two grasses for permanent lawns: red top or common bent grass, and June grass, now better known as Kentucky blue grass. For a mix to cover an acre, he recommended one bushel of red top to two bushels of June grass, with one quart timothy and two pounds white clover. Saunders felt that frequent mowing and rolling were key to producing a good lawn.[118]

The last part of the Saunders planting plan to be completed, around spring 1870 following completion of Soldiers' National Monument the previous July, was the belt of shrubs that lined the lawn surrounding Soldiers' National Monument. Unlike other shrub plantings, this one was in a bed that was edged by the semi-circular drive on the outside, and had an undulating border on the inside, facing the monument. While a detailed planting plan has not survived, the bed apparently included a mixture of deciduous and evergreen shrubs, including rose-of-Sharon, arborvitae, cypress, and hemlock. As shown on the Saunders plan, single arborvitae shrubs were planted at the intersections of the three radial drives and the innermost circular drive surrounding Soldiers' National Monument (see fig. 1.60).[119]

Additions to the Saunders Plan

Beginning in 1867, after the Saunders plan had been completed except for Soldiers' National Monument, the cemetery commissioners approved additions to the landscape for commemorative, ornamental, and utilitarian purposes. These changes were probably a response to the spare, solemn character of Saunders' design of simple grandeur, which in many ways was

contrary to the ornamentation and flowery details that characterized popular post-war Victorian taste. The impulse to honor the sacrifices of individual regiments and persons in the Battle of Gettysburg soon also altered Saunders' design through the addition of new monuments and memorials.

Battle Monuments

The first memorial or monument added to the Saunders plan was dedicated prior to completion of Soldiers' National Monument: a marble urn on a pedestal erected in 1867 at the head of the Minnesota Plot by the First Minnesota Volunteers—the first regimental monument erected anywhere on the Gettysburg battlefield (fig. 1.62). For this regiment, Saunders' simple grave markers apparently did not adequately commemorate their fallen comrades. Perhaps the intent of the Saunders design—unity and deference to Soldiers' National Monument—was little understood by the regiment or even the cemetery commissioners, who probably considered the vase a traditional piece of cemetery furniture that certainly would have been at home in Evergreen Cemetery. Located one row in from the plot marker, the marble urn was just over five feet tall, and featured a gray marble base, white marble pedestal, and a marble urn planter. The grief of the regiment was clearly conveyed on the inscription carved into the marble base:

> The surviving members / First Regiment Minnesota Infantry.
>
> To the memory of their late associates who "died on the field of honor" at Gettysburg July 1863. These dead shall not have died in vain. "All time is the millennium of their glory."

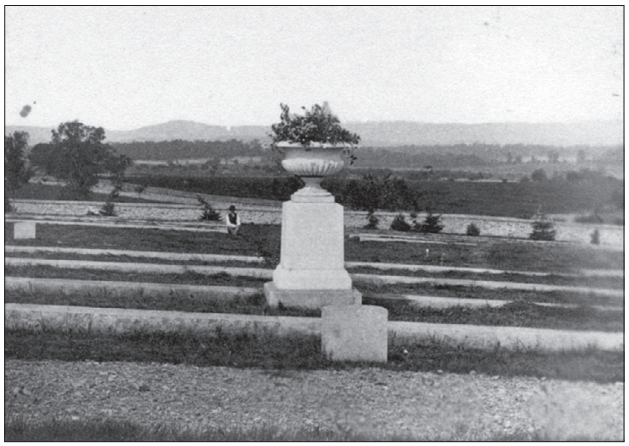


Figure 1.62. The memorial to the 1st Minnesota Volunteers, looking northwest across the Minnesota plot, ca. 1867. In the foreground is the granite plot marker. (Adams County Historical Society, ACH SO23)

According to a report in *Harper's Weekly,* interest from a fund created by the veterans to care for the monument "is used by a lady of Gettysburg in keeping bright and fresh the red, white, and blue flowers which bloom in the vase. The leaves of the crimson verbenas that have fallen on the white marble vase remind us of the red tide that stained this field."[120]

As the Minnesota memorial was being planned and constructed, the cemetery commissioners made an offer to survivors of the Union 1st Corps to erect a monument to their commander, Major General John F. Reynolds, in the national cemetery. In 1864, officers and enlisted men who had served under Reynolds began to plan for erecting a monument in his memory. They initially the site where Reynolds was killed northwest of town on the First Day battlefield, but they changed their plans in response to an offer by the cemetery commissioners to place the monument in the cemetery and provide $2,000 toward the foundation and pedestal. The selected site was the triangular intersection island near the entrance of the cemetery. Here, where Saunders had designed a grass plat with shrubs, the monument would command visitors' view upon entering the cemetery, with the burial grounds and Soldiers' National Monument in the background. [121]

On May 6, 1870, a contract was signed with the sculptor John Quincy Adams Ward, best known for his 1882 sculpture of George Washington at Federal Hall in New York, for the eight-foot tall bronze that was cast from four gun barrels by the Robert Wood Foundry of Philadelphia. The simple granite base, designed by the preeminent architect Richard Morris Hunt who later designed the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty, was completed in 1871 (fig. 1.63). It bore the inscription "To his memory by the First Army Corps," along with Reynolds' name, rank, and life dates. The surrounding grounds within the triangular island were redesigned



Figure 1.63. The Reynolds Monument begun in 1871 and dedicated in August 1872, with surrounding circular path and boxwood shrubs, looking south, ca. 1872. In the background is the gate lodge and an outbuilding in Evergreen Cemetery. (Adams County Historical Society, ACHSO23)

with a narrow circular gravel walk and a ring of boxwood shrubs. The original arborvitae shrubs at each corner of the triangle were retained.[122]

Lodge

Substantial changes to the cemetery arose from the need to provide adequate housing for the cemetery superintendent and space for visitors and maintenance functions. After November 1865, when John McAllister was hired as the cemetery superintendent, the three-room building proved too small as a combination residence, office, and visitor reception space. By November 1866, the cemetery commissioners had empowered the executive committee to "alter and reconstruct the Lodge in the Cemetery, in order that it may more fully conform to good taste, and at the same time, meet the requirement of a keeper's lodge, of a place for the reception of visitors, and for keeping and preserving the records of the Association."[123] It was not until the spring of 1868 that work was underway on the expansion and redesign in the Second Empire style, the same style used by the neighboring National Orphans' Homestead for their expansion of the Meyers house two years earlier.[124] As completed by May 1868, the updated lodge featured a Mansard roof that provided space for three rooms on the second floor, in place of the low gable roof (fig. 1.64). The roof was ornamented with polychrome slate, iron cresting, and paired dormers on the front and back that had two-over-two windows and decorative arched hoods. The spare Greek Revival entablature and entrance portico were replaced with fancy bracketed eaves and a wrap-around verandah. Altogether, the renovated lodge, according to the local newspaper, "vastly betters its appearance," but no longer reflected William Saunders' recommendation that it be massive, solid, and substantial.[125]



Figure 1.64. The redesigned and expanded lodge, and the new barn at left, looking northeast, ca. 1868. The avenue in the burial area had not yet been completed, and the graves were still mounded. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0079a)

The lodge enlargement brought the building footprint closer to the entrance gates, directly along the walk from the pedestrian gate. As part of the improvements, this walk was paved in brick, and heavy granite curbs were added to the drive between the lodge and Baltimore Pike. On the street side of the building were Norway spruce that were part of the perimeter screen, and a line of deciduous trees at the rear (fig. 1.65).[126]

Around the same time the lodge was renovated, a service building was constructed to the west along the enclosure wall, where the presumed privy was located (see fig. 1.64).

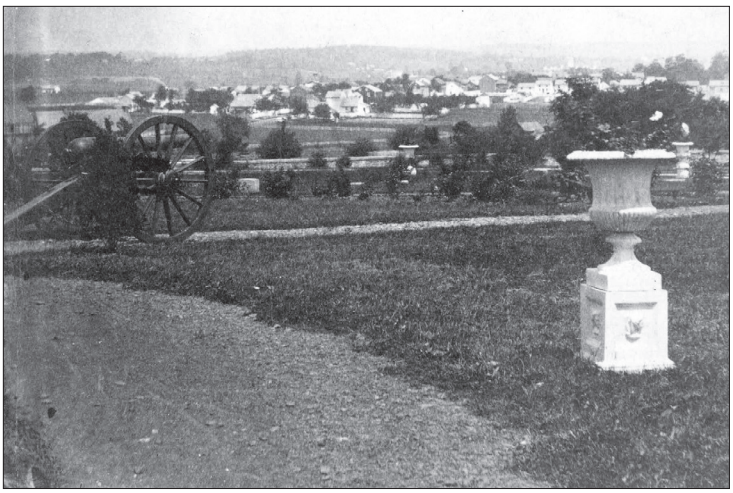


Figure 1.65. The renovated and expanded lodge showing east and rear sides, looking southwest from the Study field (current Gettysburg Tour Center parking), ca. 1874. To the right of the lodge is the plank fence of the National Soldiers Orphans' Homestead. (Boardman Collection)

Identified as the "barn," this one-story frame building with a hipped roof was used to store equipment such as the lawn rollers and cutters, and probably also contained a privy inside. The mowers were also stored during the growing season outside along the west side of the building. The increasingly utilitarian use of this area was also reflected by the addition of a well with a hand pump off the west side of the lodge.

Vases and Benches

The cemetery commissioners must have considered addition of the First Minnesota monument in 1867 an enhancement to the largely unornamented landscape, because by 1872, the cemetery had amassed a collection of twenty-nine similar vases. First installed around 1870, the vases were made of white-painted terra-cotta that resembled the marble of the Minnesota vase (fig. 1.66).[127] The set featured a number of different styles, including a restrained classical vase with acanthus leaves on a square paneled pedestal, and a more ornate style with handles, mythical figures, and garlands, set on a round pedestal (fig. 1.67). The vases were placed along the circular drives in the burial grounds, one per plot at the lower side opposite the granite plot markers. Four urns were evenly spaced along the innermost drive, around Soldiers' National Monument. Another three vases were placed at the corners of the triangular island surrounding the Reynolds Monument, and one was displayed in front of the lodge. The vases were removed



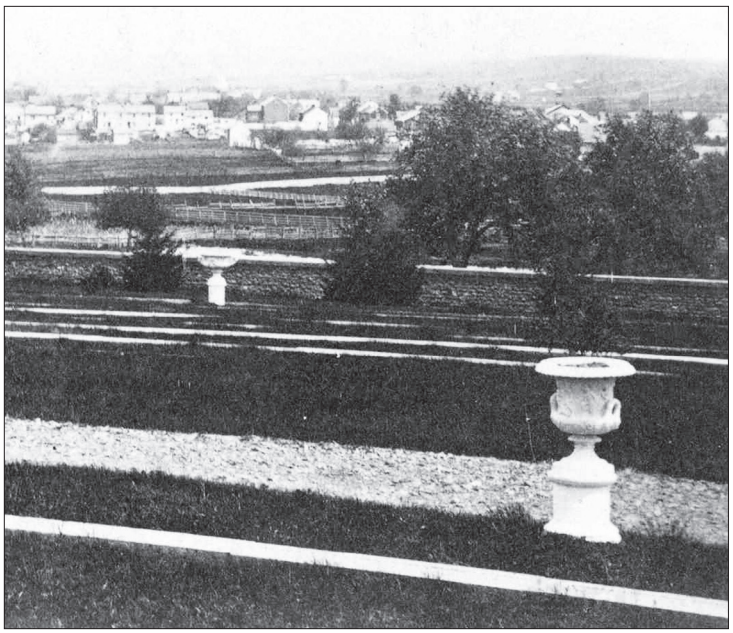


Figure 1.66 (top). The burial area with white terra-cotta vases, looking northeast toward Gettysburg from the innermost circular drive, photographed ca. 1870. The gun at left was one of four brought to the cemetery in 1868 for display around the National Monument. Barely visible in the background is the belt of dwarf shrubs. (Boardman Collection)

Figure 1.67 (bottom). The burial area showing two vases of different designs, looking northwest, ca. 1870. The vase at right is in the New Jersey plot, the one in the distance is in the Pennsylvania plot. (Boardman Collection)

and stored inside during the winter. The bowls of the vases had a diameter of sixteen inches, and were planted with annual flowers and vines that probably followed the red, white, and blue theme used in the Minnesota monument. In addition to verbena, other plants may have included ageratum, alyssum, amaranthus, dusty miller, feverfew, geranium (pelargonium), heliotrope, ivy, dianthus, and vinca.[128]

Around 1870, soon after the vases were installed, the cemetery acquired eight cast-iron benches to accommodate the numerous visitors to the cemetery. These benches, described by cemetery inspectors as having a "neat pattern," were five feet long with an ornate fern pattern and wood-slat seats, and were painted bronze green with grained ash finish on the slats. The benches were typically placed along the radial walks in the lawn surrounding Soldiers' National Monument (fig. 1.68). Others were placed in front of the lodge.[129]



Figure 1.68. A later photograph of one of the iron fern-style benches acquired by the cemetery in ca. 1868, showing position on lawn surrounding Soldiers' National Monument, looking northeast ca. 1885. (Boardman Collection)

NATIONAL CEMETERY LANDSCAPE, 1872 (DRAWING 1.2)

By the spring of 1872, nearly nine years after the Battle of Gettysburg and on the eve of its transfer to the federal government, the national cemetery site had been transformed from a war-torn rural vernacular landscape—the Menchy, Benner, and Weirick fields, along with parts of the Pierce field and Meyers orchard—to a highly designed landscape with both utilitarian and commemorative purpose. Only the future annex site retained its battle-era character, as an agricultural field.

Developed through local and state leadership, the Pennsylvania-owned Soldiers' National Cemetery was maturing into a refined landscape that reflected William Saunders' innovative adaptation of the rural cemetery and lawn cemetery to the emerging concept of a national cemetery. Overall, it was an informal inward-looking landscape of lawns defined by borders and groves of trees and shrubs, with a formal geometric burial area at its center. The entire landscape was focused on Soldiers' National Monument at the center of the burial area, with uniform and inconspicuous grave markers that maintained the landscape's open spatial character. A reporter for the *New York Times*, echoing William Saunders, aptly described the character of the nearly completed cemetery in June 1869:

> Standing in the monumental plot, the prevailing expression of the scene is that of simple grandeur. Elbow to elbow, as they fought in life, these dead patriots lie peacefully awaiting the promised end of earth. The closely-shaven grass covers them as with a rich green mantle, and as the eye goes over the rows of circling, swarded graves it meets no abrupt contrasts, but everywhere simplicity, harmony, beauty. There are no dwarfed, unsightly stones marking specific graves. . .each section is marked by a plain granite slab scarcely protruding above the ground. [130]

This character remained in large part in 1872, although the changes and additions made for commemorative and stylistic reasons subtly altered the Saunders plan.

Cemetery Surroundings

The surroundings of the national cemetery site in 1872 were similar to the time of the battle, with Evergreen Cemetery to the south, fields to the east and west, and a mix of fields, an orchard, and town development to the north. Some of the surrounding farm fields east of Baltimore Pike and west of Taneytown Road were owned by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association for preservation and commemorative purposes.

Evergreen Cemetery, the main burial ground of Gettysburg, had been repaired of its battle damage and was being actively developed with new burials and reinterments from older graveyards, new monuments and trees, a new outbuilding near the national cemetery boundary, and a new front fence. Although separate in ownership and administration from the national cemetery, Evergreen Cemetery maintained some aspect of David McConaughy's wish that the two cemeteries be one landscape, within a common enclosure. The simple, three-foot tall iron fence along the 1,726-foot common boundary maintained an open character between the two cemeteries, although the adjoining arborvitae hedge established a definite border. Along the front of the cemeteries on Baltimore Pike, use of the same ornate iron fence and border of Norway spruce further reinforced a sense of unity.

North of the cemetery was the National Orphans' Homestead in the battle-era Meyers house, orchard, and the adjoining Pierce field, extending from Baltimore Pike west to Taneytown Road. The front (east) portion of the Meyers orchard directly north of the cemetery lodge had been cleared to create a play field for the orphans. The homestead's Second Empire-style annex, built off the Meyers house in 1869, was the only new building adjoining the national cemetery, aside an outbuilding in Evergreen Cemetery.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems within the national cemetery site in 1872 were largely unchanged from the time of the battle. Development of the national cemetery maintained the overall natural landform of Cemetery Hill, with the northern highpoint of the site serving as the center of the burial grounds, and the south highpoint, site of the Union signal station, reserved for the unrealized flagstaff terrace shown on the Saunders plan. The pond and wetlands at the foot of the hill in the former Pierce field (cemetery annex) remained, with its outlet running north beneath Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue). The natural grove of mature trees at the southwest corner of Evergreen Cemetery remained along the border of the national cemetery.

Spatial Organization

The battle-period organization of the national cemetery site, composed of three fields bordered by stone and wood fences plus part of a fourth field and the Meyers orchard, had been replaced by 1872 with a continuous greensward enclosed by stone walls, iron fences, trees, and hedges. While the trees remained immature in 1872, William Saunders' intended design was for an enclosed space with an open interior, to create a landscape of repose that was shielded from external distractions. The interior of the landscape had no distinct spaces, aside from the semi-circular burial area, defined by its geometric drives and grave markers and framed by the Norway maple allée at the rear. Saunders designed the burial area as a single open space, uninterrupted by individual grave markers, vegetation, or monuments, to create unity and focus views on Soldiers' National Monument. While each state had its own plot, they were unified by a common design and integrated organization within the larger semi-circle. The central lawn around the national monument was subtly set apart by a belt of shrubs.

Along the drives and perimeter plantings, trees were clustered to define smaller areas of open lawn. The allée of Norway maples, although not yet mature, would establish an enclosed corridor leading to Soldiers' National Monument. At the south end of the cemetery, the natural topography created a largely separate area, which remained undeveloped during this period. Saunders did not design the cemetery with a service area that was set apart or screened from the rest of the landscape. The grounds on the west side of the lodge, which were open to view, served this purpose.

When David McConaughy acquired much of the national cemetery site in 1863, he envisioned it as an extension of Evergreen Cemetery. The desire to have a distinct identity for the national cemetery instead led to plantings of trees and shrubs that would set the national cemetery apart. However, the low height of the pipe-rail fence and hedge along the boundary allowed for continuity and a feeling that the national cemetery was a separate section, not a separate cemetery.

Land Use

Aside from the brief military occupation, use of the national cemetery site changed from entirely agriculture in 1863 to cemeterial and commemorative in 1872. This change was an extension of the adjoining uses at Evergreen Cemetery that had begun in 1854. The national cemetery also had a minor residential use, as the home for the cemetery superintendent. Agriculture remained a use on the former Pierce field (annex), which was owned by the National Orphans' Homestead and used for growing corn.

While the reinterment of Union remains from the battlefield, Army and field hospitals, and local cemeteries was substantially completed in March 1865, the national cemetery remained open for reinterment of additional Civil War remains as they were found. As of 1871, there were 3,564 interments in the cemetery, approximately fifty-two of which were made after the end of the reinterment contract in March 1864. Commemorative uses not directly related to individual interments were reflected in the national, Reynolds, and First Minnesota monuments; the placement of cannons around Soldiers' National Monument that served as mementos of war; and by the holding of ceremonies for the battle anniversary and Decoration Day, which was first proclaimed in May 1868 by the Grand Army of the Republic through General Order #11. Gettysburg held a Decoration Day observation that year, attended by the Grand Army of the Republic and children of the Soldiers' National Orphans Homestead, who decorated the graves with flowers. [131]

Circulation

In 1872, circulation within the national cemetery site had been transformed from undefined farm roads to Saunders' carefully designed and constructed Macadam roads intended for carriage and pedestrian use. These drives were treated simply, without curbs, gutters, or ornamental pavement. The cemetery featured a single entrance on Baltimore Pike, located along the alignment of the old farm road into the Menchy field. Generally referred to as the main drive or avenue, the road was 3,400 feet long and twenty-one feet wide, except in front of the lodge where it was wider. It branched at a triangular intersection into upper and lower sections that created a continuous loop around the cemetery grounds, surrounding the semi-circular burial area. The only straight section was along the rear of the burial area. Within the burial area were the smaller drives: three semi-circular drives that were thirteen feet wide, and three radial drives that were ten feet wide. Outside of these roads, the circulation between the individual plots and grave sections was maintained in turf and functioned as walks.

Circulation features designed specifically for pedestrians included the brick walk that extended from the brick sidewalk along Baltimore Pike, built in 1856 as the walk between the town and Evergreen Cemetery, to the front door of the lodge. This walk, built in ca. 1868, passed through one of the two pedestrian gates in the main entrance. The other pedestrian gate led from the brick sidewalk onto the main drive. Around the Reynolds Monument was a narrow circular gravel walk added soon after the granite pedestal was installed in 1871. At the rear of Soldiers' National Monument, there was a pedestrian gate in the pipe-rail fence along Evergreen Cemetery, but without a surfaced walkway.

Topography

The topography or built landform of the cemetery was characterized in 1872 by gently sloping ground with an approximately four-foot high knoll surrounding Soldiers' National Monument. The cemetery also included temporary mounds over the graves, which provided earth needed to fill the graves as the wood coffins decomposed. Saunders' intent for terraces within each burial section, gentle slopes downward from the grave markers, had not yet been realized. By 1872, the mounds had subsided, but were still evident.

Vegetation

By 1872, vegetation in the national cemetery site had changed from meadow grasses, remnants of cultivated crops, and portions of an orchard, to an arboretum, comprised of a reported ninety-five varieties of native and exotic trees and shrubs. Saunders' design included

six primary vegetation features: turf that blanketed the open spaces as well as the understory; a perimeter border of Norway spruce intended to enclose the east, north, and west sides; a belt of dwarf shrubs between the graves and Soldiers' National Monument; groves of trees and shrubs at the intersections and bends of the main drive; a formal allée of Norway maples along the upper drive at the rear of the burial area; and a clipped hedge of arborvitae along the Evergreen Cemetery fence.

The landscape as designed by Saunders contained no formal, clipped shrubs; overall, vegetation was maintained in its natural habit. Two exceptions were the clipped arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary, and the ring of rounded boxwoods surrounding the Reynolds Monument added in ca. 1871. Saunders used the natural pyramidal form of arborvitae to accent the corners of the triangular island and the radial drives around Soldiers' National Monument.

Saunders initially planned no flowerbeds in the landscape, but the cemetery commissioners added flowering annuals and vines in the thirty vases added to the landscape first with the Minnesota memorial and then in twenty-nine terra-cotta vases added in ca. 1870.

Buildings and Structures

When it was established in 1863, vernacular stone fences were the only structure within the national cemetery site, aside from an unidentified shed or barn that stood on the edge of the Pierce field. As developed by 1872, the national cemetery site was still characterized by few buildings or structures. The enclosure walls, built of gray Gettysburg "granite," were substantial at over four feet high and nearly two feet thick, but were intended to be concealed from view within the cemetery by the border of Norway spruce. The lodge, tucked into the far northeastern corner at the main entrance, was not intended as a focal point that would detract from the larger landscape. It had been transformed from its original substantial and simple Greek Revival style—a style that had largely fallen out of favor well before the war—into a larger and more ornate building in the popular Second-Empire style, the same style found at the neighboring Meyers house and orphanage annex. It functioned as a residence for the cemetery superintendent, an office, and a reception area for visitors. The central National Monument, which William Saunders intended as the focal point of the landscape, was—at sixty feet tall on a base twenty-five feet square—a major structure that naturally dominated its surroundings. Installation of the Reynolds Monument in 1871, a large bronze on a granite pedestal at the entrance to the cemetery, was the second monumental structure erected in the cemetery.

Views and Vistas

The national cemetery was characterized in 1872 by internal views and vistas, an important characteristic of William Saunders' design. Saunders intended the outward views, so important to the strategic value of the site during the battle and a main reason for its selection as the national cemetery, to be blocked by growth of the perimeter Norway spruce trees, except at the south end. There, the topography and lack of evergreen border maintained views to the south, toward Mead's headquarters and Little Round Top.

Upon entering the cemetery, views were directed along the main drive. The cluster of evergreen and deciduous trees along the bend in the main drive was intended as a screen that would reveal the view of Soldiers' National Monument once past the triangular intersection. Other trees and shrubs clustered along bends and intersections of the drives further directed views toward the national monument. The addition of the Reynolds Monument in 1871 provided a focal point at the entrance to the cemetery.

Open views to Evergreen Cemetery, with its varied and cluttered assortment of grave markers and plantings, were still extant in 1872. Saunders intended these views to be screened by the allée of Norway maples along the upper drive, along views into the cemetery at close range would remain above the low arborvitae boundary hedge.

Small-Scale Features

In keeping with William Saunders' intent that the landscape be characterized by simple grandeur, he kept small-scale features to a minimum, unlike many garden cemeteries that were cluttered with headstones, monuments, fences, benches, and vases. In 1872, the most important small-scale features in the national cemetery were the uniform, semi-circular granite curb grave markers. At a finished height of just nine inches, these were clearly visible and intended to focus views toward the central National Monument, but did not interrupt the open spatial character of the burial area lawn. The twenty-one matching granite plot markers installed at the top center of each plot were taller, but still inconspicuous in the overall landscape.

The ornate front iron fence and gates, which William Saunders probably had no hand in designing, created a conspicuous demarcation to the cemetery and provided a ceremonial entrance. The gates told the story of the contribution of individual states, united together in defense of the Union. The similar but smaller iron fence around the National Monument, also not part of Saunders' design, reinforced the sacred character of the monument, and may have served a practical purpose of preventing visitors from climbing on the monument. The simpler iron fence along the 1,726-foot long boundary with Evergreen Cemetery demarked what was intended to be an inconspicuous boundary, which was made more visible through planting of an arborvitae hedge.

Saunders' plan of simple grandeur was altered with the addition of thirty vases (urns on pedestals), beginning in 1867 with the white marble First Minnesota memorial and followed by twenty-nine white terra-cotta vases of several different designs. Most were placed within the burial areas, one per plot. At approximately four to five feet tall, these vases added ornament and vertical elements that contrasted with the stark simplicity of Saunders' open lawn plan and diverted focus from Soldiers' National Monument. The addition of ornate cast-iron benches also represented a departure from Saunders' plan of simple grandeur.

ENDNOTES. 1863–1872

1 US Army, "West Point Cemetery," http://www.usma.edu/visiting/SiteAssets/SitePages/West%20Point%20Cemetery/ Cemetery_MAP2012.pdf (accessed September 17, 2013); Edward Steere, "Shrines of the Honored Dead" (Washington, D. C.: Department of the Army, Office of the Quartermaster General, ca. 1954), 3; Monro MacCloskey, *Hallowed Ground: Our National Cemeteries* (New York: Richards Rosen Press, 1968), 18-20.

2 Quoted in Steere, 1.

3 MacCloskey, 24; Therese Sammartino, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Civil War Era National Cemeteries" (United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 1994), Section E, pages 2-4, 6; US Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, "Cypress Hills National Cemetery," http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/cypresshills.asp (accessed September 17, 2013); National Park Service, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries: Honoring Those Who Served: Mount Moriah Cemetery Naval Plot and Soldiers' Lot," http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/Pennsylvania/Mount_Moriah_ Cemetery_Naval_Plot_and_Soldiers_Lot.html (accessed September 17, 2013); Pennsylvania Civil War Trails, "Prospect Hill Cemetery," http://www.pacivilwartrails.com/stories/tales/prospect-hill-cemetery (accessed September 18, 2013); Adams Sentinel, June 24, 1862, cited in Kathy R. Georg [Harrison], "This Grand National Enterprise: The Origins of Gettysburg's Soldiers' National Cemetery & Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, May 1982), 44; Brian A. Kennell, *Beyond the Gatehouse: Gettysburg's Evergreen Cemetery* (Hanover, PA: The Sheridan Press for the Evergreen Cemetery Association, 2000), 107.

4 US Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/history/hmhist.asp (accessed September 17, 2013).

5 Catherine Zipf, "Marking Union Victory in the South, The Construction of the National Cemetery System," in Cynthia Mills and Pamela H. Simpson, editors, *Monuments to the Lost Cause: Women, Art, and the Landscapes of Southern Memory* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2003), 29.

6 National Park Service, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries: Honoring Those Who Served," Introduction, http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/text_only.html (accessed September 17, 2013).

7 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 3.

8 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 1-2, 4. Percentage of Union unknown based on 979 unknown graves among the total 3,555 burials in the national cemetery.

9 *Revised Report Made to the Legislation of Pennsylvania, Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg* (Harrisburg: Singerly & Myers, 1867), 128-132.

10 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 4-5.

11 "Report of Samuel Weaver," March 19, 1864, in Revised Report (1867), 162.

12 This section contains only a brief overview of the establishment of Soldiers' National Cemetery. For a complete account, see Harrison, "This Grand National Enterprise."

13 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 14-15; National Park Service, "Antietam National Cemetery," http://www.nps.gov/anti/historyculture/antietam-national-cemetery.htm (accessed September 25, 2013).

14 Letter, David Wills to Andrew Curtain, July 24, 1863, cited in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 9-10.

15 Letter, David McConaughy to Andrew Curtin, July 25, 1863, cited in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 17.

16 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 44, 26.

17 McConaughy to Curtin, July 25, 1863. In this same letter, McConaughy also sought the governor's support for erecting a National Monument in the cemetery, and for preserving key portions of the battlefield in the "actual form & condition they were in, during the battles." His concept would become the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

18 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 19.

19 Quoted in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 20; 22-23, and 25-26.

20 Letter, David McConaughy to Governor Curtin, August 5, 1863, transcript in vertical file 10-5, Gettysburg National Military Park library (hereafter, "GETT library"). The fact that this initial proposal excluded the Menchy field is reflected in the acreage (9) and description that the property was between Evergreen Cemetery and Taneytown Road. The Menchy field borders Baltimore Pike.

21 McConaughy to Curtin, August 5, 1863.

22 Letter, T. W. Conrad, et al., to Andrew Curtin, August 12, 1863, in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 29.

23 "Report of David Wills," *Report of the Select Committee Relative to the Soldiers' National Cemetery* (Harrisburg: Singerly & Myers, 1864), 6.

24 Minutes of Meetings of Evergreen Cemetery Board, August 14, 1863, cited in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 34.

25 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 34.

26 Letter, David Wills to governors of involved states, August 13, 1863, quoted in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 31.

27 *Report of the Select Committee*, 13-14.

28 David McConaughy, letter to the editor of the *Adams Sentinel*, June 24, 1862, cited in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 44.

29 Frederick Law Olmsted to Godkin, Baltimore, July 19, 1863, in Evelyn Page, "After Gettysburg: Frederick Law Olmsted and the Escape of Lee," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 75, no. 4 (October 1951), 442.

30 "The Journal of William Saunders 1898–99," "Gettysburg Cemetery" entry, pages 4–9, in National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry Records, 1842–1994, collection 3020, box 4, Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library. Saunders recollected: "About six weeks after the battle I received a letter from David Wills of Gettysburg, acting as Agent for Governor Curtin asking me to meet him at that for the purpose of consulting upon the selection of a site and land for a cemetery to be used for the interment of soldiers who fell in that battle."

31 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 41-42. Exactly how Saunders was chosen for the Gettysburg project is not known. In his memoirs, he wrote: "A Convention of Governors was convened at Altoona, and among other proceedings, it was agreed to employ me to furnish a plan for the improvement of the cemetery grounds, hence the letter of Lawyer Wills to me [inviting him to Gettysburg] ...Who brought up my name in this conversation I never found, as I was not aware of any of the Governors knowing me." Saunders Journal, 1898–99.

32 Christopher Vernon, *Graceland Cemetery: A Design History* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press in association with Library of American Landscape History, 2011), 39-40; "Memorial of William Saunders, *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings for the Year 1901* (Boston: Printed for the Society, 1902), 11; "William Saunders" [memorial portrait], *US Department of Agriculture Yearbook 1900* (Washington, 1901), frontispiece; USDA, "William Saunders: A Monumental Figure in USDA," http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/2013/sep13/saunders0913.htm?pf=1 (accessed September 24, 2013); History of the Tomb," Lincoln Tomb and War Memorial State Historic Site website, http://www.lincolntomb.org/index.php (accessed September 23, 2013).

33 William Saunders, "Plan of Hunting Park," *The Horticulturist*, October 1858, 462.

34 Vernon, 40-42; Saunders, "Plan of Hunting Park," 462-64.

35 Vernon, 40-41; "Memorial of William Saunders."

36 "Map of the Hazelwood Cemetery at Rahway, N.J., William Saunders, Designer, Patrick Clark, Surveyor"

(New York: Earony, Major & Knapp, ca. 1859), courtesy David Hege, Superintendent of Hazelwood Cemetery.

37 William Saunders, "Remarks on the Design for the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa." (handwritten draft paper with cross-outs, ca. 1863), National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry Records, 1842–1994, collection 3020, box 6, Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library. The final version was included in the *Report of the Select Committee Relative to the Soldiers' National Cemetery* (1864).

38 Saunders Journal, 1898–99; Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 43; Harlan Unrau, "Administrative History Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, July 1991), 6. The deeds for sale of these five parcels to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were not located in the Adams County grantor-grantee index.

39 Saunders Journal, 1898–99; Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 44.

40 Saunders Journal, 1898–99.

41 "The National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee*, 64.

42 Saunders, "Remarks on the Design for the Soldiers' National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee*, 38. In Saunders' draft of Remarks, he crossed out "Rural Cemeteries" in the first line of this passage, suggesting he was referring to cemetery design in general, not just to the national cemetery.

43 Blanche Linden-Ward, "Cemeteries," in *American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places* (Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1989), 121-122; The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Spring Grove Cemetery," http://tclf.org/landscapes/spring-grove-cemetery (accessed September 25, 2013). The lawn plan developed by Strauch was an improvement to the marshy front third of Spring Grove, which was designed by Howard Daniels in 1845. The plan created what became recognized as a "park-like" landscape.

44 *Report of the Select Committee*, 14; William Saunders Journal, 1898–99. Saunders' working drawings have not been located. He drew the rendered plan because his working drawings were not adequate for distribution to the states. He complained in his journal that he never received any compensation or acknowledgement for developing and distributing this rendered plan.

45 Based on William Saunders, "Remarks on the Design for the Soldiers' National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee*, 37-38; William Saunders Journal, 1898–99; William Saunders, "Map of The Grounds and Design for the Improvement of The Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, PA," 1863, Gettysburg National Military Park archives [hereafter, "GETT archives"]; and William Saunders (attributed), "Landscape Gardening," in US Department of Agriculture, *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Year 1869* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870), 159-183.

46 Saunders Journal, 1898–99, 5. Saunders later recounted the vertical height of the curbing as 10 inches.

47 The fact that Saunders intended the unknown plots to have the same grave markers is indicated on his rendered plan, which showed grave markers on all plots, known and unknown (see fig. 1.37).

48 William Saunders Journal, 1898–99.

49 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 166.

50 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 181, 182.

51 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 181.

52 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 177.

53 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 171.

54 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 168.

55 *Report of the Select Committee*, 13.

56 Unrau, 16; "Last Local Survivor of National Cemetery Group Recalls His Experiences" (Account of Leander Warren), *The Star and Sentinel*, Gettysburg, November 28, 1936, 3 [Saunders probably knew Townsend from his design of Hazelwood Cemetery in Rahway in 1859]; William Saunders Journal, 1898–99; *Adams Sentinel*, October 6, 1863, transcript in vertical file 10-3, GETT library; The National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee*, 64.

57 Transcript of letter, David Wills to Governor of Delaware, October 13, 1863, vertical file 3-5, GETT library; "Last Local Survivor of National Cemetery Group Recalls His Experiences."

58 "Last Local Survivor of National Cemetery Group Recalls His Experiences."

59 David Wills, "Specifications" [request for proposals], October 15, 1863, in *Report of the Select Committee*, 11.

60 "Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg," *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, November 23, 1863, transcript in vertical folder 10-8, GETT library.

61 "Report of Samuel Weaver," March 19, 1864, in *Report of the Select Committee*, 39-40; burial tallies, *Report of the Select Committee*, 36.

62 Entries under Find A Grave, Gettysburg National Cemetery, http://www.findagrave.com/php/famous.php?page= cem&FScemeteryid=1584934 (accessed September 26, 2013).

63 Quoted in Henry Sweetser Burrage, *Gettysburg and Lincoln: The Battle, the Cemetery, and the National Park* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906), 87.

64 Wills to Lincoln, November 2, 1863, quoted in Burrage, 91; *Report of the Select Committee*, 65; Burrage, 88.

65 William A. Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1995), 166; Kent Gramm, *Lincoln's Elegy at Gettysburg* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001), 38; Joseph Becker, sketch of Evergreen Cemetery and the national cemetery, ca. November 18, 1863, image CW-JB-PA-9/63a, The Becker Collection, Boston College; Sketch of the dedication ceremony, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, December 5, 1863, 168-169. Frassanito provides a detailed photographic analysis of the speakers stand and flagstaff locations. He also quotes the Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, November 23, 1863: "The lines dividing these [state grave] allotments are the radii of a common center, where a flag-pole is now raised, but where it is proposed to erect a national monument."

66 Saunders Journal, 1898–99.

67 "Last Local Survivor of National Cemetery Group Recalls His Experiences."

68 Quoted in *Gettysburg Times*, February 7, 1970, 3.

69 *New York Times*, November 20, 1863, 1.

70 "The National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee*, 66; "Programme of Arrangements," *Report of the Select Committee*, 76-77; Saunders Journal, 1898–99. Saunders recollected: "About noon Mr. Edward Everett ascended the platform and commenced his oration which was well received although his detailed account of the battle was lengthy and I think some considered it tiresome. I should suppose that he spoke for nearly two hours. I was sitting on the platform nearly to President Lincoln, only Gen. O. O. Howard between me and the President, and was only [illeg] a few feet from him when he delivered his celebrated dedicatory speech."

71 Unrau, 16; "An Act to Incorporate the Soldiers' National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee*, Section 3, page 54.

72 Unrau, 16.

73 Brian A. Kennell, *Beyond the Gatehouse: Gettysburg's Evergreen Cemetery* (Hanover, PA: The Sheridan Press for the Evergreen Cemetery Association, 2000), 15-17.

74 Frassanito, 138. The Fahnestock house on Middle and Washington Streets was also enlarged with a Mansard roof in the summer of 1866. The Mansard roof and Second Empire style first appeared in the US in the late 1850s, but was most popular after the Civil War into the early 1870s. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1989), 214.

75 Photograph of the orphanage and Meyers house, ca. 1866-69, Boardman Collection, copies in GETT archives; Joe Mieczkowski, "The National Soldiers Orphans' Homestead," post on MilitaryHistoryOnline.com, www.militaryhistoryonline.com/forums/ ViewPost/aspx?Forum (accessed July 18, 2013); James Pierce & Wife to The National Homestead for the Orphans of our Soldiers and Sailors," Adams County land records, deed book Z, page 482; Photograph looking from the national cemetery across the Pierce/orphanage field planted with corn, ca. 1868-69, GETT 1979, GETT archives.

76 McConaughy acquired the Menchy property on October 27, 1863, Adams County land records, deed book KK, page 142.

77 Editorial, *Adams Sentinel,* September 15, 1863, quoted in Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, 46.

78 Quoted in Burrage, 143-144.

79 Rhodeside & Harwell, et al, "Cultural Landscape Report: Defense of Cemetery Hill" (Unpublished National Park Service Report, June 2004), 93-94; Unrau, 43.

80 Cited in Unrau, 17.

81 None of these additional plans have been found. It is not known whether Saunders made detailed construction documents for landscape structures such as the enclosure wall, roads, or drainage system.

82 *First Annual Report of the Commissioners Composing the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg* (December 7, 1864), cited in Unrau, 16.

83 *Gettysburg Times*, "75 Years Ago," recount of article of ca. May 20, 1865, clipping in vertical file 10-3, #829, GETT library. There is no mention of Saunders' work in the reports of the commissioners aside from his "Remarks on the Design for the Soldiers' National Cemetery" that was included in the March 1864 report and presumably reflected his involvement to December 1863.

84 "A Visit to Gettysburg by Isaac Moorehead, *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, vol. 1, no. 2 (Autumn-Winter 1985–86), 23.

85 *First Annual Report of the Commissioners* (December 7,1864), cited in Unrau, 18-19.

86 Adams Sentinel, November 7, 1865, quoted in Unrau, 19.

87 The design of the Evergreen Cemetery wall is not known. It was removed in the early twentieth century when the cemetery expanded to the south.

88 Kathleen R. Georg, "The Development and Care of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Enclosures at Gettysburg" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, June 16, 1978), 10-11; J. Walter Coleman to Regional Director, March 10, 1942, National Archives, RG 79, copy in vertical file 10-3, GETT library.

89 Quoted in Georg, 1978, 8. The fence was probably made by Wood & Perot; see description of the firm in the following paragraph.

90 Edwin T. Freedley, *Philadelphia and Its Manufactures: A Hand-book Exhibiting the Development, Variety, and*

Statistics of the Manufacturing Industry of Philadelphia in 1857 (Philadelphia: Edward Young, 1859),450-451. The firm had 120 employees in 1858.

91 *Adams Sentinel & General Advertiser*, June 20, 1865 transcript in vertical file 10-3, GETT library; Reed Engle, "Cultural Landscape Report, The Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, ca. 1992), 10-11; Unrau, 21; *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries for the Year 1874* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1875), 11.

92 Georg, 1978, 2-3; Frankenstein painting, ca. spring 1865 showing plank fence next to national cemetery iron fence; Photograph of Evergreen Cemetery from East Cemetery Hill tower showing iron entrance gates and white plank fence to the south, 1878, GETT T2082a.

93 Harrison, Grand National Enterprise, Appendix 2.

94 Engle, citing monthly superintendents' reports; photographs of the lodge, ca. 1866, Boardman Collection SV911a, Library of Congress 03922u.

95 David Wills, cited in Engle, 126.

96 US Department of Transportation, "1823-First American Macadam Road," http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/rakeman/1823.htm (accessed October 16, 2013); Engle, 118.

97 Saunders, "Landscape Gardening," 167.

98 Engle, 118-120.

99 *Gettysburg Times*, "75 Years Ago," May 20, 1940, vertical file 10-3, GETT library; *Inspector of National Cemeteries for the Year 1874*, 112.

100 Walter Coleman to Regional Director, March 10, 1942; Engle, 43-44. Historic photographs show the plot markers taller than the headstones, or about 14 inches above grade. The existing Maine plot marker is 14 inches tall; the Michigan marker appears to have sunken and is only 9 inches tall.

101 Kathy Harrison, "Early Post-Civil War Interments in Soldiers' National Cemetery," unpublished paper, November 16, 2005, vertical file 10-3, GETT library.

102 Engle, 44.

103 Photograph of the Minnesota memorial, ca. 1867-68, shows an unfinished drive in front, GETT ACHS023, original in Adams County Historical Society; Shambuagh to Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, October 3, 1872, in Engle, 126; "I had some of the small avenues in the cemetery grounds Macadamized during the summer." David Wills, cited in Engle, 126. The "small avenues" most likely referred to the drives in the burial area.

104 *Inspector of National Cemeteries,* 1871, in Unrau, 371; Engle, 144.

105 *Revised Report Made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania Relative to the Soldiers' National Cemetery* (Harrisburg: Singerly & Meyers, State Printers, 1867), 166-167; Engle, 146.

106 Engle, 143; Connecticut Historical Society, Connecticut's Civil War Monuments, "James G. Batterson," http://www.chs.org/finding_aides/ransom/overview3.htm (accessed October 18, 2013). Batterson was an entrepreneur involved in many business affairs, including founding of the Travelers Insurance Company in 1864, and was active in politics as a leader in the Republican Party.

107 "Exercises Incidental to the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery," *Revised Report*, 1867, 239-40, 253, 255-56. The cornerstone featured a chamber in which materials were deposited from each involved state and the federal government, from the Declaration of Independence and state constitutions, to medallions, military registers, biographical sketches, and the plan for the monument.

108 Unrau, 22; Engle, 146.

109 *The Star and Sentinel*, October 30, 1868, 3; "Gettysburg: Preparations for the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument," *New York Times*, June 28, 1869; *The Star and Sentinel*, June 4, and 25, 1869, quoted in Frassanito, 191-192.

110 "Gettysburg: Preparations for the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument."

111 Engle, 140, 146; *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries for the Year 1874*, 13. According to this 1874 inspection report, three of the guns were displayed on the three radiating drives; the fourth was displayed in front of the Reynolds Monument.

112 Saunders' planting plan and specifications have not been found. The documentation on trees and shrubs is taken from historic photographs, specimens of 30" dbh documented on a 1964 survey of the cemetery, species that existed by 1874 as documented in Engle, 76-80; and superintendent's monthly reports, 1873-1878.

113 *Gettysburg Times*, "75 Years Ago," recount of article of ca. May 20, 1865, clipping in vertical file 10-3, #829, GETT library; Transcript, John Peters, interview by Fred Tilberg, Gettysburg National Military Park, April l2, 1974, 8, GETT library; Saunders Journal, 1898–99. The inspector of national cemeteries reported on August 23, 1871, "These grounds have been very handsomely ornamented with trees and shrubs, selected and grouped by Mr. William Saunders, the eminent landscape gardener in charge of the public gardens in Washington," in *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries*, 1871, in Unrau, 372; *Revised Report of the Select Committee Relative to Soldiers' National Cemetery,* 12.

114 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 177-183.

115 Norway spruce was introduced to North American by European settlers and gained popularity as an element

of picturesque landscapes. In his treatise on landscape gardening Andrew Jackson Downing described the Norway spruce as the "Great tree of the Alps," and recommended "as a park tree, to stand alone, we scarcely know a more beautiful one." Andrew Jackson Downing, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (New York: A. O. Moore, 6th edition, 1859), 258.

116 A ca. 1930 aerial photograph shows Norway spruce along the front of Evergreen Cemetery that were the same approximate size as those in the national cemetery, GETT 18N008.

117 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 172.

118 Saunders, USDA Report 1869, 169. Saunders cited Red grass as *Agrostis vulgaris*, June grass as *Poa pratensis*.

119 The arborvitae at the drive intersections are shown on a ca. 1870 photograph of Soldiers' National Monument, Boardman Collection, SV802a; photograph of border, probably after thinning in 1880, Boardman Collection, SV763a. The existence of arborvitae, cypress, and hemlock in the shrub belt is suggested by the fact that the shrubs planted in ca. 1880 in the burial area were transplanted from the shrub belt; see excerpts from James Gall report in "National Cemetery" history notes, vertical file 10-3, GETT library. Additional evergreens were ordered and planted in 1881 and 1882, so those that came from the shrub belt are not known for certain.

120 Quoted in Frassanito, 175.

121 "Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery," *The Star and Sentinel,* June 26, 1867, 2.

122 Engle, 172, 175. The completed monument was dedicated on August 31, 1872, two months after transfer of the cemetery to the federal government.

123 *Proceedings and Third Annual Report of the Commissioners Composing the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, for the Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1866*, quoted in Unrau, 23.

124 The US War Department may have taken notice of Gettysburg's updated Second Empire-style lodge. In 1870, two years after the renovations, Quartermaster General Montgomery Miegs designed a standard plan for national cemetery lodges that featured a Mansard roof with dormers and an open porch, similar in overall character to the updated Gettysburg lodge.

125 Transcript, *Star and Sentinel*, May 8, 1868, vertical file 10-3, GETT library.

126 Photograph looking east at lodge and entrance gates, ca. 1870, GETT 18N0079a.

127 Photograph of urn along unfinished innermost circular drive, ca. 1869, Boardman Collection, SV654a. This photograph most likely dates to 1869 because the drives were finished with a top layer of fine gravel soon after completion of Soldiers' National Monument in 1869. The earliest available documentation on the vases is the 1871 inspection report, which documented thirty vases (including the First Minnesota memorial). Later correspondence concerning a sole remaining vase corroborates acquisition of the vases prior to federal ownership: "There is no record in this office of the time when said Vase, or Urn, was installed here. Mr. Koch thinks that it was placed prior to the date when the Government took charge of the cemetery and that there was a vase at each of the state plots all of which vases have been removed by direction." James W. Bodley to Zone Supply Officer, February 7, 1920, Letters Sent, GETT 4130.

128 Engle, 76-80, 152.

129 Engle, 151, citing Shambaugh to Depot Quartermaster Sawtelle, May 25, 1873; cemetery inspection report, 1871; photograph of the lodge showing two fern-benches in front, ca. 1880, GETT T1994d; Superintendent's monthly reports, October 1878 and January 1880, GETT 41192. In January 1880, the superintendent reported that there were 58 benches in the cemetery; 50 of these were benches acquired in October 1878, leaving eight that must have been the original fern-patterned benches. The park currently retains one of these in its museum collection.

130 "Gettysburg: Preparations for the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, *New York Times*, June 28, 1869.

131 Unrau, 23; Memorial Day History, http://www.usmemorialday.org/backgrnd.html (accessed October 23, 2013); National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery 2004), Section 8, page 16.

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Cemetery Construction 1863–72

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. Saunders, Soldiers National Cemetery illustrative plan, 1863
3. U.S. Army, Plan of Gettysburg National Cemetery, 1914, GETT 9050
4. NPS, Record Planting Plan, 1938, GETT 2051
5. NPS, Topographic Map, Gettysburg National Cemetery, 1964, GETT 2061

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Existing Cemetery annex boundaries
- Building
- Road or walk (gravel, macadam)
- Paved walk (brick)
- Fence: 5-rail, Virginia worm
- Fence: vertical plank, horizontal plank
- Fence: wood picket, iron
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: headstone/monument, curb
- Gun monument, vase, bench
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous, species key
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous, species key
- Planting bed
- Lawn, Meadow or cultivated field
- 2' contour lines
- Feature removed during period (labeled in italics)

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 1872 at end of state ownership.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees in Evergreen Cemetery are representative and do reflect actual 1872 conditions.
4. Tree species based on historic photos, NPS 1938 tree inventory map, and NPS 1964 tree inventory survey.
5. Property boundaries presumed to correspond with fence lines and walls.

0 75 Feet 150

Drawing 1.2

TREE AND SHRUB KEY (presumed species)

Aa - *Abies alba* - Silver fir
Ac - *Abies concolor* - White fir
An - *Abies nordmanniana* - Nordmann fir
Ang - *Acer negundo* - Box elder
Ao - *Aesculus octandra* - Sweet buckeye
Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
App - *Acer pseudo-platanus* - Sycamore maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* -Silver maple
Asr - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar maple
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood
Cp - *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea* - Goldenplume cypress
Cps - *Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa* - Moss cypress
Fs - *Fagus spp.* - Columnar beech
Fsp - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea* - Purple beech
Fx - *Fraxinus sp.* - White or green ash
Gb - *Ginko biloba* - Maidenhair tree
Gd - *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust
Hs - *Hibiscus syriacus* - Rose-of-Sharon
Ld - *Larix decidua* - European larch
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Ma - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree
Ms - *Magnolia soulangeana* - Saucer magnolia
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pn - *Pinus nigra* - Austrian pine
Po - *Picea orientalis* - Oriental spruce
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Psy - *Pinus sylvestris* - Scots pine
Qa - *Quercus alba* - White oak
Rs - Robinia pseudoacacia - Black locust
Sb - *Salix babylonica* - Weeping willow
Ta - *Tilia americana* - Basswood
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Td - *Taxodium distichum* - Bald cypress
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Toc - *Thuja occidentalis compacta* - dwarf arborvitae

NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM ERA, 1872–1933

After several years of planning, Soldiers' National Cemetery was transferred to federal ownership in 1872 and became part of the system of national cemeteries administered by the US War Department, the executive cabinet responsible for the Army.[1]

Although often referred to simply as the national cemetery, the name Gettysburg National Cemetery came into official usage, reflecting the Army's convention of using the name of the battlefield or place for its national cemeteries. The vast majority of graves would remain those of Civil War casualties, but this period witnessed the expansion of burials to include Civil War veterans, as well as casualties of later wars that reflected the United States' growing role in international affairs. [2]

Development of the national cemetery landscape was characterized by three distinct phases during this period. The first, through the early 1890s during the time when the battlefield was managed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, was characterized by the incorporation of standard National Cemetery System features and addition of new plantings, as well the dedication of monuments commemorating the service of Union regiments on the battlefield. From the early 1890s through World War I, when the US War Department assumed administration of the battlefield, the landscape changed through new connections with the national military park and addition of standard battlefield monuments and new burial plots. After World War I through the end of War Department administration in 1933, the national cemetery settled into a relatively quiet period that saw few significant additions to the landscape aside from a new comfort station and flagstaff in 1928, but there were alterations to address maintenance and automobile use.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY SYSTEM

The transfer of Soldiers' National Cemetery in 1872 occurred after seven years of vast expansion in the National Cemetery System. Shortly after the end of the war in April 1865, the Army turned its attention to the more than 250,000 Union dead still buried in temporary gravesites on or near the battlefields. At the time, the existing laws and regulations pertaining to national cemeteries—General Orders 75 and 33 and the Act of July 17, 1862 giving the President authority to purchase land for national cemeteries—proved inadequate for the great need. On April 13, 1866, Congress passed a Joint Resolution giving the Secretary of War, the head of the US War Department, broad authority to acquire and develop national cemeteries:

> Resolved…That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and required to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospital during the war of the rebellion; to secure suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred; and to have the grounds enclosed, so that the resting-places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever. [3]

With this legislation, the War Department established fifty new national cemeteries over the course of its search and recovery program that took place between 1865 and 1870, bringing the total number of national cemeteries to seventy-three. Because the legislation only pertained to "soldiers of the United States," Confederate soldiers were excluded from national cemeteries. They were, for the most part, reinterred to private cemeteries in the South. [4]

Nearly all of the new national cemeteries were in the South where most of the fighting had occurred. Given

their location in former enemy territory, the proper repose of the Union dead necessarily became a federal responsibility. The federal government established only a few new national cemeteries in the North during the search and recovery program.[5] In Pennsylvania, most military burials outside the Gettysburg area were mainly from military hospitals and homes in the Philadelphia area that were accommodated for the most part in soldiers' plots within private cemeteries.[6] The closest new national cemetery was at the Antietam battlefield in Sharpsburg, Maryland, forty miles southwest of Gettysburg. Maryland followed the example of Pennsylvania and acquired the site in 1865 and worked with eighteen Union states to develop the cemetery, which was dedicated in 1867. Congress authorized the transfer of Antietam National Cemetery to federal ownership in 1870, along with Gettysburg National Cemetery.[7]

While the Joint Resolution of 1866 gave the War Department authorization for establishment of national cemeteries, it provided little direction on how they should be developed and administered, aside from the requirement to enclose the grounds. This was corrected while the reburial process was underway in the years immediately following the war. On February 22, 1867, Congress passed legislation providing uniform standards for development entitled "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries" that was signed into law by President Johnson. This act directed the Secretary of War to have standard facilities and improvements at each national cemetery. One of the requirements was that each grave should be individually marked, as opposed to the collective representation in the continuous curb-like grave markers at Gettysburg. The act also outlined administrative standards, including maintenance of a burial register, hiring of a veteran to serve as superintendent, undertaking annual inspections and reports to Congress with estimates of necessary appropriations, and securing of title in all cemetery lands in fee simple. The legislation provided $750,000 for implementation in addition to funds previously appropriated. Interpreted and expanded through regulations issued by the Quartermaster General—the officer of the Army traditionally tasked with providing supplies to soldiers—the act of 1867 would remain the basis for the development, maintenance, and administration of national cemeteries into the twentieth century.[8]

Despite the Army's decision to mark individual graves, Saunders' guiding principle of simple grandeur at Soldiers' National Cemetery served as important precedent for the initial development of national cemetery landscapes. This principle was echoed by Frederick Law Olmsted, who in 1870 provided Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs with guidance on designing the national cemeteries:

> I would recommend that it [the landscape at national cemeteries] should be studiously simple…The main object should be to establish permanent dignity and tranquility. Looking forward several generations, the greater part of all that is artificial at present in the cemeteries must be expected to have either wholly disappeared or to have become inconspicuous and unimportant in the general landscape…This then is what I would recommend to be aimed at:--A sacred grove, sacredness and (protection) being expressed in the enclosing wall and in the perfect tranquility of the trees within.[9]

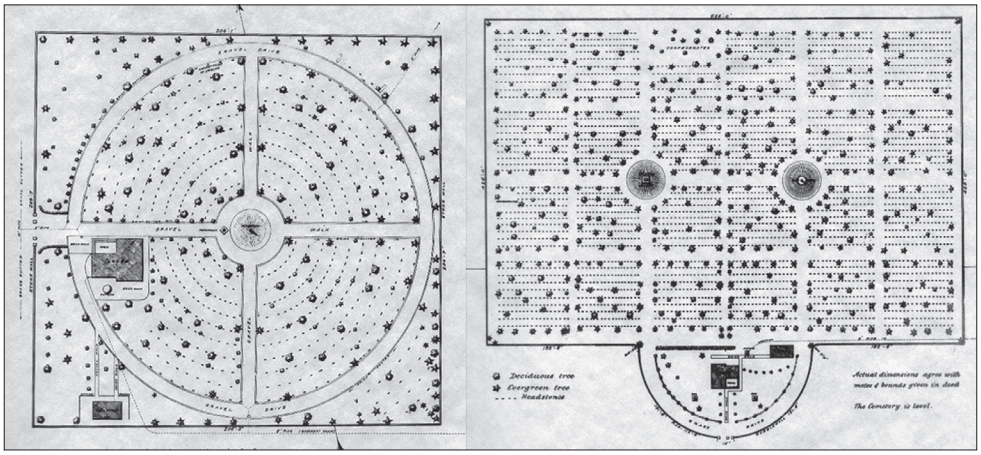


Figure 1.69. Plan of Glendale (left) and City Point (right) national cemeteries in Virginia established in 1866, showing circular elements, enclosure walls or fences, lodge and outbuilding, mounded flagstaff, extensive tree plantings, and individual grave markers. (Quartermaster Department plans, 1892-93, National Archives, RG 92)

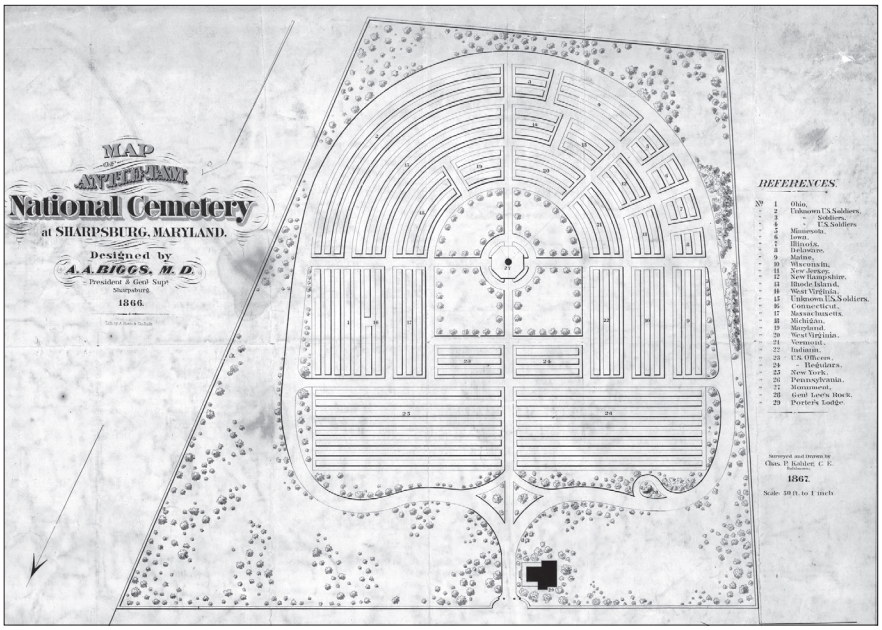


Figure 1.70 . Plan of Antietam National Cemetery showing organization by state plots, semi-circular arrangement, central lawn with a monument, and a large greeensward surrounding the burial area. Although the plan suggests continuous grave markers like those at Gettysburg, the graves were marked by individual headstones. (Charles Kahler, Lithograph by A. Hoen & Co., 1867, Library of Congress, image g3842a cw0245650)

The Army laid out its national cemeteries in a variety of designs, but through the early 1870s the standard features included an enclosure wall or fence, a superintendent's lodge situated at the entrance with a nearby service building, and a prominent flagstaff, often on an earthen mound and at the center of the burial area. Commemorative monuments were not generally part of the initial development, although gun monuments—upright gun barrels—often were.[10] While the Act of February 22, 1867 did not specify how grounds should be laid out, many of the cemeteries included circular elements in their plans, such as the circular burial area at Glendale National Cemetery in Virginia (1866), or a grid with two circular focal points and a circular entrance area at City Point National Cemetery in Virginia (1866) (fig. 1.69). In contrast to Gettysburg, the burials in these national cemeteries were organized without distinction by state—a design David Wills had initially proposed for Gettysburg—and most of the cemeteries did not include the large amount of greensward surrounding the burial area. The only national cemetery that was designed largely along the Gettysburg model was the state-developed Antietam National Cemetery designed by Dr. A. A. Biggs, which featured a semi-circular arrangement, central monument, burials in state plots, and a surrounding greensward (fig. 1.70).

In the years following completion of the search and recovery program in 1870, the War Department implemented a program of development and beautification in the national cemetery system that included building of Second Empire-style masonry lodges and rostrums (speaker's platforms), replacement of wooden enclosure fences with masonry walls and iron gates, planting of trees and shrubs, and installation of tall flagstaffs on turfed mounds, benches, and commemorative iron tablets (figs. 1.71, 1.72). Temporary wooden headboards were replaced with white marble headstones for known graves, and short marble posts known as blocks for unknown graves. Many cemeteries had upright gun tubes that served as monuments around the central flagstaff, each accompanied by a pyramidal pile of shot. In addition, by the latter nineteenth century, many states and regiments began to install commemorative works of their own within national cemeteries. Although building and



Figure 1.71. The entrance to Glendale National Cemetery, Virginia (1866), showing standard Civil War-era national cemetery features including stone enclosure wall, entrance gates, lodge, gravel walks, evergreen and deciduous trees, and central flagstaff, photographed circa 1904. (National Archives, RG 92)



Figure 1.72. The burial grounds of Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Virginia (1866), showing standard Civil War-era national cemetery features including the central flagstaff on a turf mound, prolific shrubs and trees, white marble headstones, iron tablets, and gun monuments with piles of shot, ca. 1895. (*The Artwork of Petersburg, Virginia*, Gravure Illustration Company, 1903)

plant materials varied by area, most of the features, with the exception of individual commemorative monuments, followed standard designs that gave the system a unified character. The War Department reinforced the uniformity of the system by instituting regulations that addressed details down to paint color, lawn maintenance, and cleaning regiments for headstones.[11]

TRANSFER TO FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Development of the National Cemetery System in the aftermath of the Civil War served as a source of national pride and a reflection of a collective commitment to honor those who sacrificed their lives for the Union. To some, such as a writer who published in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* in August 1866, Soldiers' National Cemetery was lacking in this regard:

> This cemetery, however, we must say, is in no true sense a "National Cemetery," because established and now supported by certain of the States themselves. It is unfortunate, we think that the distinction of States should have been kept up there so carefully. Gettysburg was fought by the nation, for the nation, to save the nation. It should have been the work of the nation to consecrate its precious soil to freedom and the fallen now and forever.[12]

This perspective was apparently shared by many, if for somewhat different reasons. In June 1867, a local Gettysburg newspaper editorialized that many felt the cemetery was established based on the understanding that Pennsylvania would have care of it in perpetuity, but argued:

> On the other hand, it is held that the Superintendency would be more complete and economical if this was one of a chain of Cemeteries under National control than by standing upon a separate footing: and that it is desirable it should be under a military superintendence, and be cared for by the comrades of those who fell.[13]

Overriding concern of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Board of Commissioners were finances and administration. The board's secretary, John Bartlett, later reflected that the care of the cemetery "by Commissioners from so many States" was both "burdensome and expensive."[14] Such sentiments led the Pennsylvania assembly to pass legislation on April 14, 1868 authorizing the cemetery commissioners "to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of the said Soldiers' National Cemetery, upon completion of the same, to the Government of the United States."[15] The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agreed to relinquish its title to the property that it held in trust for the involved states, provided the federal government assumed management of the cemetery and made provisions for its maintenance. The cemetery commissioners could not immediately act on the legislation because at the time in 1868, Soldiers' National Monument and its surrounding grounds were still incomplete, and the federal government lacked authority to accept the cemetery.

This latter issue was resolved on July 14, 1870, one year after completion of the monument, when Congress passed "A Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam

National Cemeteries" (16 Stat. 390), which reflected the War Department's convention of referring to national cemeteries by their associated battle or geographic location. With the federal legislation in place, David Wills, who still served as president of the cemetery's Board of Commissioners, began the process to transfer the cemetery to federal ownership. In the meantime, the Quartermaster General began to treat Soldiers' National Cemetery as part of the national cemetery system by instituting annual inspections beginning in 1871.[16]

The process for transferring the cemetery took nearly two years following passage of the federal legislation. On June 22, 1871, the Board of Commissioners met in Gettysburg to prepare for the change by completing old business, notably final payment to Mr. Batterson for work on Soldiers' National Monument, and appropriating $250 for completion of the Reynolds Monument. The board passed a resolution approving transfer of the cemetery to the United States provided it was managed in accordance with "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries, approved February 22, 1867." The commissioners also gave David Wills the authority to make the transfer, and over the next year, he met with officials from the War Department to work out the details. On April 18, 1872, the deed transferring the cemetery to federal ownership was signed. Two weeks later, on May 1, 1872, the Quartermaster's Department took over care and control of the cemetery; the cemetery board was abolished, although David Wills would continue to take an active interest in the affairs of the cemetery. Over the nine years of their administration, the eighteen states had invested $129,523 in the national cemetery, with the largest sums contributed by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.[17]

At the time of Gettysburg's transfer in 1872 through 1882, the Quartermaster's Department was headed by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs, a civilian engineer by training. For all national cemeteries, the Quartermaster's Department made annual inspection reports, handled supplies, and developed plans for major repairs and improvements. The Office of the Inspector General in the War Department also made inspections of national cemeteries every two years. On a scale of first to fourth, Gettysburg was governed by the War Department as a "first class" national cemetery, in company with Arlington, Antietam, Richmond, and San Francisco national cemeteries. Supervision of Gettysburg National Cemetery was assigned to the Depot Quartermaster in Washington, D.C., a branch office of the Quartermaster's Department that also managed Arlington National Cemetery. From the 1880s until about 1910, the head gardener at Arlington oversaw plantings at Gettysburg. In 1912, the Quartermaster's Department was reorganized as the Quartermaster Corps, and by 1930, Gettysburg National Cemetery was placed under the supervision of the Third Corps Area Headquarters in Baltimore.[18]

On-site administration of the cemetery was the responsibility of the cemetery superintendent, who was required through the Act of February 22, 1867 to be a disabled war veteran. The cemetery superintendent oversaw maintenance and use of the cemetery, and was required to submit to the Quartermaster General regular reports on burials, the condition of the cemetery buildings and landscape, and the need for improvements. Gettysburg National Cemetery's administrative transfer in 1872 required the replacement of the keeper, John McAllister, who had served since November 1865, but was not a disabled veteran as required. In August 1872, three months after transfer of the cemetery, he was replaced by Charles Shambaugh, who remained in the position until his replacement by Nicholas Wilson in 1873. Wilson served as superintendent for nearly 15 years until he resigned to become superintendent of grounds for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in September 1887. W. D. Holtzworth was hired in his place and remained through 1892 during the transition of the battlefield to War Department ownership and administration. He was followed by Calvin Hamilton, who remained through 1914, and then by a succession of short-term superintendents, with the exception of James W. Bodley who served from 1918 to 1930. These superintendents lived with their families at the cemetery lodge, and, as with most other national cemeteries of a similar size, had one permanent assis-

tant. An additional worker was generally hired during the growing season.[19]

EARLY WAR DEPARTMENT YEARS, 1872–90

From the time of its transfer in 1872 through 1890, when plans for a national military park at Gettysburg began to take shape, Gettysburg National Cemetery gained a renewed military culture as part of the National Cemetery System. The Quartermaster's Department approved additions and changes in keeping with national cemetery standards, popular tastes, and the desire for commemorative works. Overall, however, these early years of federal administration witnessed few substantial changes to the state-developed landscape and William Saunders' design of simple grandeur.

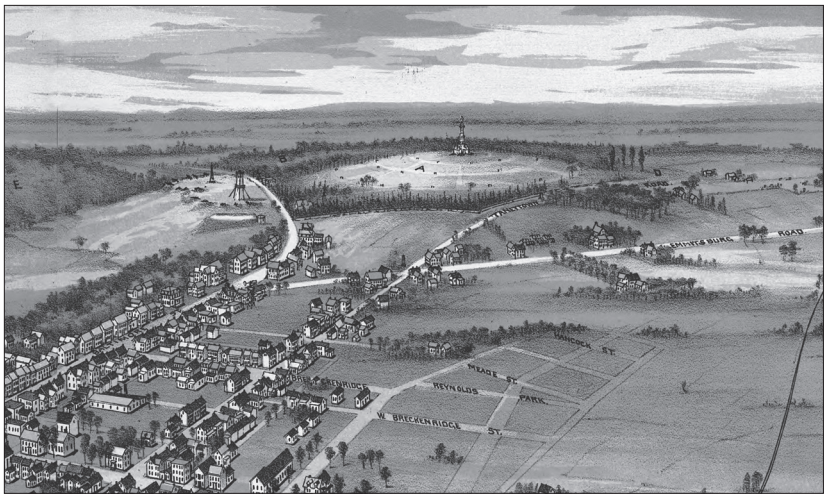


Figure 1.73. Detail of an 1888 birds-eye view of Gettysburg looking southeast, showing the setting of the national cemetery that had changed little in overall character since the immediate post-war years, although the extent of town development had moved closer. Visible to the left of the cemetery is the East Cemetery Hill observation tower built by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in 1878. (Library of Congress, image pm007800)



Figure 1.74. The orphanage property looking northwest across Baltimore Street several years after its closing, ca. 1880. At left is the cemetery entrance and lodge. The tents in the foreground, on the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association's East Cemetery Hill property, are part of an encampment by the Grand Army of the Republic. (Boardman Collection)

Cemetery Surroundings

From 1872 through the late 1880s, the national cemetery remained surrounded by open fields on three sides, Evergreen Cemetery to the south, and buildings at the triangular intersection of Baltimore Street (Baltimore Pike)[20] and Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue) to the north (fig. 1.73).

By the 1880s, development of the town had extended southward along Baltimore Street, South Washington Street, and parts of Emmitsburg Road, but remained a distance from the cemetery boundary. Along the north side of the cemetery, the former Pierce field acquired by the National Soldiers Orphans' Homestead in 1867 was used for growing corn at least into the late 1880s.[21] The former Meyers property to the east continued as the home of the orphanage that typically accommodated upwards of sixty children from eleven states (fig. 1.74). The matron during the 1870s, Mrs. Rosa Carmichael, became known for her cruel and unusual treatment of the children, and was eventually persecuted for aggravated assault and battery. Apparently because of this situation, the orphanage was unable to continue, and closed in December 1877.[22]

Evergreen Cemetery

Evergreen Cemetery continued to serve as Gettysburg's primary burial ground, and by the 1880s, many of its sections were dense with white marble



Figure 1.75. Evergreen Cemetery, looking east along Evergreen Avenue showing density of grave markers and tree-lined drives, ca. 1880. (Boardman Collection)

and granite headstones, obelisks, and other monuments, and its avenues were lined by deciduous and evergreen trees (fig. 1.75). Through the 1870s, the Civil War soldiers' section along Hill-Side Avenue, with seventy-three graves, was marked by wood headboards and several stone monuments. According to an 1874 War Department inspection, the graves were "generally neglected."[23]

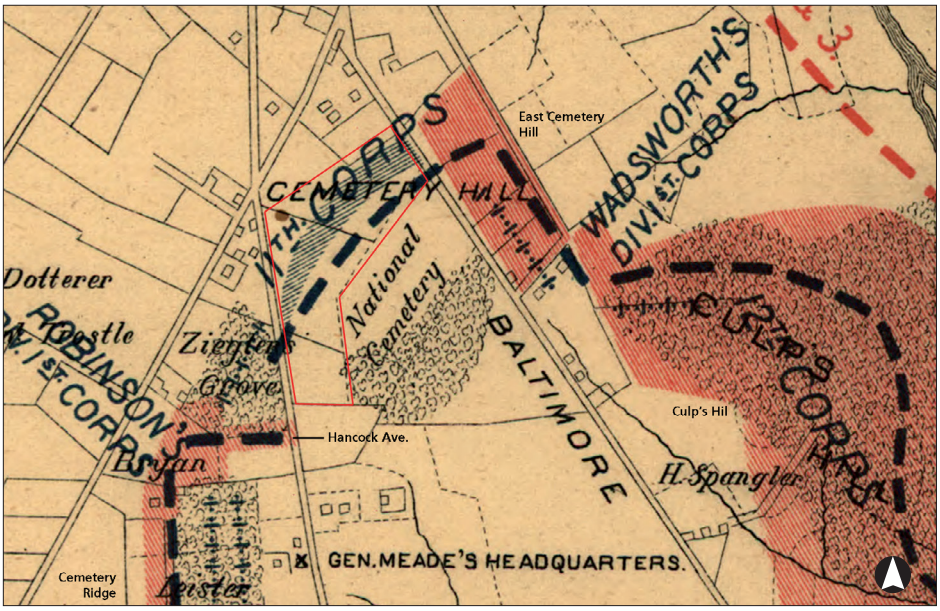


Figure 1.76. A map showing property owned by the GBMA by 1886 (red shaded areas). The national cemetery site is outlined in red, and the dashed black line indicates a proposed tour route. The national cemetery label is on Evergreen Cemetery. (Detail, Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, "Gettysburg and Vicinity," 1886, Library of Congress, cs03340000, annotated by SUNY ESF)

East Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge

After a lull of activity during the early and mid-1870s, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) was invigorated by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) of Pennsylvania, whose members acquired stock in the association and pushed it to become more active in acquiring land, installing commemorative markers, and improving public access. Monumentation on the battlefield began in 1878, when the GAR Post 67 of Erie, Pennsylvania erected the first commemorative marker outside the national cemetery. By 1886, the GBMA had laid out avenues for a tour route along property it had acquired to the east and west of Gettysburg National Cemetery (fig. 1.76).[24]

At East Cemetery Hill across Baltimore Street from the national cemetery, the GBMA and the GAR rebuilt stone walls, reconstructed and turfed earthworks, erected a flagstaff and viewing platforms, and placed cannons to represent the volunteer batteries of the Union Army (fig. 1.77) A tall wooden observation tower that allowed visitors to look across the national cemetery was also added to the landscape (fig. 1.78). The fields were also the site of the GAR's annual reunion encampments beginning in 1878. Through the 1880s, corresponding in part with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888, Union regiments erected many monuments across the battlefield to mark their positions, including a number on East Cemetery Hill within view from the national cemetery (fig. 1.79).[25]

On the opposite side of the national cemetery across Taneytown Road, the GBMA made few improvements during the 1870s on the strip of land it owned near Ziegler's Grove. By 1881, however, the GBMA embarked upon an

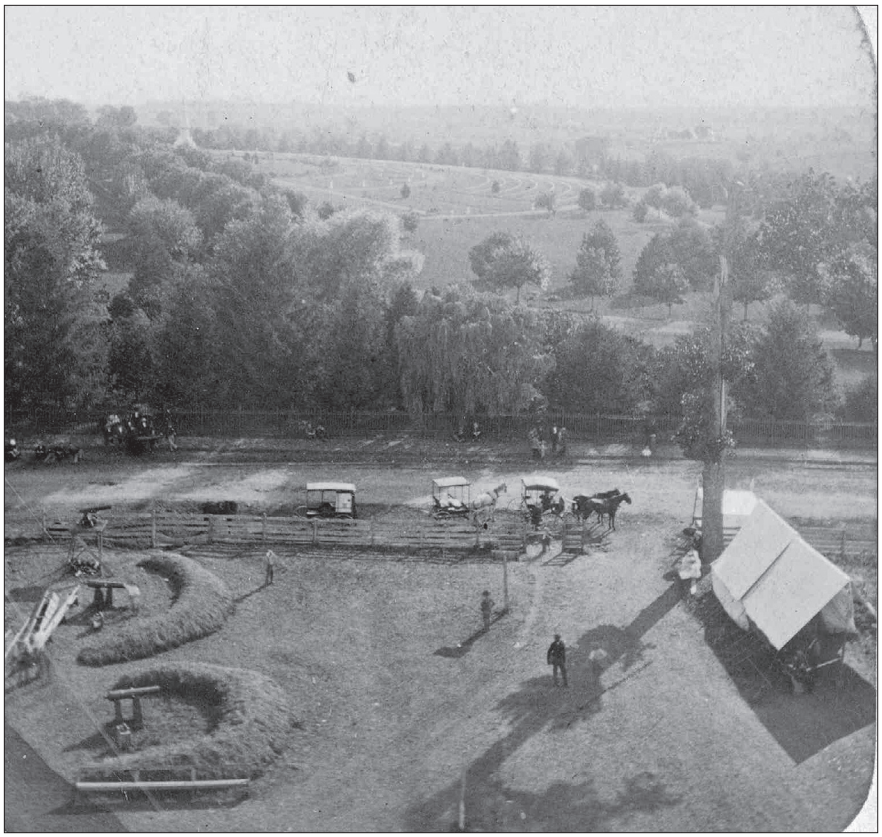


Figure 1.77 (left). The commemorative landscape of East Cemetery Hill with guns placed in rebuilt earthen lunettes, looking west across the national cemetery, 1878. The tent was part of a GAR encampment. Note snag of witness tree adjacent to the tents; tree shown in figures 1.2, 1.40, 1.43, and 1.50. (Boardman Collection)



Figure 1.78 (lower left). The observation tower on East Cemetery Hill built in 1878, looking northeast along Baltimore Street across from Evergreen Cemetery, photographed ca. 1880. (Boardman Collection)



Figure 1.79 (above). The first monument to the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers built on the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association's East Cemetery Hill property across from the national cemetery, looking southeast, ca. 1884. In the background are the orphanage/former Meyers house (left) and the brick Study house. (Boardman Collection)

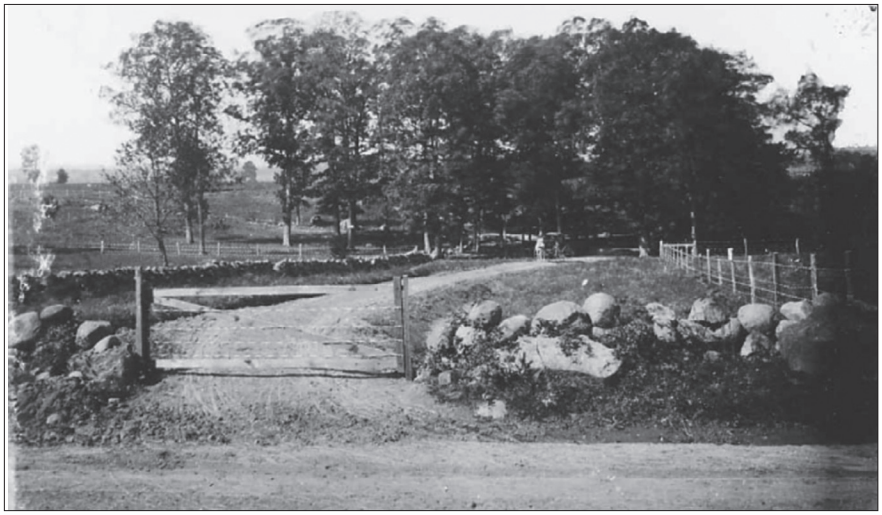


Figure 1.80 (left). The entrance to Hancock Avenue built in 1882, looking east across Taneytown Road toward Ziegler's Grove, from near the south end of the national cemetery, ca. 1885. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 1882)

ambitious plan to build a nearly two-mile-long avenue following the Union line along Cemetery Ridge from the national cemetery at Taneytown Road to Little Round Top, with a connection to East Cemetery Hill through the national cemetery (see fig. 1.76). By 1882, the GMBA built a carriage road that would soon be lined by Union regimental monuments. The northern entrance to the road, later named Hancock Avenue, was on Taneytown Road across from the south end of the national cemetery (fig. 1.80). At this time, the only access from here into the national cemetery was by foot using a stile to cross the stone enclosure wall.[26]

National Cemetery Additions and Maintenance

As developed by the states prior to 1872, Gettysburg National Cemetery contained most, but not all of the standard national cemetery features. These included the lodge, outhouses (toolsheds, etc.), enclosure (perimeter walls and fences), drives and walks, and trees, shrubs, and lawn. Standard features missing from the landscape in 1872 included a flagstaff and gun monuments—upright guns usually positioned around the flagstaff. However, Gettysburg's four cannons (six-pounder guns on carriages), acquired by the cemetery commissioners in 1868, served a similar commemorative function. The Quartermaster continued to set these out along the radial drives in the burial area, either near Soldiers' National Monument or at the lower ends of the drives (possibly to control carriage traffic), and at the cemetery entrance in front of the Reynolds Monument (fig. 1.81).[27] Most national cemeteries initially had painted wooden signs to inform visitors of national cemetery regulations. At Gettysburg, these were installed in 1875 near the entrance, along with signs posting speed limits and asking visitors to keep off the grass. A few first-class national cemeteries had a greenhouse for raising flowering annuals, but Gettysburg did not. Flowering annuals and vines were shipped to the cemetery and planted in the cemetery's thirty terra-cotta vases acquired earlier by the state commissioners (fig. 1.82). The Quartermaster continued to set these out seasonally at the foot of each of the burial plots, in front of the lodge, and at the points of the Reynolds Monument triangle.[28]





Figure 1.81 (left). One of the four cannons acquired in ca. 1868, showing typical position at the Reynolds Monument triangle, along with painted wood signs and flower vases, ca. 1875. The other three were positioned around Soldiers' National Monument. (Adams County Historical Society, ACHS024)

Figure 1.82 (right). The white-painted terra-cotta vase in the Pennsylvania section, looking northeast, ca. 1880. The vase appears to contain red geranium, blue ageratum, white vinca, gray dusty miller, and ivy. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2011)

National cemeteries were required to have a substantial enclosure wall or fence on all sides, but Gettysburg lacked this along its boundary with Evergreen Cemetery. The low, three-foot high pipe-rail fence and hedge formed more of a visual demarcation than an enclosure—a legacy of David McConaughy's interest that the two cemeteries share a common enclosure. The fence and hedge initially had no opening between the two cemeteries until the early 1870s, when a pedestrian gate was added near Soldiers' National Monument, with a walk connecting to the upper drive. This was a connection David McConaughy had probably long wanted, and with David Wills no longer involved, apparently convinced the War Department to make the change. The gate may have also been added to make access easier to the Evergreen side of the hedge, which required significant effort not only to trim, but also to repair due to winterkill. In 1872 after a harsh winter, the cemetery superintendent recommended replacing the entire hedge with hemlock, but instead, the hedge was patch repaired with 118 replacement arborvitae shrubs. The following year, another 160 shrubs were replaced due to winter damage. The boxwood hedge around the Reynolds monument also suffered winter damage and was replaced around the same time with dwarf arborvitae. [29]

The most labor-intensive routine maintenance task was mowing the cemetery's nearly seventeen acres of lawn, which typically required two laborers a combined eight days to mow—four with a hand mower, and four by a pony-driven mower for the larger areas. During the height of the growing season, the lawn often required mowing three times a month. [30] The Macadam drives, which Saunders had designed for surface drainage without gutters or culverts, also posed a maintenance burden from an early date to trim and address erosion and heavy use. In 1873, Superintendent Wilson reported that the drives were "very rough," and that "it is almost impossible to keep them clean. . .the gravel being nearly all worn off and nothing but the stone remaining."[31] That spring, he received an appropriation for the addition of a fresh layer of gravel and for edging all the drives and walks, a project that continued into the spring of 1874. Washing of the drives during heavy storms continued to be a problem, and by the fall of 1878, the Quartermaster decided to rectify the problem by building a system of drainage. Along sloping ground, the edges of the drives were dug out to create swale gutters that were finished in turf. These led to pipe culverts at low points that carried the runoff under the drives. The system was completed in April 1880, but by the following fall, the superintendent was reporting that the system was failing during heavy rains. To correct this, twelve "basins"—probably underground catch basins—were installed where the pipe culverts crossed the drives in November 1880. [32]

To maintain the drives in good condition also required keeping carriages on the pavement and off the lawn—a problem especially at the sharp intersections within the burial area. In October 1873, Superintendent Shambaugh reported that sixteen white-painted wood posts were installed at the intersection "to protect the Lawns as they prevent parties from driving across the grass in making turns at the corners." Six years later, these were replaced with durable tapered granite posts. Lower, more substantial square granite bollards were set at the intersections within the burial area.[33]

The most notable addition to the landscape within the first few years of military administration was a flagstaff flying the US flag. While William Saunders had designated the south end of the cemetery as the location for a flagstaff, the state commissioners never installed it. The Quartermaster apparently did not like this far-away location either, and in 1873, installed a single-mast wood flagstaff at the traditional location in the center of the burial area, near Soldiers' National Monument (fig. 1.83). However, the cemetery inspector soon deemed it not "appropriate in size or location."[34] A second flagstaff of "suitable dimensions" was erected in 1874 near the entrance, across the drive from the lodge (fig.1.84).[35] This flagstaff was designed to tower above the trees at 107 feet in height (about fifteen feet higher in elevation than Soldiers' National Monument) and consisted of a white-painted double wooden mast with a crow's nest platform, positioned on a turfed earthen mound in the shape of a frustum of



Figure 1.83. The first flagstaff located off the west side of Soldiers' National Monument, looking southwest with the upper drive in the left background, ca. 1875. (Boardman Collection)

a cone that measured sixteen feet in diameter and five feet high (fig. 1.85). This mound was a standard feature at national cemeteries that made the flagstaff more prominent and concealed an iron mounting socket. The new flagstaff was accessed by a narrow gravel path that encircled the mound and had steps up to the pole (fig. 1.86). The smaller flagstaff near Soldiers' National Monument was maintained for a number of years, and then removed in the fall of 1878.[36]

The Quartermaster also approved planting of flowers in William Saunders' landscape of "simple grandeur," adding to the vases of flowering annuals purchased by the state commissioners. In the spring of 1873, rose bushes were planted in the back of each of the granite plot markers in the burial area, opposite the vases (fig. 1.87). In the grounds near the lodge and entrance, three mounded flower-beds, measuring about ten feet in diameter and planted with spring bulbs and flowering annuals, were added by the fall of 1874 (see fig. 1.84). The annuals were shipped to the cemetery each spring, probably from Arlington National Cemetery, which raised annuals in a greenhouse. Such colorful beds, which were popular features of ornamental Victorian landscapes, were being installed at many national cemeteries during the 1870s.[37]

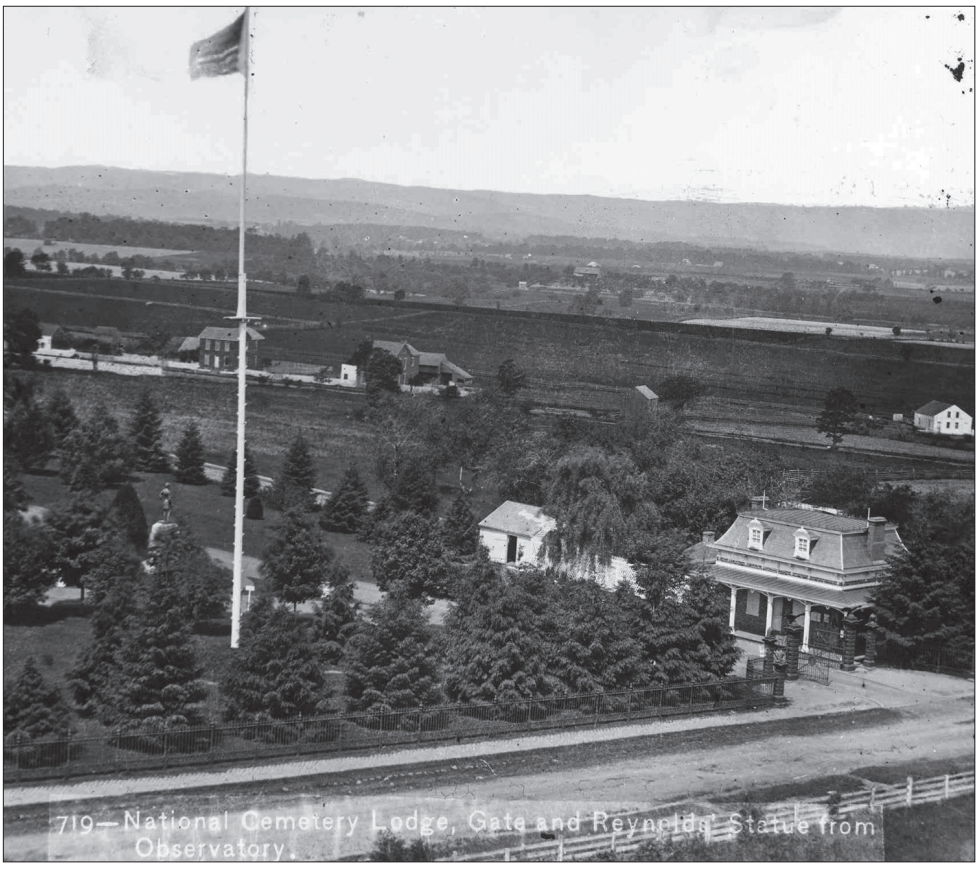


Figure 1.84. The 107-foot tall flagstaff at the entrance to the national cemetery erected in 1873, looking northwest from the East Cemetery Hill observation tower, ca. 1878. Also visible left of the lodge is the gun storage shed and service area lattice fence . (Gettysburg National Military Park, photograph 18N0021)

The increase in annual flowers at the cemetery required additional watering, and in June 1873, the cemetery superintendent was overseeing the repair of the well on the west side of the lodge. The well did not provide potable



Figure 1.85. The entrance area showing the mounded flagstaff and surrounding walk added in 1874, looking north, ca. spring 1875. The mounded flower beds were added by the fall of 1874 and are shown with spring bulbs. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County Historical Society photograph ACHS026)

water and was often dry during the summer months. In the summer of 1875, a cistern was added nearby to collect water from the lodge roof, but this also proved inadequate and did not address the labor-intensive task of hauling water to the flowerbeds and more distant vases. These problems were addressed with construction of a new, forty-four-foot deep well at the far side of the burial area south of Soldiers' National Monument, along the boundary with Evergreen Cemetery. It was completed along with an underground holding tank and an iron pump in November 1875. The project was to include an ornamental well house to conceal the pump, but it was omitted and would not be added until five years later.[38]

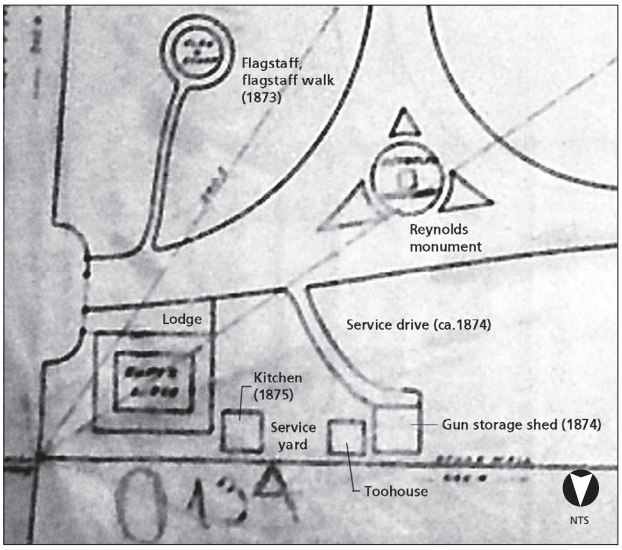


Figure 1.86 (upper left). Plan of the entrance area showing early War Department additions, including the flagstaff and flagstaff walk, gun storage shed, and brick kitchen. The plan does not show the lattice fence that enclosed the service yard. (Detail "Map of National Cemetery at Gettysburg, PA Showing Proposed Site of New York State Monument," ca. 1891, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 1842, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.87 (lower left). Looking northwest across the Pennsylvania plot showing one of the single rose bushes planted in 1873 at each of the plot markers, photographed ca. 1878. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Boardman Collection)

Graves

Aside from the lack of a flagstaff, the standard features most conspicuously absent from Gettysburg National Cemetery were individual markers for each of the graves. The Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries passed on February 22, 1867 specified that the War Department mark each grave, both known and unknown, by a "small headstone or block."[39] Over the next five years, the Quartermaster worked on implementing this provision, which became more urgent

throughout the system with each passing year as the painted wooden headboards that marked most national cemetery graves deteriorated. In 1867, Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs proposed use of small, trapezoidal zinc-plated cast-iron monuments to be placed at the foot of each grave, an economical design that apparently could have been executed within the initial appropriation provided by Congress. Meig's design proved unpopular, yet he continued to press for its use, which delayed a final decision by the War Department. Saunders' headstone design at Gettysburg was probably discounted early on because it did not mark individual graves as required under the federal law. Public opinion favored the use of more expensive but traditional marble or granite tablet headstones. [40]

Congress finally settled the headstone question through passage of the Act of June 8, 1872, which amended the Act of February 22, 1867 by specifying that each grave be marked by a small head*stone*, thereby eliminating the use of alternative materials such as zinc. Congress appropriated one million dollars for the new headstones, specifying that they be of "durable stone." Specification finalized by the Quartermaster in 1873 called for two types of markers, both of white marble: one for an upright tablet headstone with an arched profile and recessed shield for known graves, and one for a block—a low square post—for unknown graves. The selection of the block, referenced in the Act of February 22, 1867, was a new type of grave marker in national cemeteries, and was probably selected to minimize costs, but perhaps also to suggest a feeling of loss or incompletion to the unknown graves. The contract to supply the new markers to all national cemeteries, totaling 265,000 headstones and blocks, was awarded to Captain Samuel G. Bridges in December 1873. Individual contractors were hired for the actual installation. The supplier and finisher for the stones, made of Vermont marble, was Sheldon & Slason of West Rutland, Vermont. The company used the recently developed sand-blast method for inscriptions.[41]

At Gettysburg, the Quartermaster decided to add the blocks to the unmarked graves in the unknown plots, but leave the non-standard granite curb headstones in the known plots. By the fall of 1874, a contract had been signed with D. C. Sage to install the unknown blocks at the 979 unknown graves within the three unknown plots. The white marble blocks, six inches square and thirty inches long, were set directly in the ground without a foundation, at a height of six inches to create the appearance of a six-inch cube. [42] On November 20, 1874, the Gettysburg paper reported that work was underway on the installation of the blocks, and that Mr. Sage expected to complete the project the following week. [43] Each block had the grave number incised on the top surface, except for fourteen that did not receive a number, perhaps because there was no associated grave at that location. Because the unknown plots had no pre-existing individual grave markers (the original wood stick markers had been removed soon after interment), the installation was most likely undertaken without aligning the blocks to the graves, but rather to create a uniform appearance (fig. 1.88). [44]



Figure 1.88. The newly-installed white marble blocks marking the unknown graves, looking north across the unknown plot on the west side of the burial area, ca. 1878. (Boardman Collection)

For years after installation of the unknown blocks in 1874, the burial area was still characterized by uneven ground due to remaining grave mounds and low areas or "alleys" along the walks adjoining the lines of headstones. Through the 1870s, the graves continued to subside with decomposition of the wood coffins; in August 1874, for example, the superintendent reported, "A great many of the coffins have broken in this season and the graves will need filling up this fall."[45] By 1879, the process has slowed enough to allow for final grading of the burial area into evenly-sloped terraces between each line of headstones, as William Saunders had designed. In April, the superintendent reported,

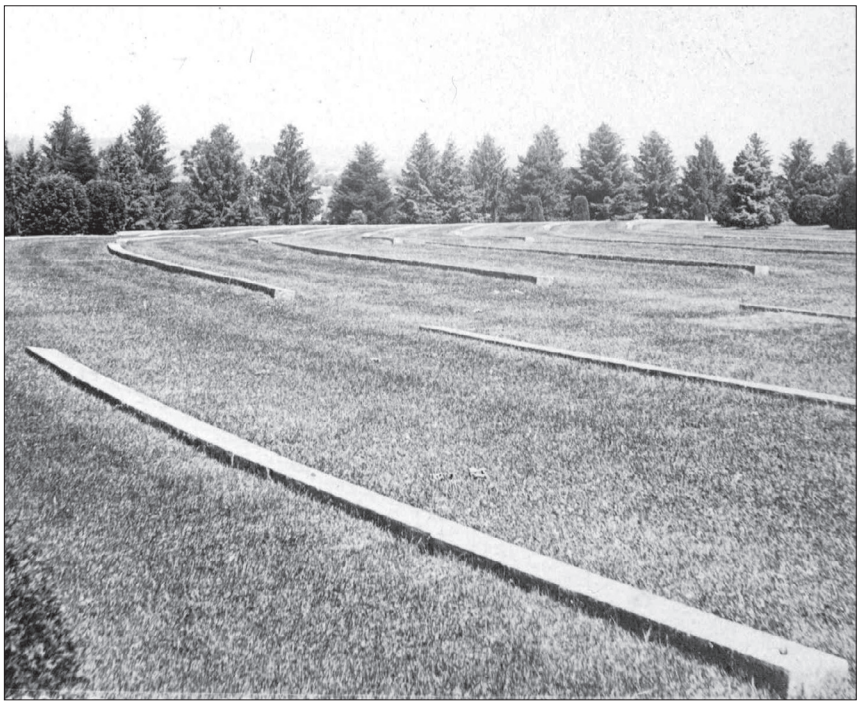


Figure 1.89. The Indiana and Ohio plots showing results of final grading and removal of the grave mounds completed in 1879, looking north, ca. 1885. (Boardman Collection)

"The earth from the false mounds has been used for filling [the] alleys at the foot of the graves and orders have been received to level the Unknown graves and use the ground for the same purpose."[46] The work was completed in May, 1879 with sodding of the leveled ground, creating the feeling of an expansive lawn interrupted by the curving forms of the grave markers (fig. 1.89). It was as part of the leveling that the sides of the granite curbing were altered from a rough rock-face to a smooth finish. Superintendent Wilson wrote the Quartermaster's office in January 1879 that the sides of the granite curbing were "in a very rough state" and that they would require significant cost and labor to dress, but that this should be done as part of the leveling of the mounds because the ground was already being disturbed.[47]

Although not great in number, the cemetery superintendent also had to manage new burials, most of which were initially newfound remains from the battlefield. Inscriptions were simply added to blank sections of the granite curbing. By 1874, an additional six interments (two known, four unknown) had been made in existing empty graves, bringing the total to 3,570. These reinterments continued within the original burial plots, along with burial of Civil War veterans—those who did not die as a result of the war—beginning with a veteran of the 11th New Jersey in 1877. This change in eligibility was based on an Act of Congress approved on March 3, 1873 that allowed for the burial in national cemeteries of all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines that had served in the Civil War.[48]

Reinterments also included removal of remains from the Civil War plot at Evergreen Cemetery, which had seventy-three graves in 1874. At this time, the government extended an invitation to families and friends to have the remains, most of which were marked by wooden headboards, relocated to the national cemetery, "where they would be properly cared for," according to a Quartermaster inspector. By 1882, there were approximately sixty-six remaining graves in the private plot, presumably reflecting reinterments in the national cemetery. At this time, Evergreen Cemetery and the War Department had reached an apparent understanding that the graves would remain. That year, standard government headstones, consisting of white marble tablets with recessed-shield inscriptions, were issued for the graves in the plot that had not been marked by private head-

stones. It may have been at this time that the Quartermaster began to care for the plot. [49]

In addition to new burials, the superintendents also had to deal with requests for corrections to the headstones. In July of 1878, for example, Superintendent Wilson was informed that Stephen Kelly of the 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose name appeared on a headstone in the Pennsylvania section, "is alive and doing business in Philadelphia." [50] Wilson faced a request to remove the name and replace it with the inscription, "Unknown." Unlike an individual tablet headstone, replacement of the long sections of granite curbing would be a great expense, so instead the stone was typically corrected by chiseling a rectangular recess that removed the old inscription and provided an even surface the new.[51]

Lodge and Service Area

Many national cemeteries were laid out with a service area set apart from the rest of the grounds where lawn mowers and cemetery horses were quartered, and where furnishings were stored during the winter. Although Gettysburg National Cemetery was initially designed without such an area, the grounds immediately west of the lodge served this purpose. The actual area required was less than at most national cemeteries, because prior to 1890, the cemetery did not quarter a horse, but rather rented one for the purpose of mowing the grounds.[52] Despite this, in July 1873, the Quartermaster approved the request for an additional service building, an eighteen-foot square frame shed for storing the four cannons. Completed in November 1873 and known as the gun storage shed, the gable-roofed building with clapboard siding adjoined the west side of the smaller hip-roofed building known as the toolhouse (earlier as the barn) that was erected in 1868 (see figs. 1.84, 1.86). The two buildings, which were accessed by a short drive, were also used to store the twenty-nine terra-cotta vases and eight cast-iron benches during the winter, as well as equipment such as lawn mowers and a granite roller used to even the lawns and drives. As part of the improvements, a narrow service yard was created along the enclosure wall with the construction of a white-painted lattice fence that extended from the new shed to the lodge. This fence screened unsightly service and domestic functions from view of the visiting public. This yard may have also contained a keeper's garden. [53]

Aside from the addition of paneled window shutters, the War Department maintained the exterior of the lodge as it had been expanded by the cemetery commissioners in 1868, with its Mansard roof and wrap-around verandah. The style of the building was, in fact, not unlike a standard design for national cemetery lodges that Quartermaster General Meigs had developed in 1871 (see fig. 1.71). The three rooms on the first floor of the Gettysburg lodge, however, soon became inadequate for the keeper and his family, and in September 1875, a brick one-story kitchen outbuilding was constructed off the southwest corner of the lodge, within the newly-enclosed screened service yard (fig. 1.90). This building, approximately eight feet deep by twelve feet long, had a tin roof, chimney on the west end, and a small shed-roof porch.[54]



Figure 1.90. The lodge and kitchen outbuilding built in 1875, looking northeast from the Reynolds Monument, ca. 1890. The kitchen is behind the white-painted lattice fence that screened the service yard. Lined up in front of the lodge are the ornate cast-iron benches acquired in 1868. (Boardman Collection)

Beautification and Commemoration

During the late 1870s and 1880s, coinciding with the GBMA's renewed development of the battlefield commemorative landscape, the Quartermaster continued to make improvements to beautify the cemetery landscape and make it more accommodating to visitors. It was also during this time that the national cemetery received a number of Union regimental monuments that brought new connections between the national cemetery and the surrounding battlefield park.

Visitor Amenities

Gettysburg National Cemetery was hallowed ground for veterans and the thousands of families and friends of the deceased, but it was also a required stop for the many tourists who came to see the scene of what had become the most famous battlefield of the Civil War. In 1884–85, for example, it was estimated that 150,000 visitors came to the battlefield, and undoubtedly few missed the national cemetery.[55] In 1888, such heavy visitation was causing the Superintendent to request the power to limit access:

> As the Cemetery is one of the principal points of interest to the great crowds of people who visit the battlefield, the drives are used throughout the year by carriages and wagons holding from 6 to 15 persons. This, in wet weather such as we have had during the past week, cuts into and makes the drives very rough. The Rules say that "the Cemetery shall be open to visitors from sunrise to sunset," but could not the Superintendent have the discretionary power to close the gates against teams when, in his opinion, the good of the Cemetery demands it?[56]

While the Quartermaster would spend significant effort on addressing visitor impacts to the drives and other parts of the cemetery, it was also working on better accommodating visitors and large assemblies at national cemeteries throughout the National Cemetery System. In June 1878, the Quartermaster solicited bids for purchase of 1,100 "settees" to be installed at all national cemeteries. The winning bid, from an unknown company, was for a bench with a simple wrought-iron frame and wood slats on the back and seat. In October 1878, the heavily-visited Gettysburg National Cemetery received fifty of the new settees—more than twice the number that some national cemeteries received. These were typically placed in pairs along the main drive, at the south end of the cemetery, and along the upper drive beneath the Norway maple allée (fig. 1.91). The eight older and more ornate cast-iron benches were retained, and were typically set out along the semi-circular drives near Soldiers' National Monument, and in front of the lodge (see fig. 1.89).[57]



Figure 1.91. The settees acquired in 1878 showing typical locations along the upper drive beneath the Norway maple allée, looking east from near the National Monument, ca. 1890. At right is the walk to Evergreen Cemetery added in 1872, and at left is one of the seventeen iron tablets with stanzas from the Bivouac of the Dead poem installed in 1882. (Boardman Collection)



Figure 1.92. The Ohio plot decorated with flowers and flags in commemoration of Ohio Day, looking east toward Soldiers' National Monument, 1887. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2768)

By the 1870s, Decoration Day on May 30 was becoming the most-visited day of the year at Gettysburg National Cemetery, along with the battle anniversary on July 1–3, Dedication Day on November 19, Independence Day, and dates of remembrance for individual regiments, such as Ohio Day (fig. 1.92). Such large assemblies were held around Soldiers' National Monument and on the expansive lawn south of the burial area—the largest open area in the cemetery. Platforms were set up for speakers and dignitaries, and the graves were often decorated with flowers and flags. By the late 1870s,



Figure 1.93. The rostrum nine years after construction showing vine-covered condition, looking west toward Taneytown Road, 1888. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 1988)

the Quartermaster decided that Gettysburg and other often-visited national cemeteries needed a permanent speakers' platform, known as a rostrum.[58] The selected site was the south end of the south lawn, at the bend in the drive. The standard design for the rostrum, by Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs and finalized in November 1878, was for a raised, classically detailed brick pergola planted with vines to make the structure inconspicuous in the landscape. By February 27, 1879, the Quartermaster's office had signed a contract for construction of the rostrum with P. J. and J. J. Tawney of Gettysburg. Rostrums of the same design were built around the same time at Antietam, Stones River (Murfreesboro, Tennessee), and New Albany (Indiana) national cemeteries, among others.[59]

Measuring thirty-two feet long and eighteen feet wide, the red-brick structure featured a platform raised five feet off the ground and capped by granite coping, and twelve-foot-high piers in tetrastyle (three rows of four) supporting an oiled wood trellis. The floor of the platform was sod, and was drained by underground pipes with outlets along Taneytown Road. The structure was completed in June 1879 with the planting of Chinese wisteria and trumpet vines around the piers and trained onto the trellis, which was outfitted with wires. Within a year of completion, the oiled trellis was painted white. English ivy, a standard Quartermaster planting along national cemetery enclosure walls, and wintercreeper were planted around the brick foundation. By the late 1880s, the vines enveloped much of the structure (fig. 1.93).[60]

The construction of the rostrum in 1879 brought new attention and visitation to the south end of the national cemetery, with its elevated site that provided distant views toward Little Round Top. At the time, this had become the only spot within the cemetery where such views existed, since elsewhere they were becoming screened with growth of the perimeter Norway spruce. The area was little more than a rough field, with the Norway spruce along the west enclosure wall, the pre-battle grove in Evergreen Cemetery to the east, and a group of columnar beech and a weeping willow along the south enclosure wall. After completion of the rostrum, the Quartermaster's office gave authorization in May 1879 for improvement of the area into a formal lawn, beginning with plowing and harrowing to remove and bury rocks. A summerhouse was built at the top of the hill as a place where visitors could take in the view of the battlefield. Completed in April 1881, the octagonal gazebo was built by C. H. Comfort according to plans that were unique to the cemetery, since summerhouses were not a standard national cemetery feature.[61] The summerhouse was painted in dark colors and featured a sheet-metal roof with a ball finial, scroll-cut railings and latticework, and a built-in interior bench (fig. 1.94). Wisteria vines and roses were planted along the base, and a gravel drive encircled the



Figure 1.94. The summerhouse built in 1881 at the site where William Saunders specified a flagstaff, looking south from the rostrum with Little Round Top in the right distance, ca. 1890. The Norway maples along the drive were probably planted around the time that the summerhouse was built. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1987a)



Figure 1.95. The wellhouse built in 1880 along the upper drive and Evergreen Cemetery boundary, looking northeast, ca. 1897. The two cannons in the foreground, added in ca. 1895, mark the position of Hill's Battery, West Virginia Artillery. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT GLS27)

building from a Norway maple-lined approach. The summerhouse was similar in design to a smaller well house that was built the year before, also by Comfort, over the well dug in 1875 along the upper drive south of Soldiers' National Monument. This building, also a non-standard design, was a smaller, hexagonal gazebo with lattice railings (fig. 1.95). Rather than stand out as monumental structures, both the summerhouse and the well house were meant to visually recede in the landscape.[62]

New Plantings

Aside from its addition of flowerbeds near the entrance, the Quartermaster's Department initially maintained William Saunders' carefully designed landscape of open lawns defined by groves of trees and shrubs. By the late 1870s, these plantings were maturing, and the Norway spruce along the enclosure walls were beginning to form a continuous screen that focused views inward, as Saunders had intended (fig. 1.96). The allée of Norway maples along the upper drive, which by this time had matured into an enclosed canopy leading to Soldiers' National Monument, was similar to the allées of American elms known as a "sylvan halls" that were planted in many national cemeteries during the 1870s, generally as a formal approach to the central flagstaff.[63] The twenty-nine terra-cotta vases continued to be planted with flowering annuals and set out at the lower side of each burial plot, around the Reynolds Monument, and in front of the lodge.[64]

Although Frederick Law Olmsted had recommended to Quartermaster General Meigs in 1870 that plantings be "studiously simple," most national cemeteries by the 1880s were typically ornamented with shrubs generously planted throughout the burial area. At Gettysburg, a few evergreens had been planted in the burial area by 1878 (see fig. 1.96). Many more were added over the next few years based on the recommendations of James Gall, Jr., Chief Engineer with the Quartermaster's Department, who must have felt that Saunders' open lawn in the burial area had an empty character. Gall visited Gettysburg in September 1879, and issued a report and plan that showed his proposed plantings in the burial area.[65] According to the Quartermaster's Department, Gall recommended that "the belt of shrubbery about the [national] monument should be thinned out, and a good many of the plants thus removed, can be used on the new plantings in the [burial] sections."[66] This work was begun in the spring of 1880 under the direction of David H. Rhodes of

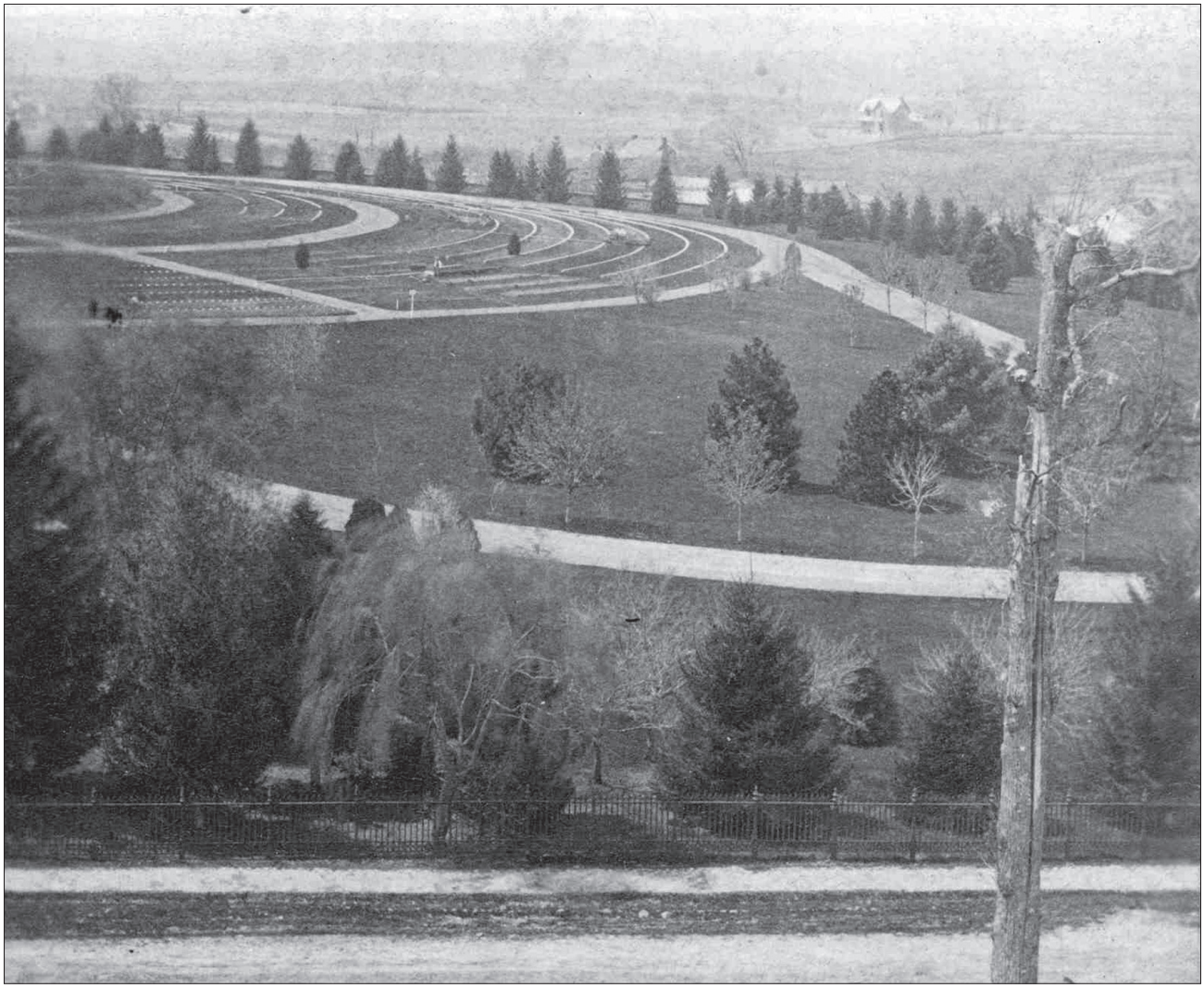


Figure 1.96. The national cemetery looking west from the East Cemetery Hill observation tower showing growth of the Norway spruce along the cemetery enclosure and maturation of the trees specified by WIlliam Saunders in the cemetery grounds, 1878. This view also shows the burial plots with two evergreen shrubs planted shortly before this photograph was taken; the vases and settees were in winter-time storage at the time. (Boardman Collection)

Arlington Cemetery, a trained landscape gardener who had been employed there since 1873, and continued over the next three years. In May 1881, five cases of trees and shrubs were shipped from Hoopes Brothers and Thomas Nursery of West Chester, Pennsylvania, followed by a shipment of 165 plants from an undetermined nursery in April 1882. In the spring and fall of 1883, additional shipments of trees and shrubs were received from Parson and Sons Co. of Flushing, New York, and four weeping dogwoods from the G. A. Stone Nursery of Rochester, New York, probably for planting outside of the burial area. [67]

In the shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument, Gall's planting plan included an undulating inner edge of dwarf globe arborvitae and outer border of larger deciduous shrubs that included rose-of-Sharon and possibly spirea and deutzia (fig. 1.97). Popular Victorian bedding plants such as pampas grass and canna were also added to the bed (fig. 1.98).[68]

In the burial area, the evergreen plantings, some of which were transplanted from the shrub belt, included Sawara cypress, thread cypress, moss cypress, Hinoki cypress, American arborvitae, oriental arborvitae, globe arborvitae, and spreading hemlock. Although the superintendent described these as dwarf evergreens, he may have been referring to the intended height, since most of the varieties were not dwarf. [69] Planting sites included the intersections of the radial drives, within



Figure 1.97. The shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument, looking southwest across one of the unknown plots showing winter character following work done according to a plan by Chief Engineer James Gall in 1880, photographed ca. 1885. The outer deciduous row is probably rose-of-Sharon, and the inner row is globe arborvitae. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N_0051)

empty sections of the state plots, and along the two upper circular drives (figs. 1.99, 1.100). Most of the shrubs were clipped and sheared in rounded or pyramidal shapes, and generally maintained below six feet in height. While the evergreen shrubs were a typical Quartermaster treatment and reflected traditional funerary associations with life everlasting, they were counter to William Saunders' plan of simple grandeur. However, the proposed dwarf size of the shrubs suggests that James Gall intended to retain the open character of the landscape with its views of Soldiers' National Monument.

Around 1883, shortly after the plantings were completed, William Saunders visited the cemetery and was upset at the changes he saw. He reasoned in his journal some years later that the Quartermaster "…considering that it was essential to do something in the cemetery, planted a lot of shrubbery on the lawns, or open grass spaces, which destroyed the beauty of the grounds; but this was in keeping with the performances of military officers, who, as a general thing, are very destitute of artistic taste in anything. Up to that time the plan of the plantings had developed so the design was apparent." Despite his disappointment with the shrubs, Saunders provided the Quartermaster with recommendations for managing the trees elsewhere on the grounds, and marked many for



Figure 1.98. The interior of the shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument, looking northwest from beneath the maple allée along the upper drive showing summer composition with pampas grass at the radial drives and the interior border of globe arborvitae, ca. 1890. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of GETT T1985)



Figure 1.99. The national cemetery looking west from the East Cemetery Hill observation tower showing shrubs planted in the burial area between 1880 and 1883, photographed ca. 1885 (copyright date is not the date of the photograph). The perimeter Norway spruce by this date had grown into a nearly continuous screen (compare with figure 1.96). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1984a)

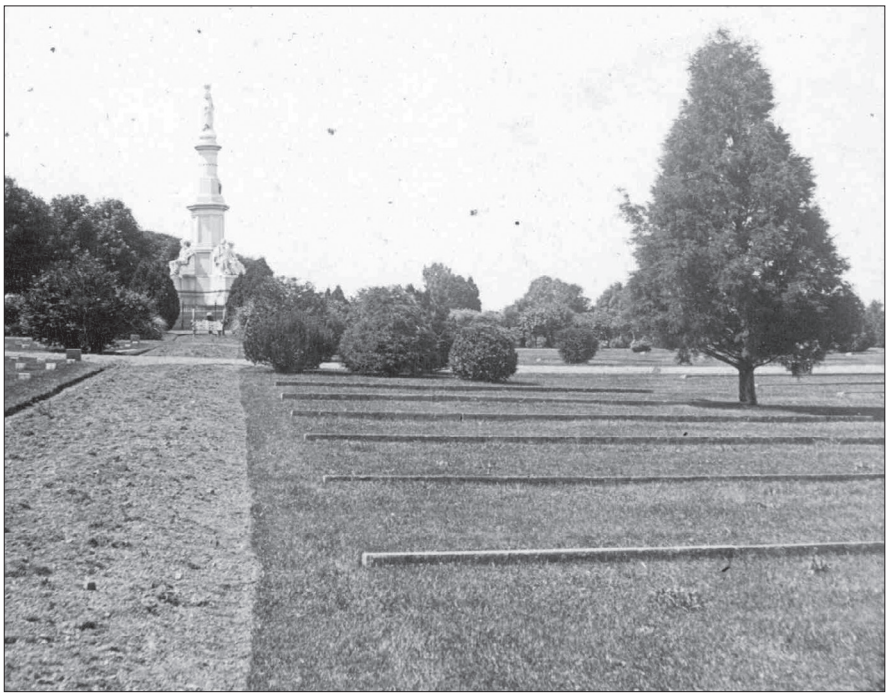


Figure 1.100. The burial area looking southwest along a radial drive showing the evergreen shrubs planted between 1880 and 1883, photographed ca. 1890. The cypress tree at right, visible in fig. 1.96, was planted between around 1878. (Boardman Collection)

removal, "as the grounds were too thick."[70]

The plantings of the early 1880s also included the south end of the national cemetery, surrounding the summerhouse completed in 1881. Shrubs such as deutzia and spirea, and trees, including Balsam fir and tulip poplar, were planted in a broad 'U' along the outer edges of the sloping ground, defining a central open lawn extending downhill from the summerhouse (fig. 1.101). The earlier columnar beech and weeping willows were probably removed at this time, perhaps to reopen views to the south.[71]



Figure 1.101. The south end of the national cemetery showing trees and shrubs planted between 1881 and 1883, looking southwest from the summerhouse, ca. 1890. At right is the south end of the Norway spruce perimeter screen planted in 1865. At lower left is an Act of Congress tablet, one of seventeen iron tablets added in 1882. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0055)

Commemorative Additions

While ceremonies and other events in the national cemetery were important in commemorating the sacrifices of the Civil War, there was a growing recognition leading up to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888 that more physical reminders were needed in the landscape. For many, William Saunders' design of simple grandeur probably had an abstract quality that did not adequately commemorate the sacrifices of regiments and individuals. Even the state commissioners had recognized this, and in 1871 had considered "the propriety of putting up bronze tablets in different portions of the cemetery, with suitable inscriptions."[72]

The Quartermaster General also recognized the need for more physical reminders, and on June 10, 1881, requested that the Chief of Ordnance at the Army's Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal fabricate cast-iron tablets to be installed at all national cemeteries. These included three types designed to commemorate the dead or make visitors know about the solemn purpose and regulations of the national cemeteries. The most numerous were small rectangular tablets, each with one of seven half stanzas (four lines) from Theodore O'Hara's twelve-stanza poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," written in 1847 to commemorate Kentucky's contribution to the Battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican-American War. The second type was a larger iron tablet that displayed Section 3 of the 1867 "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries," which warned visitors of the legal penalties for committing misdemeanors or otherwise defacing national cemeteries. The third and largest type of tablet at approximately three-feet square displayed the Army's General Orders No. 80, which stipulated cemetery hours, prohibition of picnicking and refreshments, and speed limits.[73]

In August 1882, Gettysburg National Cemetery received seventeen of the Rock Island Arsenal tablets, which were installed on low square cedar posts and painted black and initially with bronze paint on the border and letters: six Act of Congress tablets, one General Orders tablet, and ten Bivouac of the Dead tablets (containing seven half-stanzas; three tablets were duplicates). The General Orders tablet was installed at the front of the Reynolds triangle at the entrance to the cemetery, and the Act tablets were distributed along the drives. The Bivouac of the Dead tablets were installed along the drives bordering and within the burial area (fig. 1.102).[74] The Bivouac of the Dead tablets at Gettysburg were well received, as reflected in a description of the cemetery from J. Howard Wert's 1886 battlefield guidebook:

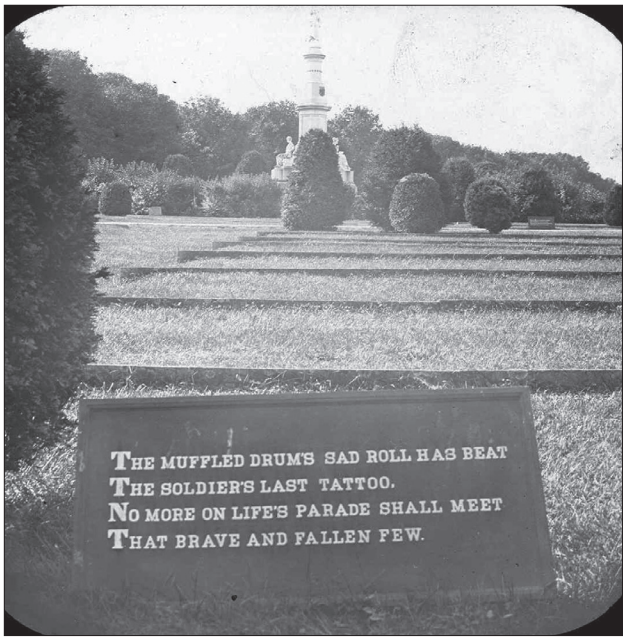


Figure 1.102. One of the seventeen iron tablets with stanzas from the poem "The Bivouac of the Dead," installed in 1882, looking southwest toward the National Monument, ca. 1890. In the right distance is another tablet. (Boardman Collection)

> As we gaze upon the hero mounds that swell by thousands around us on this sloping hill-crest, how appropriate seem the stanzas from the poet already quoted, that meet the eye here and there in iron letters on iron tablets. They were men of more than iron courage that on this spot met the storms of iron hail from traitors assailing our father's flag…[75]

The GAR's reinvigoration of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) during the 1880s led to perhaps the greatest change in the commemorative character of the national cemetery. The interest to mark Union regimental positions on the battlefield naturally led to plans for marking positions within the national cemetery as well, since it had been part of the battlefield. This contrasted with the original design of the cemetery with its inward focus and unified commemorative gesture embodied in Soldiers' National Monument.

The GBMA instituted regulations in the 1880s for the design and placement of these commemorative works to institute uniformity and adhere to historical accuracy. Aside from the process of site selection and placement, regulations adopted in 1887 required that all monuments be of granite or real bronze; that the front of each monument indicate the name of the regiment or battery, the time the regiment held the position, and a brief statement of important movements it made, using deeply and distinctly cut lettering; and placement of the monument on the line of battle held by the regiment, and if possible, marking of the right and left flanks of the regiment with stones not less than two feet in height. The final position of the monuments within the cemetery required approval by the Quartermaster General or the Secretary of War. The GBMA regulations also restricted the placement of primary monuments in the cemetery until a regiment had erected a monument on its most important position on the battlefield. [76]

Many of the regimental monuments in the national cemetery, as elsewhere on the battlefield, were commissioned by the states in the mid-1880s in anticipation of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888. They were designed and fabricated by several different companies, including the New England Granite Works of Hartford, Connecticut (founded by James Batterson, fabricator of Soldiers' National Monument); Smith Granite Works of Westerly, Rhode Island; Frederick and Field of Quincy, Massachusetts; and the Hallowell (Maine) Granite Works, among others. The position of each marker was based on the best available documentation, and was sometimes adjusted due to property ownership constraints or existence of features added since the battle, which in the cemetery included the roads, graves, and Evergreen Cemetery boundary fence and hedge. The monuments were placed outside of the semi-circular burial area, with most of the artillery markers along the upper drive, and the infantry monuments along the lower drive.

The first regimental monument in the national cemetery after the 1st Minnesota Memorial (1867) was authorized on March 7, 1885, when the Secretary of War gave permission to the GBMA to install a granite monument to mark the position of McCartney's Battery (1st Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery A) south of the upper drive, near the summerhouse. Dedicated on October 8, 1885 by the State of Massachusetts, the monument was an austere squat obelisk, approximately six feet tall (fig. 1.103).[77] The Wert guidebook's entry for the new monument described the regiment's action, since the monument did not, noting "It was from this position that they hurled their showers of death into Pickett's advancing legions on that memo-



Figure 1.103. The first regimental monument in the national cemetery: the 1st Massachusetts installed in 1886, looking northeast with Evergreen Cemetery in the background, ca. 1899. The flanking guns were added in ca. 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 6069)



Figure 1.104. The monument to the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers near the cemetery entrance, looking north from the drive soon after construction, 1886. In the background is the gun storage shed and lattice fence along the service yard. (Boardman Collection)

rable afternoon."[78] Wert also noted the care that was taken to respect the design of the cemetery: "The War Department. . .very readily gave permission to the First Massachusetts Battery to place their monument at this point, as it was in a position where its erection did not interfere with the general design of the cemetery."[79]

Over the next three years leading up to the twenty-fifth anniversary, monuments marking six infantry positions were installed along the lower drive and Taneytown Road. The first of these was an eight-foot tall granite shaft marking the general position of the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, installed by survivors of the regiment in 1886 across from the Reynolds Monument and in front of the gun storage shed (figs. 1.104, 1.105). Since it predated the GBMA regulations issued in 1887, the monument only contained a mournful inscription and a crescent moon that symbolized the 11th Corps.[80] In 1887, granite flank markers were installed by the State of Ohio for two lines of infantry to either side of the 75th Pennsylvania: 61st Ohio Volunteers to the west, and the 82nd Ohio Volunteers to the east (see fig. 1.105).



Figure 1.105. Overview of the cemetery grounds showing the 75th Pennsylvania monument and the left flank marker of the 82nd Ohio near the Reynolds Monument, looking southwest from the roof of the lodge, ca. 1890. The flank marker is the small stone with the angled face at lower left. The large conical arborvitae shrubs are part of the original plantings on the Reynolds triangle made in 1865. (Adams County Historical Society, ACHS020)

In 1888, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania installed flank markers for the 74th Pennsylvania, positioned west of the 61st Ohio along the north side of the lower drive. These three sets of flank markers identified the infantry positions on July 2 and 3, and did not include central monuments, which were installed concurrent with the flank markers outside the cemetery at the infantries' primary positions on the battlefield of July 1.[81]

On Taneytown Road just outside the cemetery, the State of Ohio erected two additional monuments in 1887, complete with flank markers. At the intersection with Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue) surrounded by a cornfield was a twelve-foot high shaft of Ohio sandstone commemorating the position of the 55th Ohio Volunteers on July 2 and 3 (fig. 1.106). To the south, off the northwest corner of the cemetery adjoining the west enclosure wall was a ten-foot high draped obelisk of Barre granite commemorating the position of the 73rd Ohio Volunteers on July 2 and 3. Due to the steep bank along the road, the monument was built on a raised stone foundation.[82]

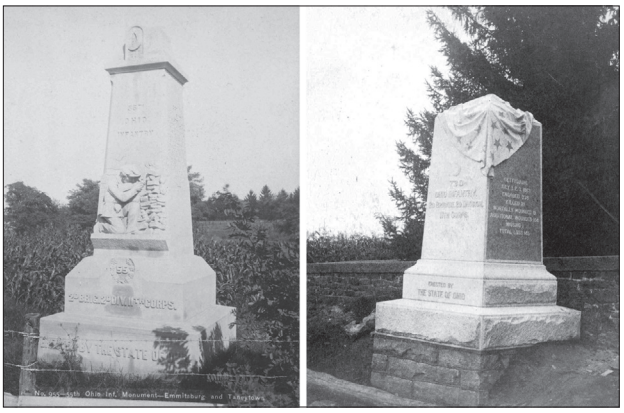


Figure 1.106. Infantry monuments along Taneytown Road adjoining the national cemetery erected in 1887–88. Left: The 55th Ohio Volunteers monument and surrounding cornfield (future annex), looking southeast, and the 73rd Ohio Volunteers monument outside the northwest corner of the national cemetery, ca. 1890. (Boardman Collection)

Marking of the ten artillery regiment positions within and adjoining the national cemetery developed more slowly than the infantry regiments. Just four of the nine battery positions had been marked by the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1888, including McCartney's Battery (1st Massachusetts) dedicated in 1885. The second was a monument to Huntington's Battery (1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery H), erected by the State of Ohio along the upper drive south of the burial grounds, and dedicated on September 14, 1887 (fig. 1.107). Buckeye trees, native to the state of Ohio, were planted in front of the monument.[83] Near the east end of the upper drive, the State of New York placed a large monument to Taft's Battery (5th New York Independent), a rectangular monument of Quincy granite with a scale model of a Parrot rifled cannon on top dedicated in 1889. That same year, New York also installed a monument to the 3rd New York Independent Battery



Figure 1.107. Artillery monuments added in 1887 and 1888. Left: 1st Ohio Light-Battery H monument along the upper drive, looking south with the Evergreen Cemetery boundary hedge in the background, ca. 1895; Right: 5th New York Independent Battery erected in 1888 east of the upper drive with trees along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary in the background, ca. 1890; Right: 3rd New York Independent Battery monument and right flank marker erected in 1888, looking east from Taneytown Road with the cemetery south enclosure wall in the background, ca. 1912. The cannons were added in ca. 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3164, 3224; Boardman Collection)

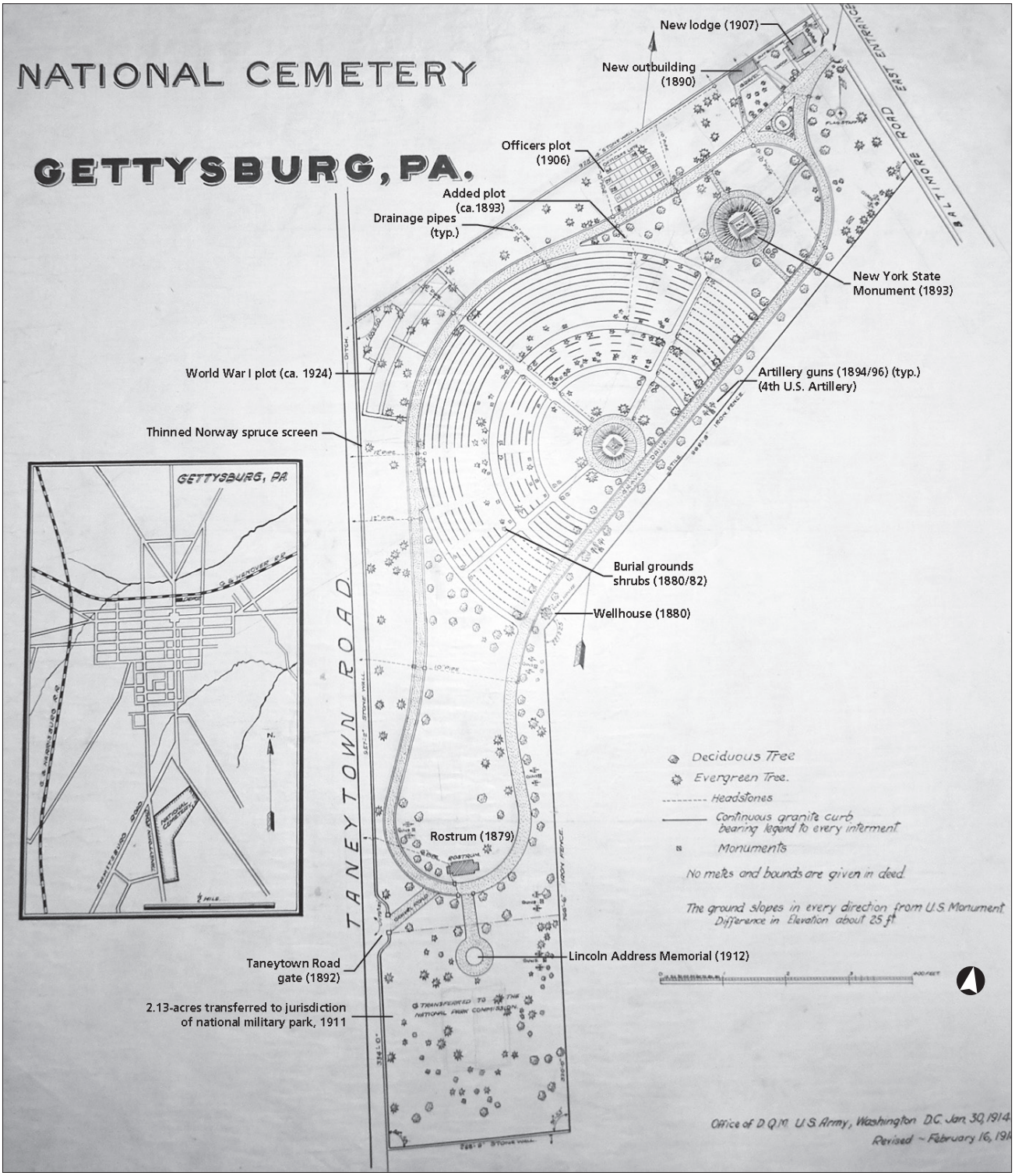


Figure 1.108. Quartermaster map of Gettysburg National Cemetery showing additions through the middle and latter years of War Department administration, 1914 with updates to ca. 1924. This plan was one of a series of maps completed for all units of the National Cemetery System. (Gettysburg National Military Park, plan 9050, annotated by SUNY ESF)

on Taneytown Road, just outside the southwest corner of the national cemetery. Except for McCartney's Battery, they all featured flank markers as required by the GBMA regulations adopted in 1887.[84]

MID-WAR DEPARTMENT YEARS, 1890–1918

The 1890s began a period of increased change in the landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery and its surroundings, corresponding with the growing federal role in the battlefield that culminated in establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park in 1895. While these changes had their beginnings prior to 1890, the decades up through World War I saw the height of commemorative development in both the park and cemetery. These changes, which included additional monuments, markers and memorials, new burial plots, and new buildings as well as changes to plantings, were largely additive and overall did not obscure the earlier development of the landscape (fig. 1.108).

Gettysburg National Military Park

By the late 1880s, many realized that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association's efforts to preserve and mark Union state positions on the battlefield presented only part of the story. Little had been done on marking positions of the US Regular Army (the two artillery positions in the national cemetery remained unmarked), or the Confederate Army. The federal government realized this omission, and in 1887, Congress appropriated $15,000 toward marking positions of the US Regulars, and in 1890, a bill was introduced to mark positions of the Army of Northern Virginia. These efforts occurred shortly after Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park along the Georgia-Tennessee boundary had been established as the first federal battlefield park in August, 1890, followed soon by nearby Antietam National Battlefield in Maryland. That same year, the first bill was introduced to establish Gettysburg National Military Park, which included a plan to mark the positions of both the Union and Confederate armies.[85]

As the effort to enact federal park legislation was underway, the Gettysburg Park (later National Park) Commission was established in 1893 to administer $25,000 of federal funds that were appropriated for preserving and marking Union and Confederate lines of battle. That year, the park commission began to implement the marking of US Regulars positions with small iron signs, which were accompanied at battery positions by a single gun and shot pyramid; a second gun was added after 1895 (fig. 1.109). These were designed by the park commission's engineer, E. B. Cope, a major in the Union Army and civil engineer. Unlike the guns on wooden carriages at the national cemetery that were moved indoors during the winter, the artillery guns were positioned on reproduction iron carriages that could be left out year-round.[86]



Figure 1.109. Example of standard marking of US Regulars artillery positions with federal funds by the Gettysburg National Park Commission beginning in 1894, showing Martin's Battery along Hancock Avenue looking northeast with the national cemetery in the distance, 1897. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4759)

A major concern of the park commission was the extension of an electric rail line across key battle positions. Incorporated on July 28, 1891, the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company provided tourists with trips through the battlefield, and by the time of the commission's creation in 1893, had lines extending from town south toward Little Round Top. Soon after, the company completed a loop to East Cemetery Hill and the national cemetery (fig. 1.110). The trolley issue helped persuade Congress on the need for a national park at Gettysburg to preserve the battlefield.[87] On February 11, 1895, legislation establishing Gettysburg National Military Park was signed into law by President Grover

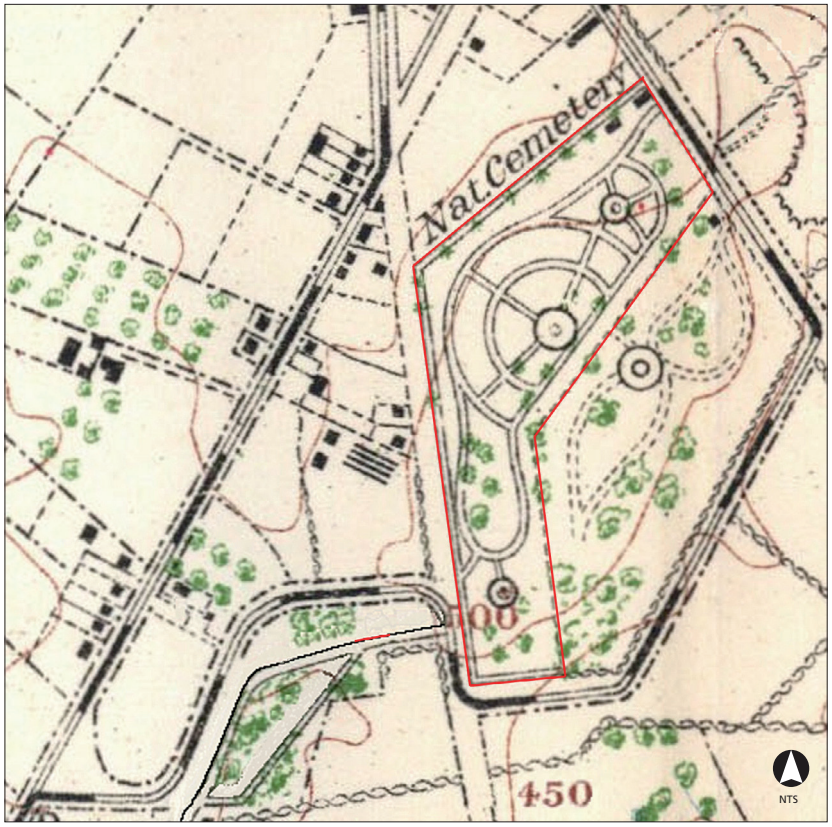


Figure 1.110. A 1904 park commission map of Gettysburg Battlefield showing route of the Gettysburg Electric Railway built in the vicinity of the national cemetery in ca. 1894. This map also shows the drive and Taneytown Road gate in the national cemetery added in 1892. (Detail, E. B. Cope, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1904, Gettysburg National Military Park, annotated by SUNY ESF)

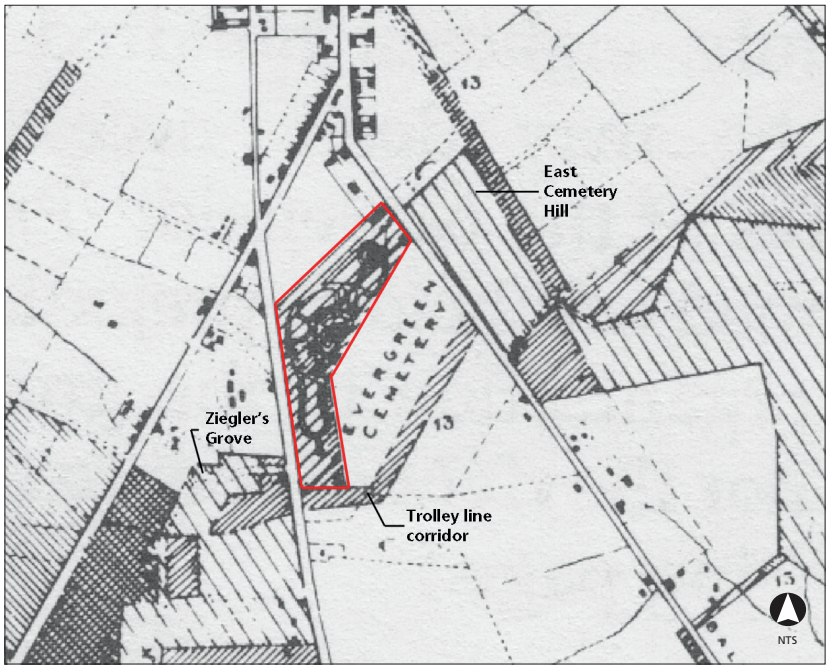


Figure 1.111. Detail of the national military park land acquisition plan in the vicinity of the national cemetery, 1895. The wide hatching represents GBMA property acquired by the federal government; the other hatch marks outside of the national cemetery indicate property to be acquired. ("Sickles Map," Gettysburg National Military Park, map 3109, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Cleveland. In addition to authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the property of the GBMA (about 550 acres), open drives, and mark battle positions, the legislation also authorized the acquisition of additional battlefield property, including the trolley-line corridor adjoining the south wall of the national cemetery, and a parcel across Taneytown Road (fig. 1.111). The field north of the national cemetery, which formed the apex of the Union fish-hook and future annex site, was not recommended for acquisition.[88]

The Gettysburg National Military Park Commission began to implement the provisions of the park legislation immediately following its passage. Although administratively separate from the national military park, the national cemetery was recognized as part of the battlefield, as was the privately-owned Evergreen Cemetery. In October 1896, the park commission was making plans to mark every regimental position on the battlefield, including those that remained unmarked within the national cemetery:

> Our plan is to mark the position of each battery by at least two guns like those which composed it and mounted on gun carriages admirably resembling the usual wooden ones, but made of iron. Handsome tablets of iron, not only for each battery, but also for each command of infantry and cavalry, will stand along the main lines of battle, with brief inscriptions specifying the name of each tablets so placed as to indicate successive movements during the conflict.[89]

This new phase of monumentation, also designed by E. B. Cope, replaced the earlier tablet signs with larger rectangular cast-iron narrative tablets on fluted posts, not unlike the national cemetery's Act of Congress and Gen-



Figure 1.112. Example of a standard iron tablet at regimental positions without monuments, photographed ca. 1899. The flanking cannons were installed in ca. 1896. This is the position of Taft's 5th New York Artillery in Evergreen Cemetery, looking north toward the national cemetery. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3072)

eral Orders tablets. (fig. 1.112).[90] The park commission continued to augment and refine its program of marking over the following two decades. Standard battlefield monuments from this time also added to the national cemetery included standard US Regulars monuments installed in 1907–08 to replace the cast-iron signs and tablets installed beginning in 1893–94. Each of the Cope-designed monuments was a seven-foot-high monolith of red Jonesboro (Maine) granite with bronze tablets and the US seal (fig. 1.113). Around the same time, the park commission had Cope design a system of bronze tablets to mark the command positions of the Army of the Potomac and Army of Northern Virginia. The were intended to provide more prominent markers than the iron tablets, and give visitors a more complete understanding of how regiments were organized and deployed. Cope designed four different monuments, one each for brigade, division, corps, and headquarters, with slight differences for Union and Confederate sides.[91]



Figure 1.113. Examples of standard monuments installed by the park commission to mark positions of the US Regular Army and command positions on the battlefield. Left: US Regulars monument, Meade Avenue, ca. 1908; Right: Union brigade tablet on Culp's Hill, ca. 1912. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2871, 3161)

Cemetery Surroundings

Between 1890 and 1918, the battlefield and Evergreen Cemetery landscape surrounding the national cemetery remained little changed in overall character, while the roads and private property saw significant new development. Gettysburg grew south along Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue, while Taneytown Road from about Steinwehr Avenue south to Meade's Headquarters was transferred to the federal government in 1895 and later improved as a park avenue.[92] Just a year earlier, the Gettysburg Electric Railway had laid its tracks and overhead power lines on wood poles along Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road. At the south end of the national cemetery, the railway turned south from Cemetery Ridge near Hancock Avenue and then east adjacent to the 3rd New York Independent Battery (Harn's Battery) monument (fig. 1.114). After extending along the south side of Evergreen Cemetery, the trolley turned north on Baltimore Street and had a stop in front of the gates of the national cemetery



Figure 1.114. Taneytown Road showing the tracks of the electric railway as they made their turn from Cemetery Ridge toward East Cemetery Hill, looking north, ca. 1900. At right is the national cemetery enclosure wall and Harn's 3rd New York Independent Battery monument. (Gettysburg National Military Park, photograph 3274)



Figure 1.115. A Gettysburg Electric Railway car at a stop in front of the national cemetery entrance, looking southwest, ca. 1896. At right is a wood pole for the trolley's overhead electric line. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3274)

(fig. 1.115). In addition to serving tourists seasonally, the railway also provided year-round transportation for townspeople, including the keepers of the national cemetery, who used it for getting to and from town. Improvement of battlefield roads and increasing use of private automobiles led to decreasing business for the electric railway during the 1910s, and the system eventually closed in November 1916. In 1917, its right-of-way south of the cemeteries was acquired by the federal government, in keeping with the 1895 park land acquisition plan.[93]

East Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge

Through the 1890s and into the 1910s, the national military park on East Cemetery Hill and on Cemetery Ridge near the national cemetery were ornamented with new monuments and other features that set these areas apart as sacred ground. One of the most conspicuous changes was the addition of an ornamental iron fence along Baltimore Street in ca. 1890 (fig. 1.116). This fence originally surrounded Lafayette Square, the seven-acre urban park across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, and probably dated to the park's redesign by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851. In 1888, plans were made to remove the fence, and Congressman Daniel Sickles requested that it be donated to the GBMA. Congress, which governed the District of Columbia, passed a Joint Resolution on October 12, 1888 authorizing the donation. On July 12, 1889, the GBMA resolved to erect the fence around East Cemetery Hill, and the project was completed in the spring of 1890. The seven-foot high iron picket fence was a taller version of the iron fences across the street at the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery. Access along Baltimore Street was from a gate across from Evergreen Cemetery, which led to the observation tower, which was replaced in 1896 by an equestrian statue of General Hancock. This walk began at a parking area along the street that was lined with shells stones, which were shot atop a granite block that functioned as bollards.[94]

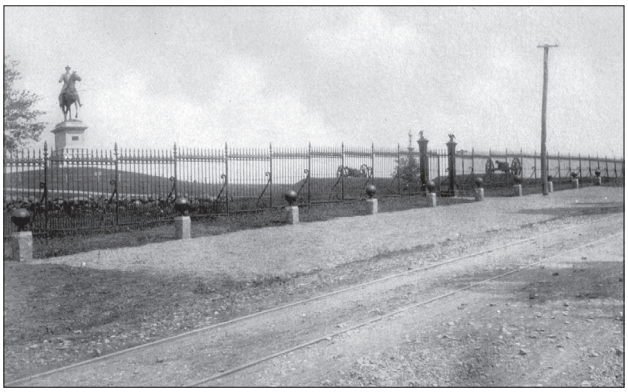


Figure 1.116. East Cemetery Hill across from Evergreen Cemetery looking southeast showing the Lafayette Square fence erected in ca. 1890, and General Hancock monument and parking area dating to 1896, looking southeast from the national cemetery, ca. 1897. (*Annual Reports of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission to the Secretary of War, 1893-1904*, 1905)



Figure 1.117. Entrance to Hancock Avenue at Taneytown Road across from the south end of the national cemetery, looking west toward Ziegler's Grove showing sections of the Lafayette Square fence installed in ca. 1890, looking west from the national cemetery, 1895. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3185)

To the west of the national cemetery along Taneytown Road, the battlefield landscape remained mostly open fields that, like East Cemetery Hill, were ornamented with an increasing number of monuments. The entrance to Hancock Avenue across from the south end of the cemetery remained a primary tourist route south toward Little Round Top. In ca. 1890, the GBMA ornamented the Hancock Avenue entrance with leftover sections of the Lafayette Square fence (fig. 1.117).[95]

Evergreen Cemetery

The portions of Evergreen Cemetery near the national cemetery—the frontage along Baltimore Street and the grave sections along the cemetery boundary—changed between the 1890s and World War I mostly through the growth of trees and addition of new graves. In the 1890s, the cemetery received its first regimental monuments: two sets of guns installed by the park commission in 1896 to mark two of the three positions of Taft's 5th New York Independent Battery. One was a pair with an iron tablet facing north, near the gatehouse (see fig. 1.111). The other was a line of five guns facing east toward East Cemetery Hill along Baltimore Street north of the gatehouse, shaded by Norway spruce planted in the 1860s that were a continuation of the perimeter screen in national cemetery (fig. 1.118). Aside from additions to the gatehouse in the 1890s, the most significant change to the cemetery landscape occurred after the turn of the century and had little visual impact on the national cemetery. These changes were the opening of Section K in 1907 at the southwest end of the cemetery near the Civil War-era grove, and acquisition of property to the south from David Leister in 1909. This large parcel was not developed until after World War I.[96]



Figure 1.118. The second position of Taft's 5th New York Battery in Evergreen Cemetery, with five guns installed in 1896, looking east, ca. 1897. Across Baltimore Pike is the Lafayette Square fence along East Cemetery Hill. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4546)

Town Development

Between 1890 and World War I, Steinwehr Avenue and Baltimore Street north of the national cemetery became lined with houses and tourist-related businesses, extending from the earlier development at the intersection of the two roads. Anchoring this intersection was the Battlefield Hotel, a large three-story brick building built in the late nineteenth century on the site of the battle-period Snyder wagon hotel (figs. 1.119, 1.120). Along the Baltimore Street approach to the national cemetery, houses filled in some of the open lots between the hotel and the old Study house, and there were two tourist attractions by World War I: the Jenny Wade Museum, in the brick house on the east side of the road where Jenny Wade was shot during the battle, and a large circular tile building constructed in 1913 to house the Gettysburg Cyclorama, the 356 foot-long painting of Picket's Charge first shown in Boston in 1884 (fig. 1.121). The Cyclorama building was on property leased from the Gettysburg Water Company, which had built



Figure 1.119. The intersection of Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue north of the national cemetery, showing the Battlefield Hotel and streetscape characteristic of the years leading up to World War II, looking south, ca. 1941. (Historian's Narrative Report, January 1941 to December 1945, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

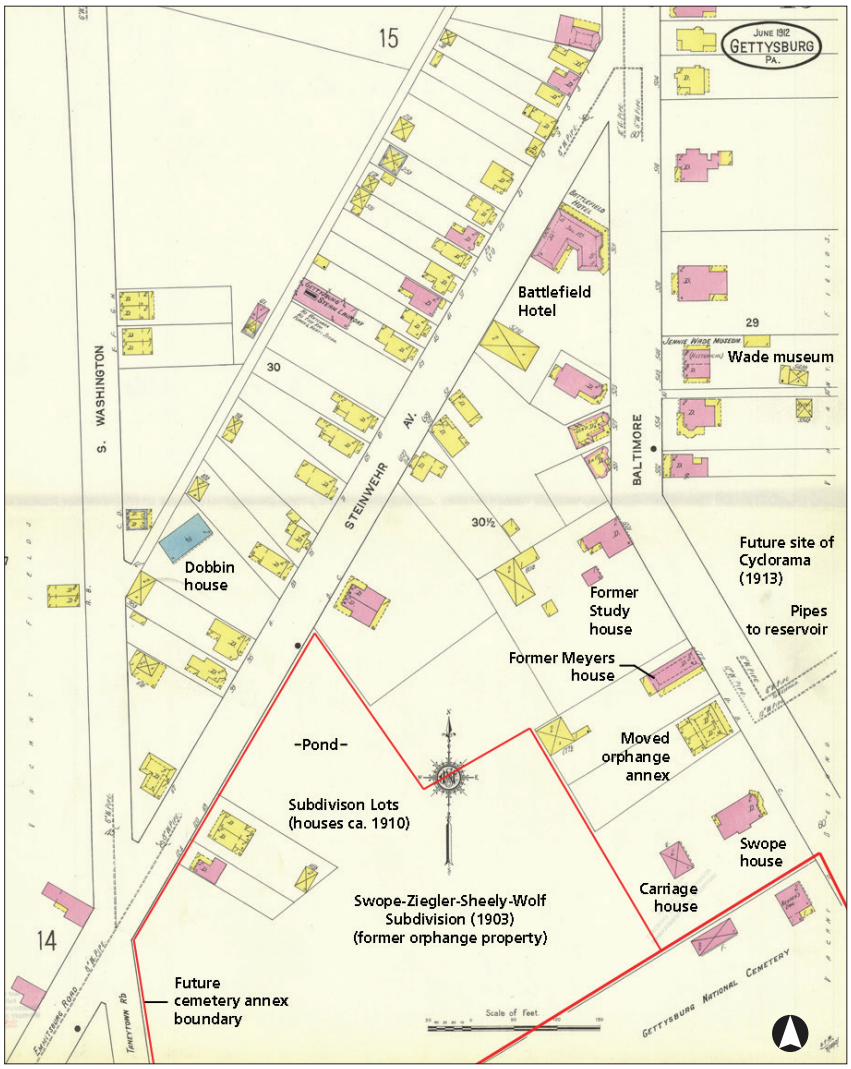
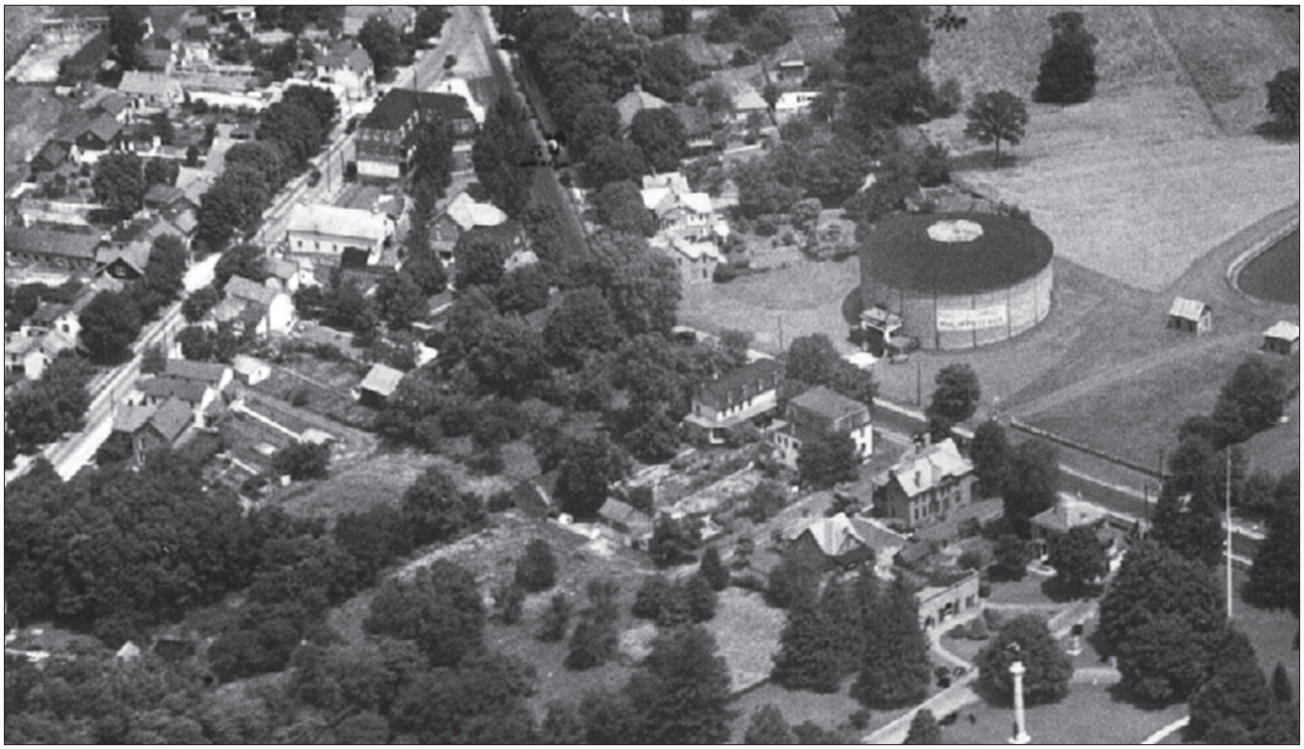


Figure 1.120 (right). Fire insurance map of Gettysburg showing development north of the national cemetery by 1912. Yellow buildings are frame, pink are brick, and blue are stone. (Sanborn Map Company, Gettysburg, PA, June 1912, map 16, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Figure 1.121 (below). Aerial view across the area north of the national cemetery showing the Cyclorama building and other town development that occurred between 1890 and World War I, looking north, ca. 1925. The large Queen Anne-style house probably built by the Swope family in ca. 1895 on the site of the Meyers orchard is visible to left of the cemetery entrance. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0008)



a ground-level reservoir higher up on the property adjoining East Cemetery Hill in ca. 1891.[97]

Across the street, the orphanage property, including the battle-era Pierce field, was acquired in 1903 by a partnership that included Samuel Swope, William Ziegler, W. C. Sheely, and D. W. Wolf, who planned a fifty-six-lot residential subdivision on the property, and improvement of the orphanage buildings into apartments.[98] Swope lived adjacent to the property, in a large brick Queen Anne-style house built in ca. 1895 on an earlier subdivision of the orphanage property, where the Meyers orchard had stood during the battle (see figs. 1.19, 1.120). This house, later owned by Mrs. Mary Kitsinger, included a large brick carriage house at the rear. The first part of the development project to be undertaken was improvement of the frame orphanage annex built in 1868, which was detached from the Meyers house and moved closer to Baltimore Street as part of its renovation into a duplex. Construction of houses in the subdivision began by 1910 along the Steinwehr Avenue frontage, and by 1915, six houses had been built (fig. 1.122).These houses included a rear alley with garages. The rest of the planned development, which was supposed to include road between Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road, was never realized, leaving the former agricultural field to grow up in woods. The battle-era pond at the base of the hill east of the houses was enlarged soon, probably as part of the proposed development to collect runoff from the national cemetery and divert it away from the building sites.[99]

Figure 1.122. Aerial view of the national cemetery showing houses developed along Steinwehr Avenue between ca. 1910 and 1915, looking south, ca. 1925. This photograph also shows the woods on the battle-era Pierce field that grew in after 1890. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0007)



National Cemetery Landscape

Battlefield Connections

William Saunders' design of the national cemetery landscape as an enclosed sanctuary was becoming fully realized by the late 1880s with the maturation of the perimeter screen of Norway spruce. The development of the surrounding battlefield park, however, led to interest in creating visual and physical connections for practical, symbolic, and aesthetic purposes.

With just one entrance on Baltimore Street, the national cemetery initially posed a problem for visitors wishing to drive across the battlefield from East Cemetery Hill west toward Cemetery Ridge, Little Round Top, and

Seminary Ridge. While those on foot could walk west across the cemetery and exit toward Hancock Avenue by using a stile over the enclosure wall, those in carriages had to make a circuit through the cemetery, then travel back around Baltimore Street, west on Steinwehr Avenue, and south on Taneytown Road to reach the same point. To address this, the Depot Quartermaster requested in July 1890 that cemetery superintendent Holtzworth "report as to the necessity or desirability of a walk or drive with gateway to connect the main drive of the Cemetery with Hancock Avenue, to take the place of the path and stile now used for that purpose."[100] The Quartermaster concurred that a drive was necessary, but by the spring of 1892 was still determining the exact location of the new entrance. W. H. Owens, Civil Engineer in the Quartermaster's department, felt the new entrance should be opposite Hancock Avenue, which would have placed it near the southernmost part of the cemetery, downhill from the rostrum. The issue of the steep hill persuaded the Quartermaster to have the entrance farther north, branching off the main drive closer to the rostrum. [101]



Figure 1.123. The new entrance to the national cemetery on Taneytown Road, looking east soon after completion,1892. In the right background is the summerhouse built in 1881. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2545)

Plans called for reconstructing the stone enclosure wall to create a curved inset spanned by ornamented iron gates. Work on the new entrance, completed in the spring of 1892, was contracted to the local mason John Tawney, and the iron gates were fabricated by the Champion Iron Company (formerly Champion Iron Fence Company) of Kenton, Ohio. Founded in 1876, Champion specialized in iron gates, entrances for public grounds, cemetery vases, hitching posts, and architectural iron work.[102] The Quartermaster had also contracted with Champion to fabricate similar standardized gates for the national cemetery at Vicksburg. The completed Taneytown Road entrance featured stone piers at the end of the rebuilt concave stone walls, and iron gates composed of tall piers that supported central carriage gates and flanking pedestrian gates—a smaller and simpler version of the original Baltimore Street gates (fig. 1.123).[103]

Just as the stone enclosure wall was opened to provide a new connection to the battlefield park, so too was the perimeter screen of Norway spruce thinned to open views of the battlefield from within the cemetery. In the spring of 1890, the Quartermaster approved the removal of the first seventy-one trees, which had been marked by D. H. Rhodes, the gardener from Arlington National Cemetery who continued to advise Gettysburg on horticultural matters. This work initially may have been intended as a thinning to allow the trees, some of which were the largest in the cemetery, ample room to grow, but it also opened views of the surrounding battlefield. Soon, there came calls for removal of additional trees to open these views further. In the spring of 1891 and 1892, an undetermined number of trees were removed, and in the fall of 1892, Rhodes returned to mark another sixty-three Norway spruce trees along the north and west sides of the cemetery. Superintendent Hamilton remarked in his monthly report for April 1893,

> The ground left bare by the removal of trees this past winter have [sic] all been seeded. Competent judges pronounce the removal of the trees as an improvement to the cemetery aside from the most excellent view of the battlefield and of the mountains and surrounding country opened up thereby.[104]

After three years of removals, the perimeter of the cemetery was largely open, with only a scattering of Norway spruce trees (fig. 1.124). The Quartermaster

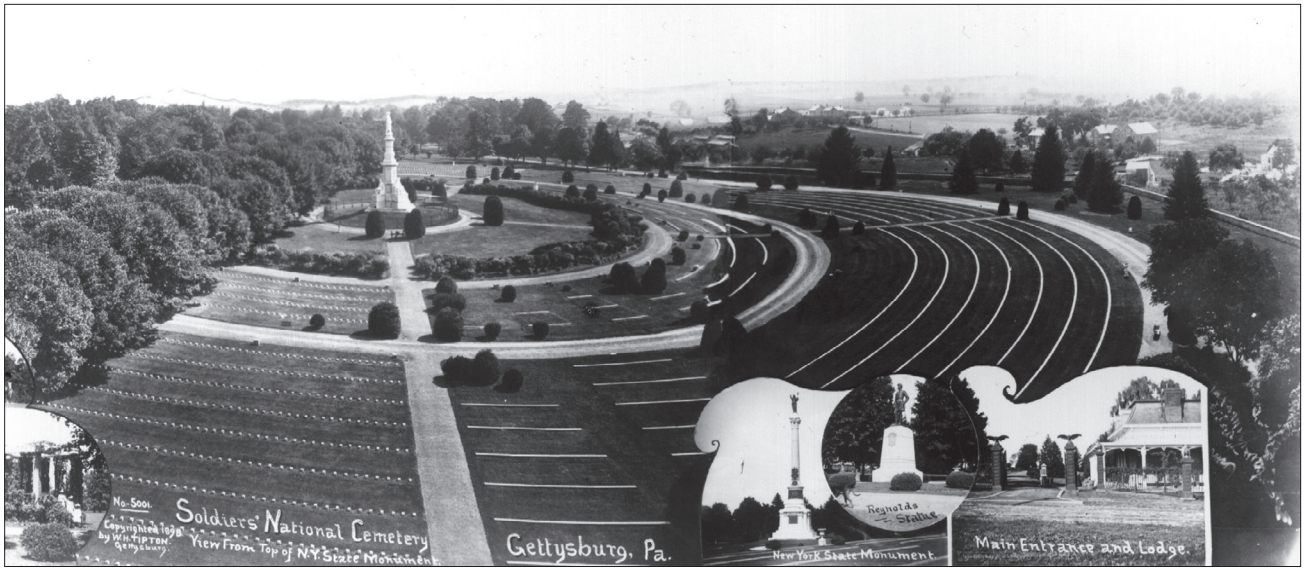


Figure 1.124. Overview of the national cemetery showing thinning of perimeter Norway spruce between 1890 and 1892, looking west from the New York State Monument, 1898. This image also shows the character of the clipped evergreen shrubs planted in the burial area in the early 1880s. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2545)

made plans to plant English ivy along the inside of the newly-revealed enclosure wall—a standard national cemetery treatment at the time. In addition to the thinning, the lower limbs of the remaining evergreens were removed around the same time. Along Baltimore Street, this pruning increased views into the cemetery from the street through the iron fence. [105]

Battlefield Commemorative Works

The integration of the national cemetery with the surrounding battlefield was also reflected through the installation of the park's standard commemorative works during the 1890s to mark positions of US Regulars, unmarked state regimental positions, and Army command positions. Along with the regimental monuments, these markers were considered national military park resources. Design, construction, and continued maintenance were generally handled by the park commission, although the Quartermaster General's office was consulted during the planning process. [106]

The first of the standard park markers to be installed in the national cemetery were iron signs and cannons with shot pyramids for the unmarked positions of Bancroft's Battery (4th US Artillery) and Eakin's Battery (1st US Artillery) between the upper drive and Evergreen Cemetery. These commemorative works were shipped to the cemetery in February 1894; since the cannons and shot pyramids were permanent installations, they were set on granite blocks, slightly above grade. In ca. 1896, the park commission provided a second cannon and shot pyramid at each (fig. 1.125). Around the same time, each of the other eight artillery positions in and immediately adjoining the national cemetery were provided with pairs of cannons, except Taft's 5th New York artillery that had its guns positioned in Evergreen Cemetery (the park commission determined that the monument

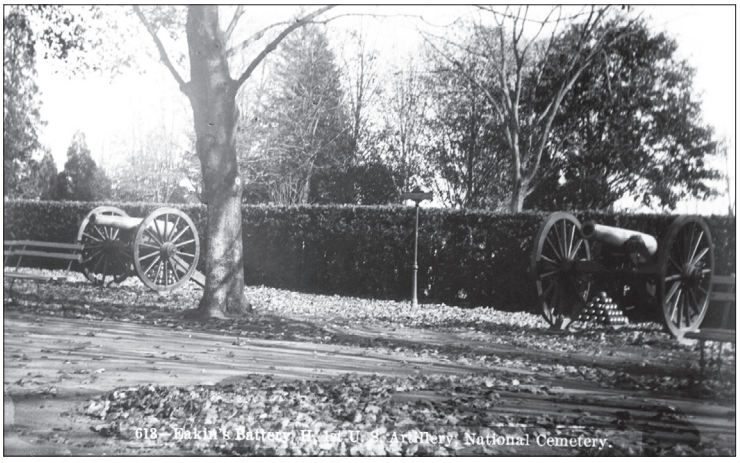


Figure 1.125. Park standard cannons, shot pyramids, and iron sign for Eakin's 1st US Artillery installed in 1894–1896, looking southeast from the main drive to the arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary, ca. 1896. The iron sign was replaced with an iron narrative tablet soon after this photograph was taken. (Gettysburg National Military Park, photograph 4741)

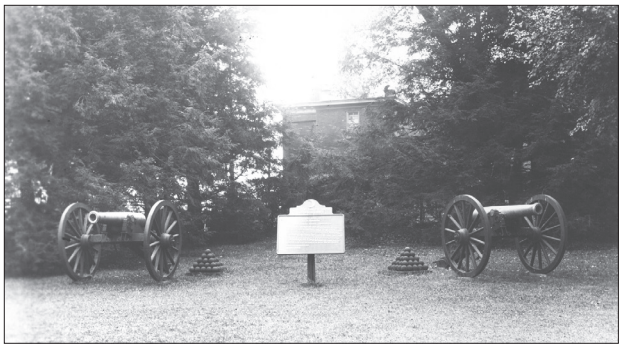


Figure 1.126. Position of Dilger's 1st Ohio Artillery showing pair of cannons installed in ca. 1896 and iron narrative tablet installed in ca. 1898 (probably to replace an iron sign), looking southeast, ca. 1898. The same iron tablets were installed at three other positions in the cemetery. The building in the background is the Evergreen Cemetery gatehouse. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3075)

was not on the actual artillery position). These commemorative works featured the same type of guns and ammunition used during the battle, which together included a total of six Napoleons, two 10-pound Parrotts, and ten three-inch rifles. In 1896, the park commission installed iron narrative tablets to replace the iron signs at the two US Regulars positions, and at three regimental positions that remained without monuments: Edgell's Battery (1st New Hampshire) near the Taneytown Road gate, Hill's Battery C (1st West Virginia Artillery) along the upper drive, and Dilger's Battery (1st Ohio Artillery) located near Baltimore Street (fig. 1.126).[107]

The iron tablets marking the two US Regulars positions remained for a dozen years and then were replaced in 1908 with the new park standard bronze tablets set on monoliths of red Jonesboro granite (fig. 1.127). The last standard park marker added to the cemetery was a bronze brigade tablet for the Third Volunteer Brigade (Huntington's Brigade) installed in 1912 along the upper drive roughly halfway between the burial area and the rostrum (see fig. 1.113 for similar tablet). The regiments within the cemetery represented by this brigade included Edgell's Battery (1st New Hampshire), Huntington's or Norton's Battery (1st Ohio Battery H), and Hill's or Pierpont Battery (1st West Virginia Battery C). The brigades of the other regiments were marked by bronze tablets outside of the national cemetery, including one along Taneytown Road.[108]

As the park commission was marking positions on the battlefield in the 1890s, states continued to erect stone monuments to Union regiments, although at a much slower pace than in the 1880s. In 1890, a small monument was erected at the July 2 position of Hall's Battery (2nd Maine Artillery) near the 1st Massachusetts at the south end of the cemetery (fig. 1.128). It was considered a position marker, since the primary monument stood on the First Day battlefield west of town, and was the same design as the flank markers for the primary monument. Eight years later, West Virginia installed a seven-foot-high granite arched tablet at the position of Hill's Battery C along the upper drive south of the burial area. It was dedicated on September 28, 1898. The third and last of the state artillery positions to be marked by a monument was Edgell's Battery, west of the rostrum. The twelve-foot-high monument with a polished granite shaft surmounted by a shell cap in dark granite, which replaced an iron tablet, was dedicated on July 3, 1912. The only state artillery position remaining without a monument was Dilger's Battery.[109]

In addition to regimental monuments, the second and final monument (memorial) to an individual, including the Reynolds monument, was dedicated in 1906 by the Association of the Survivors of the 114th Pennsylvania Regiment (Collis Zouaves), which fought at the Peach Orchard on July 2, 1863. The monument was dedicated in memory of the regiment's leader, Colonel Charles H.



Figure 1.127. Standard park commission monument for US Regulars installed in 1908 to replace iron tablets, showing Eakin's 1st U. S. Artillery, looking southwest from the upper drive with Evergreen Cemetery in the background, ca. 1908. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3075)



Figure 1.128. State artillery position monuments installed after 1889, from left to right: Hall's Battery (2nd Maine), installed in 1890, looking southeast from near the rostrum ca. 1898; Hill's Battery (1st West Virginia) installed in 1898, looking southeast from the upper drive, ca. 1899; and Edgell's Battery (1st New Hampshire) installed in 1912, looking southeast with the rostrum in the left background, 2013. The flanking cannons were installed in 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, photographs 4366, 3068; SUNY ESF)

T. Collis, who died in 1902 and was buried in the Pennsylvania plot. Placed at the head of the Pennsylvania plot, the work did not face Soldiers' National Monument, but rather the opposite direction toward Collis' summer home on West Confederate Avenue, Red Patch (fig. 1.129). The monument was a classical granite exedra (bench) with a pedestal in the center supporting a bronze bust of Collis.[110]

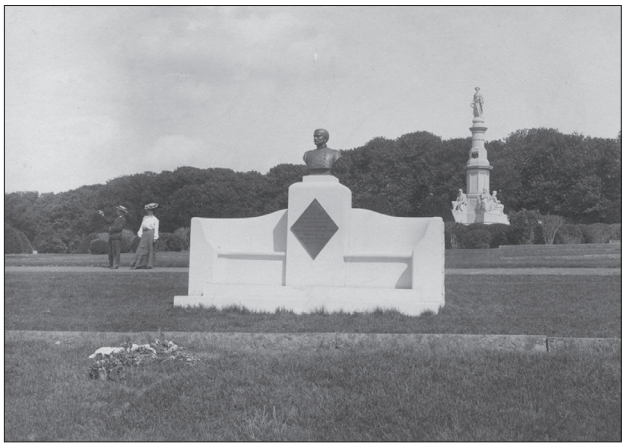


Figure 1.129. The General Collis Memorial installed in the Pennsylvania plot in 1906, looking south toward Soldiers' National Monument , ca. 1907. (Adams County Historical Society, ACH SO16)

New York State Monument

The largest commemorative work added to the national cemetery was not a monument to a single regiment or individual, but rather a memorial to the collective sacrifices of an entire state. By the late 1880s, both New York and Pennsylvania were planning to erect such monuments within the national cemetery. By this time, the philosophy of the original Saunders design for the cemetery—of commemorating the combined sacrifices of all Union states in one monument—had been lost with the flurry of ongoing monumentation across the battlefield. Pennsylvania was the first to select a site in the national cemetery for its monument—the knoll at the south end of the cemetery occupied by the summerhouse erected in 1881.[111]

It was New York State, however, that first advanced its monument plans in the cemetery, and in so doing incited significant controversy. In 1887, the state legislature appropriated $200,000 for monuments at Gettysburg, $50,000 of which was to be used for a state monument to its dead buried in the national cemetery. On November 13, 1888, the New-York State Monument Commission, headed by General Daniel Sickles, made its first application for the monument to the War Department. According to a piece in the *New York Times* that Sickles probably penned, "when our State Commissioners attempted to obtain a position in the National Cemetery a howl was raised that was heard from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, and rolled on to Washington…" According to the *Times* article, the "chief of these wailers" was David Wills, who convinced Pennsylvania Governor Beaver to pressure the War Department to prevent the monument because it would interfere with the design of the cemetery and had no relation to position of New York troops during the battle, as required by GBMA regulations adopted in 1887.[112]

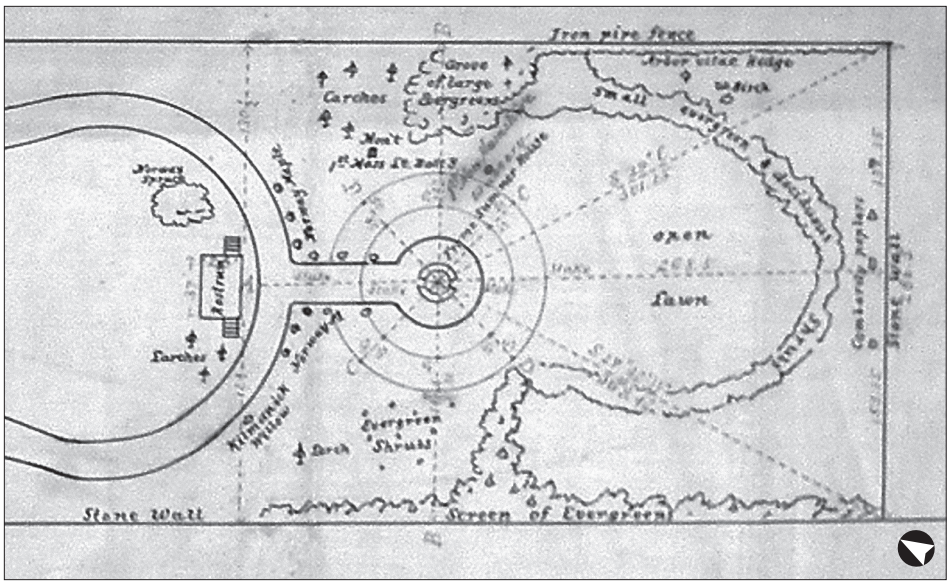


Figure 1.130. Initial proposal for location of the New York State Monument at the site of the summerhouse, 1889. The other labels indicate tree species and monuments. The U-shaped belt of shrubs was planted in the early 1880s. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of GETT 8019)

After loud support for the New York proposal from other states, David Wills and Governor Beaver retracted their opposition, and on February 14, 1891, the War Department gave approval for New York to construct its monument in the national cemetery. The location initially selected, through an inspection by Quartermaster Chief Engineer W. H. Owen in January 1889, was the site of the summerhouse at the south end of the national cemetery, where William Saunders had planned the flagstaff (fig. 1.130).[113] However, because this site had already been claimed for Pennsylvania's state monument, New York had to look elsewhere. The War Department recognized the potential impact of a different location for the monument, and in October 1890, M. I. Ludington, Deputy Quartermaster General, wrote to William Saunders "…to request that you furnish this Office with any information you may be able to give, as to the original plans and designs of the Association that bought the grounds and laid out the Cemetery."[114] While Saunders' response is not known, the New-York State Monument Commission did feel it acted with respect in choosing the new location: "It was our purpose to put our monument in a modest position, where it would not interfere with the National Monument or that to Gen. Reynolds…the authorities in Pennsylvania suggested a beautiful plot near the entrance, just beyond General Reynolds's monument…"[115] This new site, chosen prior to April 1891, was in the center of the lawn east of the burial area.

The New-York State Monument Commission asked the eminent New York sculptor Caspar Buberl (1834–99), who at the time was working on several New York regimental monuments at Gettysburg, to provide a proposal. By July 1891, the commission gave final approval to Buberl's design, "Victory," developed with the architects Marshall & Walter. It featured a colossal Corinthian column of Hallowell (Maine) granite surmounted by the allegorical figure "Excelsior" representing a weeping New York State, with a bas-relief sculpture of battle scenes around the base of the column.[116] Construction began on the foundation on April 6, 1891, and by September 1892, the masonry work was completed. The bronzes, cast by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company and Maurice J. Power of the National Fine Art Foundry, were completed later that year, except for the Excelsior figure (fig. 1.131). This sculpture was installed just days before the dedication planned for the thirtieth anniversary of the battle. At over ninety-four feet tall, the monument was thirty feet taller than Soldiers' National Monument, but at its lower site was only about eight feet higher in elevation. Work on the grounds, completed in time for the dedication, included sodding the low knoll around the monument, and construction of a ten-foot-wide circular walk accessed by four radial eight-foot-wide walks that were surfaced in light colored gravel (fig. 1. 132). In keeping with the open character of the pre-existing lawn, no trees or shrubs were planted around the monument.[117]

On July 2, 1893, the New York State Monument was dedicated during ceremonies attended by an estimated 12,000 people that, like previous dedication ceremonies in the cemetery, had begun with a parade from town



Figure 1.131. The nearly completed New York State Monument, looking northeast from the burial area, winter 1893. In the background is the thinned perimeter of Norway spruce along Baltimore Street, with views to East Cemetery Hill. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0089)



Figure 1.132. The completed New York State Monument showing surrounding walks dating to 1893 and shrubs added to the intersections in 1897, looking southwest from the second floor of the lodge, ca. 1898. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4817)

down Baltimore Street. According to the *New York Times*, "Not since Lincoln unveiled the national monument in November, 1863 [sic] has such a concourse of people assembled at Gettysburg, and not since then has such a programme been carried out."[118] The grounds surrounding the monument remained only in turf until spring 1897, when the Quartermaster had yew and boxwood shrubs planted at the intersections of the surrounding walks. A number of varieties were planted, including English, Washington, Irish, and Japanese yew, and roundleaf, longleaf, and English boxwood.[119]

Lincoln Address Memorial

Pennsylvania never did build its monument at the site of the summerhouse. It erected its counterpart to the New York State Monument—a domed classical pavilion, the largest monument on the battlefield—along Hancock Avenue on Cemetery Ridge in 1910. Pennsylvania had abandoned the summerhouse site by the turn of the century, because it was around this time that the site was selected for the monument to Abraham Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address, which was authorized in Section 8 of the 1895 act establishing Gettysburg National Military Park:

> That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made a suitable bronze tablet, containing on it the address delivered by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Gettysburg on the nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery at that place, and such tablet, having on it besides the address a medallion likeness of President Lincoln, shall be erected on the most suitable site within the limits of said park…. And the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the cost of said tablet and medallion and pedestal.[120]

The War Department felt that the memorial should be within the national cemetery, since its dedication was the occasion for Lincoln's address, and most likely chose the summerhouse site because it had originally been designated by William Saunders as a place for a prominent feature (a flagstaff), and it featured expansive views across the battlefield to the south. The park commissioners realized that this was not the actual site of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, but given the constraints of the actual location, which was presumed to be the site of Soldiers' National Monument, probably felt it was the closest appropriate site. The one problem with the summerhouse site was that it was not within the national military park as required by the park legislation. To rectify this, the War Department transferred a 2.13-acre tract south of the main drive to the jurisdiction of the Gettysburg National Park Commission on November 20, 1911 (see fig. 1.108). The transfer was only administrative, and required no physical change to the landscape. [121]

The commission had begun work on the project long before the transfer of property in 1911 and probably soon after the park legislation passed in 1895. By 1904, the commission had selected a design for the memorial by Louis Henrick, for a winged monument with a central bronze bust, not unlike the overall composition of the smaller Collis memorial in the Pennsylvania plot that was designed around the same time. In January 1904, the contract for construction of the pedestal was awarded to William Amringe for the Smith Granite Company. In February 1904, the commission for the Lincoln bust was awarded to Henry Kirke Bush-Brown (1857–1935), an American sculptor known for his historical accuracy, who had designed equestrian bronzes on the battlefield for Generals Meade, Reynolds, and Sedgwick. Due to issues with the property, the monument was not shipped until 1911, when jurisdiction for the site had finally been transferred to the park commission. Construction began with removal of the old summerhouse in 1911, and the memorial was dedicated on January 24, 1912.[122]

As completed, the memorial of red Westerly (Rhode Island) granite featured elliptical walls flanked by obelisks containing two bronze tablets, one with the text of the letter by David Wills inviting Lincoln to speak at the cemetery dedication, and the other with the text of Lincoln's address (fig. 1.133). The center pedestal of polished darker granite featured Bush-Brown's bust of Lincoln, and the monument was surrounded by a circular curbed turf island with cannon-ball finials. The general alignment of the carriage road that encircled



Figure 1.133. The Lincoln Address Memorial dedicated in January 1912 at the site of the summerhouse, looking southwest, ca. 1920. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2525)

the earlier summerhouse was retained and resurfaced in fresh gravel. [123]

The installation of the Lincoln Address Memorial apparently raised concerns that the Quartermaster had with the appearance and condition of the brick rostrum built in 1879. In April 1913, Deputy Quartermaster Colonel G. F. Downey wrote to cemetery superintendent Hamilton with a proposal to replace the rostrum with a "memorial amphitheater." Hamilton quickly responded with a forceful rebuttal:

> I would respectfully report that the present structure is in good condition, and in the past has fully served the purpose for which it was erected, and is, I think, sufficient for all like purposes in the future. Its brick columns and open woodwork roof are covered with ivy and vines, and is much admired. Its size fits perfectly in the short curve or loop of the main avenue that circles through the grounds...The green sward and the numerous shade trees about the present rostrum is a more desirable and artistic setting than a larger structure would be and whose erection would necessitate the removal of a number of beautiful shade trees and mar the beauty of the section that was originally designed for just such a structure as the existing rostrum.[124]

The Quartermaster's office dropped the idea. The rostrum continued to deteriorate, but beginning in 1919, significant repairs were made to the structure, including a new wooden trellis of a different design, and installation of a concrete floor in place of turf.[125]

Although crowds assembled at the south end of the national cemetery on memorial occasions as superintendent Hamilton recounted, the installation of the Lincoln Address Memorial brought increased visitation to the area during other times of the year as well. The memorial, however, quickly became a source of confusion by visitors who thought that it marked the actual site where Lincoln delivered his address. To correct this, the park commissioners installed an iron tablet in ca. 1915 at the approach to the memorial that read: "This monument commemorates Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863. The Address was delivered about 300 yards from this spot along the upper Cemetery drive. The site is now marked by the Soldiers' National Monument." A companion tablet was installed at Soldiers' National Monument. Although probably appreciated by visitors, these tablets continued misinformation about the actual site of Lincoln's address, which was in Evergreen Cemetery (Soldiers' National Monument was the site of the flagstaff).[126]

The Lincoln Address Memorial was not the only feature in the cemetery that commemorated the famous speech. In 1909, in anticipation of the upcoming fiftieth anniversary, the Quartermaster General determined that all national cemeteries should display a plaque with Lincoln's address. Cast by the Army's Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal, the plaques were to be mounted on the front wall of all national cemetery lodges. Gettysburg National Cemetery, however, did not initially receive the plaque because the Quartermaster General determined that Gettysburg was soon to have its own memorial honoring the address. By 1911, however, the Quartermaster decided that Gettysburg should have this plaque, but it was installed on the outbuilding, rather than on the lodge. In 1918, it was moved to the standard location on the front wall of the lodge, beneath the porch.[127]

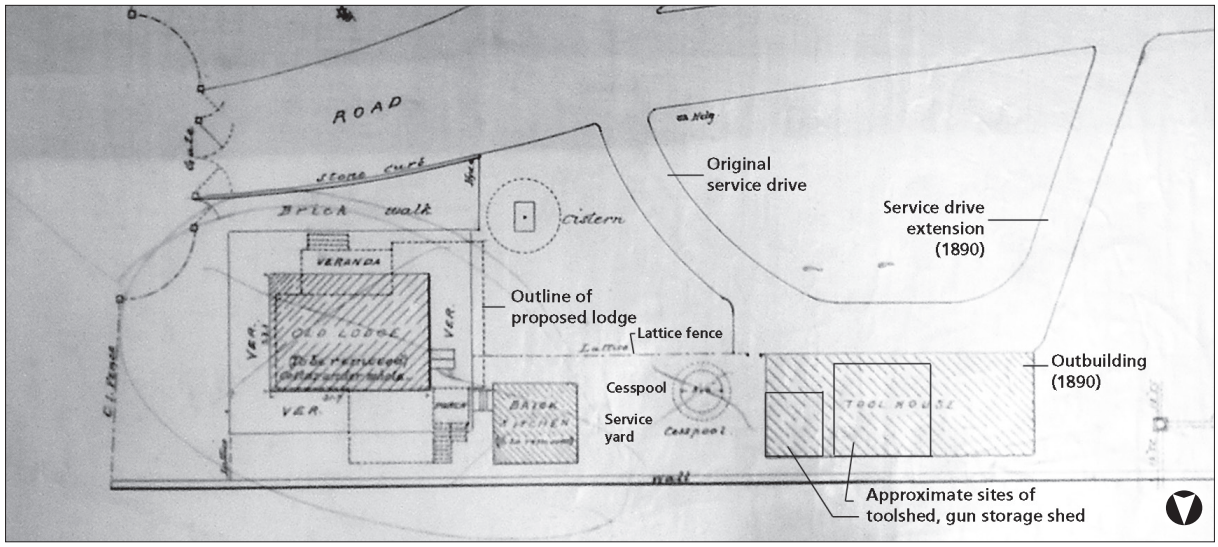


Figure 1.134. A 1903 plan of the entrance area showing the location of the brick outbuilding built in 1890 on the site of the frame toolshed and gun storage shed, and the footprint of a proposed new lodge. The pencil annotations were made in 1907. (Detail, "Superintendent's Lodge Gettysburg, PA. National Cemetery," September 14, 1903, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8016, annotated by SUNY ESF)

New Outbuilding and Lodge

The outbuilding on which the Gettysburg Address tablet was installed was not the old frame toolhouse erected in ca. 1868 or gun storage shed built in 1873, but rather a larger brick building that replaced the two earlier frame outbuildings in 1890 (fig. 1.134). The origins of this building trace back to the superintendent's call for "renewal" of the old outbuildings beginning in February 1888, which developed into plans for a new building. The plans for the building, completed by the Depot Quartermaster's Office in Washington, D.C. in July 1890, were for a fifty-foot long Romanesque-style red-brick shed-roof building with prominent arched doorways set within blind arches (fig. 1.135). The building followed a standard Quartermaster design that was used for outbuildings at Alexandria and Fredericksburg national cemeteries, as well as a maintenance building (Roller Building) on the Gettysburg battlefield.[128]

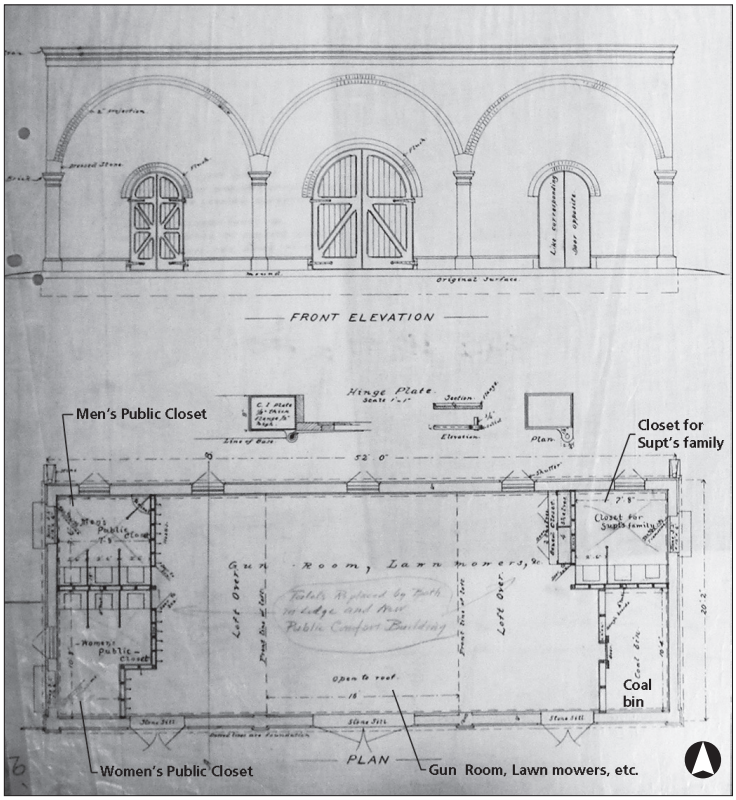


Figure 1.135. Front elevation and floorplan of the new brick outbuilding, also known as the toolhouse, designed by the Depot Quartermaster's Office and built in 1890. (Detail, "Outbuilding for the Gettysburg PA, National Cemetery, July 13, 1890," Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8013, annotated by SUNY ESF)

The interior of the new outbuilding featured a large room for storing gun carriages, lawn mowers, vases, benches, and supplies. Three rooms at the sides of the building contained water closets, two sets for public use (the first public rest rooms in the cemetery), and one for the superintendent's family. These featured a system that used carts on rails beneath the privy boxes to transport sewage to a cesspool built off the east side of the building. Construction, contracted to



Figure 1.136. The ivy-covered brick outbuilding behind the 75th Pennsylvania monument, looking southwest from the main drive, ca. 1897. The white lattice on the left of the building provided privacy at the entrance to the public rest rooms. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4611)

Isaiah Trostle, began in September 1890 with removal of the old outbuildings, and was completed the following November.[129] As part of the construction, the service drive was extended to form a loop back to the main drive, which, according to the Depot Quartermaster, would allow for "turning and exit of vehicles without encroachment upon the lawn."[130] Boston ivy was planted around the building, and covered most of the front by the late 1890s, providing a green backdrop to the 75th Pennsylvania monument in front (fig. 1.136). A white lattice fence was installed on the west side to screen the rest rooms, and was later replaced by a hedge of privet. On the east side, the service yard that extended to the lodge was maintained, including the lattice fence that was rebuilt in 1894.[131]

In the decade after completion of the new outbuilding, an improved or new lodge was high on the superintendents' list of priorities. In his monthly report for July 1892, for example, Superintendent Hamilton complained that the rooms on the first floor were too small and the bedrooms on the second below the Mansard roof were low and uncomfortable—although he admitted the building was in good condition.[132] By September 1903, the Quartermaster had agreed that improvements were needed and developed plans for a new lodge to replace the Second Empire-style building (see fig. 1.134). Within a year, however, plans were changed to construct a new lodge on another site, probably at the southeast corner of the cemetery where the public restroom building was later constructed, and updating the old lodge to serve only as an office and waiting room for visitors. In May 1904, work had begun on renovating the lodge with removal of the cornice and brackets on the porch. Despite the start of work, Captain A. W. Butt of the Depot Quartermaster's office wrote on June 22, 1904, "Recommendation is requested as to the advisability of using the present lodge as an office, and the desirability of the site mentioned for the proposed new lodge." Superintendent Hamilton responded in agreement, adding that the proposed site for the lodge was gloomy due to the shade from surrounding evergreens, and that the lodge needed to be in closer proximity to the office.[133] The Quartermaster General accepted these arguments, and put the project on hold.

By 1906, the Quartermaster had returned to its original plan for a new lodge and office on the site of the old building, using a standard plan for a Foursquare Colonial Revival-style house (fig. 1.137). This same design was used at Camp Butler National Cemetery in Illinois and Andrew Johnson National Cemetery in Tennessee. The new building occupied a smaller footprint than

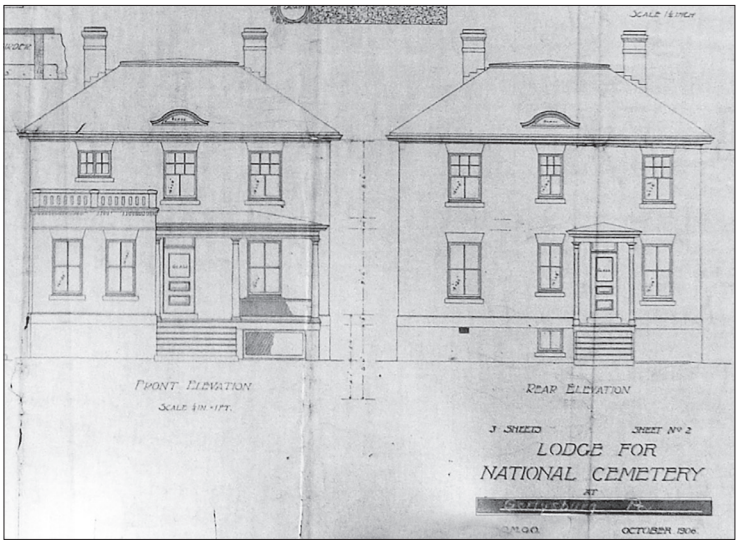


Figure 1.137. Standard Quartermaster design for the new Gettysburg lodge, 1906. The front elevation is at left. (Detail, "Lodge for National Cemetery at Gettysburg, PA, October 1906, Gettysburg National Military Park, unnumbered drawing)

the old lodge with its veranda, but was a full two stories. Specifications called for red brick walls probably intended to match the nearby outbuilding. The front façade was originally to face Baltimore Street, but plans were later changed to maintain the same orientation as the old lodge, facing the cemetery drive. In February 1907, the first bids were received from local contractors, but all came in above the $6,000 appropriated for the project. The Quartermaster asked superintendent Hamilton to negotiate with the contractors, and on March 11, 1907, the bid from William H. Johns was accepted, in the amount of $5,999.25. Soon after this, the brick kitchen and the old lodge were demolished, the new foundation was completed in July, and the building was finished by December.[134]

Construction of the lodge involved some alterations to the surrounding grounds. The different footprint and door locations required rebuilding of the access walks. The old brick walk was removed up to the entrance gates (the brick sidewalk along Baltimore Street remained), and replaced by a new walk of granolithic concrete, which bordered two planting beds in front of the lodge and extended south to the side entrance and cellar access (fig. 1.138). On the west side, the white-painted lattice fence that defined the service yard was removed and the ground maintained as open lawn.[135]

Graves

Burials of Civil War veterans, eligible for interment since 1873, were accommodated into the 1890s in empty graves within the original burial area, but only at those containing the granite curb headstones. The Quartermaster soon determined that new burial sites were needed with the anticipated increase in burials from the aging population of veterans. William Saunders recalled that he had been contacted by the Quartermaster for advice on establishing new burial sections and placing private monuments in the original burial area. This may have been in October 1890 when the Quartermaster also requested his advice on the location of the New York State Monument. Adding new granite curbing to the empty sections—such as three rows in the Massachusetts plot and one in the New York plot—would have perpetuated Saunders' design, but the Quartermaster was instead suggesting use of standard marble government headstones in those sections. Saunders voiced his opposition to this plan, and "decided that they [new graves] should be grouped in a portion of the grounds which I designated, which was done, and thus saved the uniformity and simplicity of the plan."[136]

This new burial plot, established by ca. 1893, was in the east lawn, across the outer circular drive from the Michigan plot.[137] Known as the "added section," the plot had six

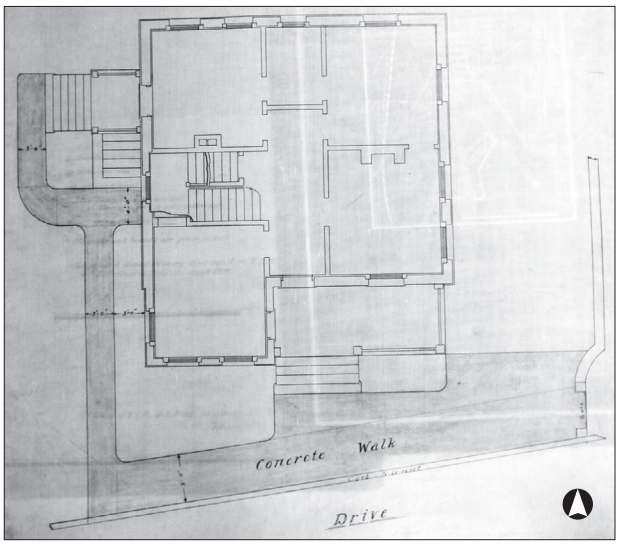


Figure 1.138. Plan of the new lodge showing concrete walks that replaced the earlier brick walk. ("Plan of New Concrete Walk... November 1907," Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8022)



Figure 1.139. The new added section with white marble government tablet headstones, looking east toward the New York State Monument from the Michigan plot, ca. 1903. (Library of Congress, 4a11040u)

government headstones by 1903, which were laid out in a semi-circular row that followed the alignment of the drive (fig. 1.139). In subsequent years, private headstones in a variety of styles typically found in private cemeteries were also added to the plot. National Cemetery regulations allowed private monuments, but they were "…not be permitted until both the proposed design and the inscription have been approved by the Quartermaster General."[138]

The Spanish American War (1898)—the first major conflict since the Civil War—increased the need for burial space within Gettysburg National Cemetery. On June 11, 1899, the Secretary of War approved casualties from the war for burial in national cemeteries, as well as honorably discharged veterans of the war and other conflicts in America's growing international military involvement. At Gettysburg, seven casualties of the Spanish-American War were interred in the original burial area, in empty graves with the granite curbing. While four of the soldiers were from Ohio and New York, three were from Tennessee and Missouri—former Confederate states that had no plots. For an undetermined reason, these southern soldiers were not buried in the "added section" as William Saunders had recommended, but rather in the empty and unmarked sections of the Illinois plot, where their graves were marked with government headstones that stood out among the surrounding low granite-curb headstones.[139]

For this new generation of burials, the War Department revised its specifications in 1903 for the recessed-shield headstone, developed during the 1870s along with the unknown blocks. Later known as the Spanish-American War type, the slightly larger and more durable marble headstone had a larger shield and different font. As part of this change, the War Department also ceased use of the unknown blocks, and instead used the standard headstone with the inscription "Unknown."[140]

In 1906, the Depot Quartermaster's Office made plans for a separate officers' plot, which was laid out in an area of open lawn across the lower drive from the earlier "added section" (fig. 1.140). This plan incorporated a grave that had been dug in 1900, which became grave site #1. The plot was organized in rows, with a roomy ten feet allocated for each of the forty-three gravesites. Like the earlier added section, the Quartermaster allowed the use of private markers along with government headstones, both of which soon lined the edge of the lower drive.[141]

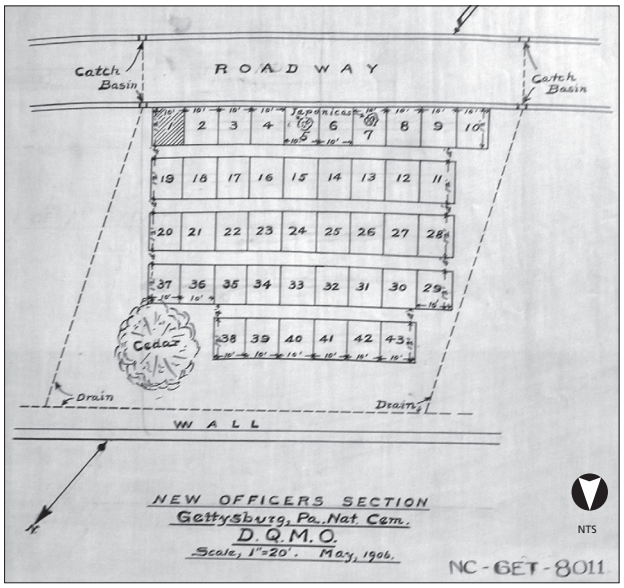


Figure 1.140. Plan for new officers' burial section between the lower drive and enclosure wall west of the outbuilding, May 1906. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8011)

The increase in the number of white marble headstones in the cemetery increased the work of cleaning, as they were more susceptible to staining and biological growth than granite. National cemetery regulations called for the marble to be cleaned at least once every five years in sunny areas, and once every three years in shaded conditions, using gentle palmetto-fiber scrubbing brushes and Sapolio soap. Regulations also required that grave markers be kept in alignment. Straightening of the unknown blocks had begun soon after they were installed in 1874, but by the turn of the century, the granite curbing was also shifting from its dry-laid stone foundations. Inspections as early as 1904 identified minor shifting, and by 1910, Superintendent Hamilton was exploring the possibility of installing concrete foundations to maintain their alignment. Three years later, the Depot Quartermaster was also recommending the installation of a "continuous concrete base" beneath the granite curbing, which he reported as "irregular and sinking." In 1913, inspectors again commented on the misaligned stones, but the response was that "the cost of placing them on a concrete foundation would be so great that a special appropriation would probably be necessary…" The proposal was apparently dropped after

this time, leaving the stones to continue to shift out of alignment.[142]

Drives and Walks

The problem of poor drainage along the drives, which were originally designed for surface drainage and improved with turf ditches and culverts in 1880, continued into the 1890s. In August 1897, work began on building brick gutters—a standard feature in national cemeteries—along a total of 2,080 feet of the upper and lower drives, extending between pre-existing catch basins, culverts, and drainage pipes. On November 23, 1897, Superintendent Hamilton reported that the gutters had been completed: "The material used were [sic] well formed, hard burned red brick, laid in four (4) inches of screened sand, and thoroughly grouted with Saylor's best cement...It was found necessary at the intersection of the semi-circular drives with the main Avenue to lower the sides and widen the gutter to 40 inches to enable vehicles to pass over safely..."[143] The brick gutters created uniform edging and had built-in iron drainage grates that probably took the place of the earlier turf catch basins (figs. 1.141). No gutters were installed on the drives within the burial area, which were used primarily as walks.

Despite the addition of gutters, the drives required significant labor to keep them in good condition. According to national cemetery regulations, drives had to "be kept properly crowned, free from weeds or other growths, and properly defined by the alignment and trimming of the grass edges," while brick gutters had to be "kept free from grass, weeds, leaves, or other obstructions."[144] To reduce this maintenance burden, many national cemeteries converted their lesser-used drives and walks to turf. Superintendent Hamilton considered this in 1906, when he wrote to the Quartermaster,

> . . .the two [outer] ten-foot [radial] walks which cross the burial section [should] be put in grass. The underlying stone could be removed from them by regular labor employed. . .In my opinion the 7000 linear ft. of drives and walks could be reduced with benefit to the appearance of the cemetery, and thereby lessening the amt. of maintenance labor required.[145]

The Quartermaster's office did not, however, take up Superintendent Hamilton's recommendation. However, by 1914, the gravel walk that encircled the flagstaff mound had been removed.[146]

Plantings

Between 1890 and World War I, there were some significant changes in the character of trees and shrubs in the national cemetery, most notably the thinning of the perimeter Norway spruce undertaken in 1890–92 to open views of the battlefield. As late as 1910, D. H. Rhodes, the gardener from Arlington National Cemetery, continued to direct maintenance of trees, shrubs, and flowers at Gettysburg, a job he had initially been assigned in 1880 with planting of evergreen shrubs in the burial grounds. Aside from the thinning of the Norway spruce, Rhodes advised on removal or replacement of trees and shrubs that were dying or had been damaged from winter weather and windstorms, as well as planting of new specimens. In 1901, for example, a delivery of nursery stock from the Thomas Meehan and Sons nursery in Philadelphia included twelve globe arborvitae shrubs, two American lindens, two red oaks, and two sugar maples. Japanese red maples were planted at the new officers' plot around this same time.[147]



Figure 1.141. Brick gutters along the upper drive installed in 1897, looking west, ca. 1905. The gutters formed uneven ground for the settees usually set out beneath the maple allée. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2553)

Under Rhodes' oversight, some of the evergreen shrubs in the burial grounds had grown into

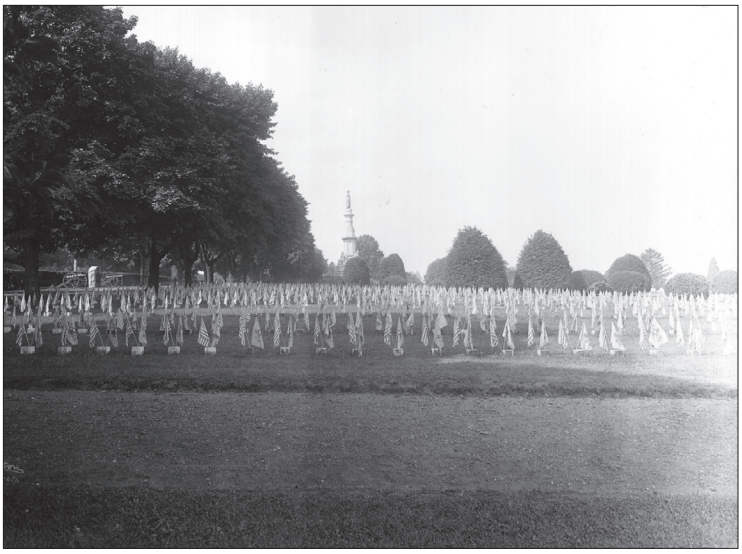


Figure 1.142. Looking west from the outer circular drive (walk) showing growth of evergreen shrubs planted in the burial grounds in the early 1880s, photographed 1913. The graves were decorated for the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2699)

sizeable specimens that were beginning to obstruct views and the open spatial character, but were still clipped or sheared into rounded shapes (fig. 1.142). Other changes in the burial grounds included removal of the roses at each of the granite plot markers, the last of which was taken out in ca. 1910. Around this same time, the belt of shrubbery designed by Saunders and thinned and replanted in 1880 was removed from around the lawn surrounding Soldiers' National Monument. Superintendent Hamilton had requested removal of the shrub border in 1905:

> Referring to the item for the removal of the semicircular border of shrubbery near the Soldiers' National Monument, I would state that this border consists of 109 Arbor Vitae and a much greater number of deciduous shrubbery. The Arbor Vitae have grown together forming a dense hedge or screen shutting out a view of the grounds from their vicinity. The deciduous shrubbery from age is shaggy and unsightly. Together they are an object of much adverse criticism....[148]

The Norway maple allée and the adjoining arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary fence were also maintenance concerns in the decades leading up to World War I (see fig. 1.141). Due to their characteristic heavy shade and shallow surface roots, the Norway maples made it tough to grow turf beneath them. In 1898, for example, the cemetery ordered 20,000 square feet of sod to cover bare spots beneath the trees. The arborvitae hedge, which had suffered from repeated winterkill in the early 1870s, was also suffering by the turn of the century from the heavy shade and dry conditions caused by the spread of the Norway maples. In 1905 and again in 1911, for example, Superintendent Hamilton requested permission to remove the entire hedge: "There is so much of the Arbor Vitae hedge along the line of Maples trees and the East drive, dead or nearly so and missing, that it needs renewing in toto. I do not think it can be much improved while the large trees stand..."[149] The Depot Quartermaster agreed with Hamilton, but the hedge was not removed. In 1910, D. H. Rhodes marked sixteen Norway maples for removal, probably in an effort to enhance growing conditions for the hedge. Despite this, a 1913 Quartermaster inspection again called for removal of the hedge, and its replacement with a stone or iron fence. Despite the problems, the hedge remained.[150]

Perhaps the most noticeable change in plantings at the national cemetery leading up to World War I was the reduction in flowering annuals. In the national cemetery regulations published in 1911, the Quartermaster General recommended:

> A well-kept sward, graceful shade trees, pretty shrubs and evergreens are of greater importance and contribute more to the beauty of the cemetery than a promiscuous distribution of flower beds. A few flowers about the lodge and at one or more other prominent points are all that should be maintained, as the expense and attention required in the cultivation of a large number of flowers can be better utilized in the care of the lawns.[151]

This direction coincided with a growing distaste for High Victorian ornamentation by the turn of the century, and suggested a return at national cemeteries to William Saunder's design philosophy of simple grandeur. The Quartermaster General issued related regulations that prohibited "vases, urns, tubs, hanging baskets, or other fixtures intended for plants. . .on any lot or grave site; such of these as have been placed thereon will be removed." The Quartermaster did, however, allow for

vases to be maintained elsewhere, and issued regulations that they be painted white.[152]

The regulations against flowers and vases on grave sites may have been instituted well before publication of the 1911 regulations, because by 1892, the vases had been removed from each of the burial plots with the exception of the 1st Minnesota Memorial, and were instead maintained only around the Reynolds Monument, near the lodge, and around the outer perimeter of the burial area (see fig. 1.124). Just twelve vases were maintained by this date, down from the original thirty. Over the next two decades, more vases were removed. In 1903, the superintendent was maintaining just six vases, and in 1913, five. In 1917, these five were planted with striped ornamental grass, verbena, small-leaf ivy, and geranium of assorted colors. This may have been the last year that the vases were planted. With wartime restrictions, the terra-cotta vases were probably eliminated for the 1918 growing season, leaving just the 1st Minnesota Memorial vase. With removal of the vases and reduced need for watering, the well located along the upper drive was closed and the rustic well house was removed.[153]

In keeping with the national cemetery regulations, flowerbeds—which had been established around 1874— were maintained near the entrance through the years leading up to World War I. In 1914, for example, the cemetery ordered 350 plants for these beds, including germanium, salvia, and coleus. In 1917, Superintendent Chapman recorded five flowerbeds, including two circular beds near the entrance gate and lodge, two rectangular beds at the lodge, and one rectangular bed along the side of the outbuilding. As with the vases, changes in taste and the constraints that accompanied US entry into World War I probably led to the end of these flowerbeds. Superintendent Chapman had written to the Quartermaster in April 1917 about replacing the beds with rose shrubs, because "…we would have better and more lasting satisfaction from roses, and without the expense of replanting every year." The roses were apparently never planted.[154]

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT YEARS, 1918–33

After World War I and through the early 1930s, Gettysburg National Cemetery entered a relatively quiet period in the development of the landscape compared with the decades prior to the war. During this time, the War Department began to take over the direct administration of the national military park from the park commissioners. Post-war reductions in federal appropriations led to decreased maintenance on the battlefield, while increasing use of automobiles brought new demands on park infrastructure. Criticism of the battlefield's conditions surfaced in the press, and even the Grand Army of the Republic protested the "neglect" of the battlefield.[155] While the national cemetery remained under separate administration, it was affected by these same issues. Although there were several improvement projects during the 1920s, decline was becoming evident through the poor condition of some trees and shrubs, settling of the grave markers, and loss of high-maintenance features such as gravel walks and flowerbeds. No additional monuments were installed or major new plantings undertaken.

James W. Bodley, who was appointed superintendent of the cemetery in 1918 and remained in the position until 1930, took an active role in planning changes to reduce maintenance, accommodate automobiles, and increase burial capacity. Although the Quartermaster agreed to many of the proposals, few were realized prior to the end of War Department administration in 1933, leaving much of the landscape unchanged, although in less than excellent condition.

Cemetery Surroundings

East Cemetery Hill, Cemetery Ridge, Evergreen Cemetery, and town development along Baltimore Street, Steinwehr Avenue, and Taneytown Road saw relatively little new construction from World War I through the early 1930s compared to the prior decades. North of the cemetery, the woods on the Swope tract (annex site) continued to mature, while to the south, the old electric railway right-of-way became wooded and burials continued to fill empty lots in Evergreen Cemetery



Figure 1.143. The setting of Gettysburg National Cemetery during the late War Department years, looking northeast, ca. 1925. This aerial shows the woods on the Swope tract north of the cemetery, new section in Evergreen Cemetery with its heart-shaped drive off Baltimore Street, and paved public roads. The extent of town development adjoining the national cemetery changed little between World War I and 1933. This photograph also shows the walks remaining within the burial area. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0008)

(fig. 1.143). To provide additional burial space, the cemetery laid out an annex by the 1920s on the property to the south acquired from David Leister in 1909, accessed by a heart-shaped drive off Baltimore Street.[156] Although a major addition to Evergreen Cemetery, the annex was not visible from the national cemetery.

The public roads around the national cemetery changed after World War I, following removal of the Gettysburg Electric Railway tracks by 1917, in response to increasing automobile use and development of state and federal highway systems. In 1925, the national military park returned park roads it had acquired from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1895, including Taneytown Road. By 1930, Baltimore Street, Steinwehr Avenue, and Taneytown Road had been paved in asphalt, but remained two lanes with little additional widening.[157]

The main changes visible from the national cemetery occurred across from Taneytown Road gates, where John Rosensteel built a brick Foursquare-style house in 1921, where he opened the "National Museum" for public display of his Civil War memorabilia (fig. 1.144). With its prime location between the national cemetery and Hancock Avenue, Rosensteel's house also functioned as a visitor center for the battlefield by offering free information, a comfort station, and a shop that



Figure 1.144. The National Museum owned and operated by John Rosensteel out of his house built in 1921, looking west from the Taneytown Road gates of the national cemetery, ca. 1930. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 26S-1047)

sold post cards, guide books, and souvenirs. In 1932, the *Gettysburg Times* described the museum as containing "[o]ne of the largest and finest Civil War relic collections on display in this section of the country…"[158] That year, Rosensteel built a large addition on the back of the house as an auditorium for an electric map of the battlefield. The adjoining frontage along Taneytown Road to the north—site of the battle-period Ziegler farm field and near the position of the 136th New York Volunteer Infantry—was used as parking for the museum.[159] Another change along Taneytown Road occurred at Hancock Avenue, where the park commission built a stone gateway in 1922, designed by E. B. Cope in place of the earlier iron entrance gates (fig. 1.145).



Figure 1.145. Entrance to Hancock Avenue at Taneytown Road across from the south end of the national cemetery, looking southwest showing new stone gates, ca. 1922. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2427B)

National Cemetery Landscape

While there was no change in the physical extent of the national cemetery during the late War Department years, the administrative change that was undertaken in 1911 for construction of the Lincoln Speech Memorial was reversed in 1930, when the 2.13 acres at the south end of the cemetery containing the memorial was transferred from the national military park back to the national cemetery.[160]

Drives and Walks

The problem of automobile traffic in the national cemetery arose shortly before World War I, as evidenced in a Quartermaster inspection in 1916 that identified "considerable congestion and confusion of automobiles in and out of the cemetery" due to use of the cemetery as a through-route on the battlefield tour route. At the time, the Quartermaster's office considered closing the cemetery to automobiles, or making the traffic one-way, but did not implement any changes. In 1923, Superintendent Bodley inquired with the superintendent of Antietam National Cemetery about how he was dealing with automobile traffic:

> We had driveways through this cemetery years ago but they have all been renovated and sodded which looks much better than the driveways. We superintendents have aggravation enough without contending with a lot of motorists disobeying rules.[161]

Bodley presumably felt closing Gettysburg National Cemetery to automobiles or making its roads one-way were not viable options, and instead pressed for changes to better accommodate automobiles. In 1923, he requested that the narrow Baltimore Street gates, which at fourteen feet wide were not sufficient for two cars to pass, be widened to 20 feet (fig. 1.146).[162] The Quartermaster responded that there were insufficient funds for this work, but that it may consider the proposal at a later date. Instead, the Quartermaster went back to its earlier proposal to change the traffic to one-way, maintaining Baltimore Street as the entrance and using Taneytown Road as the exit:

> In lieu of widening the gateway at the Baltimore street entrance to the Cemetery, which would at best improve



Figure 1.146. The Baltimore Street entrance, looking southwest showing original fourteen-foot width of the vehicular gates, ca. 1921. At far left is the flagstaff mound beneath the raised canopy of remaining Norway spruce. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2545A)

> the condition at this point only, it is thought advisable to limit traffic through the Cemetery to one direction only. One way traffic should cause no inconvenience to visitors going through the cemetery and over the battlefield, and you are directed to see that this new regulation of traffic is complied with.[163]

Bodley continued to press for new entrance gates, and by the spring of 1926, the Quartermaster had agreed to advance the idea. Plans for a new gateway of classical masonry piers, including two twelve-foot wide vehicular gates and two four-foot wide pedestrian gates, was drafted in June 1926 (fig. 1.147). At forty feet wide overall, the proposed gates were nearly twice the width of the iron gates. Although the Inspector General's office supported widening of the gates, the project was advanced no further.[164]

The increasing automobile traffic was also impacting the condition of the Macadam drives. While addition of brick gutters to the upper and lower cemetery drives in 1897 had addressed drainage issues, the gravel surface nonetheless remained a maintenance burden that was made worse with car traffic. The widely-accepted solution for a more durable surface was the application of an asphalt (bitumen) binder on the gravel surface of the macadam roadbed, a pavement known by various names including bituminous or tar macadam (tarmac), and Tarvia (a brand name). In 1915, the cemetery superintendent received bids for applying naftha—a type of binder—to the surface of the lower drive, but it was not until October 1919 that Superintendent Bodley reported that the lower road had been "slagged and Tarvied." Four years later, the upper drive was resurfaced. The asphalt did not cover the brick gutters, nor was it applied to the gravel-surfaced macadam drives in the burial area that were used as walks.[165]

The conversion of the main drive to low-maintenance asphalt pavement may have spurred Superintendent Bodley to consider elimination of the remaining gravel walks and drives in the cemetery. In November 1919, a month after paving of the drive, he requested permission to remove the circular walk around the Reynolds Monument, which was built in 1872 along with the monument, due to its susceptibility to wash-outs and muddy conditions. He also argued that it "serves no purpose as a walk" because the inscriptions on the monument were readily legible from the surrounding drives. Bodley received permission for this change, and in 1923, the walk was replaced with turf.[166] By 1926, plans were underway to remove the radial and axial walks (drives) in the burial area, a change that Antietam and many other national cemeteries had undertaken. In November 1926, the Quartermaster issued a purchase order for "converting existing (approximately 1,600 lineal feet) of old and abandoned walks into lawn."[167] Soon after this time, the three outer circular walks and two outer radial walks in the burial area were replaced with turf (fig. 1.148). The project retained the grade and bed of the walks, but most likely also

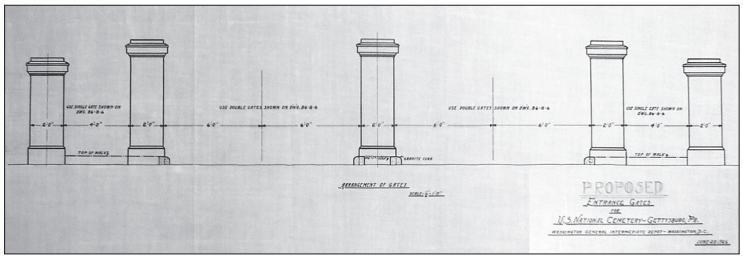


Figure 1.147. Quartermaster plan completed June 29, 1926 of proposed gates at the Baltimore Street entrance designed to accommodate two-way automobile traffic. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 808)

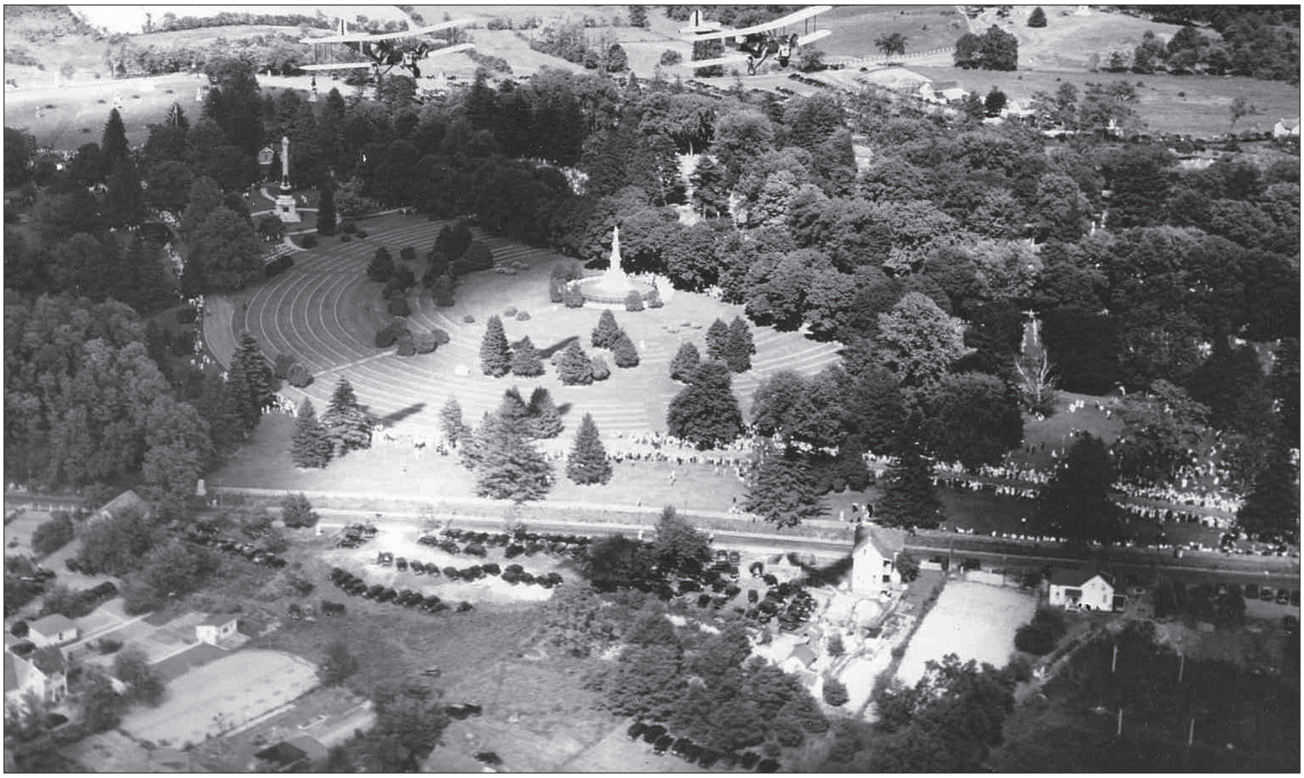


Figure 1.148. Aerial view of the national cemetery looking southeast showing removal of most of the Macadam walks (drives) in the burial area in ca. 1926, photographed ca. 1930. Also visible are the remaining gravel walks around the New York State Monument, the top of the steel flagstaff installed in 1928, and the National Museum. The crowds may have been part of a Memorial Day or battle anniversary celebration. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0010)

removed the granite posts (bollards) that were installed in 1879 at the intersections. The only remaining walks with gravel surfaces were the center axial walk and the innermost circular walk around Soldiers' National Monument. The walks to the New York State Monument were left, even though the western walk dead-ended in turf at the site of the outer circular walk in the burial grounds.

Graves

The misalignment of the unknown marble blocks, and to a lesser extent, the granite curbing, from subsidence and freeze/thaw cycles, continued to be an issue. In 1920, the Quartermaster was recommending replacement of the granite curbing with regulation government headstones, probably as a solution to the alignment problem that would also bring the cemetery into compliance with regulation-style grave markers. Superintendent Bodley, who apparently liked the unique design of curb headstones, recommended to the Quartermaster against this change: "I believe that I could line up the most uneven of the circular lines of stones and thereby correct the unsightly appearance…To the best of my knowledge and belief the general public is pleased with the present CIRCULAR lines of headstones and that proposition must have appealed to the state commissioners who so installed the lines before the Government took charge of this cemetery."[168] The Quartermaster dropped its idea for replacing the granite curbing, and by October 1920, the work of resetting was underway.[169]

Despite this corrective action, the stones continued to shift, and in a 1928 inspection, the Quartermaster proposed resetting the granite curbing on a continuous concrete foundation in place of the dry-laid stone foundations, an idea first proposed in 1910. This project, however, was never implemented under War Department administration.[170]

At the end of World War I, the War Department adopted a new headstone design to mark all graves except those of Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans, which would continue to be marked by the recessed-shield style headstone. Developed by a board of officers

and known as the "General" headstone, the new design consisted of a white marble upright tablet with a cambered top, measuring one inch wider and six inches taller than the recessed-shield headstones. The General featured incised inscriptions and a religious emblem at the top that was initially restricted to the Cross and Star of David.[171]

At Gettysburg, new burials following World War I were accommodated in the the so-called added section and officers' section. However, the Quartermaster was concerned about the anticipated increase in demand for burial space in the national cemeteries from the many thousands of World War I veterans. In 1924, the Quartermaster asked Superintendent Bodley to estimate the total number of graves possible in the national cemetery. Along the south and west sides of the cemetery adjoining Taneytown Road, including the officers' section, Bodley estimated there were 700 available grave sites. He also judged that the other open lawn areas in "…the north and south portions of the Cemetery including part of the ground adjoining the Rostrum there is room for five thousand graves, additional."[172] Apparently out of this study, the Quartermaster made plans for a new plot to accommodate World War I veterans, off the lower drive in the lawn at the northwest corner of the cemetery (see fig. 1.108). The first interment occurred here in 1924, but few other graves were established in the new plot under War Department administration.[173]

Public Comfort Station and Flagstaff

The only new major construction projects in the national cemetery during the late War Department years were for a public comfort station and new flagstaff, both located in the front lawn near Baltimore Street. During the 1920s, the Quartermaster was constructing modern public comfort stations at a number of national cemeteries, especially those with high visitation, usually within or near national military parks.[174] By the 1920s during an age of widespread availability of modern sanitation, Gettysburg's six public pit toilets located in the brick outbuilding were probably considered a health hazard, and inadequate for the number of visitors to the cemetery and adjoining battlefield. These toilets, which required manual hauling of sewage, were also certainly a maintenance nuisance. The new lodge, built in 1907, had a modern bathroom on the second floor, but it was not for public use.

By 1927, the War Department had decided to build a modern comfort station in the national cemetery, the first such facility on the entire battlefield. It would be for year-round use of visitors to the cemetery and the battlefield. In July, a Quartermaster officer met with Superintendent Bodley and they selected a site near the brick outbuilding close to the existing toilets, but soon switched to a less conspicuous site at the southeast corner of the cemetery. By October, the Construction Service of the Office of the Quartermaster General had developed plans for a one-story brick Colonial Revival-style building containing men's and women's rest rooms with four toilets each (fig. 1.149). Costing approximately $12,000, the building was detailed with fanlight attic windows, metal multi-paned windows with brick lintels, a slate roof, and marble partitions in the rest rooms, and had its own heating system to allow it be open year-round. Associated site work included construction of a herringbone brick walk from the upper drive to Baltimore Street, which required a new four-foot wide pedestrian gate in the cemetery's iron fence that acknowledged the intended use of the comfort station for visitors to East Cemetery Hill (fig.

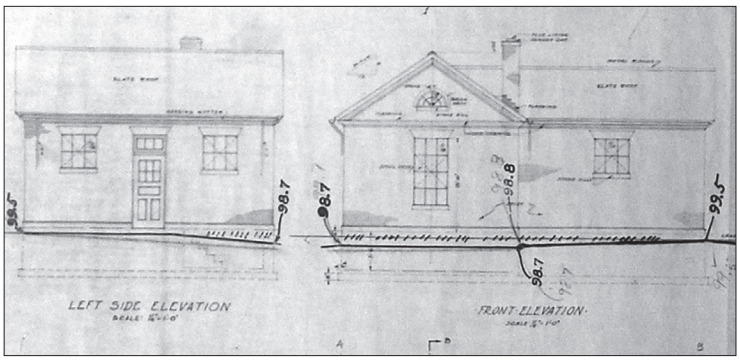


Figure 1.149. Quartermaster plans for the new public comfort station, October 1, 1927. (Detail, Office of the Quartermaster General, "U. S. National Cemetery Gettysburg, PA. Public Comfort Station," Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 6146-102)

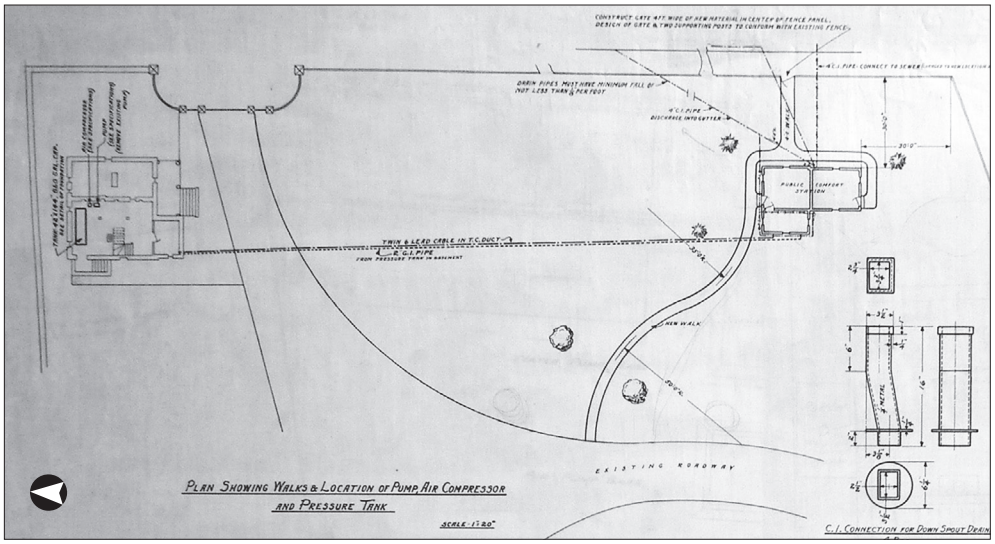


Figure 1.150. Quartermaster site plan for the new comfort station, showing walks, gate, sewer line, and underground electrical conduit to the lodge, November 30, 1927. (Detail, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, "Detail of Improvements Connected with Public Comfort Station," Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8020)

1.150). The building was connected to the public sewer line along Baltimore Street and therefore did not require a cesspool or leach field. The comfort station was formally opened to the public on September 22, 1928. The old pit toilets in the outbuilding were removed and converted to storage space.[175]

As construction of the comfort station was underway, the Quartermaster prepared bids in February 1928 to replace the nearby flagstaff, which was a wood double mast 100-foot-tall flagstaff acquired from Halliday & Richardson of Washington, D. C. in December 1891 to replace the original 107-foot-tall mast that was damaged in a storm. It still retained the five-foot high flagstaff mound built with the original flagstaff in 1874 (see fig. 1.146).[176] By 1926, the pole had warped, and was straightened and painted. Despite the improvements, the flagstaff was soon determined to be inadequate, apparently due to in part to its mound, a feature that had fallen out of the Quartermaster's favor and had been removed from many national cemeteries. National Cemetery regulations (1911) stated that "Flower beds will not be mounded, nor will mounds be made around any monument, flagstaff, or other structure in the cemetery."[177]

The bid prepared in February 1928 was for a new seventy-five-foot tall sectional steel pole that was part of a package that included new flagstaffs at national cemeteries in Annapolis, Antietam, Balls Bluff (Virginia), Salisbury (North Carolina), and Wilmington (North Carolina). The Quartermaster accepted a bid from John E. Ling & Sons, Inc., of Camden, New Jersey, for manufacture of the flagstaffs. The scope of work at Gettysburg included removal of the flagstaff mound and installation of a new foundation. The work was completed on April 3, 1928.[178] The new flagstaff, which featured a ball finial, was not much taller than the adjoining Norway spruce and other trees (see fig. 1.148).

Plantings

After World War I, Gettysburg no longer enjoyed the services of Arlington's head gardener, probably due in part to the eliminate of flowerbeds. No new plantings were made, and some were removed, including English ivy and trumpet vines on the rostrum, most likely during rebuilding of the wood roof trellis in 1919, leaving just wisteria. The turf floor of the rostrum was also probably replaced with concrete at this time.[179] The evergreen shrubs in the burial grounds planted in the early 1880s continued to grow into large specimens, but most continued to be clipped (see fig. 1.148).

The arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary fence, which had been proposed for removal or replacement due to poor condition in 1905, continued to decline due to shading and competition from the adjoining Norway maples. Many sections had lost the lower canopy, exposing the iron boundary fence (fig. 1.151). By 1925, Superintendent Bodley had decided



Figure 1.151. The arborvitae hedge and pipe-rail fence at the Evergreen Cemetery boundary showing loss of canopy by the late War Department years, looking east, ca. 1933. At left is the 4th US Artillery monument, and in the distance is the Evergreen Cemetery outbuilding constructed around 1885. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N048)

to pursue a permanent solution for the treatment of this boundary. After determining that the hedge and iron fence did indeed belong to the federal government, Bodley asked Edward Tawney, the local mason long contracted by the cemetery, for an estimate on replacing the iron fence and hedge with a 4.5-foot tall brick enclosure wall, with granite coping.[180] Bodley was apparently unfamiliar with the Evergreen Cemetery board's 1863 provision in selling the national cemetery property that "an open iron railing enclosure of ordinary height be made and maintained...upon the division lines between the said lands, and the grounds of Ever-Green Cemetery." The Quartermaster's office may have discovered this provision by the spring of 1928, when it informed Bodley that "the hedge between this and the town cemetery should be maintained."[181]

Although the arborvitae hedge was a major concern, the heavy burden of lawn mowing was probably one of Superintendent Bodley's most pressing maintenance concerns. The task continued to require many days of labor and quartering of a mule to pull the "pony mower" used on the large areas of open lawn. This switch from the cemetery's prior use of a rented animal occurred around the turn of the century.[182] The mule was kept in a stall in the outbuilding. By the 1920s, mowers powered by gasoline engines were becoming widely available, and in February, 1922, Bodley suggested to the Quartermaster that the pony mowers and ten-year-old mule be replaced by a power mower. The Quartermaster quickly agreed, because by May 1922, the inspector reported that the cemetery had two push power mowers. The following June, Bodley received permission to ship the mule and pony mower to the national cemetery at New Bern, North Carolina. The power mowers, which were rotary-types manufactured by the Ideal Power Lawn Mower Company, were not as helpful as anticipated, because in the spring of 1925, Bodley abandoned one and instead hired a horse to mow the lawn. In June 1925, the cemetery purchased a mule of its own, and the following year, acquired a new pony mower manufactured by the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Company. The cemetery continued to use the pony mower and hand push-mowers into the 1930s. Care of the mule required substantial outlays and space within the outbuilding. In 1930, for example, the cemetery ordered 1,200 pounds of hay, 628 pounds of oats, 300 pounds of straw bedding, and 100 pounds of wheat bran. No outdoor paddock was maintained within the cemetery for the mule.[183]

NATIONAL CEMETERY LANDSCAPE, 1933

(DRAWING 1.3)

On the eve of its transfer to the National Park Service in the spring of 1933, the landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery, including the original cemetery and site of the annex, had changed considerably over the prior six decades of War Department administration. While much of the original Saunders design of the landscape remained visible, a number of its characteristics had been altered.

Overall, the national cemetery remained a landscape of simple grandeur characterized by open lawn and large specimen trees, with the semi-circular burial area and Soldiers' National Monument at its center. Significant changes during the period included the addition of marble blocks on the unknown graves, planting of

shrubs within the burial area lawn, thinning of the perimeter of Norway spruce and opening of views to the battlefield, replacement of the lodge and outbuildings, addition of the New York State Monument and Lincoln Address Memorial, placement of numerous regimental monuments, replacement of the flagstaff, and addition of the public comfort station. By 1933, years of limited funding since World War I and other issues had led to declining trees and shrubs, misalignment of gravestones, and loss of high-maintenance features such as gravel walks and flower beds.

Cemetery Surroundings

Perhaps the most extensive change during the War Department period was in the setting of the national cemetery. Although William Saunders had intended to screen the surroundings with the perimeter of Norway spruce, their substantial thinning in the early 1890s exposed the cemetery to many of these changes. Growth of the battlefield park and the town between 1872 and 1933 was visible near the national cemetery through new buildings and preserved battlefield. The Gettysburg Electric Railway, erected in the 1890s, was one of the most visible signs of growing tourism in Gettysburg, but by 1933, it had been replaced by private automobiles.

The original portion of Evergreen Cemetery had become nearly full with headstones and monuments by the early 1930s, and numerous mature trees created nearly continuous bands of shade along its drives. A new outbuilding and wings on the gatehouse were visible from the national cemetery, but the cemetery's new annex to the south (Sections Q and X) was not. The battle-period grove at the southwest corner of the cemetery remained, as did the battle-period brick sidewalk from the town that extended along the front of the national cemetery.

The national military park lands on East Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge retained much of their earlier character defined by patterns of woods and fields. Many commemorative works, most added between the 1880s and 1910s, ornamented East Cemetery Hill, along with the iron fence from Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C. installed along Baltimore Street in ca. 1890 that unified the commemorative landscapes on both sides of the street. Along the Taneytown Road side of the cemetery, Hancock Avenue, with its formal masonry gateway built in 1922, had developed into a major entrance to the national military park, linking the national cemetery with Cemetery Ridge, Little Round Top, and Seminary Ridge.

The lands to north of the national cemetery along Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue saw the most significant change as town development expanded southward. The former orphanage property adjoining the northeast side of the cemetery was the site of a large Queen Anne-style house and carriage house built in the 1890s, and the orphanage annex had been detached from the Meyers house and moved closer to the road on its own lot. The remnants of the Meyers orchard were gone, and across the street was the circular Cyclorama building erected in 1913. Steinwehr Avenue was lined by houses, surrounding the battle-era Dobbin house. This development continued west on Emmitsburg Road, and several new houses had been built to the south along Taneytown Road. Across from the entrance to the national cemetery was the National Museum, a private museum and tourist attraction located in a brick house built in 1921.

Natural Systems and Features

The old-field successional woods on the future annex site (former orphanage property and battle-period Pierce field) that had grown up since agricultural use ceased around the turn of the century represented the main change in natural systems within the current national cemetery site during the War Department period. These woods were most dense on the west half of the site, and became scattered with remnant patches of field to the north and east. Near Steinwehr Avenue was a drainage basin, which was an expansion of the battle-era pond. The basin, which collected runoff and drainage, still emptied into a small creek that was channeled beneath Steinwehr Avenue.

Spatial Organization

The War Department maintained the overall spatial organization of the national cemetery consisting of the semi-circular burial grounds, flanking lawns, and perimeter plantings. The removal of many of the perimeter Norway spruce had significantly altered William Saunders' design of an enclosed landscape, although the growth of woods on the annex site reestablished some enclosure to the north. The southern side of the cemetery bordering Evergreen Cemetery retained a semi-open character maintained by the low pipe-rail fence and arborvitae hedge, maintaining the originally intended sense of the two cemeteries being within one common enclosure.

The semi-circular burial grounds lost some open character through growth of the evergreens shrubs planted at the head of the plots in the early 1880s. The lawn around Soldiers' National Monument was no longer a defined space due to removal of the Saunders-designed shrub belt in ca. 1910. In addition, the subtle spatial distinction between the state plots was lost by removal of the gravel surfaces on most of the walks (drives) in ca. 1926.

Between the lodge and outbuilding, the open lawn that existed in 1933 replaced the service yard that had been enclosed by a lattice fence, which screened the brick kitchen that was removed along with the old lodge in 1907.

The future cemetery annex property in 1933 consisted of dense woods, patches of open field, and residential lots. This spatial character was a marked change from the open agricultural field bordered by stone fences that characterized the site into the 1890s.

Land Use

In 1933, the national cemetery remained an active burial ground, with secondary residential use as the home of the superintendent and his family. The cemetery remained in federal ownership since the transfer from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1872.

The portions of the landscape used for burials expanded during the period, but not to a great extent. Three new burial areas were developed, including the so-called added section along the eastern side of the semi-circular burial area established in ca. 1893 based on the recommendation of William Saunders, an officer's plot across the drive to the north laid out in 1906, and a World War I plot at the northwest corner of the cemetery laid out in ca. 1924. By 1933, the two earlier plots had two and three rows of markers each, while the World War I plot was largely undeveloped, with only a handful of headstones.

The cemetery's original use as the primary commemorative landscape on the Gettysburg battlefield had changed by 1933 with the development of the surrounding battlefield park. The national cemetery was no longer a singular destination, but an integral part of the park, although it still maintained a distinct identity and was administratively separate from the national military park.

The future annex site in 1933 was characterized by residential uses and vacant land that had replaced agricultural uses (orchards and field crops). The northwest corner of the site was also used for commemorative purposes with the installation of the 55th Ohio monument in 1887, which was on a small parcel owned by the federal government. The undeveloped southern part of the annex site was owned by the Swope heirs—probably the family that built the Queen Anne-style house on Baltimore Street—except for a small parcel owned by the Keppel family. The frontage along Steinwehr Avenue consisted of six residential lots owned by the Ketterman, Fair, Rider, Dutrow, Menchey, and Singley families.

Circulation

In 1933, circulation in the national cemetery consisted of one-way vehicular traffic from the entrance on Baltimore Street to the exit at Taneytown Road. Parking was along the drives, as there were no designated parking lots. The original Saunders-designed system of drives changed through alterations, additions, and removals. In 1872, circulation consisted of a closed loop, but by

1933 it had changed to through-traffic that was part of the tour route of the national military park. The drives in the semi-circular burial area were initially intended for use by carriages, but by the end of the period had been converted to walks.

The primary circulation feature was the main drive that looped the grounds, known as the upper drive and the lower drive. Both had been paved in asphalt between 1919 and 1934, and were lined by brick gutters added in 1897. Added drives and walks included the pedestrian gate to Evergreen Cemetery (1872), the gravel walk to the flagstaff (1873), the gravel drive to the summerhouse-Lincoln Address Memorial (1881) that was part of the original Saunders design, the west leg of the gravel drive to the outbuilding (toolhouse) (1890), the Taneytown Road entrance (1892), the gravel walks to the New York State Monument (1893), the granolithic concrete walk to the lodge (1907) that replaced the original brick walk, and the brick walk to the public comfort station and Baltimore Street sidewalk (1927).

Circulation features that were removed during this period included the walk to the flagstaff that was taken out by 1914, the circular walk around the Reynolds Monument removed in 1923, and all but two of the circular and radial Macadam walks in the burial area in 1926. These walks remained as circulation features, but the surfaces had been converted to turf. Only the central axial walk and innermost circular walk around Soldiers' National Monument retained their original gravel surface.

In the future annex, circulation consisted of a sidewalk along Steinwehr Avenue, entrance walks to the houses, and an alley drive that led to the garages and sheds that were built between 1910 and 1915. The tract to the rear owned by the Swope heirs was accessed by a dirt road that ran south from Baltimore Street near the Queen Anne-style house.

Topography

In 1933, the overall topography of the national cemetery had changed little since 1872. The main change in the built landforms was leveling of the grave mounds in the burial area that was completed in 1879. This work created terraces between each row of granite curbing, as William Saunders had intended. The mound around the flagstaff, added in 1873, had been removed with the installation of the new flagstaff in 1928. A low turf mound added to the prominence of the New York State monument, built in 1892. Turf drainage swales along the main drive built in 1879–80 had been replaced with brick gutters in 1897.

In the future annex, the ground around the old pond was excavated to create a larger drainage basin in ca. 1920. There were also swales to its east that captured runoff from the national cemetery; these may have been built when the national cemetery road drainage system was constructed in 1880.

Vegetation

At the end of the War Department period, managed vegetation in the national cemetery had changed considerably since 1872, although the overall Saundes design still remained evident. Aside from replacement and natural growth, major changes resulted from evergreen shrubs planted in the Civil War burial area, removal of the shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument, and thinning of the perimeter screen of Norway spruce, although they still remained conspicuous in the landscape. The vases with flowering annuals, and rose bushes and flower beds added during this period, had been removed by World War I. The extent of lawn increased with removal of the gravel walks in the burial area in 1926, and removal of the shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument.

The cypress, arborvitae, and hemlock shrubs in the Civil War burial area were intended to be dwarf or small specimens when they were planted in 1880. Most were sheared into rounded shapes throughout this period. The location of these shrubs, which corresponded to empty sections (rows) at the head of the state plots, disrupted the open spatial character of the burial area. Varieties of boxwood and yew shrubs ornamented the intersections of the gravel walks around the New York State monument.

At the south end of the cemetery near the Lincoln Address Memorial, the 'U'-shaped planting of shrubs that extended down the hillside had matured with some trees, including balsam fir, tulip poplar, and red maple, probably partially obstructing views south toward Little Round Top.

In the future annex, there were ornamental plantings and lawn on the residential lots developed along Steinwehr Avenue between 1910 and 1915. The remainder of the site was successional woods dominated by black locust, or old field.

Buildings and Structures

By 1933, none of the buildings that stood in 1872 remained, but the major structure—the stone enclosure wall—was little changed aside from frequent repairs and removal of a section for the Taneytown Road gate. The buildings constructed during this period—the rostrum, new outbuilding, new lodge, and the public comfort station—were all designed according to standard Quartermaster plans for national cemeteries, using red brick instead of the Gettysburg granite found in the original lodge and enclosure wall. All used classical detailing in Romanesque Revival and Colonial Revival styles.

The Foursquare or Colonial Revival-style lodge completed in 1907 occupied the same site and roughly the same footprint as the original 1864 building. There were no remnants of the brick kitchen outbuilding built in 1875 off the northwest corner of the lodge, which was removed with construction of the new lodge. In the service area to the west, the brick outbuilding built in 1890 replaced two frame outbuildings on approximately the same site: the barn or toolhouse built in ca. 1868, and the gun storage shed built in 1873. The brick outbuilding was built with interior public pit toilets for men and women, but these were removed in 1927 following completion of the public comfort station. Two minor buildings were constructed during the period, but removed prior to 1933: the wellhouse (1880) along the upper drive that was removed in ca. 1915, and the summerhouse (1881) that was removed for the Lincoln Address Memorial in 1911.

The most elaborately designed structures added to the landscape during this period were the New York State Monument (1893) and the Lincoln Address Memorial (1912), which created two focal points in the landscape in addition to Soldiers' National Monument and the Reynolds Monument built under state administration. The Lincoln Address Memorial, which replaced the 1881 summerhouse, was on the site where William Saunders had planned a flagstaff.

Another structure added during this period was a system of road drainage that consisted of iron inlet grates and brick gutters, which fed to underground pipes that drained north and west, through or beneath the stone enclosure wall to outlets along Taneytown Road that were finished with headwalls of Gettysburg granite that matched the enclosure wall. The system was originally designed with swales, ditches, and culverts in 1879–80, but was redesigned with closed inlets when the brick gutters were built in 1897.

In the future annex, buildings and structures included six brick and frame, two-story single-family and duplex houses along Steinwehr Avenue built between 1910 and 1915, and eight garages or sheds along the rear alley. A drainage pipe from the national cemetery's drainage system extended into the southeast corner of the site.

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas at the end of the War Department period were both internal and external, in contrast to William Saunders' design that focused views inward toward Soldiers' National Monument. The views changed due to removal of vegetation and the addition of new focal points within the cemetery, notably the New York State Monument added in 1892. Views of Soldiers' National Monument were also diminished by evergreen trees and shrubs planted in the burial area in the 1880s. Evergreen Cemetery remained seasonally screened by the Norway maple allee and arborvitae hedge along the boundary line.

External views, reintroduced through thinning of the perimeter Norway spruce in the early 1890s, were characterized by panoramas of the battlefield looking from

the Civil War burial area west toward Seminary Ridge, north toward town, and east toward East Cemetery Hill. A southern prospect toward Little Round Top was visible from the Lincoln Address Memorial. By the 1920s, the views north toward town were becoming obscured once again by growth of successional woods on the future annex site (Swope tract). In the 1920s, the views to the west were beginning to take in contemporary development, including houses and the National Museum along Taneytown Road.

Small-Scale Features

By the end of the War Department period, small-scale features had undergone great change since 1872, but the headstones of semi-circular granite curbing remained the dominant feature. Changes were characterized by addition of grave markers, flagstaffs, commemorative markers, benches, and signs, and removal of vases and bollards. Many of these changes were made to meet national cemetery standards and accommodate new burials. The original iron fences along Baltimore Street and Evergreen Cemetery boundary remained unchanged, except for the addition of pedestrian gates in two places. A new set of ornamental iron gates was added with creation of the Taneytown Road entrance in 1892.

In addition to the original granite curbing, grave markers in 1933 consisted of the standard government marble blocks installed in 1874 on the 979 graves in the three unknown plots. Just four standard government headstones—upright white marble tablets—were in the original burial area, in the Illinois plot marking graves of Spanish-American War casualties. Additional government headstones were in the added section (current Section VIII), officers' plot (Section II), and World War I plot (Section I), along with private markers and monuments in a variety of styles that were added after 1905. The added section had expanded to three rows of graves, while only the front row of the officers' section was filled. The World War I plot was largely undeveloped and had only a few graves by 1933.

Other small-scale features in the Civil War burial area included the original granite plot markers, the Collis Memorial added to the Pennsylvania plot in 1906, and the 1st Minnesota Memorial that predated federal ownership. This was the only vase in the cemetery by 1933; the twenty-nine terra-cotta vases had been removed from the burial area plots by 1892, and from the rest of the cemetery by ca. 1918. The granite bollards at the former intersections of the radial and circular walks, which were added in 1879, were removed along with the gravel surface of the walks in ca. 1926. Three of the original cannons were still displayed seasonally around Soldiers' National Monument.

The flagstaff was a seventy-five-foot tall white-painted steel pole with a ball finial installed in 1928 soon after completion of the nearby public comfort station. It replaced a double-mast white-painted wood pole approximately 100 feet tall installed in 1892 to replace the 107-foot tall wood pole installed in 1874. The flagstaff mound added with the original flagstaff was removed with installation of the new pole in 1928. An earlier flagstaff installed in 1873 near Soldiers' National Monument was removed by 1878.

Other standard national cemetery small-scale features found throughout the cemetery included benches and iron tablets. In 1933, the fifty iron and wood-slat settees that had been acquired in 1878 remained, along with some of the eight older cast-iron fern benches. The ten Bivouac of the Dead iron tablets, six Act of Congress tablets, and the one General Orders tablet were still maintained in the cemetery along the drives and in the Civil War burial area.

Aside from the grave markers and benches, the most conspicuous small-scale features in the cemetery were the thirteen regimental markers and monuments installed between 1885 and 1912. These ranged from small stone position markers to larger and more elaborate works. Two regimental monuments were located along the outside of the stone enclosure wall. Most of these monuments were unique designs, except for two US Regulars monuments and a command position tablet for the Third Volunteer Brigade along the upper drive that were standard designs used throughout the national military park. The nine artillery positions in

the cemetery featured pairs of guns on iron carriages with shot pyramids that were also standard battlefield features.

Within the future annex site, the 55th Ohio monument at the corner of Steinwehr Avenue and Taneytown Road was the most elaborate small-scale feature. Three flank markers also lined the road frontage of the annex, two from the 55th Ohio and one for the 73rd Ohio. There were also numerous small-scale features on the residential lots, such as fences, clotheslines, and mailboxes.

ENDNOTES, 1872–1933

1 The War Department's post-Civil War National Cemetery System is today called the National Cemetery Administration, an agency of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

2 The 1870 Congressional legislation that authorized transfer of the cemetery to the federal government, "Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries" (16 Stat. 390) does not specifically order the renaming, but it is suggested in the title of the legislation. Official documents from the 1872-1933 period use Gettysburg National Cemetery (e.g., US Army, *United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks,* revised edition 1910), or "National Cemetery, Gettysburg PA" (e.g., Quartermaster inspection reports; US War Department, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries,* 1911). Research for this report did not uncover use of the name Soldiers' National Cemetery in an official capacity after 1872.

3 George P. Sanger, ed., *The Statutes at Large…of the United States of America,* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1868), volume XIV, 353.

4 Therese Sammartino, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries" (certified August 31, 1994), Section E, pages 2-4; Monro MacCloskey, *Hallowed Ground: Our National Cemeteries* (New York: Richards Rosen Press, 1968), 24, 35.

5 National Park Service, Civil War Era National Cemeteries, List of Sites, http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/list_of_sites.html (accessed November 5, 2013). Two Northern examples were Togus National Cemetery in Maine and Dayton National Cemetery in Ohio that were established in 1867 to inter remains from nearby military homes for disabled Union veterans.

6 An exception was Whitehall National Cemetery in Bristol, Bucks County, which was established prior to 1870, probably to receive remains from military hospitals in Philadelphia. The remains were moved to the new Philadelphia National Cemetery in ca. 1885, and the cemetery was abandoned. Portions of the enclosure wall and entrance gates remain; see http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=2158439 (accessed November 14, 2013).

7 National Park Service, Civil War Era National Cemeteries, "Antietam National Cemetery," http://www.nps.gov/history/ nr/travel/national_cemeteries/Maryland/Antietam_National_Cemetery.html (accessed November 1, 2013). Antietam was not transferred to federal ownership until 1877.

8 Edward Steere, *Shrines of the Honored Dead* (Washington, D. C.: Department of the Army, Office of the Quartermaster General, ca. 1954), 3, 16; Timothy B. Smith, *The Golden Age of Battlefield Preservation* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2008), 19-20.

9 Letter, Frederick Law Olmsted to Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, August 2,1870, *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted: Volume 6* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992), 386-388.

10 Upright gun tubes were identified as standard national cemetery features; one typically featured a bronze plaque with the name of the cemetery and number of interments. War Department, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911).

11 The first known published regulations were issued as "Compilation of Laws, Orders, Opinions, Instructions, etc., In Regard to National Military Cemeteries" (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1878).

12 James F. Russling, "National Cemeteries," *Harpers New Monthly Magazine*, vol. 33 (August 1866), 316.

13 "National Cemeteries," *The Star and Sentinel*, June 26, 1867, 2.

14 John Russell Bartlett, *The Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg* (Providence: Providence Press Company, 1875), 18.

15 Quoted in Bartlett, 18.

16 Harlan Unrau, "Administrative History: Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, July 1991), 26.

17 Bartlett, 18; Unrau, 26; "The Soldiers' National Cemetery," *The Star and Sentinel,* July 14, 1871, 3. In the Adams County grantee index, the deed for the cemetery was signed on April 18, 1872 and recorded in Book DD, page 216, on July 8, 1875 (actual deed not found for this CLR). David Wills' continued involvement is reflected in his opposition to the addition of the New York State monument that he voiced in 1890.

18 Gettysburg National Cemetery, superintendent's monthly reports, 1872–1893, GETT 41129, Gettysburg National Military Park archives [hereafter, GETT archives; all files and collections identified by "GETT" from the park archives]; War Department, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), 3-4.; Unrau, 38. The reorganization of the Quartermaster in 1912 may have put an end to the relationship with Arlington National Cemetery, which included use of its gardener, D. H. Rhodes, from 1880 through ca. 1910.

19 Unrau, 27; Monthly superintendent's reports, e.g., two men employed in addition to the superintendent in July 1874.

20 Baltimore Pike at the national cemetery began to be known as Baltimore Street during this period—the later the name generally used within the borough limits. Most of the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery were included in a borough expansion passed in 1842, and the remainder in 1878 (Ben Dixon, "Expansion of the Borough of Gettysburg," unpublished map, Adams County Historical Society). The road was also no longer a private turnpike during this period.

21 Photograph of the 73rd Ohio monument showing corn growing in the Pierce field, 1887, Boardman Collection SV801a.

22 MilitaryHistoryOnline.com, "The National Soldiers Orphans' Homestead," posted by Joe Miecxkowski, July 31, 2012, www.miliaryhistoryonline.com/forums/ViewPost.aspx?Forum (accessed July 18, 2013).

23 War Department, *Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries for the Year 1874* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875), 13.

24 Unrau, 45-47.

25 Unrau, 45-46. The 27th PA was moved to Coster Avenue in 1889. Other early monuments on East Cemetery Hill near the national cemetery included the 145th Indiana (1885), 4th Ohio Volunteers (1887), a new monument for the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers (1889), and the 73rd Pennsylvania Volunteers (1889).

26 Rhodeside & Harwell, Inc., "Cultural Landscape Report: Defense of Cemetery Hill" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, June 2004), 77, 90.

27 Bruce Vanisacker, "Early Cannon in Soldiers' National Cemetery" (unpublished report, ca. 2005), citing photo 78b-18N-0017, 1882 (GETT archives) showing two guns positioned on each of the three radial walks. There may have been additional cannons placed further down on the radial walks in the burial area.

28 1882 quarterly inspection report, in Unrau, 33; Superintendent's monthly report, December 1875, and general remarks pertaining to lawn mowing, 1873-1890, GETT 41129; Reed Engle, "Cultural Landscape Report, The Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1993), 151. The cemetery continued to maintain the twent-nine fragile terra-cotta vases, some of which most likely broke over time. In 1880 for example, four new terra cotta vases were received, most likely as replacements rather than additions.

29 Letter sent, September 20 and November 1, 1872, cited in Kathy G. Harrison, "Development and Care of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Enclosures" (Unpublished National Park Service paper, June 16, 1978), 13; Brian A. Kennell, *Beyond the Gatehouse: Gettysburg's Evergreen Cemetery* (Hanover, PA: Sheridan Press, 2000), 108; National Cemetery chronology, undated paper, vertical file 10-3, Gettysburg National Military Park library [hereafter, GETT library]. The winterkill in the hedge was most likely due to inadequate moisture for the young plants that lacked adequate root systems, rather than to cold temperatures alone. Loss of these shrubs may have been exacerbated by shallow soils that quickly dried out, and the lack of an adequate watering system (water was hauled from a well near the lodge). American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), also known as white-cedar, is a native shrub that prefers moist soils and is hardy to Zone 3 (minimum temperature of minus 30 Fahrenheit). Gettysburg is today in a much warmer Zone 6, which may have been at most a Zone 5 in the nineteenth century.

30 National Cemetery chronology, vertical file 10-3, GETT library.

31 Superintendent Wilson monthly report, August 1873, GETT 41129.

32 Superintendent monthly reports, November 1878, April 1880, September 1880, and November 1880, GETT 41129; Engle, 128; "National Cemetery" history notes, vertical file 10-3, GETT library. The extent of this first drainage system is not known. It was rebuilt and the gutters lined with brick in 1897.

33 Superintendent Wilson monthly report, March 1874; Shambaugh to Major Sawtelle, October 3, 1872, quoted in Engle, 120; reference to replacement with granite posts, Engle, 130. The larger granite bollards or blocks are visible in Boardman Collection, SV4395, ca. 1880.

34 Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1874, 13. The report states that a "small flag-staff was placed last year near the upper monument," meaning the national monument (vs. the Reynolds Monument as the lower monument). No photographs of the first flagstaff or maps showing its exact location have been found.

35 Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1874, 13.

36 Superintendent's report, October 1877: "There are two flag staffs one a double mast"; Engle, 170; Major H. L. Ward, Depot Quartermaster to James W. Bodley, December 10, 1927 (regarding dimensions of flagstaff mound), Letters Received, GETT 41131. The smaller flagstaff near the national monument is last mentioned in the superintendent's October 1878 monthly report; it is not visible in an 1878 photograph of the cemetery, GETT T1984a.

37 National Cemetery chronology, vertical file 10-3; Superintendent Wilson monthly report, September 1873; Superintendent Wilson to Quartermaster Sawtelle, April 3, 1873, Gettysburg National Cemetery Letters Sent, 1872-1929, Series I, GETT 41130; Superintendent's report, May 1875 (first mention of flowerbeds); John Auwaerter, *Cultural Landscape Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery* (Boston: NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2009), 73. At Poplar Grove, ornamental flower beds were established by 1870.

38 Superintendent letters, June 15, 1873 and August 23, 1875, in Engle, 176-177; Superintendent monthly reports, July, August, and October 1875.

39 "An Act to Establish and to Protect National Cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867, section 1.

40 Steere, 17; drawing of Meigs' design in RG 92, Entry 689, Sketches of Iron Railings, Gates, and Headstones, and Proposals and Specifications Relating to National Cemeteries," National Archives I, Washington, D.C. Zinc, also known as "white bronze," was just becoming recognized as an economical and durable alternative material for monuments.

41 *Petersburg* [Virginia] *Index and Appeal*, 6 July 1877, page 4, column 2, regarding shipment of government headstones to Poplar Grove National Cemetery; H. Y. Smith and W. S. Rann, editors, *History of Rutland County, Vermont with Illustrations & Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Prominent Men & Pioneers* (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1886), entry for "Sheldon & Sons," 180-191. No information was found on Bridges.

42 Reports on the specifications cited an installed height of 4" for the blocks, but the 6" height is suggested in period photos showing cube dimensions, and verified in *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), regulation #126, page 24.

43 Kathy G. Harrison, "The National Cemetery Unknown Headstones" (Unpublished National Park Service report, n.d., GETT library), 1; *Star and Sentinel*, November 20, 1874, transcription, vertical file 10-3, GETT library; Engle, 45; Superintendent monthly report, August 1878. The lack of a solid foundation for the small markers soon led to shifting; already in August 1878, the cemetery superintendent reported that the "marble blocks need some straightening."

44 Harrison, "The National Cemetery Unknown Headstones," 1. The lack of grave numbers on fourteen of the blocks may reflect remains that had been identified and removed to known sections. As early as 1864, the cemetery had identified a number of the interred unknown remains, as evident in a comparison of the list of partially identified dead in 1864 with a list of the identified dead in the state lots in 1865. Without the original internment records, however, the removal of graves beneath the presently unnumbered blocks cannot be confirmed. Another explanation for the unnumbered blocks may be the lack of correlation between the even spacing of the blocks and spacing of the unidentified coffins. Hence, there may have been instances where there was a leftover block and number. This theory depends on whether the numbering system was devised in 1874 for the installation of the blocks, and not in 1864-65 for the burials.

45 Superintendent monthly report, August 1874.

46 Superintendent monthly report, April 1879.

47 Superintendent monthly report, March, April, and May 1879; N. G. Wilson to Captain J. M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster, January 8, 1879, Letters Sent, GETT 41130; comparison of ca. 1866 photograph of granite curbing showing rough sides, Boardman Collection SV253a, compared with 1934 photograph of granite curbing removed from the ground showing smooth sides, Historian's Report, April-June 1934, GETT 41113.

48 Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1874, 13; Kathy Harrison, "Early Post-Civil War Interments in Soldiers' National Cemetery" (Unpublished National Park Service paper, November 16, 2005), 1, vertical file 10-3, GETT library; Kennell, 108-109; Sammartino, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," Section E, page 18.

49 Report of the Inspector of National Cemeteries, 1874, 13; Kennell, 109.

50 Superintendent Wilson diary, July 1878, GETT archives.

51 Inspection of existing corrected grave marker.

52 Superintendent monthly reports, 1870s.

53 Engle, 211, 65; Superintendent's monthly report, November 1873; "Map of Gettysburg National Cemetery Showing Proposed Site of the New York State Soldiers Monument," January 19, 1889, GETT 8019. This map documents two buildings in the service yard (1868 barn and 1873 tool house), along with the 1875 kitchen; these three buildings are also referenced in a February 1882 superintendent's report, cited in Unrau, 33.

54 Unrau, 33; Engle, 133; Poplar Grove CLR, 67. Such separate kitchen buildings were added to several other national cemeteries, where the Meigs lodges proved inadequate in size. A brick kitchen building at Poplar Grove National Cemetery was built in 1879.

55 J. Howard Wert, *A Complete Hand-Book of the Monuments and Indications and Guide to the Positions on the Gettysburg Battle-Field* (Harrisburg: Sturgeon & Co, 1886), 25.

56 Superintendent's monthly reports, May 1888, July 1888. The superintendent received the authority to close the drives to carriages in wet weather in July 1888.

57 A. F. Rockwell, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, bids for "1,100 Park Settees," June 1878, Sketches of Iron Railings, Gates, and Headstones, and Proposals and Specifications Related to National Cemeteries," RG 92,

Entry 689, box 1, National Archives I; Poplar Grove CLR, 72; Gettysburg National Cemetery, October 1878 annual report, in Engle CLR, 154; Photograph of unknown section showing bench along radial avenue, ca. 1878, Boardman Collection, SV203a. In contrast to Gettysburg, Poplar Grove National Cemetery received only twenty settees.

58 Rostrum is from the Latin name for the speaker's platform in the Forum in ancient Rome. Online Etymology Dictionary, s.V. "rostrum," http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=rostrum (accessed November 18, 2013).

59 Library of Congress, Historic American Building Survey bibliographic entry for Antietam National Cemetery rostrum (noting design by Miegs), http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/md1894/ (accessed November 15, 2013); National Park Service List of Classified Structures, entry for Antietam National Cemetery rostrum.

60 Kathy G. Harrison, "Soldiers' National Cemetery Rostrum, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Construction and Maintenance Chronology" (Unpublished National Park Service report, March 2011), 2; George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, December 3, 1891, Letters Received 1872-1930, Series I, GETT archives. Euonymus (wintercreeper) appears in a ca. 1890 photograph, GETT T1987a.

61 Cited in Engle, 178. Comfort, of Gettysburg, was described by the cemetery superintendent as a house builder and a "first class mechanic."

62 National Cemetery history notes, vertical file 10-3, GETT library; Engle, 178, 182; ca. 1885 photograph of summerhouse with wisteria and roses, Boardman Collection, SV866a.

63 CLR for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, 74.

64 Hamilton, Quarterly Estimate of Costs, cited in Engle, 151.

65 National Cemetery history notes. Gall's report and plan have not been found.

66 National Cemetery history notes.

67 "David H. Rhodes," Michael Robert Patterson's Arlington National Cemetery website, http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/dhrhodes.htm (accessed November 19, 2013); National Cemetery history notes; Superintendent's monthly report, October 1883, GETT 41129; Engle, 95. This list of plants shipped to the national cemetery in 1881 and 1882 has not been located. On April 22, 1880, the *Star and Sentinel* reported, "The semi-circular bed around the monument has been cleared out, and replanted with choice varieties of summer-blooming flowers. A large number of ever greens have been planted throughout the cemetery…" These flowering annuals may have been a temporary planting while awaiting for the shrubs; no subsequently documentation of flowering annuals has been found.

68 *Star and Sentinel*, April 22, 1880; Photograph looking toward the inner edge of the shrub belt showing pampas grass and possibly canna, ca. 1890, Boardman Collection, SV521a.

69 J. Richard Hershey, "Topographic Map, Gettysburg National Cemetery," with inventory of plant species, 1964, GETT 2061. Species are based on mature evergreens documented on this plan that correlate to location on period photographs.

70 "The Journal of William Saunders 1898–99," "Gettysburg Cemetery" entry, pages 4–9, in National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry Records, 1842–1994, collection 3020, box 4, Cornell University Library.

71 Photographs of south end of national cemetery, ca. 1890, GETT T1987a, 18N0055.

72 "Soldiers' National Cemetery," *The Star and Sentinel*, July 14, 1871, 3.

73 National Cemetery Administration, "Bivouac of the Dead," http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/history/bivouac.asp (accessed November 15, 2013); D.W. Flagler, Lt. Colonel of Ordnance to Quartermaster General, May 12, 1882, Miscellaneous Rock Island Arsenal letters Sent, Book 27, February 2- May 22, 1882, page 454-455, Rock Island Arsenal archives, via e-mail, Randl Besse to John Auwaerter, March 3, 2016.

74 Superintendent Nicholas Wilson, Monthly Report, August 1882, cited in Engle, 157; Rock Island Arsenal, invoice showing tablets shipped to national cemeteries, 1882, "Person and Address" files, Rock Island Arsenal, in e-mail, Randl Besse to John Auwaerter, March 3, 2016.

75 Wert, *A Complete Hand-Book* (1886), 26; Photographs of General Orders and Act tablets, GETT 18N0055, 2552.

76 "Regulations for Erections of Monuments and Memorials on the Grounds of the GBMA: July 3, 1888," Unrau, Appendix L, 385-386; G. B. Dandy, Depot Quartermaster to W. D. Holtzworth, February 10, 1890, GETT 41131; "Notes from GBMA Minute Book," April 19, 1887, GETT Park Historian's files.

77 National Cemetery history notes, vertical file 10-3, GETT library; Steve Hawks, Stone Sentinels website, "1st Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery A," http://www.gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/MA/1MABattyA.php (accessed November 15, 2013).

78 Wert, 27.

79 Wert, 27.

80 Kathy G. Harrison, "Civil War Monuments in Gettysburg's Soldiers' National Cemetery" (unpublished paper, January 13, 2010), GETT library.

81 Harrison, Civil War Monuments; Stone Sentinels, http://www.gettysburg.stonesentinels.com (accessed November 18, 2013). It is presumed the 74th Pennsylvania flank markers were installed at the same time as the main

monument on Howard Avenue in 1888. It is not known if the 74th Pennsylvania originally had two flank markers; today, only the right flank marker exists.

82 Harrison, Civil War Monuments; Stone Sentinels; Waymarking.com, "55th Ohio Infantry," http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMCYWA (accessed November 18, 2013); "Draw the Sword: The Gettysburg Monument Project," entry for 73rd Ohio Infantry, http://www.drawthesword.goellnitz.org (accessed November 18, 2013).

83 D. H. Rhodes, Landscape Gardener & Inspector to Calvin Hamilton, December 2, 1910 noting removal of a buckeye tree near the 1st Ohio battery monument, Letters Received, GETT 41131. The 1964 topographic survey of the cemetery (GETT 20161) identified a line of four large sweet buckeye trees in front of the monument.

84 Harrison, Civil War Monuments; "Draw the Sword: The Gettysburg Monument Project," entries for 1st Ohio Artillery Battery H, 5th New York Independent Battery, and 3rd New York Independent Battery.

85 Ronald F. Lee, "The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1973), 25-26.

86 George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, September 16, 1893, National Cemetery Letters Received, 1872-1930, Series I, GETT 41131; GETT photographs 4759, 1897.

87 Unrau, 75-77. The commission called for removal of the lines, and in 1894, Congress passed a Joint Resolution allowing the Secretary of War to take land occupied by the railway for the purpose of preserving the battlefield. The railway company refused, and the War Department began condemnation proceedings. The company brought suit, and in 1896, the US Supreme Court upheld the government's right of eminent domain and historic preservation as a public interest.

88 Unrau, 70-73, 77, 81. The park was initially called Gettysburg National Park.

89 *Annual Reports of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission…1893-1904,* cited in Unrau, 94.

90 *Annual Reports of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission…1893-1904;* "East Cemetery Hill Resources," Gettysburg Daily, http://www.gettysburgdaily.com/?p=10578 (accessed October 8, 2013); National Register documentation, Gettysburg National Battlefield; Kathleen Georg Harrison, "Tablets, Artillery Guns & Carriages, and Shell Stones, Miscellaneous Notes of Colonel E. B. Cope, from 'Position of Troops' Volume 2" (Unpublished National Park Service report, September 1994).

91 Unrau, 104-10; "Report of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, July 1, 1909," Monuments and Markers section; Stone Sentinels, "Army of the Potomac Headquarters," http://www.gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/HQ.php (accessed November 21, 2013); Winona Peterson, e-mail to John Auwaerter, March 2, 2016. Headquarters positions were marked by a monument with an upright gun tube.

92 Unrau, 85; *Annual Report of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission to the Secretary of War,* 1905, http://www.gdg.org/Research/Authored%20Items/BCRReports/1905.html (accessed November 25, 2013).

93 Defense of Cemetery Hill CLR, 90; William Weaver, "Reminiscences of Gettysburg," *Gettysburg Times*, January 24, 1966, 3; Unrau, 123. Taneytown Road was returned to state ownership in 1925.

94 Harrison, "Enclosures," 24-25; Minutes of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, July 12, 1889, 193; *Gettysburg Daily*, "Gettysburg Witness Tree Damage Update: Sickles' 'Witness Fence' Damaged," http://www.gettysburgdaily.com/?p=249 (accessed November 22, 2013). It was in Lafayette Square that Congressman Sickles murdered Philip Barton Key, son of Francis Scott Key, in 1859 for having an affair with his wife, but was acquitted by reason of temporary insanity.

95 Defense of Cemetery Hill CLR, 90.

96 Kennell, 80, 109-110.

97 Sanborn Map Company, "Gettysburg, PA," maps editions of June 1907 (map 1) and June 1912 (map 16); National Park Service, "The Gettysburg Cyclorama," http://www.nps.gov/gett/historyculture/gettysburg-cyclorama.htm (accessed November 25, 2013); Superintendent's monthly report, November 1891, GETT 41129; Unrau, 210.

98 Ellwood Christ, "Historic Building Survey: The Singley House," *The Gettysburg Times*, August 30, 1989, 27; The Swope Line Within the Vine, "Hon Samuel McCurdy Swope," http://cynthiaswope.com/withinthevines/swosam.html (accessed November 25, 2013); "Steel Firm to Give Land for Cemetery," *The Gettysburg Times*, November 16, 1963, 3. This article states that the Pierce/annex property was for "many years the property of the late Judge Samuel McC. Swope."

99 Christ, "Historic Building Survey: The Singley House;" "The Swope Line Within the Vine;" Sanborn Map Company, "Gettysburg, PA," June 1912 (map 16); Map, "Drainage Area North of National Cemetery," ca. 1925, GETT 8024; "Sketch for Drainage of Area Adjacent to National Cemetery," no date, ca. 1915, GETT B-6; 1971 aerial photograph showing three early twentieth-century houses across from the national cemetery along Taneytown Road, GETT 26S-1058; Civil War Tails at the Homestead at Diorama Museum, "The Homestead" (history), http://civilwartails.com/the-homestead/ (accessed September 9, 2015). The 1912 Sanborn map shows the Queen Anne-style house and carriage house on the same property that was owned, at some point, by Judge Samuel McC. Swope; the ca. 1915 map identifies the former Pierce field as owned by the "Swope Estate," with the Queen Anne-style house and carriage house on a separate lot belonging to Kitsinger; the ca. 1925 map labels

the property as belonging to the "Swope heirs." The ca. 1915 map labels the pond as "Old Quarry."

100 G. B. Dandy, Depot Quartermaster to W. D. Holtzworth, July 11, 1890, GETT 41131.

101 W. H. Owens, Civil Engineer, Depot Quartermaster's Office to Calvin Hamilton, November 2, 1891, GETT 41131.

102 "Champion Iron Company," http://glassian.org/Prism/Champion/index.html (accessed November 26, 2013).

103 George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, January 20, 1892, and George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, June 14, 1892, GETT 41131; Vicksburg National Cemetery gates, Historic American Building Survey 344773, Library of Congress. In June 1892, the Quartermaster authorized construction of "a thoroughly good and substantial road" to the gates from the main drive and Taneytown Road.

104 Superintendent's monthly report, April 1893, GETT 41129.

105G. B. Dandy, Depot Quartermaster to W. D. Holtzworth, March 4, 1891, George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, January 26, 1892, and Weeks to Hamilton, November 5, 1892, GETT 41131; CLR for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, 79; photo of Baltimore Pike entrance showing lower limbs removed, ca. 1921, GETT2545A. It is not known whether the ivy was actually planted. English ivy was planted along the brick enclosure wall at Poplar Grove National Cemetery in 1891, and is referenced as standard feature #86 in US War Department, *National Cemetery Regulations* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1931), 18.

106 Cemetery superintendents did not report on the construction or maintenance of these regimental monuments, as reflected in their monthly reports, 1885–1893, GETT 41129.

107 Calvin Hamilton to Lieut. Colonel George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster, February 2, 1894, Letters Received, GETT 41131; Kathy G. Harrison, "Tablets, Artillery Guns & Carriages, and Shell Stones, Miscellaneous Notes of Colonel E. B. Cope" (Unpublished paper, September 1994), GETT library.

108 Photograph of Bancroft's and Dilger's batteries showing new iron tablet installed in ca. 1896, GETT 3077, 3210; Gettysburg National Military Park National Register documentation, Section 7, page 113.

109 Harrison, Civil War Monuments; "Draw the Sword: The Gettysburg Monument Project," citing National Register documentation, entry for 2nd Maine Artillery, Battery B, 1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery C, and 1st New Hampshire Battery, http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/ (accessed December 4, 2013). A tablet and guns were initially proposed for the 1st New Hampshire position in 1891, G. B. Dandy, Depot Quartermaster to W. D. Holtzworth, March 11, 1891, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

110 "Monument to Gen. Collis," *New York Times*, May 14, 1906; Engle, 207. No information has been found on the designer and fabricator of the monument.

111 Pennsylvania secured permission from the War Department to erect what was described as "a gorgeous monument to General Meade [a Pennsylvanian] and the corps commanders." General Sickles, quoted in "New-York at Gettysburg: The Monument Question Settled at Last," *New York Times,* March 1, 1891. A complete account of the New York State monument is in New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, *Final Report on the Battlefield of Gettysburg* (Albany: J. B. Lyon, 1902), 1429-41.

112 "New-York at Gettysburg: The Monument Question Settled at Last."

113 Superintendent's monthly report, January 1889, GETT 41129.

114 Letter, M. I. Ludington, War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, to William Saunders, Public Gardener, Agricultural Department, Oct. 20, 1890, in National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry Records, 1842–1994, collection 3020, box 3, Folder 13, Correspondence, Cornell University Library. This letter by Ludington suggests that the national cemetery and Quartermaster General retained no records of the initial development of the cemetery by the state commissioners.

115 "New-York at Gettysburg: The Monument Question Settled at Last."



116 The design was apparently inspired by another monument with bronzes by Buberl: the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Lafayette Square, Buffalo, completed in 1883. Benjamin R. Maryniak, "The Soldiers & Sailors Monument in Lafayette Square, Buffalo, New York," http://www.buffaloah.com/a/lafsq/ (accessed December 2, 2013). The Buffalo monument was designed by George Keller of Hartford, the architect of Gettysburg's Soldiers' National Monument.

117 *Final Report on the Battlefield of Gettysburg*, 1426, 1439–41; Engle, 191.

118 "Honors for the Hero Dead: New-York's Tribute to Brave Sons at Gettysburg," *New York Times*, July 3, 1893.

119 C. F. Humphrey, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, March 31, 1897, Letters Received, GETT 41131; Hershey, "Topographic Map, Gettysburg National Cemetery," 1964, GETT 2061.

120 "An Act to Establish A National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Approved February 11, 1895," 28 Stat. 651, Section 8.

121 *Annual Reports of the War Department*, 1912, cited in Unrau, 109. The understood location where Lincoln delivered his speech at the time is reflected in the text on the cast-iron Lincoln Address Memorial tablet installed in ca. 1915 at the approach to the memorial.

122 In 1910, D. H. Rhodes, Landscape Gardener at Arlington National Cemetery who oversaw plantings at Gettysburg, recommended replacement of "the old common Arbor [summerhouse] with a new one that would be more adapted to its prominent location and surroundings." He was apparently unaware of plans to install the Lincoln Address Memorial on the site. D. H. Rhodes to Calvin Hamilton, December 2, 1910, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

123 Babcock-Smith House Museum, "Westerly Granite in Pennsylvania, Lincoln Address Memorial," http://www.babcock-smithhouse.com/GraniteIndustry/MapUS/PA/Gettysburg/Lincoln%20Address.html (accessed December 5, 2013). No information was found on the designer, Louis Henrick.

124 Calvin Hamilton to Colonel G. F. Downey, Depot Quartermaster, April 22, 1913, Letters Sent, GETT 41131.

125 Kathleen Harrison, "Soldiers' National Cemetery Rostrum Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Construction and Maintenance Chronology" (unpublished park report, March 14, 2011), 4. The National Park Service revisited the idea of an amphitheater in 1938.

126 Lincoln Address Memorial tablet; Photograph of Lincoln Address explanatory tablet at Soldiers' National Monument, ca. 1950, in Frederick Tilberg, "Historic Cemetery Survey Report, Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 24, 1958), last page. The actual location of Lincoln's address was to the south in Evergreen Cemetery.

127 Major M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton November 26, 1909, Letters Received, GET 41131; James W. Bodley to Zone Supply Officer, Cemeterial Branch, June 4, 1919, Letters Sent, GETT 41130. The relocation of the Gettysburg Address tablet is referenced in James W. Bodley to Depot Quartermaster, April 10, 1923, Letters Sent, GETT 41130.

128 Photograph of Alexandria National Cemetery with attached outbuilding of the same style as the Gettysburg toolhouse, Historic American Building Survey, HABS VA-2-23.

129 Superintendent's monthly report, February 1888, GETT 41129; C. F. Humphrey, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, July 6, 1897, Letters Received, GETT 41130; Engle, 141.

130 G. B. Dandy, Depot Quartermaster to W. D. Holtzworth, September 19, 1890, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

131 George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, April 6, 1894, and Major M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, March 16, 1908 (re: privet hedge), Letters Received, GETT 41131.

132 Superintendent's monthly report, July 1892.

133 Captain A. W. Butt, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, June 22, 1904, Letters Received, GETT 41131; Calvin Hamilton to A. W. Butt, June 25, 1904, cited in Engle, 134.

134 Major M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, February 28, 1907, and Zalinski to Wm. H. Johns, March 11, 1907, Letters Received, 41131; Engle, 137.

135 Quartermaster plan of Gettysburg National Cemetery, 1914, GETT 9050.

136 William Saunders Journal, 1898–99, Cornell University.

137 Earliest existing marker in this new section (later designated Section 8) is dated 1893.

138 *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), regulation #116, 23.

139 Kathy G. Harrison, "Early Post-Civil War Interments in Soldiers' National Cemetery" (Unpublished paper, November 16, 2005), vertical file 10-3, GETT library.

140 National Cemetery Administration, "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration," http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/docs/factsheets/history.pdf (accessed December 9, 2013), 5; CLR for Poplar Grove National Cemetery, 192-193.

141 Quartermaster, "New Officers Section," May 1906, GETT 8011; inspection of existing (2013) grave marker dated 1900 in officers' plot.

142 *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), #130, 24–25, and #126, 24; Captain A. W. Butt, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, July 13, 1904, and Captain H. L. Pettus, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, December 2, 1910, in response to a September 15 inspection, and Lieut. Col. G. F. Downey, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, September 26, 1913, Letters Received, GETT 41131; Cemetery correspondence, October 3, 1913, source not noted, in untitled compilation of correspondence pertaining to the headstones, vertical file V-10-3, GETT library.

143 Hamilton to Depot Quartermaster Humphrey, quoted in Engle, 129. In 1910, the Arlington gardener D. H. Rhodes recommended constructing an additional 450-500 feet of gutter along the upper avenue. D. H. Rhodes to Calvin Hamilton, December 2, 1910, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

144 *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), regulations #66 and #67, 16.

145 Hamilton to Quartermaster, cited in April, 1923 letter, quoted in Engle, 120.

146 Depot Quartermaster map, "National Cemetery, Gettysburg, PA.," 1914.

147 George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, December 3, 1891, Engle, 114; Calvin Hamilton to Colonel T. E. True, Depot Quartermaster, September 14, 1901, Letters Received, GETT 41131. It is not known if the English ivy along the enclosure wall was actually planted.

148 Hamilton to Captain A. W. Burt, April 21, 1905, cited in Engle, 98; D. H. Rhodes to Calvin Hamilton, December 2, 1910, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

149 Superintendent Hamilton, quoted in Engle, 24.

150 Calvin Hamilton to Lt. Col. C. F. Humphrey, Depot Quartermaster, March 8, 1898, Major M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Quartermaster to Hamilton, January 8, 1908, and Lieut. Col. G. F. Downey, Depot Quartermaster to Hamilton, September 26, 1913, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

151 *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), 17.

152 *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), regulation #134, 15, 25.

153 Calvin Hamilton to Lieut. Col. George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster, April 10, 1894, Hamilton to Lt. Col. C. F. Humphrey, Depot Quartermaster, March 8, 1898, Hamilton to Colonel T. E. True, Depot Quartermaster, March 17, 1903, and Bodley to Zone Supply Officer, February 7, 1920, Letters Sent, GETT 4130; Chapman to Depot Quartermaster, March 19, 1917, Engle, 101. The 1st Minnesota Memorial was the only vase in the cemetery in 1920, and was not being planted.

154 Chapman to Depot Quartermaster, March 19, 1917, Engle, 101; Lieut. Col. J. B. Houston, Depot Quartermaster to F. E. Cremer through Calvin Hamilton, May 16, 1914, Letters Received, GETT 41131; Chapman to Depot Quartermaster, March 26, 1917, Engle, 94. The two circular beds measured 14' 9" in diameter; the rectangular beds at the lodge measured 10' by 18" and 7' by 18", and the rectangular bed on the side of the outbuilding measured 12' by 18".

155 Unrau, 38, 123, 129.

156 Kennell, 80, 109-110.

157 Unrau, 123; Wikipedia, s.V. "Pennsylvania Route 134," "Pennsylvania Route 97 (Adams County)." After 1927, Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue/Emmitsburg Road were designated as US 140 and US 15, and by 1930, Taneytown Road had been designated as state highway 134.

158 "Rosensteel Museum is Replete with Relics of Gettysburg Battle," *Gettysburg Times,* July 16, 1932, 2.

159 Gettysburg Daily, "Old NPS Visitor Center Update," http://www.gettysburgdaily.com/?p=3645 (accessed November 25, 2013).

160 The reason that this transfer was made in 1930 is not known.

161 Charles M. Snyder, Antietam National Cemetery Superintendent to James W. Bodley, August 22, 1923, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

162 L. C. Scherer, Quartermaster's Office, to Superintendent, August 2, 1916, Letters Received, GETT 41131; James W. Bodley to Depot Quartermaster, August 17, 1923, Letters Sent, GETT 41130.

163 Major H. L. Ward to James W. Bodley, October 30, 1924, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

164 Washington General Intermediate Depot, "Proposed Entrance Gates for U. S. National Cemetery-Gettysburg, PA.," June 29, 1926, GETT drawing 808; Lt. Col. B. F. Brown, Ins. Gen. Dept. to Insp. General, July 17, 1926, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

165 Superintendent Chapman to Depot Quartermaster, August 2, 1915, in Engle, 121; "Zone Supply Office, Washington, D.C., "Map of Road to Be Resurfaced with Bituminous Macadam, Gettysburg, PA., US National Cemetery," August 14, 1919, revised 1923, GETT 8012; James W. Bodley to Depot Quartermaster, April 10, 1923, Letters Sent, GETT 41130; Captain Gwynne Conrad, Quartermaster Supply Officer to James W. Bodley, December 10, 1928, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

166 James W. Bodley to Zone Supply Officer, November 19, 1919, Letters Sent, GETT 41130; Engle, 121.

167 National Cemetery ledger, November 15–19, 1926, cited in Engle, 121.

168 James W. Bodley to Colonel Lawton, May 8, 1920, Letters Sent, GETT 41130.

169 Captain Gwynne Conrad, Quartermaster Supply Officer to James W. Bodley, March 25-27, 1929, Letters Received, GETT 41131. The practice of painting the inscriptions on the granite curbing in black paint continued, with the last recorded repainting during this period in 1929.

170 Visit by Colonel Gibson, April 26, 1928, Superintendent Bodley's record book, GETT 41131.

171 US Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/history/hmhist.asp (accessed January 13, 2014).

172 James Bodley to Quartermaster Supply Officer, October 13, 1924, Letters Sent, GETT 41130.

173 Quartermaster plan of Gettysburg National Cemetery (revised edition dated February 16, 1914 with update to ca.

1924, GETT 9050) showing third burial plot (World War I plot); existing grave marker in third burial plot dated 1924. Another version of the 1914 Quartermaster plan (GETT B-40-18-4-2) does not show the World War I plot.

174 New comfort stations (public toilets) were built at Poplar Grove National Cemetery in 1929, at Alexandria National Cemetery in 1927, and at Richmond National Cemetery in 1934.

175 "Comfort Station for Military Park," *Gettysburg Times,* September 24, 1928, 1; Captain Gwynne Conrad, Quartermaster Supply Officer to James W. Bodley, July 24, 1928, Letters Received, GETT 41131. Conrad instructed Bodley "…to have the old toilets entirely removed from the building in which they are now located [brick outbuilding]; the wooden floors also will be removed and cement floors substituted, wooden partitions will be taken down, the interior of the building thoroughly cleaned and the containers used in the [water] closets destroyed."

176 George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, November 23, 1891, and C. F. Humphrey, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, December 19, 1896, Letters Received, GETT 41131; ca. 1925 aerial photograph showing flagstaff height taller than the New York State monument, GETT 18N0007. The 1891 pole was defective (not straight); in 1896, the Quartermaster recommended installation of corrective guy wires, a feature used to stabilize steel-pole flagstaffs at several national cemeteries, including Poplar Grove and Fredericksburg. It is not known if these were installed.

177 *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (1911), regulation #75, 17.

178 Major H. L. Ward, Depot Quartermaster to James W. Bodley, February 16, 1928, Letters Received, GETT 41131; James W. Bodley to Quartermaster Supply Officer, April 3, 1928, Letters Sent, GETT 41130; Engle, 169.

179 James W. Bodley to Zone Supply Officer, Cemeterial Branch, March 25, 1919, Letters Sent, GETT 41130; Kathy G. Harrison, "Rostrum Construction and Maintenance Chronology" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 2011), 4. A 1938 photograph of the rostrum (GETT 18N004) shows only wisteria on the roof and no English ivy or wintercreeper along the brick base.

180 James W. Bodley to Mr. Edward Tawney, January 12, 1925, Letters Sent, GETT 41130.

181 Visit of Colonel Gibson to Gettysburg National Cemetery, April 26, 1928, Letters Received, GETT 41131.

182 Plans for construction of the brick outbuilding in 1890 indicated no space for a horse, GETT plan 8013.

183 Quartermaster Supply Officer to James W. Bodley, February 14, 1922, Inspection of Cemetery by Charles W. Porter, principal clerk, May 10, 1922, Quartermaster Supply Officer to Bodley, June 23, 1922, Quartermaster Supply Officer to Bodley, March 10, 1925, and Captain Gwynne Conrad, Quartermaster Supply Officer to Bodley, February 24, 1930, Letters Received, GETT 41131; James W. Bodley notation, July 27, 1925; Letters Sent, GETT 41130.

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

National Cemetery System Era, 1872–1933

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. NPS, Record Planting Plan, 1938, GETT 2051
3. Aerial photographs, ca.1925, 1937, GETT
4. U.S. Army, Plan of Gettysburg National Cemetery, 1914, GETT B40184
5. Drainage Area North of National Cemetery, ca. 1925, GETT 8024

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Existing national cemetery annex boundaries
- Period property line
- Building
- Road or walk: macadam/gravel/asphalt, brick/concrete
- Gutter, drain inlet
- Fence: wood picket, iron
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: granite curb, known blocks
- Grave markers: upright headstone or private
- Iron tablet with key; unidentified (A or B)
- Gun monument, shot pile, vase
- Settee (bench; typical locations, not all shown)
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous, species key
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous, species key
- Lawn, meadow or agricultural field
- 2' contour lines
- Feature removed during period (labeled in italics)

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 1933 at end of War Dept. administration.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Location of al Bivouac and Act of Congress tablets not known.
4. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to actual specimens and individual stones extant in 1933.
5. Tree species based on 1938 NPS tree inventory.
6. Property boundaries presumed to correspond with fence lines and walls.

0 75 Feet 150

Drawing 1.3

TREE AND SHRUB KEY (documented species)

Aa - *Abies alba* - Silver fir
Ab - *Abies balsamea* - Balsam fir
Ac - *Abies concolor* - White fir
An - *Abies nordmanniana* - Nordmann fir
Ang - *Acer negundo* - Box elder
Ao - *Aesculus octandra* - Yellow buckeye
Apl - *Acer palmatum* - Japanese maple
Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
App - *Acer pseudo-platanus* - Sycamore maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* - Silver maple
Asr - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar maple
Bp - *Betula papyrifera* - Paper birch
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood varieties
Cl - *Chaenomeles lagenaria* - Japanese quince
Co - *Chamaecyparis obtusa* - Hinoki cypress
Cp - *Chamaecyparis pisifera* - Sawara cypress
Cpa - *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero* - Golden-plume cypress
Cpf - *Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera* - Thread cypress
Cps - *Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa* - Moss cypress
Fs - *Fagus spp.* - Columnar beech
Fsp - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea* - Purple beech
Fx - *Fraxinus sp.* - White or green ash
Gb - *Ginko biloba* - Maidenhair tree
Gd - *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust
Ht - *Halesia tetraptera* - Silver bell tree
Io - Ilex opaca - American holly
Kp - *Koelreuteria paniculata* - Goldenrain tree
Ld - *Larix decidua* - European larch
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Ma - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree
Mm - *Magnolia macrophylla* - Large leaf magnolia
Ms - *Magnolia soulangeana* - Saucer magnolia
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pg - *Picea galuca* - White spruce
Pn - *Pinus nigra* - Austrian pine
Po - *Picea orientalis* - Oriental spruce
Pom - *Picea omorika* - Siberian spruce
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Rs - Robinia pseudoacacia - Black locust
Qa - *Quercus alba* - White oak
Qr - *Quercus rubra* - Red oak
Sa - *Salix babylonica* - Weeping willow
Ta - *Tilia americana* - Basswood
Tb - *Taxus baccata* - English yew
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Tcu - *Taxus cuspidata* - Japanese yew
Th - *Taxus x media 'Hicksii'* - Hick's yew
Tda - *Tsuga diversifolia* - Japanese hemlock
Td - *Taxodium distichum* - Bald cypress
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Toc - *Thuja occidentalis compacta* - dwarf arborvitae
Tog - *Thuja occidentalis globosa* - Globe arborvitae
Tor - *Thuja orientalis* - Oriental arborvitae

REMOVED FEATURE KEY (dates added–removed)

List does not include individual trees and shrubs

A *Flagstaff (1873–ca.1878)*
B *Old Toolhouse (Barn) (ca.1868–90)*
C *Gun Storage Shed (1873–90)*
D *Terra-cotta vases (ca.1870–1890/1918)*
E *Old Lodge (1864–1907)*
F *Brick entrance walk (1864–1907)*
G *Brick kitchen (1875–1907)*
H *Service yard (ca.1873–1907)*
I *Service yard lattice fence (ca.1873–1907)*
J *Flagstaff walk (1874–ca.1910)*
K *Flowerbeds (1873–ca.1918)*
L *National Monument shrub belt (ca.1869–1910)*
M *Rose shrubs at plot markers (1873–ca.1910)*
N *Summerhouse (1881–1911)*
O *Wellhouse (1880–ca.1915)*
P *Reynolds Monument walk (1872–1923); boxwood/arborvitae circlular hedge (ca.1872–1892)*
Q *Burial area drives--gravel surface (ca.1866–1926)*
R *Intersection granite bollards (1878–ca.1926)*
S *Cemetery cannon monuments (1868+ –ca.1926)*
T *Double mast flagstaff and mound (1874/91–1928)*
U *Cast-iron fern benches (ca.1868–1930)* *
V *Drinking fountain (ca. 1875–1907)*
W *Cistern (ca. 1875–1907)*

* A few benches were retained near NYS monument and lodge

REGIMENTAL MONUMENT KEY (date added)

* Include 2 flanking guns with shot pyramids (1894, 1896)
\+ Includes flank markers (LF, RF)
++ Only flank markers
^ Narrative iron tablet
^^ Previously marked by narrative iron tablet (1896)

1 1st Minnesota Memorial vase (1867)
2 McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Battery A (1885) *
3 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (1886)
4 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry (1887) ++
5 82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (1887) ++
6 Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery H (1887) * +
7 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (1888) ++
8 Taft's 5th New York Battery (1889) +
9 Hall's 2nd Maine Battery (1890) *
10 Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery I (ca.1896) * ^
11 Hill's 1st West Virginia Battery C (1898) * ^^
12 Bancroft's 4th US Artillery (1908) * ^^
13 Eakin's 1st US Artillery (1908) * ^^
14 Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery (1912) * ^^

Outside cemetery, adjoining national cemetery/annex:
15 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (1887) +
16 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (1887) +
17 Harn's 3rd New York Battery (1888) *

IRON TABLET KEY (dates added/changed; all locations not known)

- Bivouac of the Dead poem, 10 tablets (1882)
- Act of Congress, 6 tablets (1882)
- General Orders No. 80, 1 tablet (1882)
- Regimental position (descriptive tablet), 1 tablet (2 in Evergreen) (1896)
- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address location, 2 tablets (ca.1915)
- Gettysburg Address tablet (1911; originally on outbuilding, moved to lodge, 1918)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ERA, 1933–PRESENT

After six decades as part of the War Department's National Cemetery System, Gettysburg National Cemetery was transferred in 1933 to the National Park Service, a civilian agency within the Department of Interior. The change in management resulted in an abrupt departure from the military culture that had long guided the cemetery's development and was the context of its original creation. While the park service was careful to study the early history of the cemetery, the changes it undertook reflected a lack of appreciation of both the original Saunders design and the subsequent National Cemetery System additions. The park did, however, keep the cemetery as an active military burial ground, with interments that reached numbers not seen since the Civil War. After development of the annex was completed in the early 1970s, the park began to refocus on interpreting and enhancing the design of the original cemetery and its association with the Battle of Gettysburg.

Up until the late 1940s, the setting of the national cemetery changed little, except for continued growth of woods on the future annex site and expansion of the National Museum along Taneytown Road. Beginning in the 1950s, the spread of tourist-related suburban development, including motels, restaurants, souvenir shops, and parking lots along Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue altered the once predominantly rural and residential setting. The park's redevelopment of Ziegler's Grove area in the 1960s for the Cyclorama building transformed the character of the battlefield bordering the west side of the cemetery, while to the south, construction of the private Gettysburg National Tower on the southern edge of Evergreen Cemetery brought another markedly modern structure in view of the cemetery grounds. By the close of the century, however, the National Park Service completed a new general management plan that emphasized restoration of the park's battle-period landscape, which led to removal of some incompatible development.

EARLY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE YEARS, 1933–45

In 1916, Congress passed legislation to consolidate management of federal areas known as national parks, national monuments, and reservations under a new federal agency, the National Park Service (NPS). Its purpose was to "conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[1] Through the early 1930s, the National Park Service was concerned primarily with conservation of scenery and natural resources that were mostly in large national parks in the West. By the late 1920s, as private work in historic preservation was expanding with such projects as Colonial Williamsburg, the NPS began to explore a more active role in the field. One of its first parks to focus on historic landscapes was Colonial National Monument (later Historical Park) near Williamsburg established in 1930, which included the Revolutionary War battlefield of Yorktown.

Around the same time, a campaign was begun to transfer the War Department's system of national military parks to the National Park Service, based largely on the argument that the park service would be better able to interpret history to the public than the War Department, with its focus on military instruction and commemoration. Interpretation was seen as becoming increasingly important to the battlefield parks as new generations of visitors had little direct connection to the Civil War. Bills for the transfer, which enjoyed NPS and War Department support, were introduced in Congress in 1928 and 1932, but both failed. A major concern of opponents was the prospect of civilian control over properties that had intrinsic military character and use. Franklin D. Roosevelt's election in 1932 and his New Deal restructuring of the federal government changed the prospects for the transfer. Instead of Con-

gressional approval, the transfer was achieved through Executive Order No. 6166 signed on June 10, 1933.[2]

At Gettysburg National Military Park, the national cemetery was included in the transfer, which was approved on July 28, 1933 under subsequent Executive Order No. 6228. Just ten other national cemeteries were transferred from approximately eighty-five within the National Cemetery System; those deemed desirable to the mission of the War Department were not. Cemeteries selected for transfer were considered to be more significant for their history than for their use as active burial grounds, and were generally located within or near national military parks. Transferred cemeteries in the mid-Atlantic region included Fredericksburg National Cemetery along with Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park in northern Virginia; Poplar Grove National Cemetery at Petersburg National Battlefield in southern Virginia; Yorktown National Cemetery near Colonial National Monument and Colonial Williamsburg; and Antietam National Cemetery at the Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Maryland.[3]

National Park Service Management

On August 10, 1933, administration of Gettysburg National Cemetery was transferred along with the battlefield from the Quartermaster's Third Corps headquarters in Baltimore to the National Park Service. In its new emphasis on historical interpretation, the park service continued the War Department's integration of the national cemetery into the battlefield park. The cemetery served as one of the main stops on the official tour route, along with other battlefield sites such as Meade's Headquarters on Taneytown Road and Spangler's Spring east of Baltimore Pike (fig. 1.152).

The national cemetery was heavily visited throughout the 1930s, despite an overall drop in visitation to the national military park. Between 1935 and 1936, for example, an estimated 806,492 people visited the cemetery, arriving by bus and more than 200,000 automobiles. Decoration Day, which became commonly known as Memorial Day after World War II, continued to be the most important ceremony of the year at the cemetery, with the traditional parade from town that entered through the Baltimore Street gates (fig. 1.53). In 1934, the ceremony included a visit by newly-elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was greeted by thousands gathered on

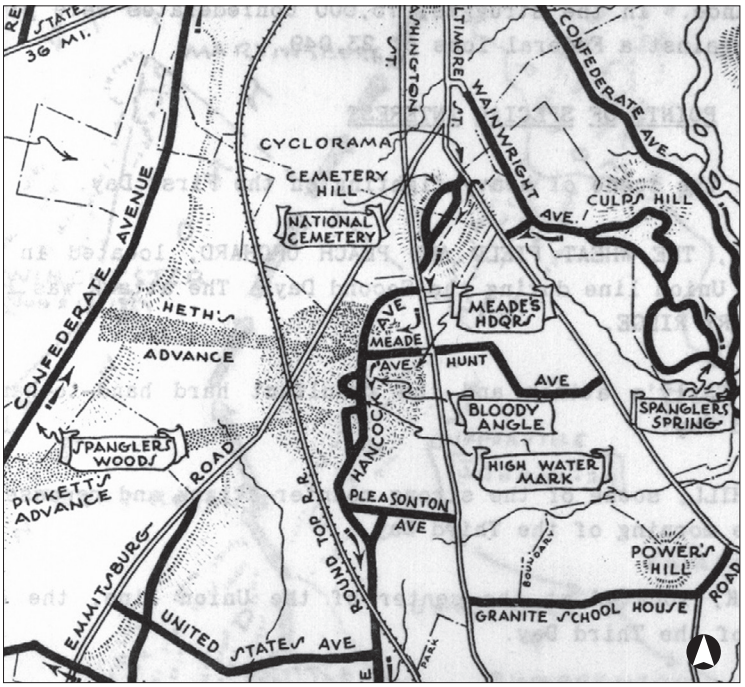


Figure 1.152. Detail of a 1938 National Park Service map showing the national cemetery's location on the official guide tour indicated by arrows along roads. ("General Plan of Gettysburg National Military Park," ca. 1938, Historian's Narrative Report, 1938, Gettysburg National Military Park, collection 41113)

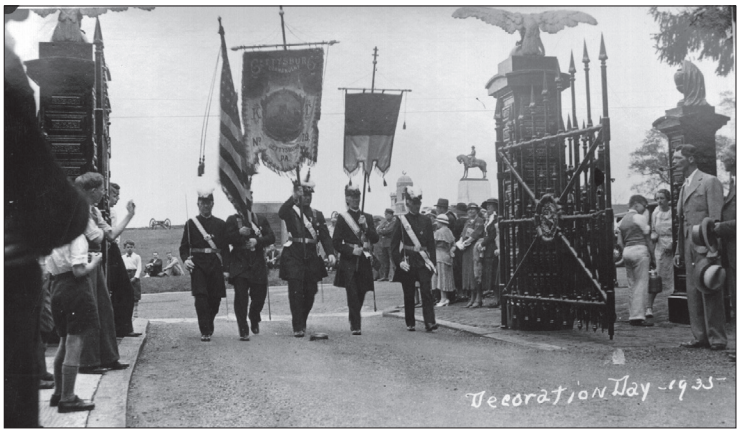


Figure 1.153. A Memorial Day parade entering the cemetery at the Baltimore Street gates, looking east, 1935. Across the street is East Cemetery Hill, without the Lafayette Square fence that was removed in 1934. (Gettysburg National Military Park Superintendent's report, January-December 1939, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)



Figure 1.154. Memorial Day ceremonies at the rostrum with the temporary frame extension first used for President Roosevelt's visit in 1934, looking south, 1938. (Historian's Narrative Report, 1938, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

the lawn in front of the rostrum, which was outfitted with a frame extension. A more typical Memorial Day crowd numbered in the hundreds (fig. 1.154).[4]

Although there was a close relationship with the park, the national cemetery remained a separate administrative entity during the early decades of National Park Service administration, retaining its own superintendent who was responsible for day-to-day management. Between July 1934 and April 1942, the position was held by Clarence L. Nett, who had one permanent assistant, as had been the case during most of the War Department years. Planning, research, protection, and other services were supplemented by park staff, which was also responsible for a number of other park sites in the region that shared military themes, including Antietam battlefield and national cemetery, forty-five miles away.[5]

The national cemetery also had its own unique administrative requirements due to a policy adopted in August 1933 that required the continued involvement of the Quartermaster General. This office was required to verify interment eligibility, furnish government headstones, approve installation of private monuments, review quarterly condition reports, maintain the burial record, fill the position of cemetery superintendent, and reply to inquiries about the burial record, graves, inscriptions, and cemetery history.[6] Despite the intent of this agreement, the Quartermaster General would have little role in the administration of the transferred national cemeteries aside from determining burial eligibility and supplying headstones. At Gettysburg, the park service did not submit quarterly inspection reports for review by the Quartermaster, nor did it follow the War Department's national cemetery regulations, which had been updated in 1931.[7]

Through the 1930s, the National Park Service managed the battlefield and national cemetery to enhance interpretation and preserve historic resources, as well as to reduce maintenance costs, improve visitor amenities, and better adapt the cemetery to private automobiles. The park's primary goal was for visitors to see the battlefield as it was at the time of the battle. Park superintendent James McConaghie, a landscape architect who was appointed to the position in 1933, wrote in 1934 that "The Park should, as far as possible, represent the condition as found in 1863…A general program of restoration is established as a guide to all work undertaken."[8] Gettysburg National Cemetery did not fit neatly into this treatment philosophy because its landscape did not exist in 1863. Its Victorian built features, however, would face a treatment similar to other post-battle accretions in the landscape.

The idea of landscape restoration led to numerous changes to the battlefield, including removal of War Department features that were determined to be incompatible with the 1863 conditions and provided no value for interpretation or visitor services. In accordance with park development throughout the National Park System during the 1930s, the park service designed most new built features on the Gettysburg Battlefield in a rustic style meant to harmonize with the rural landscape and the early vernacular of the region. In place of War Department features that had a contemporary design intended to be distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape, the park service designed new features to look like they could have existed in 1863. These included split rail fences, log guide rails,



Figure 1.155. The park's new West End entrance station built in 1938 illustrating rustic park design intended to harmonize with the battlefield landscape. This building was modeled after the Thompson House on the First Day field built in ca. 1834. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1938).



Figure 1.156. A CCC crew at work rebuilding a stone fence in the national military park near the north end of Hancock Avenue, looking northeast toward the Lincoln Address Memorial, 1939. In the left distance is the Rosensteel National Museum. (Superintendent's Report, January-December 1939, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)



Figure 1.157. CCC enrollees working on fall cleanup in the national cemetery, looking south with the Lincoln Address Memorial in the distance, ca. 1935. (The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

rough stone culverts, and buildings modeled after those that existed in 1863 (fig. 1.155).

The park was able to implement its vision of landscape restoration due in large part to an ample workforce made possible through federal work-relief programs that addressed conservation and park development needs, in particular the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) agency created on March 31, 1933, which carried out its work by a labor force called the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC, whose name was later adopted for the ECW agency, was charged with "restoration of the country's depleted natural resources…"[9] While the CCC often dealt with issues such as reforestation and soil conservation, it also undertook projects on park infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and buildings.[10]

The CCC enrollees, who began to arrive at the battlefield in June 1933, were African-Americans and included several foremen, historians, and technicians who worked alongside park staff to plan and direct the work of the camps. By 1936, the park's two CCC camps reached their height at over 300 enrollees. According to park reports, CCC work on the battlefield and in the national cemetery was intended to "reduce maintenance work and improve appearance."[11] This included clean-up that addressed a backlog of maintenance from the late War Department years; forestry and landscape improvements; cleaning and repair of monuments and markers; drainage and erosion control projects; and repair of buildings, roads, fences, and stone walls (fig. 1.156). These and additional projects were also accomplished through other New Deal public works programs, including the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA). At the national cemetery and elsewhere, the CCC enrollees also helped with ongoing maintenance, such as seasonal grounds work (fig. 1.157).[12]

The work of the CCC slowed after 1936, and through the late 1930s, enrollment averaged about 115 men in the field. The last CCC enrollees left Gettysburg with the country's entry into World War II. In 1940, after

nearly eight years of CCC service, park Superintendent James McConaghie reflected,

> It is rather difficult to measure the value to the Park of the CCC work that has been accomplished. There has been no question at any time but what the possibilities offered through the CCC would enable us to advance rapidly toward that ultimate objective of reconditioning and restoration.[13]

As was characteristic throughout the national park system, maintenance and funding declined at Gettysburg with US entry into the war in December 1941. Scrap metal drives impacted monuments, fencing, and other features, portions of the battlefield were leased for military use, and visitation dropped to record lows. The national cemetery was not immune from these issues, and the surge of military enlistment would translate into increasing demand for burial space in the years following the war.

Cemetery Surroundings

The Great Depression and corresponding drop in park visitation limited the growth of Gettysburg and its tourism industry. While the prior two decades under War Department administration had seen significant new development to the north of the national cemetery, there was relatively little change through the 1930s (fig. 1.158). Along Baltimore Street, the former Study, Meyer, and Swope houses and the orphanage annex



Figure 1.158. Aerial view of the national cemetery and its surroundings, September 1937. (Penn State aerial photograph collection, annotated by SUNY ESF)

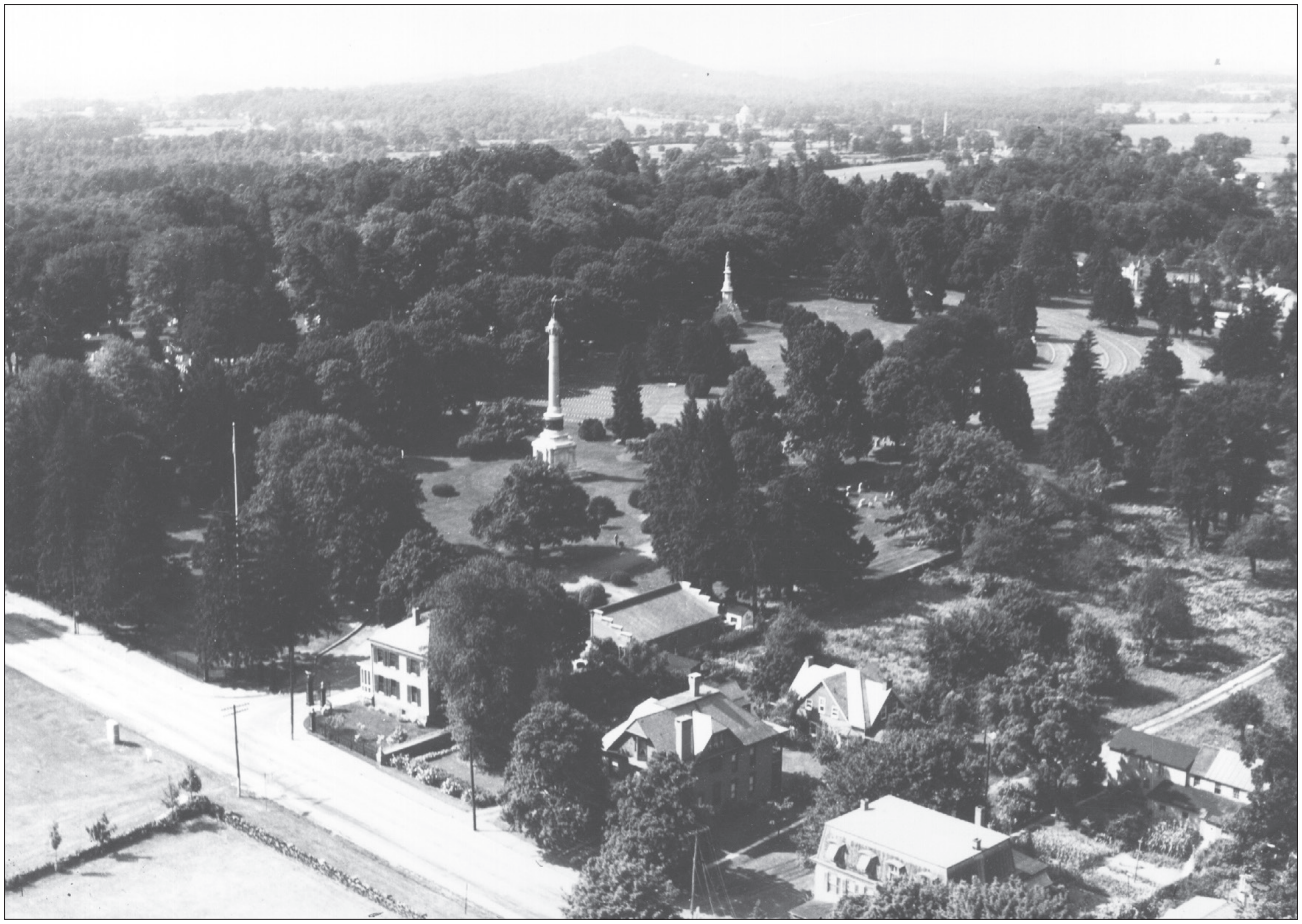


Figure 1.159. Neighboring properties north of the national cemetery along Baltimore Street, looking southwest, 1941. This photograph also shows removal of the Lafayette Square fence along Baltimore Street on East Cemetery Hill. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N008)

(inn) remained along the west side of the road north of the cemetery (fig. 1.159). Across the street, the Jennie Wade House was still operated as a museum, and to the south was the large circular Cyclorama building, surrounded by the open grounds of the Gettysburg Water Company. Steinwehr Avenue, which was part of US 15, also remained primarily residential. On the former Pierce field (future cemetery annex), the six houses and drainage basin along the road remained, along with the woods and remnant fields on the parcel owned by the Swope heirs at the rear, extending to the cemetery enclosure wall. West of the cemetery, the Rosensteel family continued to operate the National Museum with its parking area along Taneytown Road. In 1941, the museum was expanded and a prominent two-story Colonial Revival portico was added to the front façade facing the national cemetery (fig. 1.160).[14]

Evergreen Cemetery continued to expand onto the Leister property to the south that it had acquired in 1909. By the mid-1930s, a second section on this



Figure 1.160. The Rosensteel National Museum showing new facade built in 1941, looking north along Taneytown Road with the entrance to the national cemetery at right, August 1941. (Gettysburg National Cemetery Historian's Narrative Report, January 1941–December 1945, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

property was laid out, organized around a circular drive (see fig. 1.158). Within the original cemetery, there were few changes aside from installation of headstones and monuments. Following transfer of the national cemetery from the War Department, the National Park Service continued to manage the soldiers' plot in Evergreen Section C. In 1940, the park arranged to have the sixty-six Civil War-type government headstones in the plot that had been installed in 1880 replaced with new government headstones furnished by the War Department (fig. 1.161). These new headstones were the larger and more durable recessed-shield design (Spanish-American War type) that had been introduced in 1903. Several larger private monuments were retained, and the plot was still bordered by a line of mature Norway spruce along the drive that may have been planted at the same time as those along Baltimore Street.[15]



Figure 1.161. The soldiers' plot in Evergreen Cemetery managed by the National Park Service, showing new government headstones installed in 1940, looking southeast, December 1940. (Gettysburg National Cemetery Superintendent's report, January-December 1940, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

At the park lands adjoining the national cemetery, the park service maintained the monuments, fields, stone fences, and Hancock Avenue with its masonry gates on Taneytown Road. New directional and identification signage, consisting of white-painted boards with black lettering, was added throughout the battlefield. One significant change visible from the cemetery was removal of the Lafayette Square fence around East Cemetery Hill in late 1933 or early 1934, including the section across from the national cemetery along Baltimore Street (see fig. 1.159). Removal of the ornamental fence, which served little practical purpose, was in keeping with the park's desire to restore the battlefield to its 1863 condition. According to a park historian, the fence "was deemed unnecessary and out of place at that particular site."[16] The park did not remove the similar fence across the street along the national cemetery enclosure.

National Cemetery Landscape

Following the administrative change in 1933, the National Park Service quickly developed a plan of improvements to the cemetery to address a backlog of maintenance, reduce future maintenance, improve visitor amenities and automobile access, and enhance aesthetics. Unlike its plan to restore the 1863 condition of the battlefield, the park under Superintendent McConaghie developed no corresponding effort to restore the cemetery landscape to its original 1863 Saunders design. As an anomaly on the 1863 battlefield, the cemetery was instead managed in large part to improve the beauty of the landscape, as then understood by park officials.[17]

The park's Emergency Conservation Work program for the cemetery was developed with the assistance of Dr. Louis E. King, a historian assigned to Gettysburg's CCC camps. Due to lack of park staff with an institutional knowledge of the cemetery's management, and presumably without the means for extensive research, King gained little insight into the cemetery's original design or subsequent additions by the War Department. He reported on the historical importance of the site relative to the battle and how the idea of the cemetery came about, but focused only on William Saunders' layout of the burial area, with its graves in concentric semi-circles, plots appropriated to each state, and uniform treatment of the headstones, which King found to be "a simple and impressive arrangement."[18] The vast majority of trees in the cemetery, regardless of their relationship to the design of the landscape, were conserved and once-clipped shrubs—including the evergreens in the Civil War burial area—were allow to grow in their natural habit.

With the labor and funding of the Emergency Conservation Work (CCC) and other federal work-relief programs, the park instituted, according to Louis King, a "program for the improvement and conservation of this historic site," intended to correct what was viewed as the War Department's "laissez faire" management policy that had resulted in the cemetery taking on "an appearance unbecoming to a National Shrine."[19] The improvements, most of which were completed between June 1933 and October 1935, included changes to the enclosure along Evergreen Cemetery, beautification of the burial grounds, drainage improvements, and road work. At the rostrum, a portable wood addition was built for the Memorial Day ceremonies in 1934, along with a ramp to accommodate the keynote speaker, FDR.[20] The maintenance area also received a small utility shed on the west side of the outbuilding in ca. 1935. Much of the CCC's work in the cemetery was routine maintenance that included painting of the cannons and iron tablets, tree and lawn care, and building repair. With completion of this planned work, the cemetery, according to Superintendent Clarence Nett, "without doubt, will present one of the most attractive of its kind in the country."[21] In the years after completion of this program of improvements through World War II, additional changes included new burial plots and plantings, and changes to the entrances to better accommodate automobiles.

While the CCC program of improvements did not alter the layout of the cemetery, the park service was planning substantial reconfiguration of the landscape concurrent with its master planning effort for the battlefield. A primary objective was to replace the rostrum and its temporary frame extension with a more expansive public gathering area. By June 1938, the Branch of Plans and Designs in the Regional Office of the National Park Service produced a design entitled "Layout Plan for National Cemetery at the Gettysburg National Military Park" (fig. 1.162). The plan was recommended and probably designed by Dudley C. Bayliss, a park service landscape architect who later wrote *Planning Our National Park Roads and Our National Parkways* (1957). The plan called for removal of the rostrum, construction of a new speaker's platform and a semicircular amphitheater in the south lawn, relocation of the Lincoln Address Memorial to the southwest side of Soldiers' National Monument to be closer to the site of where Lincoln gave his speech, and realignment of the

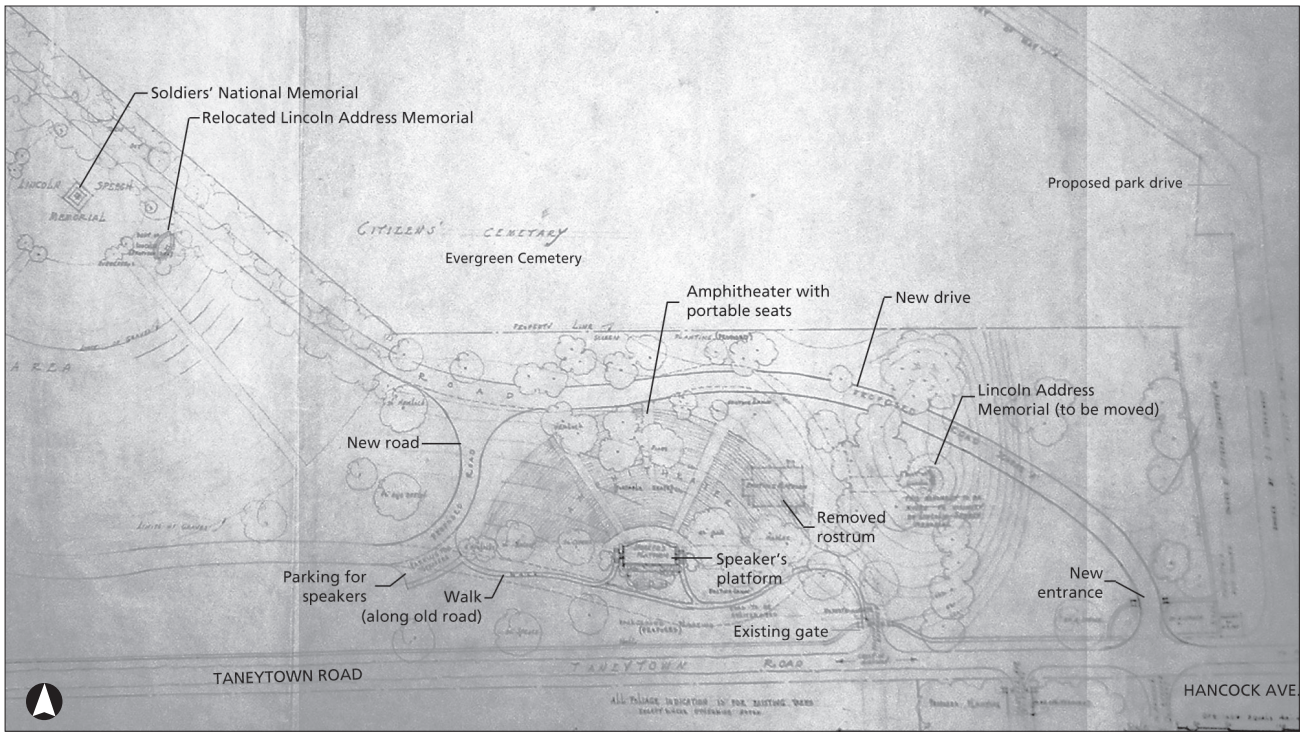


Figure 1.162. Unrealized National Park Service plan for an amphitheater, new entrance, and relocation of the Lincoln Address Memorial, 1938. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of GETT 2009, annotated by SUNY ESF)

drives at the south end of the cemetery to accommodate the amphitheater and to create a new entrance that aligned with Hancock Avenue. A small parking area and new walks were also planned at the public comfort station.[22] For reasons probably to do with funding and the onset of World War II, the plan was never implemented.

Through the 1930s, the park service interpreted Soldiers' National Monument to be the spot where Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address—hence the monument's label on the 1938 amphitheater plan as the "Lincoln Speech Memorial" and the later Lincoln Address Memorial as the "Bust of Lincoln." The park was not entirely to blame for this, since the misconception had been around since the War Department years. Although the park never moved the Lincoln Address Memorial as intended, it did reinforce the incorrect association of Soldiers' National Monument with the Gettysburg Address. In 1935, the park moved the national cemetery tablet with the text of the Gettysburg Address, which was installed in 1911 on the wall of the lodge, to the south side of the Soldiers' National Monument.[23]

Evergreen Cemetery Boundary

One of the first issues that the park service addressed in its CCC program of improvements was the arborvitae hedge and three-foot-high iron pipe-rail boundary fence along Evergreen Cemetery installed in 1864 to satisfy the requirement of the Evergreen board in the sale of the property—that an open iron railing enclosure of ordinary height be maintained for continuity between the two cemeteries. Park historian Louis King described the fence as "neither artistic in character nor valuable from a utilitarian view point."[24] The arborvitae hedge had been declining since the turn of the century due to shading and competition from the adjoining Norway maple allée along the upper drive, and by 1933 had lost much of its lower canopy (see fig. 1.151). It was removed in the summer or fall of 1933, exposing the pipe-rail fence that had been damaged in areas (fig. 1.163).

The park soon made plans to have the CCC take out the old fence and replace it with the taller and more ornate Lafayette Square fence, which had been removed from around East Cemetery Hill in 1933–34 where the park felt it was inconsistent with the 1863 conditions of the battlefield. The park apparently felt that this fence was appropriate to the national cemetery because it was similar to the Baltimore Street fence and would provide more of a barrier with Evergreen Cemetery. In March 1934, CCC crews removed the old fence and re-erected the Lafayette Square fence along the entire 1,726-foot boundary by welding the panels to new posts (fig. 1.164). The original 'S'-scroll brackets that supported the fence around East Cemetery Hill were removed



Figure 1.163. The three-foot-high iron pipe-rail fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary following removal of the arborvitae hedge, looking east with the 1st US artillery monument at left, ca. 1933. ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)



Figure 1.164. A CCC crew re-erecting the Lafayette Square fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary, looking east with the upper drive and Norway maple allée at left, 1934. (Superintendent's Report, March 1934, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

as part of the reinstallation, and a pedestrian gate was maintained near Soldiers' National Monument.[25] The project did not include replanting the hedge.

Beautification Plans for the Burial Area

The semi-circular burial area and adjoining lawns were the primary focus of the CCC improvement program. The park's concern that the cemetery's condition was "unbecoming to a National Shrine" was due in large part to the misalignment of both the granite curb headstones that rested on dry-laid stone foundations, and the marble blocks on the unknown graves, which were set directly in the ground. The War Department had identified shifting of the granite curbing as an issue as far back as 1904, and had explored the possibility of adding concrete foundations around the stones, but never did the work. Resetting of the unknown blocks, which had begun to shift soon after they were installed in 1878, had long been a routine maintenance task along with straightening the government headstones in the added plots. According to the park historian Louis King, the misalignment of the markers "produced an unsightly vista, lacked the symmetry that was originally intended, and produced in one a feeling of a lack of care" (fig. 1.165). [26]

The park's solution to this issue was to rest the grave markers on continuous concrete foundations, including all 6,572 feet of granite curbing and the 979 individual marble blocks. In July 1934, the National Park Service Branch of Plans & Design produced plans for the headstone foundations that included two alternatives: One to set the granite curbs above grade, at a height of three to four inches (compared with the original nine-inch height), and the chosen alternative to raise the grade to be flush with the top of the headstones. This alternative essentially converted the headstones into flat markers, a type of marker that was typically used in twentieth-century lawn-style cemeteries. The plans initially excluded resetting the marble blocks on concrete foundations, but this was soon added to the project.[27] The blocks were not set flush, perhaps out of concern that the small stones would become invisible in the turf. They were instead lowered from six to four inches in height, perhaps to hide wear and damage along the original grade line of the soft marble.[28]

In September 1934, the Branch of Plans & Design produced a grading plan that brought the level to the top of the granite headstones, except for a small reveal on the downhill side, and removed the profiles of the old circular and radial drives (walks) that had been converted to turf in 1926, in order to create an even slope across the entire burial area (fig. 1.166).[29]

Work on the headstone and grading project, undertaken by a crew of over fifty CCC enrollees, began with the granite curbing soon after the initial foundation plans were completed in July 1934. Work included removal of the granite stones and dry-laid stone foundations, dig-



Figure 1.165. Two views of the grave markers prior to the start of the improvement project, ca. 1934. Top: unknown blocks, looking northeast from the upper drive, illustrating relatively minor misalignment. Bottom: granite curbing, looking south from the lower drive toward Evergreen Cemetery showing uneven alignment. ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

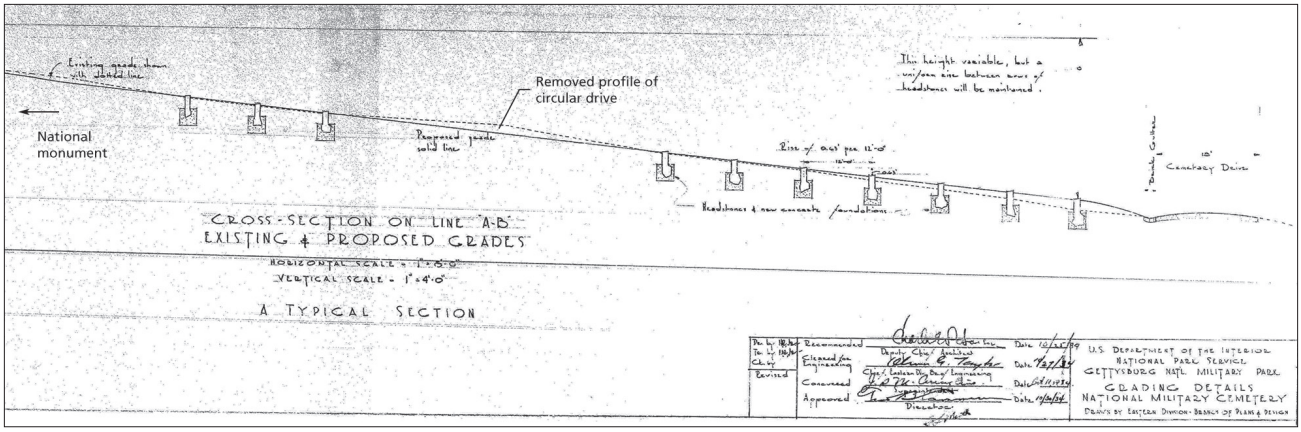


Figure 1.166. Plan of grade changes to accompany resetting of the headstones on concrete foundations, September 1934. The existing grade is shown by the dashed line, and the proposed grade line by the solid line. The plan created an even slope from the circular walk around Soldiers' National Monument down to the lower drive, which brought the gravestones flush with the lawn. (Detail, National Park Service, "Grading Details National Military Cemetery," September 17, 1934, NPS Technical Information Center, drawing GETT 305-1052, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.167. The CCC at work removing the granite curb stones and dry-laid stone foundations, looking east in the New York plot, 1934. ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)



Figure 1.168. A section of poured concrete foundation for the headstones, looking west in the New York plot, 1934. ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery... An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

ging trenches, building wood forms for concrete footings, and pouring the concrete (figs. 1.167, 1.168). The granite curb stones were reset on top of the concrete footings and brought into line by placing stone chinks underneath (fig. 1.169). Concrete was then poured to fill in the gap and sides of stones. By August 1934, the superintendent was reporting, "Good progress was made in the removal and resetting in concrete of the long curved headstones in the

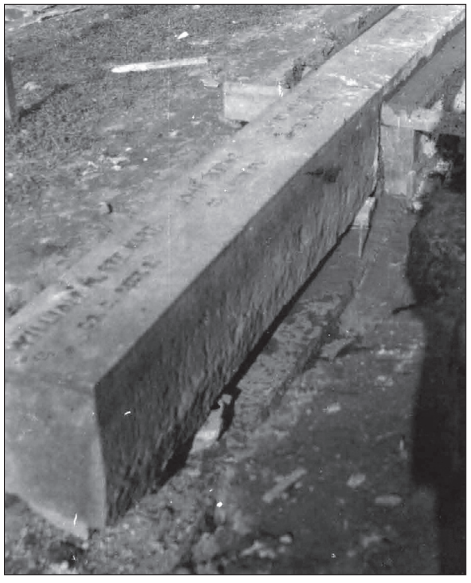


Figure 1.169. A section of reset granite curbing awaiting chinking and pouring of concrete around the sides, 1934. ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, collection 41113)



Figure 1.170. Regrading of the burial area, looking southeast in the New York plot, October 1934. The completed grade where the men are raking and tamping was slightly below the top of the headstones to allow for the turf. ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

Gettysburg National Cemetery…it is intended to grade to these reset headstones, which when completed, will present a very much improved Cemetery."[30] In October, work began on hauling fill into the cemetery, which raised the grade upwards of eight inches to the top face of the granite headstones, leaving about an inch for the turf. The CCC used a wood level to create the even slope (fig. 1.170). By the end of the month, crews had reset 2,418 feet of granite headstones, about half of the total.[31]

Work on the project ceased in December and resumed in the spring of 1935. After finishing the granite headstones, the CCC crews moved on to the marble blocks on the unknown graves. These stones, which measured thirty inches long overall, were taken out and trenches were dug for continuous concrete foundations. The blocks were positioned on wood supports prior to pouring of the concrete in wood forms. Fill brought the grade to a height approximately four inches below the top of the blocks, as opposed to the original appearance of a six-inch cube.[32]

The entire headstone and regrading project was completed in October 1935. The work changed the character of the burial area by making the headstones less visible and creating the appearance of a nearly continuous lawn (fig. 1.171). While the project, according to Louis King, would "guarantee that the foundation would last for generations to come," the decision to alter the grade and profile of the headstones was largely an aesthetic decision defended as an enhancement of William Sanders' original design, as described in the park superintendent's annual report:

> Proper alignment will be permanently assured when the project is completed. In addition to resetting the stones the whole of the burial area is being regraded, sodded, and seeded. As a result of this project the objective established by William Saunders, who planned the grounds of the Cemetery, is more nearly attained. This project not only preserves and beautifies the spot where the honored dead are buried, but is of considerable interest to all organizations whose purpose in being is to keep alive the memory of the men engaged in the Civil War.[33]

The park did not address the more obvious change to the Saunders design in the burial area—the evergreens that had grown into small trees, although some of the smaller shrubs were removed. The retention of these trees, which the park ceased to shear and allowed to grow in their natural form, and the regrading work was a reflection of the prevailing approach to landscape design in the National Park Service during the 1930s.



Figure 1.171. The burial grounds illustrating change in character following completion of the headstone resetting and regrading project in 1935, looking west from the New York plot, ca. 1940. Compare with figure 1.165. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0042)

Park planners and designers emphasized harmonizing built features with the natural setting, an idea coined "landscape naturalization" that was part of the larger rustic approach to park development.[34] In this sense, the raised grave markers detracted from the perceived natural scenery of the cemetery by interrupting the expanse of lawn and trees. Landscape naturalization was also certainly the reason for several additional changes undertaken in 1935 during the headstone and grading project, most notably removal of the ornate wrought-iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument, and removal of the remaining gravel walks around Soldiers' National Monument and the New York State Monument (fig. 1.172). Several Bivouac of the Dead tablets were also removed or moved from along the old interior circular walks. Most of the fifty iron settees dating to 1878 and earlier fern benches were also taken out of the cemetery at this time, and either put in storage or used elsewhere on the battlefield.[35]

In addition to aesthetic concerns, the park also made these changes in part to reduce maintenance. Superintendent Nett had complained in his 1934 annual report that trimming along the headstones, fences, and monuments was one of the most time-consuming maintenance tasks at the cemetery. With the headstones reset at grade, power mowers could simply ride over the upper side of the markers, thereby reducing the amount of trimming. Not having to continually reset the granite curbing and marble blocks, or raking and weeding gravel walks, also lessened the park's maintenance burden. [36]

Work at other National Park Service-managed national cemeteries may have also influenced plans at Gettysburg. Park planners were certainly aware of work that had been done at Poplar Grove National Cemetery near Petersburg, Virginia just months prior to the start of the Gettysburg project. There, in February and March of 1934, CCC crews reset all of the cemetery's government headstones and marble blocks as flat mark-



Figure 1.172. The burial area showing removal of the iron fence and circular walk around Soldiers' National Monument, the central radial walk, and the walks around the New York State monument that occurred along with the regrading and headstone foundation work in 1935, looking south, ca. 1940. This view also shows removal of the brick gutters along the drives and the natural habit of the formerly sheared evergreens in the burial area. (Gettysburg National Military Park, photograph 18N0011)



Figure 1.173. Poplar Grove National Cemetery showing the effect of the park service's gravestone lowering project completed in 1934, prior to the project at Gettysburg. Top: original government headstones and blocks in concentric circles, 1932; bottom: landscape showing conversion to flat markers in winter 1934, photographed 2005. (Top: RG 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-1935, box 1773, National Archives II; bottom: SUNY ESF)

ers, flush with the ground. The effect, much as at Gettysburg, created a more naturalistic landscape, visually uninterrupted by gravestones (fig. 1.173). At Yorktown National Cemetery, the park service also removed the upright government headstones, but installed new flat markers. The reasons given for both projects were to facilitate maintenance and beautify the landscape. Public outcry over the changes charged that the National Park Service was trying to make the national cemeteries into "parks." [37]

At Gettysburg, the park service did not alter the upright headstones and private monuments in the added sections. Park staff may have felt changing these markers was not possible due to the scattering of large private monuments in the plots, or perhaps they felt the locations along the perimeter did not interfere with the overall desired naturalistic effect.

In subsequent years up to World War II, the National Park Service oversaw no additional built changes in the Civil War burial area, with three exceptions. On June 23, 1941, an Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, an allied order to the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), dedicated a stone bench in the middle of the former radial drive between the Maine and Unknown plots, in the shade of two cypress trees that had been planted in the 1880s. The backless bench featured a simple inscription along the edge of the seat, "Memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic." J. S. Chapmon, a ninety-seven-year-old veteran from Scranton, attended the dedication and sat on the bench for photographs. At the same time, the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War dedicated a companion sundial on a stone pedestal, installed halfway between the Collis memorial and Soldiers' National Monument. The third added feature was an inconspicuous concrete post and chain railing installed in August 1941 around Soldiers' National Monument, where the ornate iron fence had stood up until 1935, to keep visitors from climbing on the monument. According to Superintendent Nett, "this makes a great improvement to the grounds around the monument."[38]

Drainage and Road Resurfacing

Early in its management of the cemetery, the National Park Service identified problems in the drainage and road systems. These included culverts and underground pipes that were not functioning adequately, brick-lined gutters along the drives that required repair and cleaning, and deteriorated asphalt pavement that had been laid down between 1919 and 1921. An initial remedy, completed in July 1934, involved construction of fifty-three feet of new gutters, opening several old drain pipes and catch basins, and maintenance work that had once been routine for the War Department, including sweeping and weeding of the brick gutters.[39]

Despite this initial work, the park found that during heavy rains, water collected along the enclosure wall at the lower sides of the cemetery, and caused damage to properties downhill toward Steinwehr Avenue. To correct this, the park had the CCC install 750 feet of new



Figure 1.174. CCC enrollees installing new drainage pipe along the north enclosure wall, looking east, 1935. The woods at left are on the property owned by the Swope estate (future annex). ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)



Figure 1.175. The repaved drive and one of two on-road parking areas completed in ca. 1935, looking north along the drive to the Lincoln Address Memorial that was still surfaced in gravel, 1938. Visible behind the rostrum is the white-painted frame extension added in 1934. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N004)

underground tile drainage pipe with catch basins along the north enclosure wall in May 1935, as work on the headstone work was nearing completion (fig. 1.174). This large pipe, approximately eighteen inches in diameter, emptied into existing drains and wall openings near the outbuilding and along Taneytown Road.[40]

Installation of this large drainage pipe may have been intended to handle additional surface runoff that would occur with the park's planned removal of the brick gutters along the drives, which had channeled runoff elsewhere. Removal of the brick gutters was devised as a maintenance-saving effort, and may have also been intended to make it easier for cars to park along the turf shoulders. Using federal work-relief funds from the PWA (Project Works Administration), the park contracted for a project that included removal of the gutters and repaving the drives (see fig. 1.172). Only one of the gutters was replaced—a section along the south side of the upper drive beneath the Norway maple allee, where the park installed a shallow, rustic fieldstone gutter. The paving project also included widening of the drives across from the lodge and rostrum to serve as parking areas, bordered by granite curbs (fig. 175). Completed in ca. 1935 at a cost of $12,684, the road project was the most expensive of the CCC-era improvement in the cemetery.[41]

New Burial Plots

Because there were no other national cemeteries in the region, Gettysburg continued to serve as an active military burial ground, with the Quartermaster still responsible for determining burial eligibility and supplying government headstones. By the 1930s, most of the new burials were career soldiers and veterans of World War I, whose graves were marked by the General-style white-marble headstones that had been introduced in 1923. In 1936, the War Department approved an alternative flat marble grave marker intended for installation in lawn-style cemeteries. While these markers would have been in keeping with the recent changes made to the Civil War burial area, the park decided to continue use of the upright government headstones.[42]

Through the mid-1930s, new graves were accommodated in the Added Plot (current Section VIII) and Officers' Plot (Section II) northeast of the Civil War burial area, with their mix of private monuments and government headstones. By the mid-1930s, the park began to place interments in the World War I plot (Section I) at the northwest corner of the cemetery that was laid out in ca. 1924, but which to date had only a few graves. In 1936, the NPS Branch of Plans & Design developed a lot plan for the plot that largely followed the old Quar-

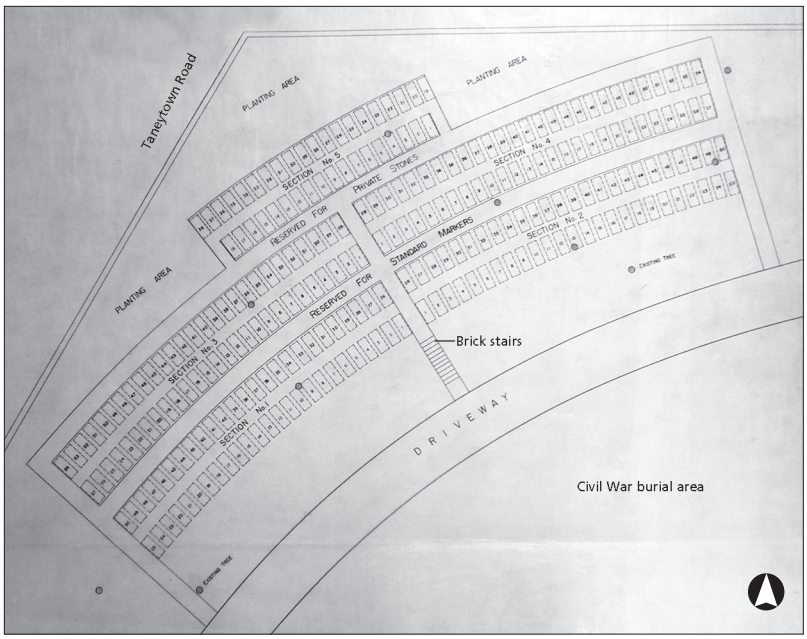


Figure 1.176. New plan of the World War I plot established in ca. 1924 at northwest corner of the national cemetery, 1936. (National Park Service, "Lot Plan of New Burial Section," 1936, Gettysburg National Military Park, unnumbered drawing)

termaster design, with 246 grave sites organized into five sections divided by turf walks (fig. 1.176). The park designated the front sections for government headstones, and the rear section for private monuments. A change from the Quartermaster layout was the addition of a set of brick steps on the central walk, leading down from the drive. Superintendent Nett, who called this the "New Added Section," recorded that the concrete base for the steps was poured by a CCC crew in October 1936. By the early 1940s, the plot had about two dozen General-style headstones and one private marker (fig. 1.177).[43]

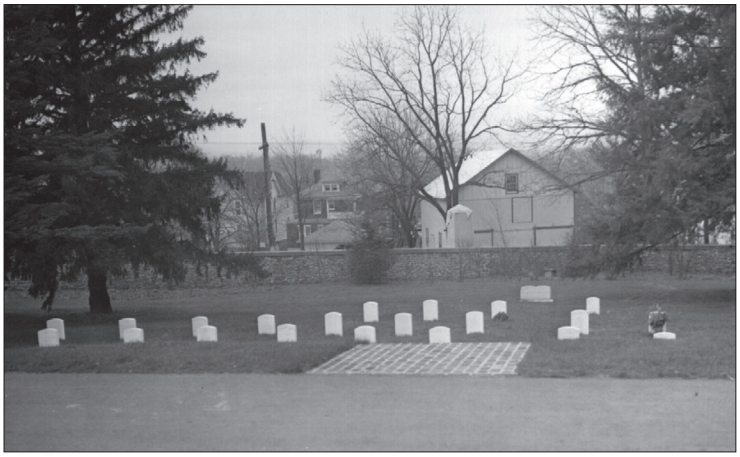


Figure 1.177. The World War I plot or "New Added Plot," looking northwest from the lower drive showing extent of headstones, ca. 1944. Due to the slope, only the upper landing of the brick stairs is visible. In the background is the 73rd Ohio monument and a barn on the battle-era Bishop farm along Taneytown Road. The early twentieth-century houses in the distance are on Emmitsburg Road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N074)

Widening of the Entrances

While the Quartermaster had considered closing the cemetery to automobile traffic as early as 1916, the park service apparently never considered the option as part of its program of improvements. As at most national parks during the 1930s, public access was designed largely for private automobiles, and at Gettysburg, the national cemetery formed an important link in the battlefield driving tour. Cars generally parked along the sides of the drives, or in the pull-offs that were added in ca. 1935 in front of the rostrum and lodge as part of the road paving project (fig. 1.178).

Congestion at both the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road gates was an issue that had been identified during the 1920s, when plans were developed for an unrealized wider gate on Baltimore Street. The park initially continued the War Department's one-way traffic patterns, but by 1938 deemed it necessary to allow two-way traffic. To accommodate this, the park decided to enlarge the fourteen-foot wide Baltimore Street gates, using CCC labor. Just prior to the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration on July 1-3, 1938 with its anticipated large crowds and traffic, the CCC removed the two central vehicular gates and piers (fig. 1.179). The entrance remained in this condition for months afterwards, leading to suspicion that the park had permanently removed the piers, with their eagles and plates commemorating the Union states involved in the Battle of Gettysburg. For an explanation, the Gettysburg camp of the Sons of Union Veterans contacted their Congressional representative, who in turn asked Superintendent McConaghie about the situation. In March 1939, nine months after they had been removed, the superinten-



Figure 1.178. Parking in the national cemetery, looking east from the Taneytown Road entrance near the Lincoln Address Memorial (visible in right background), August 1941. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Historian's Narrative Report, January 1941–December 1945, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

dent responded that the piers and gates would be returned. The delay was blamed on inclement weather at the time of the project's approval. Perhaps the park had intended to leave the entrance without the larger piers and gates, which would have been an easy way to accomplish the widening. The decision to maintain the piers, the vehicular gates, and the pedestrian gates was a more complicated design problem.[44]

In May 1939, in time for Memorial Day ceremonies, work began on widening the gateway by removing a straight section of fence and shifting the elliptical fence panel and set of piers to the south (fig. 1.180). Because the vehicular



Figure 1.179. The Baltimore Street entrance, looking east showing absence of central vehicular gates and piers that were removed in June 1938, photographed spring 1939. (Gettysburg National Military Park Superintendent's Report, January-December 1939, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

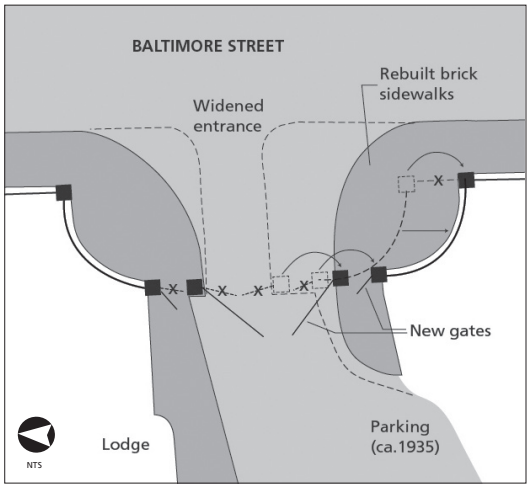


Figure 1.180. Diagram showing way in which the Baltimore Street gate was widened. The dashed lines indicate removed and shifted components; the 'x' are removed components (gates). (SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.181. The Baltimore Street entrance, looking east showing completed widening project with new gates, May 1939. The two north (left) piers remain in their original locations. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Historian's Narrative Report, January 1939–December 1940, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

drive was widened from fourteen feet to twenty feet, it required a new set of gates. Rather than retain the original pedestrian gates, which would still have fit the openings, the park decided to replace them as well. The new gates were far shorter than the origins, which created awkward proportions with the much taller piers (fig. 1.181, compare with fig. 1.153). The new gates also lacked the funerary and military symbolism of the originals. Superintendent Nett was nonetheless pleased with the results, reporting that the project was "one of the greatest



Figure 1.182. The brick sidewalk to Evergreen Cemetery showing W.P.A. repair project, looking south from the national cemetery entrance, July 1939. The portion of the sidewalk in the foreground was reset as part of the widening of the cemetery gates completed in May. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's report, January 1939–December 1939, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)



Figure 1.183. The Taneytown Road entrance showing removal of the iron pedestrian and vehicular gates and the south (left) iron pier, spring 1941. In the background is the Rosensteel National Museum. (Gettysburg National Military Park, photograph GETT 26S-073)

improvements that has been done since I have been in charge."[45]

As part of the widening, the turning radii at the intersection with Baltimore Street were redesigned to allow for easier automobile access. This required removal of part of the brick sidewalk along Baltimore Street, and resetting of the granite curb. Soon after, the park decided to relay and widen the entire stretch of brick sidewalk along the cemetery, which had been built in 1856 at the time of Evergreen Cemetery's establishment (fig. 1.182). The project widened the sidewalk from approximately three or four feet to 7' 6", which eliminated the strip of earth and turf between the road and sidewalk, and extended granite curbs along the entire length of the national cemetery frontage. The project, begun in July 1939 and completed in October, was funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), another federal work-relief program.[46]

Two years after widening the Baltimore Street gates, the park decided to do a similar job on the Taneytown entrance added in 1892, with its ornate iron piers and gates that spanned an elliptical setback in the stone enclosure wall. The park began the project in early 1941 by removing the south pier along with the vehicular and pedestrian gates to provide for two-way traffic (fig. 1.183). Perhaps due to its more recent vintage and lesser commemorative value, there was apparently little public outcry over the change, so the park proceeded with removal of the remaining iron pier in August 1941. Most likely on account of the labor and cost that would be involved with altering the stone walls, the park did not reset the iron piers as it had at Baltimore Street, but instead installed a single set of gates that spanned the entire opening in the enclosure wall, leaving only the flanking gilded urns as vestiges of the former ornamentation. Like those installed at the Baltimore Street entrance, the new gates were far simpler and lacked the military and funerary symbolism of the originals.[47]

Plantings

According to park historian Louis King, "Seemingly very little attempt had been made prior to 1933 to preserve the lives of the aged trees in the Cemetery. Their lives were being rapidly shortened through lack of care."[48] In response, the park undertook more than $1,800 in tree care as part of its initial program of improvements accomplished through the CCC between 1933 and 1935. Work included feeding, pruning, and bracing of limbs (fig. 1.184). Part of the new maintenance regiment included allowing the formerly clipped evergreens in the Civil War burial area to grow in their

natural habitat. The feeding and well-established root systems allowed the trees to grow rapidly.

The park continued to take great care in preserving the cemetery's trees following this initial work. In 1936, a CCC crew performed additional feeding, pruning and bracing, and installed eight lightning cables. Rather than cut down a magnolia in front of the rostrum that was blocking sightlines, CCC crews dug out the tree and moved it to a new location two hundred feet to the west. Around the same time in the spring of 1937, the park undertook its first substantial planting of trees in the cemetery: seventeen hemlocks, two of which were planted near the lodge, another in the front lawn near the comfort station, and the rest on the slope south of the Lincoln Address Memorial. In the fall of 1938, Kenneth Sheffield, the regional park service landscape architect in the Branch of Plans & Design, produced a planting plan that identified each tree and shrub in the cemetery, and located proposed new plantings. As implemented that fall, these included 189 rhododendrons and eighteen holly trees—the rhododendrons were a new introduction to the cemetery, and there was just one existing holly near the New York State Monument. A combination of holly and rhododendron were planted around the comfort station, apparently with the intention of screening the building from view of the burial grounds. Other hollies were planted along the enclosure wall and near the New York State Monument. The rest of the rhododendrons were scattered in groups along the Lafayette Square fence beneath the shade of the Norway maple allee and other trees. The following year, each tree in the cemetery was labeled with its common and scientific name using the documentation from the Sheffield plan, through a project from the National Youth Administration, another New Deal work-relief program. The painted labels, made by a girls' school in nearby Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, measured seven inches by two inches, with green letters on a white background. The project was completed in October 1939.[49]

Following the reestablishment of lawn in the newly graded Civil War burial area, the park began developing plans for a piped water system to provide drinking water and also to water the lawn. In 1939, the park regional engineer drew up plans for the system, extending from the public water supply at the comfort station west and south across the cemetery to the rostrum, and in February 1940, CCC crews began digging trenches (fig. 1.185). The new system included laterals for lawn sprinklers and for two drinking fountains: one along the upper drive south of Soldiers' National Monument, and the second on the east side of the rostrum.[50]

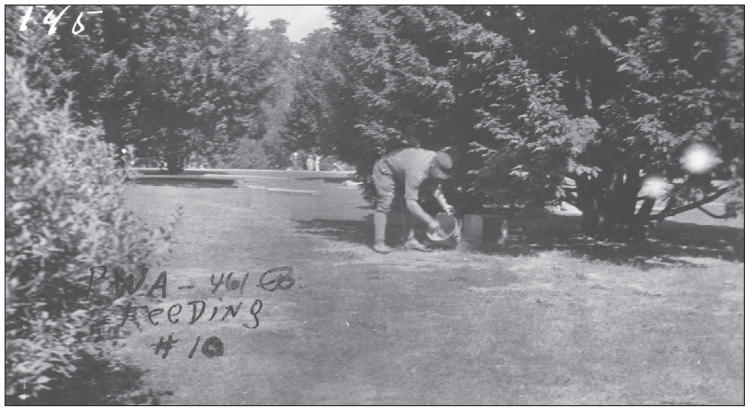


Figure 1.184. A CCC enrollee feeding one of a cypress tree in the Civil War burial grounds, ca. 1934. ("The Gettysburg National Cemetery...An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects," 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)



Figure 1.185. The Civil War burial area showing trench for a new water line, following the alignment of a former axial drive, looking southeast, 1940. Note growth of the evergreens planted as shrubs in the early 1880s. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's report, January–December 1940, Gettysburg National Military Park, 41113)

Wartime Conditions

The water line project and widening of the Taneytown entrance in 1940 and 1941 were two of the last construction projects in the national cemetery until after the end of World War II in 1945. The CCC had supplied two men for maintenance work at the cemetery, but US entry into the war in December 1941 and closing of the CCC camp in March 1942 led to reductions in staffing, maintenance, and commemorative activities. Cemetery superintendent Carl Taute, who replaced long-time superintendent Clarence Nett in April 1942, had no permanent staff at the cemetery during the war; all labor was supplied by employees of the park, although one was assigned to the cemetery during the summer. While reduced, the typical maintenance of lawn mowing, raking, weeding, realigning the government headstones, and painting continued throughout the war, consistent with the high levels of maintenance articulated in the War Department's national cemetery regulations. The park service was not, however, following the letter of these regulations, as reflected in repainting of the cemetery flagstaff in 1942. Rather than using the regulation white color, the park repainted the flagstaff using aluminum paint.[51]

Despite the mounting overseas casualties of the war, burials at the national cemetery remained low, and all were accommodated in the Officers' Plot, later known as Section II, and World War I Plot north of the lower drive, later known as Section I. Burials included two Navy personnel killed on ships attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. They were buried in Section II in one of the new front rows behind the original officers' graves, near Japanese maples planted years earlier by the War Department. An Army solider with the Coastal Artillery who was killed at Pearl Harbor was also buried in that plot. In 1942, several Marine Corps casualties from the Battle of Guadalcanal were buried in Section II. In fiscal year 1943, Superintendent Taute reported just three interments, and in 1944, seven. In 1945, twelve interments were accommodated. The vast majority of casualties from the war would not be interred in the cemetery until after the war's end in September 1945.[52]

Perhaps the most noticeable effect of the war in the national cemetery came about through scrap metal drives, intended to provide the military with raw materials to supplement the vast need for the construction of tanks, ships, planes, and other equipment. By September 1942, Gettysburg National Military had salvaged surplus metal amounting to eighteen tons from obsolete signs, fences, guns, and equipment. Included in this was the ornamental iron fence from around Soldiers' National Monument that had been in storage since its removal in 1935.[53] By October 1942, the park had identified another thirty-eight tons from shot (cannonballs) removed from the field eight years earlier because they were not the type historically used at Gettysburg. These did not include the shot pyramids installed at the artillery monuments in the national cemetery in the 1890s. Later in October 1942, however, the cemetery shot pyramids were included in Superintendent Coleman's salvage plans:

> We have continued our survey of metal that might be contributed and we have decided that a portion of the pyramidal piles of round and cylindrical shells placed beside each cannon [on] the field can be removed without serious interference with the visitor's understanding of the battle. Most of our cannon on the field occur in pairs or larger groups and it is our intention to remove half the shell pyramids. The survey indicates that 194 piles,



Figure 1.186. The privately-owned Swope tract (annex site) north of the cemetery, with its woods that may have been thinned during the war, looking north across the Civil War burial area, 1949. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Historian's Narrative Report, January 1946–December 1949, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

weighing a total of approximately 60,000 pounds can be obtained.[54]

All of the sixteen shot piles were most likely removed from the national cemetery's artillery monuments later that fall, leaving the stone square pads. The seven shot piles in Evergreen Cemetery associated with positions of the 5th New York monument were most likely also removed at this time, as well as the two cannonball finials on the curbing at the front of the Lincoln Address Memorial. The cemetery's sixteen cannons, remaining iron tablets, and bronze sculptures on the monuments were not removed as part of the salvage drives. On the privately-owned Swope tract (annex site) north of the cemetery, the valuable timber may have been harvested as part of the war effort (fig. 1.186).[55]

MISSION 66 YEARS AND THE CEMETERY ANNEX, 1945–93

The decade after the end of World War II was a time of transition as war-time restrictions and military uses on the battlefield ended and a newly prosperous public rediscovered the park in surging numbers. Although appropriations remained restricted through the early 1950s, the park began planning for long-delayed improvements, including land acquisition and construction of a new administration-museum building that became its main project under MISSION 66. This was the National Park Service's ten-year improvement plan launched in 1956 to address deferred maintenance and prepare parks for an increasing numbers of visitors, following a new Modernist aesthetic. At Gettysburg, visitation returned to its pre-war levels soon after the war, and grew through the 1950s, reaching the two million mark in 1963—the centennial year of the Battle of Gettysburg. Festivities included a historical reenactment of Lincoln's visit to Gettysburg that featured addresses by Governor William Scranton and former President Eisenhower at the national cemetery.[56]

The immediate post-war years at the national cemetery saw the greatest expansion of burial areas since the Civil War reinterments in 1864, as more than 1,000 World War II casualties were reinterred from overseas. The demand for burial space would remain high for the next several decades, leading to development of an annex in 1968 that was not completed until 1993.

Cemetery Surroundings

The huge post-war increase in tourism in Gettysburg, coincided with the expansion of private automobile ownership and highway construction nationally, as well as an increasing number of commercial bus lines and school groups touring the battlefield. Unlike the years prior to the war, the new wave of tourism fueled a boom in suburban commercial development along the roads surrounding the national cemetery.[57]

Commercial Development

Through the mid-1950s, the streets surrounding the national cemetery retained their mostly residential uses, with just a few tourist attractions, notably the Rosensteel National Museum along Taneytown Road and the Cyclorama on Baltimore Street (fig. 1.187). By the end of the decade, however, numerous new developments



Figure 1.187. Baltimore Street on the approach to the national cemetery, looking south with the Cyclorama building at left, ca. 1955. This stretch, which included the battle-period Meyers house (orphanage) visible at right, had changed little in character since the 1920s. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs)

were underway in the area, raising alarm among those concerned about commercial encroachment on the battlefield. By 1959, the development had reached such a pace that the Harrisburg *Patriot-News* reported on it in an article entitled "Commercialism Launches 2nd Battle of Gettysburg."[58] Just as Cemetery Hill formed the apex of the Union defensive line, so too did the area around the national cemetery become the center of tourist-driven commercial development in Gettysburg. Many of the old houses were converted to restaurants, stores, and tourist attractions, such as the eighteenth-century Dobbin House on the south side of Steinwehr Avenue that became a gift store with a diorama of the battlefield. Other houses were demolished for new motels, fast-food restaurants, and parking lots. A harbinger of the changing character of this development was the Gulf service station built in 1949 on the site of the nineteenth-century Battlefield Hotel at the intersection of Steinwehr Avenue and Baltimore Street (fig. 1.188). By the time of the battle centennial in 1963, commercial strip development extended southwest along Emmitsburg Road, where motels and restaurants were built in close proximity to Ziegler's Grove and backed up to Taneytown Road across from the national cemetery (fig. 1.189).



Figure 1.188. The Gulf station built in 1949 on the site of the three-story battlefield hotel, looking south across the area north of the national cemetery, ca. 1955. This was the first of many commercial developments in this area by the 1960s. The field in the right background is the Swope tract (annex site) that had been cleared of woods in 1949. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs)



Figure 1.189. The battlefield west of the national cemetery showing post-war commercial development between Taneytown Road (left) and Emmitsburg Road (right) by the time of the battle centennial, looking south, 1963. The large parking lot and building on the right side of Taneytown Road is the privately-owned Rosensteel National Museum. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs)

One of the first new tourist attractions to open near the national cemetery was Charlie Weaver's American Museum of the Civil War, later known as Soldiers' National Museum (fig. 1.190). Weaver, a TV and radio star played by Cliff Arquette, opened the museum in 1959 in the battle-period Meyers house

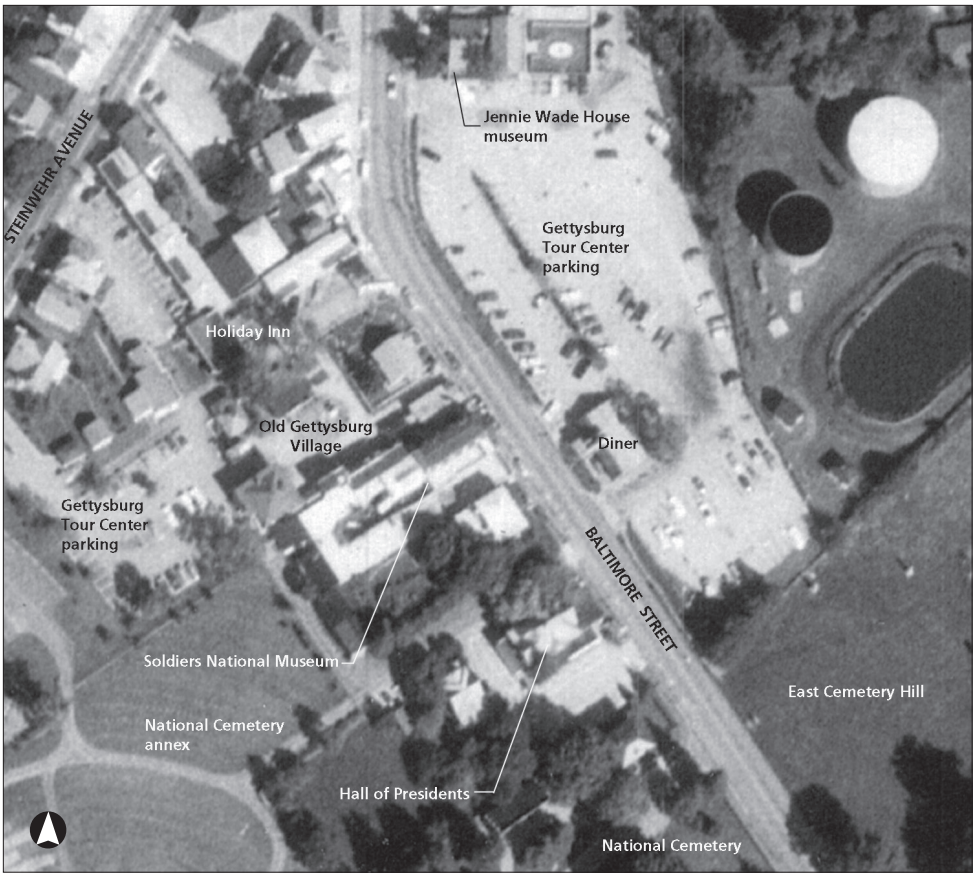


Figure 1.190. Aerial view of Soldiers' National Museum and other post-war development along Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue north of the cemetery, September 1971. The cemetery annex was developed shortly before this photograph was taken. (Gettysburg National Military Park, aerial photograph collection, annotated by SUNY ESF)

that had served as an orphanage in the decade following the Civil War. The museum featured memorabilia, dioramas, and carved figures from the Civil War and other major American conflicts. By the early 1970s, the Second Empire-style house was expanded and remodeled in a Colonial Revival style. Changes included addition of a pedimented portico, presumably designed to mimic the portico on the Rosensteel's rival National Museum on the other side of the national cemetery on Taneytown Road.[59]

A dominant figure in the tourism development surrounding the national cemetery was Leroy Smith, a salesman and Army Air Corps officer who moved to town soon after World War II. He began by developing Gettysburg Tours, Inc., which offered bus tours of the battlefield with taped narratives by Charlie Weaver. By the early 1960s, Smith had supplemented this business by acquiring or establishing new tourist attractions along the bus routes, including the pre-existing Jenny Wade House museum along Baltimore Street near the Cyclorama building. In ca. 1962, Smith acquired the Cyclorama building and surrounding site for parking and a tour center. Around the same time, he established the Hall of Presidents, a wax museum in the Queen Anne-style Swope house adjacent to the national cemetery lodge. The conversion of the house included addition of a Colonial-style portico and wings, and a parking lot that extended up to the national cemetery enclosure wall. Next door and connected to Charlie Weaver's museum, Smith developed a collection of small shops and restaurants around an open courtyard initially named the Streets of 1863 and later renamed Old Gettysburg Village. Smith's business was supported by numerous motels in the area, including a Holiday Inn that opened on the site of the battle-period Study House in ca. 1962. Smith later purchased this hotel, along with Soldiers National Museum following Charlie Weaver's death in 1974.[60]

Apart from the back side of the motels along Emmitsburg Road, much of Taneytown Road escaped extensive commercial development, due largely to park land ownership. The one private inholding in this area remained the Rosensteel National Museum, which expanded during the post-war years with additions to the rear of the building and enlargement of the parking area across from the national cemetery (fig. 1.191). In 1971, the Rosensteels sold the museum and its 6.7-acre tract including the large parking lot to the National

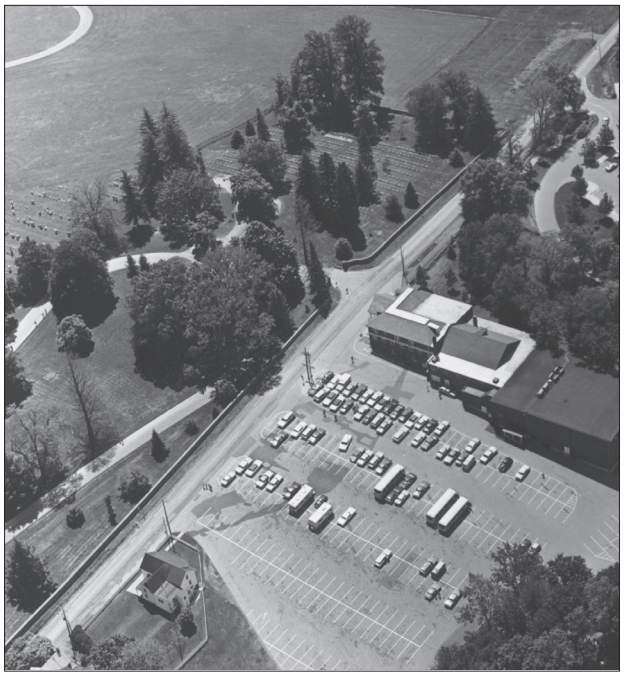


Figure 1.191. The Rosensteel National Museum and parking lot along Taneytown Road, looking southeast with the south end of the national cemetery at left, ca. 1970. The open ground to the left of the national cemetery is a new burial area in Evergreen Cemetery that was created following clearing of the battle-era grove of trees in 1956. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 26S-1058)



Figure 1.192. Aerial photograph showing location of Gettysburg National Tower (1974) in relation to Evergreen Cemetery and the national cemetery, ca. 1999. The photograph also shows the loss of mature trees in the original section of Evergreen Cemetery. (US Geological Survey photograph, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Park Service, which designated the museum as the park visitor center in 1974.[61]

Farther south on Taneytown Road just south of Meade's Headquarters, Kenneth and Thelma Dick opened Fantasyland Amusement Park in 1959, a twenty-three-acre park that became a major attraction for families with young children.[62] A much more conspicuous and controversial development near the cemetery was the Gettysburg National Tower. The project, initiated in 1968 through a corporation headed by Leroy Smith and taken over by real estate developer Thomas Ottenstein in 1970, called for a 300-foot-tall steel observation tower where visitors could view the entire battlefield. The first proposed site was near the Jenny Wade House on Baltimore Street, a second was north of Emmitsburg Road, and the final site was along the south side of Evergreen Cemetery, with access from Taneytown Road across park property south of the national cemetery (fig. 1.192). After protracted legal struggles against the tower involving the Pennsylvania governor, the National Park Service, and numerous preservation organizations, Ottenstein began construction of the $3,500,000 structure in 1973, and it opened to the public on July 29, 1974. The tower was visible throughout much of the national cemetery, and most notably from the south end at the Lincoln Address Memorial (fig. 1.93).

Evergreen Cemetery

The construction of Gettysburg National Tower was one of many changes in the landscape of Evergreen Cemetery in the decades after World War II. The cemetery continued to expand to the south, filling the Leister property acquired in 1909 with a total of ten burial sections. In 1947, the cemetery acquired the electric trolley right-of-way from the park, which allowed the original cemetery to be united with the new sections to the south. The cemetery also acquired property that extended the annex south to Taneytown Road, adjoining the south side of the national



Figure 1.193. The privately-developed Gettysburg National Tower completed in 1974, looking southeast showing visual intrusion into the national cemetery, 1986. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT Bx2SC1 200011)

cemetery. In 1965, Evergreen Cemetery sold one acre of this property along the road, adjacent to the national cemetery, to the national military park.[63]

Within the original section of Evergreen Cemetery, changes after World War II included removal of two early features: the iron fence along Baltimore Street in 1955, followed by the brick sidewalk. The fence, which dated to ca. 1865 and was intended to match the national cemetery fence, was not replaced, while the sidewalk was rebuilt in concrete from the border of the national cemetery to the Evergreen gatehouse. In 1965, the cemetery replaced its ca. 1885 two-story outbuilding, which adjoined the national cemetery fence near the public comfort station, with a larger one-story brick garage that was screened by hemlock trees within the national cemetery near the 5th New York monument. Several drives were also removed, presumably to gain burial space, including part of the Evergreen Avenue and Rotund Avenue circles, and the small circle of Bellevue Nook and Rosemary Dell. While these built changes were certainly noticeable, the most conspicuous change visible from the national cemetery was from loss of trees. In 1956, the cemetery clear-cut the battle-period grove at the southwest corner adjacent to the national cemetery, and prepared the ground for burials (see fig. 1.191). The once nearly continuous tree canopy along the cemetery drives thinned as trees were removed and not replaced. Most of the Norway spruce along the Baltimore Street frontage, which were a continuation of the perimeter Norway spruce in the national cemetery, were also lost. In 1983, a severe windstorm brought down many of the remaining trees, leaving the original section of the cemetery largely open and devoid of shade.[64]

National Military Park

Aside from the adjoining development along Baltimore Street, the park's East Cemetery Hill area with its open fields dotted with monuments saw little change in overall character following removal of the Lafayette Square fence in the early 1930s. The park lands on the other side of the national cemetery, however, experienced both expansion and new development. This area, known as the Emmitsburg-Taneytown triangle and centrally located on the battlefield, was identified in the late 1940s as the preferred location for a combination administration building and museum for the park, to replace the park offices in downtown Gettysburg and to give the park a museum of its own. With funding made possible through MISSION 66, the park began to advance the project in the mid-1950s as a visitor center and new home for the park-owned Cyclorama painting. Ziegler's Grove was chosen as the site for the new facility due to its central location on the battlefield. Construction of the Modernist building by the noted architect Richard Neutra, with its circular auditorium for the Cyclorama painting and lower extension for offices and visitor facilities, began in early 1960, and the building was opened to the public in 1962 (fig. 1.194). The project included an expansive lawn area surrounded by curving walks fronting Taneytown Road, and a large parking lot that required the removal of part of Hancock Avenue, including its stone gates across from the national cemetery that had been built in the 1920s.[65]

The new Visitor Center-Cyclorama Building did not contain adequate space for a visitor center and museum as once planned. The adjoining National Museum, which the park acquired from the Rosensteel family along with its collections and 6.7-acre site in 1971, instead became the park's official visitor center. The park service made only minor improvements to the building's exterior, and expanded the parking lot that

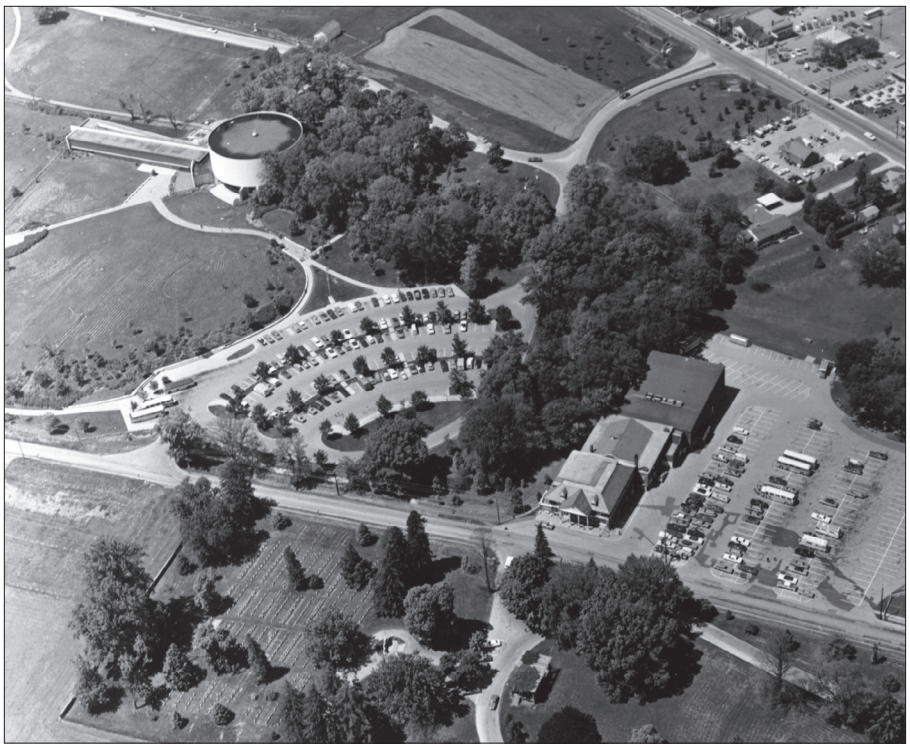


Figure 1.194. The Visitor Center-Cyclorama Building and visitor parking lot at Ziegler's Grove in 1962, looking southwest with the national cemetery in the foreground, ca. 1970. At right is the Rosensteel National Museum, which remained in private ownership at the time of this photograph. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 26S-1057)

bordered Taneytown Road across from the national cemetery. This expansion required demolition of two early twentieth-century houses.[66]

National Cemetery Landscape

During the post-war decades, Gettysburg National Cemetery continued to be managed as part of the larger park, but retained its own superintendent until April 1954, when it was placed under the direct supervision of the park superintendent. John C. Riddle, who was hired to replace Vernon S. Lunt in 1951, was the last superintendent of the national cemetery. Although long presented to the public as part of the park, the cemetery remained a separate park unit until 1974, when it was administratively subsumed into Gettysburg National Military Park.[67]

Most work at the national cemetery during the first decade after World War II was limited to maintenance, with the notable exception of new burials. Even later, there were no major changes planned within the original cemetery as part of the park's MISSION 66 program. The 1938 plans for redesign of the south end of the national cemetery, which would have led to loss of a large part of the original Saunders design, were not revisited. This may have been due to new recognition of the landscape's historic design, notably by park historians Harry Pfanz and Frederick Tilberg. In 1958, Tilberg wrote the first history of the cemetery since the reports of the cemetery's initial development in the 1860s. A subsequent report that Tilberg completed in 1962 documented the history of the enclosure wall to inform its planned preservation and repair. In the mid-1960s, Tilberg undertook research to document the original design that led him to discover William Saunders' journal at the US Department of Agriculture Library. While the journal included Saunders' memoirs on the cemetery project, Tilberg did not find his detailed working drawings and specifications.[68]

Although there was greater attention to preserving the historic landscape of the national cemetery after World War II, there were still numerous small changes and additions being made through the 1970s. These included removal of the window shutters on the lodge, which was used as a ranger station and served as the home of the Chief Park Ranger following abolition of the superintendent's position in 1954 (fig. 1.195). In 1959, the NPS Division of Operations drafted plans for altering the adjoining brick outbuilding, which the park generally referred to as the utility building. The plans as implemented replaced the three arched doors on the front with standard rectangular overhead garage doors, presumably to provide more width for maintenance equipment and doors that were easier to operate (fig. 1.196). The building was later proposed for removal. Within the Civil War burial area, a steel-edged circu-



Figure 1.195. The lodge during its use as a ranger station, showing the new NPS arrowhead sign and removal of window shutters, looking northwest, ca. 1955. The General Orders tablet in front of the entrance gate was originally in front of the Reynolds monument. (Frederick Tilberg, "Historic Cemetery Survey Report," 1958, Gettysburg National Military Park)

lar gravel walk off the upper drive was reintroduced around Soldiers' National Monument by 1958, along the general alignment of the original walk removed in 1935, most likely to address erosion of the turf from heavy visitor use.[69]

At the south end of the cemetery, the portable addition to the rostrum built in 1934 was used through World War II, but not afterwards. In 1967, the park replaced the rostrum's white-painted trellis, which had been rebuilt in 1919, with a new unpainted trellis. Five years later, the brick structure was taken down and rebuilt, the concrete floor that had been installed around 1929 was replaced with a brick floor, and the last surviving wisteria vines were removed. Across the drive, the park replaced the gravel surface of the walk to and around the pink-granite Lincoln Address Memorial in 1982 with red brick on a concrete slab. A brick walk was extended to the east to provide access to a water fountain that had been installed previously.[70]

The misconception that Soldiers' National Monument commemorated the actual site of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address—which the park had perpetrated since the 1930s—continued through the 1970s. In 1975, the park allowed the State of Kentucky to install a new monument at the south side of Soldiers' National Monument to commemorate the address given by the state's native son. This monument—the only one in the cemetery associated with a slave state—consisted of a low granite block with the Kentucky seal and Gettysburg address in three bronze tablets and with another tablet that read: "Kentucky honors her son, Abraham Lincoln, who delivered his immortal address at the site now marked by the Soldiers' Monument." With installation of this monument, the park removed the Gettysburg Address tablet that was moved to the site in 1935 and was originally installed on the outbuilding in 1911.[71]

The park continued it work of tree maintenance, including the evergreens within the Civil War burial area added as shrubs in the early 1880s. In 1955, the park undertook what was probably the first substantial planting project since the rhododendrons, hemlocks, and hollies were added in 1937–38. That spring, spruce, pine, and hemlock trees were planted along the Evergreen Cemetery perimeter, probably mostly toward the south end. A pine was also planted in the allée along the upper drive, probably to replace one of the original Norway maples.[72]

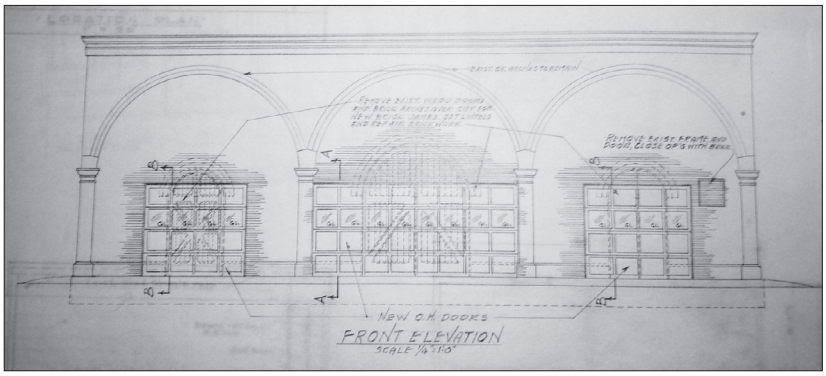


Figure 1.196. Plan for replacement of the arched doors on the 1890 outbuilding with rectangular overhead doors, 1959. The dashed lines indicated features to be removed. (National Park Service, "Installation of Garage Doors, Cemetery Storage Building," 1959, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2116)

New Burial Areas

In 1945, the year that World War II ended, there were just twelve new buri-

als in the national cemetery, which were accommodated in Section I (original World War I Plot) or Section II (expanded Officers' Plot) along the lower drive. Within two years, burials had climbed to 268, and then in 1947, the War Department arranged for the burial of 850 soldiers to be reinterred from temporary burial places in the European and South Pacific theaters.[73] These remains were accommodated in expansions of Sections I and II, and in the new Section III laid out on the sloping lawn below the Lincoln Address Memorial. All the graves were marked by standard General-style white marble headstones arranged in straight rows. According to traditional cemetery practice, the graves were mounded and then the turf was leveled as the graves settled.[74]

Section I was expanded by creating two new rows close to the lower drive, for a total of six rows with approximately forty-eight grave sites each (fig. 1.197). The layout did not follow the original symmetrical plan from 1936, and eliminated the rear two short rows at the back, and gravesites to the south of the brick steps in order to avoid mature conifer trees, which separated the section in two. Section II was expanded to the east and west of the original plot, for a total of seven rows with sixty grave sites each (fig. 1.198). Section III, the new burial area, was laid out in thirteen rows, each with twenty-four grave sites, with a central grass walk on axis with the Lincoln Address Memorial. The initial reinterments during the late 1940s occupied every other grave site, to allow room for burial of wives alongside their husbands (fig. 1.199).[75]

After the World War II reinterments were completed in the late 1940s, burials continued, primarily for veterans of World Wars I and II, as well as casualties from the Korean War (1950–53) and the Vietnam War (ca. 1954–75). In commemoration of the country's service in the

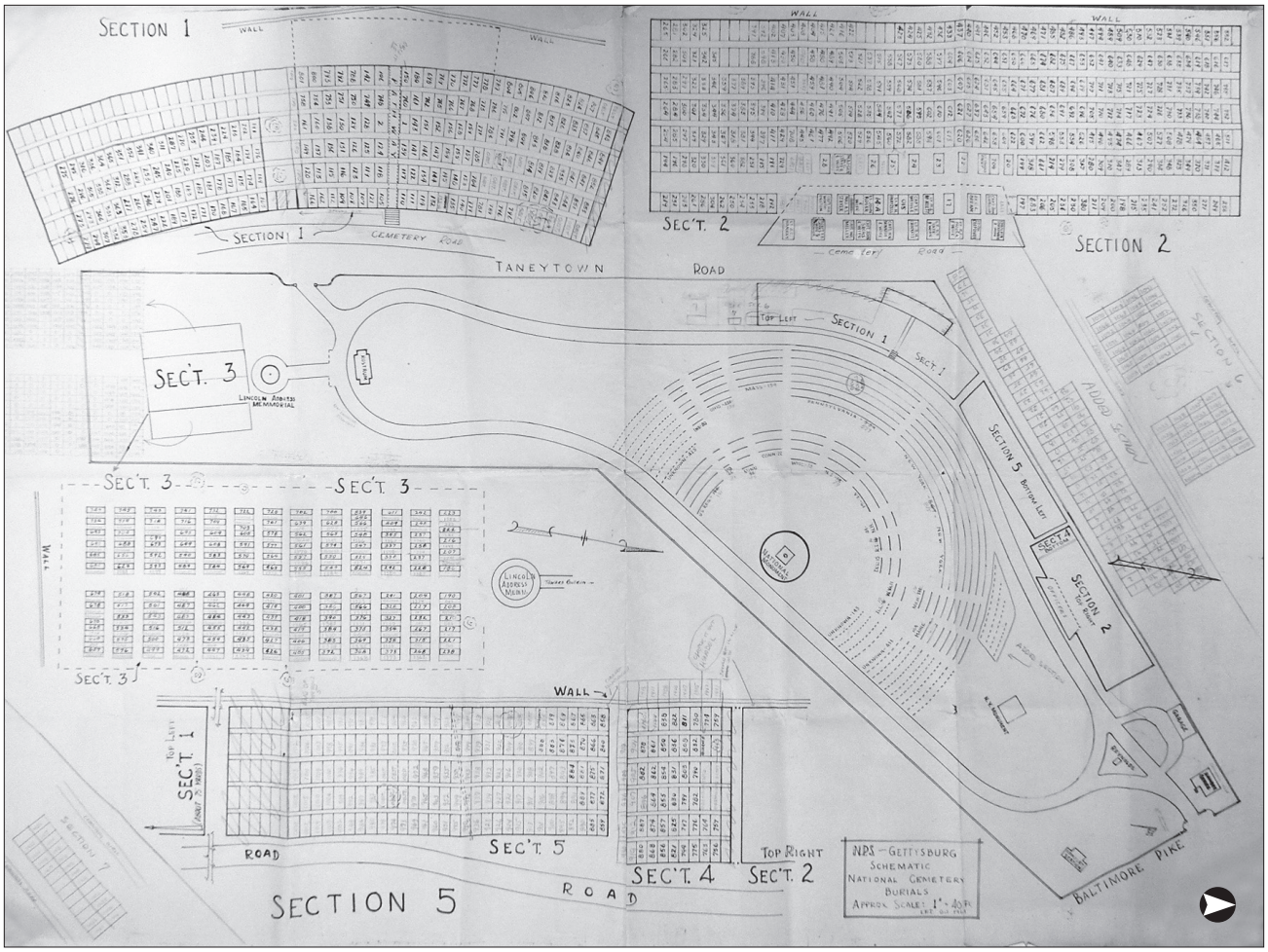


Figure 1.197. Plan of burial sections showing Sections I, II, and III as filled in by the late 1940s, addition of burial areas IV and V by 1961, and sections VI, and VII by ca. 1970. This plan does not accurately show the limits and layout of all grave sections. ("NPS-Gettysburg Schematic National Cemetery Burials," 1961 with later annotations, Gettysburg National Military Park, unnumbered map)



Figure 1.198. World War II reinterments in Section II, looking northwest from the east end of the section, ca. 1950. The wide walk to the left is a row left empty behind the earlier front row. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0045)

Korean War, the American Legion installed a metal tablet along the upper drive near the public comfort station in 1955.[76] This tablet, which contained a prayer for peace, reflected the recognition of the cemetery as an active military burial ground, despite its association with the national military park. Although the park service did close Antietam National Cemetery in 1953, it was unable to close Gettysburg due to opposition by veterans' organizations. In response, some of the park staff sought to preserve the Saunders plan from additional encroachment by new burial sections. According to park historian Tilberg, "We have been pressed periodically…to open additional ground which, according to the original [Saunders] plan, should never have been employed for grave purposes."[77]



Figure 1.199. World War II reinterments in Section III, looking southwest from the 2nd Maine artillery monument, ca. 1950. Note wide spacing between headstones that reflect empty gravesites reserved for spouses. The remaining shrubs were part of the 'U'-shaped plantings of the early 1880s. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N0045A)

This additional ground was gained through expansion of Section III to the east and west, and filling the empty spouse-designated gravesites within the original part. Two new sections were also laid out by 1961 along the north perimeter of the cemetery: Section IV, a small area just off the west end of Section II that consisted of six rows with ten gravesites each, and Section V, which extended across the open lawn area between Section IV and Section I (see fig. 1.197). Section V was a rectangular plot with five rows of thirty-six gravesites each. In 1964, the park opened Section VI in the lawn to the south of Section I, followed by the adjoining Section VII in 1967. Together, these sections created a nearly continuous burial area along the north and west sides of the cemetery. By 1971, non-Civil War burials had reached 1,558, or thirty percent of all burials within the original cemetery grounds. By 1972, all of the available gravesites were full or reserved. The largest area of remaining open ground was the south lawn which was probably preserved because of its use as an assembly area.[78]

Acquisition and Initial Development of the Annex

The anticipated demand for burial space resulting from World War II casualties led to calls for expanding national cemeteries, including those administered by the National Park Service. In response, the park service issued a position in 1944 that national cemeteries under its administration should not be expanded "since any such increase would encroach upon the historic area of the national military park with which the cemetery is associated."[79] The pressure for burial space at Gettysburg was due in part to the lack of other active national cemeteries in the region. The closest at the time were the park service's Antietam National Cemetery in Sharpsburg, Maryland, followed by War Department na-

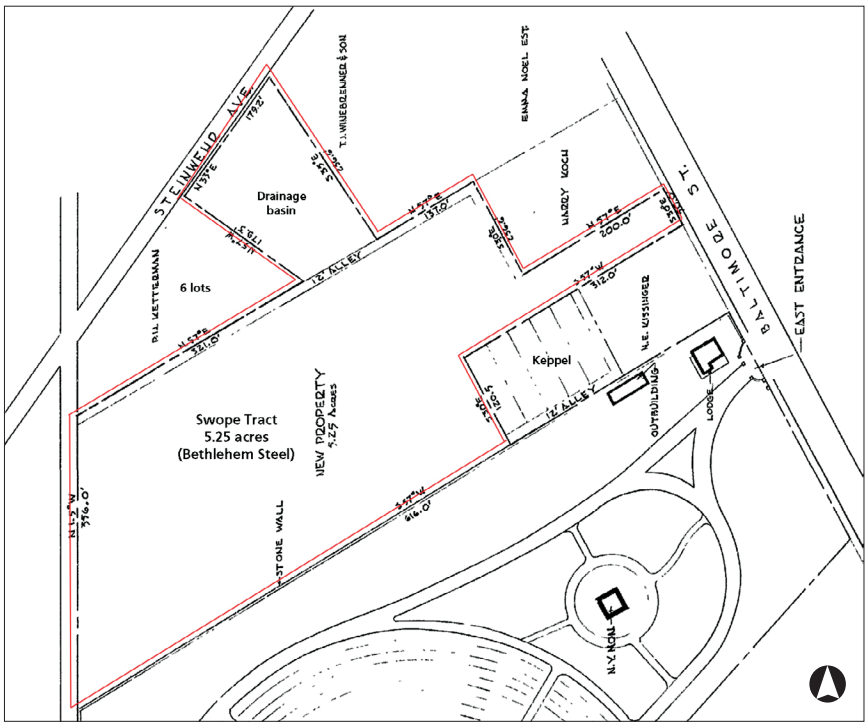


Figure 1.200. Map of the 5.25-acre property north of the national cemetery (outlined in red) acquired by Bethlehem Steel in 1947 and donated to the federal government in 1963. (Detail, National Park Service Eastern Office of Design and Construction, "Cemetery Extension, National Cemetery, Gettysburg National Military Park" ca. 1963, National Park Service Technical Information Center, 305 3101, annotated by SUNY ESF)

tional cemeteries in Philadelphia, Annapolis, Beverly (near Philadelphia), and around Washington.

Despite the park service's earlier position, by the late 1940s it was swayed by supporters who argued that there was not adequate space within the original cemetery, and that expansion was cheaper than establishing an entirely new national cemetery in the region. Legislation was introduced in Congress in May 1947 to expand Gettysburg National Cemetery to the south by acquiring four acres owned by the Evergreen Cemetery Association. The bill was signed into law in January 1948, but never implemented.[80] Another bill for a five-acre expansion to the north of the national cemetery was introduced the month before, in December 1947. This legislation, which authorized the property acquisition and expansion of the national cemetery, was endorsed by the National Park Service. On June 19, 1948, President Truman signed into law the legislation for the five-acre expansion, entitled "An Act to Enlarge the Gettysburg National Cemetery" (62 Stat. 502).[81]

The impetus behind this legislation was the sale in March 1947 of the undeveloped 5.25-acre tract north of the cemetery once owned by the Swope heirs to Bethlehem Steel Company, which acquired the property at auction with the intention of donating it for the cemetery expansion (fig. 1.200). The tract, which had been owned by Judge Samuel McC. Swope until his death in 1931, was the undeveloped portion of the 1903 subdivision in which Swope had been a partner. The property was accessed by a dirt road off Baltimore Street between the Swope house (later Hall of Presidents) and former orphanage annex.[82]

Despite the great need for burial space identified in the 1948 federal legislation, the park did not pursue acquisition of the Bethlehem Steel property until the early 1960s, perhaps due to lack of Congressional funding or because of the ongoing expansion of burial areas within the original cemetery. However, the park apparently cooperated with Bethle-



Figure 1.201. Outward views from the Civil War burial area that were opened toward Gettysburg following clearing of the Bethlehem Steel-owned Swope tract, looking north, October 1949. Some mature trees were left standing; the evergreens are along the cemetery enclosure wall. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Historian's Narrative Report, January 1946–December 1949, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

hem Steel to manage the property, because in October 1949, the woods on the tract were cleared to open views looking out from the cemetery. According to park historian Frederick Tilberg, this clearing opened "a good vista to the northwest" (fig. 1.201).[83]

With open ground for burials quickly being filled following the opening of Section V in ca. 1960, and with the potential of a growing number of casualties from the escalating conflict in Vietnam, the park decided to finally accept the donation of the 5.25-acre Swope tract from Bethlehem Steel in October 1963. According to park historian Frederick Tilberg, the decision to create the annex was also determined by the pending closure of national cemeteries around Baltimore and Washington. The gift of land was officially recognized on November 19, 1963, as part of celebrations marking the centennial of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Gettysburg was the only one of the thirteen Civil War-era National Park Service national cemeteries to be enlarged. [84]

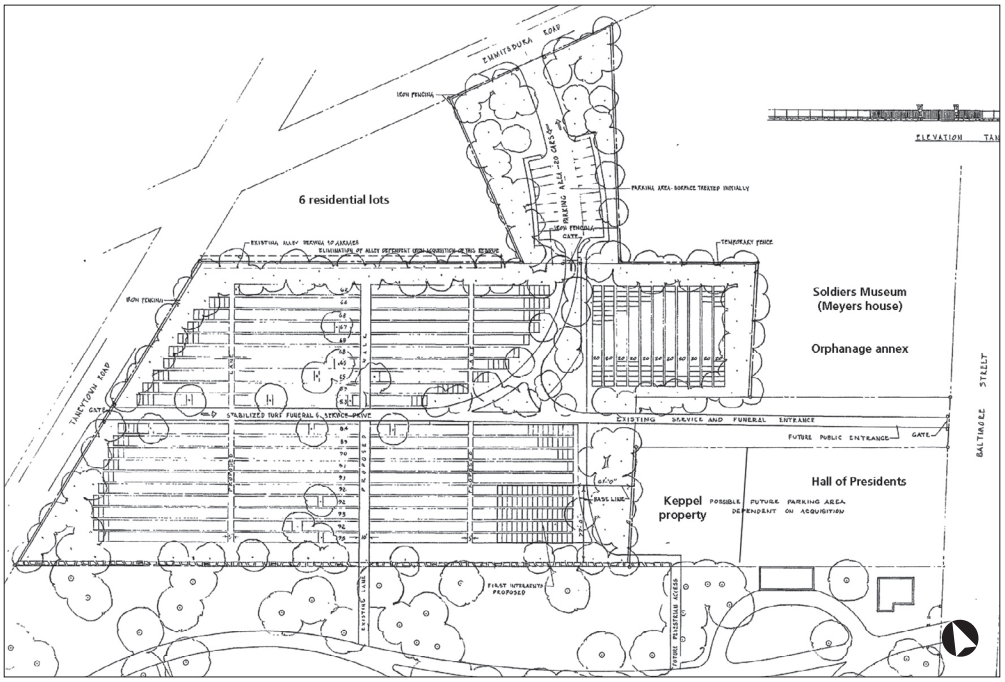


Figure 1.202. Preliminary park service design of the annex showing orthogonal layout, August 1965. (Detail, National Park Service Eastern Office of Design and Construction, "Cemetery Expansion, National Cemetery," August 1965, National Park Service Technical Information Center, 305 3104A, annotated by SUNY ESF)

National Park Service designers soon began planning the annex, and in August 1965, a preliminary design was approved that accommodated 1,390 grave sites laid out in straight rows, with a through-drive for maintenance and funeral uses, a parking lot on the site of the drainage basin off Steinwehr Avenue, and two walks connecting to the original cemetery (fig. 1.202). The plan, prepared in the park service's Eastern Office of Design and Construction, proposed no central monument, and each grave was to be marked by a standard upright tablet headstone facing south toward Soldiers' National Monument. Two lots north of the outbuilding and lodge, one undeveloped and formerly owned by Keppel, and the other containing the Hall of Presidents (Swope house and carriage house), were proposed for acquisition to provide space for parking.[85]

Within a year following development of this plan, the park service was approached by the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry about building a memorial chapel in the new annex to commemorate the centennial of the fraternal agricultural organization that was established in 1867. Dedication of the chapel was planned as the keynote of the centennial celebration to be held at the cemetery in 1967. The Grange decided on Gettysburg National Cemetery for the memorial in order to honor William Saunders, who following his work on the cemetery helped to found the National Grange and served as its first Grand Master. The Grange contracted with the architectural office of Clark, Clark, Millis and Gibson of Syracuse, New York to develop design schemes for the chapel. The initial design was to be placed along a proposed opening in the enclosure wall to serve as a connection between the old and new cemeteries, with an interior modeled after

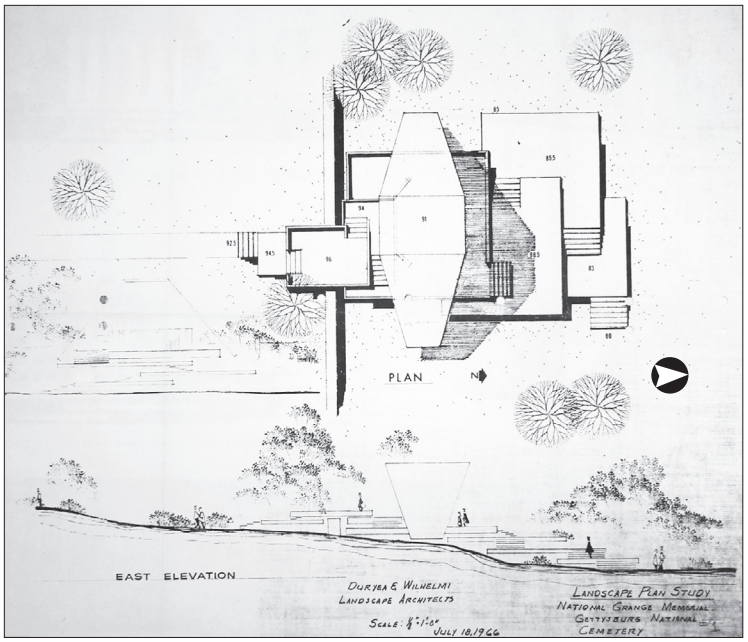


Figure 1.203. Conceptual plan for the Grange memorial chapel and connecting terraces straddling the stone enclosure wall, July 1966. (Duryea & Wilhelmi, "Landscape Plan Study, National Grange Memorial," Gettysburg National Military Park, unnumbered drawing)

a Grange meeting room. The proposal soon raised the ire of veterans' organizations, who felt a memorial on the battlefield to a non-veteran organization was inappropriate, while park officials were concerned about breaching the historic cemetery wall. To deflect this criticism, the Grange presented the project as a meditation chapel for veterans' families, and second as a memorial to William Saunders.

A revised plan was also developed to avoid breaching the historic enclosure wall. A landscape study for this revised plan was produced by Duryea & Wilhelmi Landscape Architects, Planners, and Urban Renewal Consultants, also of Syracuse. The firm's study for what must have been a preferred architectural scheme, completed in July 1966, featured a set of Modernist geometric terraces that stepped over the enclosure wall around a trapezoidal chapel, on axis with Soldiers' National Monument (fig. 1.203).[86]

Despite continuing controversy, park officials supported the Grange's generous gift, which was proposed to cost $100,000 ($708,000 in 2015 dollars). The proposal required the park to redesign its preliminary layout plan of August 1965, which was not organized around a focal point. Between January and August 1967, park service designers produced various schemes that featured curving rows around the proposed chapel (fig. 1.204).[87] One of the plans was released to the press in May 1967 amid continuing opposition to the Grange's proposal from veterans groups.[88] Frederick Tilberg, a veteran and American Legion member who by then was retired from his position as park historian, tried to sway park officials against the addition of the chapel as "a serious intrusion upon National Cemetery grounds and cannot be justified, I am convinced, on any premise."[89] By June 1967, the Grange had largely dropped the idea of the chapel as a memorial to William Saunders, and instead was referring to it an "inspirational Family Meditation Center and Chapel" that would be the Grange's gift to the na-

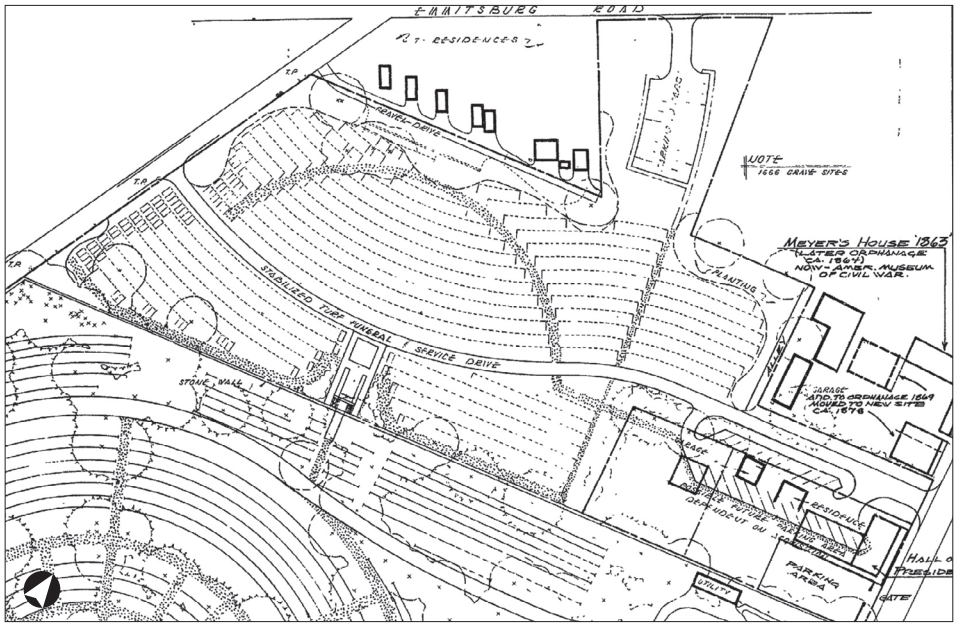


Figure 1.204. Revised layout of the annex with proposed meditation chapel, August 1967. (Detail, National Park Service Eastern Office of Design and Construction, "Proposed Cemetery Layout--Addition, August 18, 1967, National Park Service Technical Information Center, 305 3125)

tion.[90] Due to unresolved discord over the proposal, by October 1967 the Grange dropped its support for the project entirely.[91]

Despite the loss of the Grange chapel, the park service maintained the idea of a focal point for the annex. By fall 1967, a revised plan by Glen Caldaro, a landscape architect with the park service's Philadelphia Planning and Service Center, identified two phases of development. The initial phase was for layout of the burials with upright headstones in a semi-circle that mimicked the original Civil War burial area, with an undetermined monument as a focal point (replacing the Grange chapel), and paved walks in radial and circular alignments (fig. 1.205). The plan's estimated capacity was 2,100 grave sites. Connections to the original cemetery were proposed at either end of the burial area, tying to new walks to connect to Soldiers' National Monument and the New York State Monument. The so-called ultimate development phase of the plan included tree planting and acquisition of properties to the north and east: the Hall of Presidents (Swope house) and Keppel property at the rear for completion of the southeast corner of the burial area and development of a larger, permanent parking lot for fifty-four cars; and clearing of the six residential properties along Steinwehr Avenue to create a bus parking area and planted buffer.[92]

The National Park Service selected this October 1967 plan as the final design concept for the annex, and soon began to develop construction drawings. On January 23, 1968, the *Gettysburg Times* reported that the park service was about to award a contract for construction of the initial phase of construction, which included grading, planting of shrubs and some trees around the perimeter, as well as a temporary twenty-two car parking lot off Steinwehr Avenue on the site of the drainage basin. A temporary chain link fence was installed along the perimeter, while the park was deciding whether to construct a stone wall similar to the one around the original cemetery.[93] By the spring or early summer of 1968, the initial clearing and grading had been completed (fig. 1.206).

With the last burial spaces in the original cemetery exhausted by early 1968, the park service was pressed to open the annex as soon as possible. In February 1968, while site work was just getting underway, the first interments were made. The total number of grave

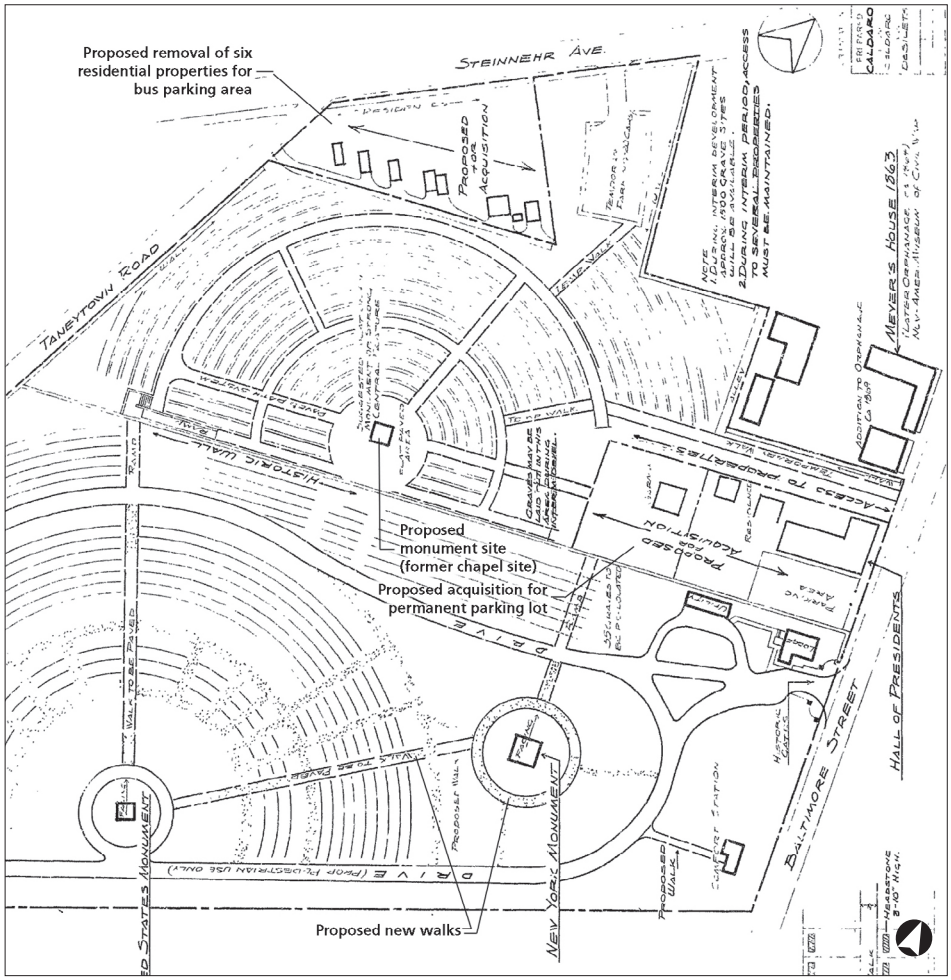


Figure 1.205. Interim development plan for the annex, October 1967. This semi-circular arrangement was selected as the final design. By this date, the proposed Grange chapel had been replaced by a monument. (Detail, National Park Service Eastern Office of Design and Construction, "Proposed Cemetery Layout--Addition," August 18, 1967, National Park Service Technical Information Center, drawing 305 3126, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.206. The newly graded and seeded cemetery annex, looking northwest toward the six garages and houses along Steinwehr Avenue, 1968. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N041)

sites available was 1,562; this number was lower than the original estimate because the park had not yet acquired the southeast corner of the burial area that extended onto the Keppel property. By July 1, 1969, 333 burials had been made in the annex. Over the next two years, burials accelerated with the closure of other national cemeteries near Baltimore and Washington. Burials, mostly Vietnam casualties with some World War I and World War II veterans, averaged twenty-five per month. By July 1971, there were 959 burials in the annex, and the monthly rate had accelerated to thirty-five. Site improvements by this time included an asphalt drives that connected to the parking lot and Baltimore Street entry drive (fig. 1.207). No plantings were made, or connections through the enclosure wall to the original cemetery. The service alley to the six houses along Steinwehr Avenue, which was partly on park property, was retained.

On October 27, 1972, the annex reached its capacity at 1,568 grave sites, and the Department of Defense agreed with the park service to officially close Gettysburg National Cemetery to new burials. At this time, 6,878 remains were interred in the old and new parts of the cemetery.[94] In keeping with the park's 1967 interim development plan, there were initially few improvements made to the annex landscape, and for a number of years, its condition was a source of criticism. The park had planned to develop working drawings for the completion of the annex landscape in 1971 according to the ultimate development plan, but the worked stalled, perhaps due to problems with acquiring the necessary private properties, including the six residences along Steinwehr Avenue and the Hall of Presidents museum along Baltimore Street.[95]

Despite being the final resting place of more than 1,500 US service members, the annex for years after its closure did not present an appearance befitting a

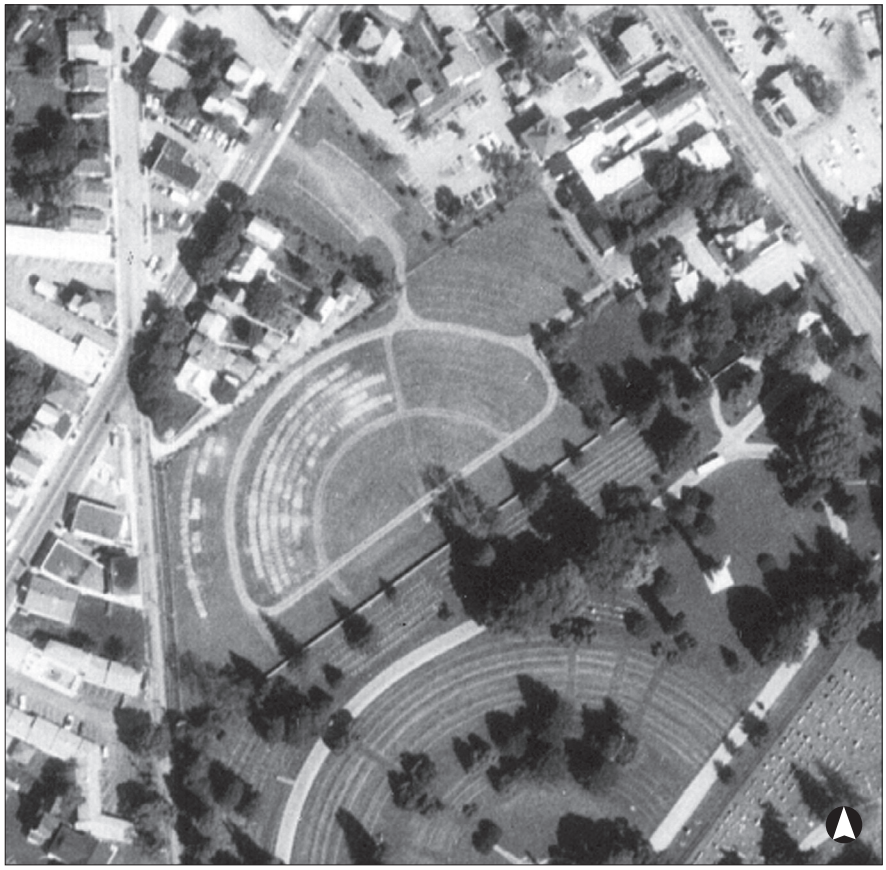


Figure 1.207. The annex showing completion of asphalt drive, parking lot, perimeter fence, and perimeter plantings, along with ongoing interments, September 1971. (Gettysburg National Military Park, unnumbered photograph)



Figure 1.208. The annex showing poor condition that included sunken graves and assortment of temporary grave markers, looking northwest toward the corner of Steinwehr Avenue and Taneytown Road, ca. 1971. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N043)



Figure 1.209. The annex showing recently installed flat markers and rough character of the ground, looking southwest toward the center marked by a temporary flagstaff, 1977. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 18N037)



Figure 1.210. The Singley property, the western-most of the row of six houses along Steinwehr Avenue, looking north from the annex burial ground across the rear alley, October 1987. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 044167_18N-059)

national cemetery. Although the ground was eventually leveled, the gravesites were initially finished with only a cover of sod, without grave mounds to address settling (fig. 1.208). Grave markers were an assortment of metal funeral home markers and temporary headboards that were placed with little regard for uniformity. By 1976, the park had worked with the Veterans Administration (successor agency to the War Department) to install permanent grave markers, using the standard granite flat marker (fig. 1.209). The park may have chosen flat markers instead of upright headstones to reduce lawn maintenance or perhaps to mimic the character of the original Civil War section, with its granite curbing that had been converted to the equivalent of flat markers in 1935. Soon after addition of the grave markers, the park replaced most of the chain-link perimeter fence with a split-rail fence and installed a flagstaff at the proposed central monument site.[96]

Despite the addition of the markers and rail fence, the landscape retained a rough and unfinished character as the park planned for implementing the long-awaited ultimate development plan through acquisition of adjoining private properties. By August 1976, the National Park Service had acquired four of the residential lots along Steinwehr Avenue, and by March 1978, had demolished two of the houses, leaving six standing. According to the local press, the purpose of these acquisitions was "to provide an open vista of the National Cemetery Annex from the highway."[97] On the Baltimore Street side, the park acquired the rectangular Keppel property and the adjoining rear portion of the Hall of Presidents (Swope house) property by ca. 1980 (see fig. 1.205). The front portion with the museum was retained by Leroy Smith. The park demolished the brick carriage house and a frame garage on the lot soon after acquisition, and built a gravel parking area on the site.[98]

Acquisition of the remaining two properties along Steinwehr Avenue—the Ketterman and Singley houses at either end of the row—stalled. For many years, the annex graves were almost in the back yards of these houses (fig. 1.210). By the late 1980s, the park joined with the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Associa-

tion, its first non-profit partner, to complete the acquisitions. The houses , garages, alley, and other features were all demolished in ca. 1990, and the entire frontage along Steinwehr Avenue was cleared and graded.[99]

Restoration Plans and Completion of the Annex

The removal of the Steinwehr Avenue houses was in keeping with the larger park effort to remove incompatible twentieth-century development from the battlefield. This effort traced back to 1969, when the park began a new master planning effort that would be implemented over the next fourteen years. Continuing the management direction from the 1930s, the central concept of the plan was to "manage the historic resource [battlefield] in such a manner as to simulate the historic conditions [1863]…the program includes the acquisition of inholdings in order to eliminate non-compatible uses from the heart of the battlefield."[100] Unlike previous plans, the draft released in 1977 also included specific actions for the national cemetery (fig. 1.211). The plan called for reestablishing features of the original Saunders design, including the perimeter screening of Norway spruce that was thinned in the early 1890s, the open lawn of the semi-circular burial area through removal of the evergreen trees planted in the early 1880s, boundary, and reestablishment of the shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument that had been removed in 1910. [101]

The park was slow to implement the recommendations of the 1977 draft plan, but did take action on maintenance projects at the cemetery soon after, notably repair of the enclosure wall. A 1969 inspection had confirmed at least a quarter of the wall needed rebuilding, and much of the rest was in poor condition. Between 1978 and 1983, portions of the wall were rebuilt, and it may have been at this time that an opening to the annex was created adjacent to Section II.[102] Through the 1980s, the landscape remained little changed since the CCC improvements of the 1930s, although vegetation continued to decline, notably the Norway maples along the upper drive (fig. 1.212). However, wear and tear from cars, busses, and pedestrian traffic was caus-



Figure 1.211. National Park Service plan prepared in 1977 showing restoration concept for the national cemetery showing restoration of Saunders-designed features. (Gettysburg National Military Park, unnumbered drawing)



Figure 1.212. A spring view of the national cemetery showing character that was little changed since the improvements of the 1930s, looking southwest, ca. 1985. The decline of the Norway maple allée is evident in the lack of flowering in the eastern trees. (Adams County Historical Society, ACH S028)

ing increasing maintenance issues, from worn lawn to rutted shoulders along the drives. Around 1985, the park added a concrete curb along Section I to keep tour busses on the drive, and by 1988, paved the heavily-used central radial walk to Soldiers' National Monument (fig. 2.213). By the late 1980s, the park finally agreed that there was one solution for the negative impact of cars and busses on the cemetery. On May 29, 1989, the cemetery was finally closed to vehicular traffic, a solution that had first been considered by the War Department seven decades earlier.[103]



Figure 1.213. The lower drive showing rutting and the recently built concrete curb at left designed to keep tour busses on the pavement, and the new concrete walk to Soldiers' National Monument, looking east, July 1988. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Bx2SC1100025)

In the mid-1980s, with anticipated demolition of the remaining houses along Steinwehr Avenue, the park began to revisit plans for completing the annex landscape. Rather than use the 1967 ultimate development concept, the park service decided to develop a new plan that excluded earlier concepts of bus parking and primary access through the original cemetery. In July 1987, a preliminary site plan was completed by park service landscape architect Glen Caldaro, the same designer who developed the original plan two decades earlier (fig. 1.214). The new plan created a circular flagpole plaza along Steinwehr Avenue as the main pedestrian entrance, on axis with a circular plaza for the proposed central monument along the enclosure wall. The plan specified two belts of trees around the semi-circular burial area, a new opening in the en-

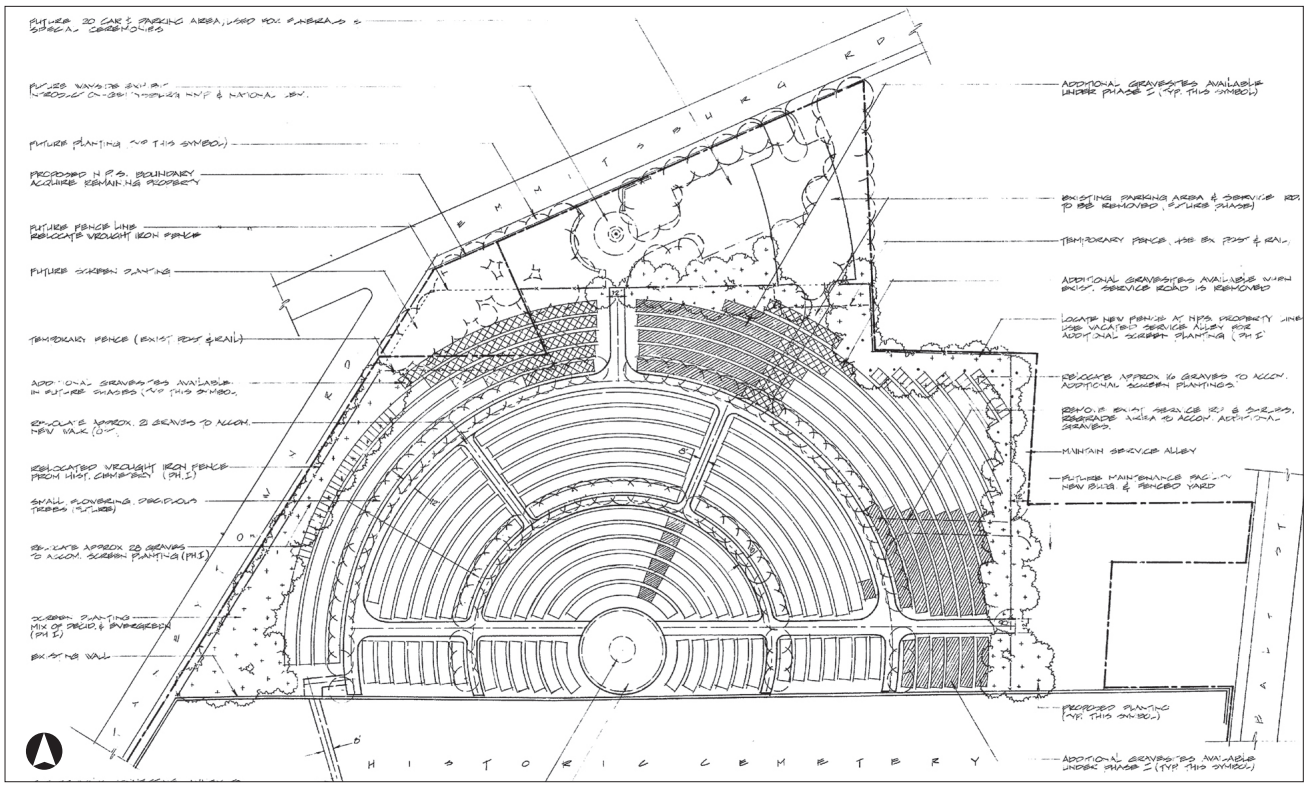


Figure 1.214. Park service plan for completion of the annex landscape, December 1987. (National Park Service, "Proposed Development, National Cemetery Annex," National Park Service Technical Information Center, drawing 305 41.027A)

closure wall for a walk at the west side of the annex, a maintenance facility on the property behind the Hall of Presidents, heavy perimeter screen plantings, and relocation of the Lafayette Square fence to the perimeter of the annex (plans were being discussed to restore the original pipe-rail fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary). The plan also called for removing the flat markers, regrading and seeding the entire burial area, and installing new upright headstones. New grave sites were to be laid out on the periphery of the semi-circle extending onto the properties acquired since 1972.[104]

Before implementing this plan, the park solicited proposals for the central monument. Around 1990, The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania submitted a plan for a memorial honoring the contribution of Masons to the Battle of Gettysburg. Although not a veterans group, the Masons made their case for relevance because their members had fought in the battle, and had also laid the cornerstone of Soldiers' National Monument on July 4, 1865. Their proposal, named the Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial, was for a figural sculpture showing wounded Confederate General Lewis Armistead being aided by Union Captain Henry Bingham on July 3, 1863. Armistead and Bingham were among the estimated 15,000 Masons who fought at Gettysburg, and their story was consistent with the park's long-standing focus on the story of reconciliation between North and South. As part of the memorial, the park also suggested that the Masons fund completion of the long-delayed landscape plan. In 1992, the Masons agreed and took the lead on the design and construction of both the monument and the landscape improvements.[105]

Working from the December 1987 National Park Service plan, the Masons contracted with JWF Architects, Inc. to design details of the plantings, plazas, and base of the monument. The park also decided to make some changes to the 1987 plan, notably to keep the flat markers, eliminate additional gravesites, and install a new metal perimeter fence rather than relocate the Lafayette Square fence. The new plan also kept the 73rd Ohio infantry monument (1887) at the southwest corner of the annex, where it had been moved in 1976 to remove a hazard from the shoulder of Taneytown Road.

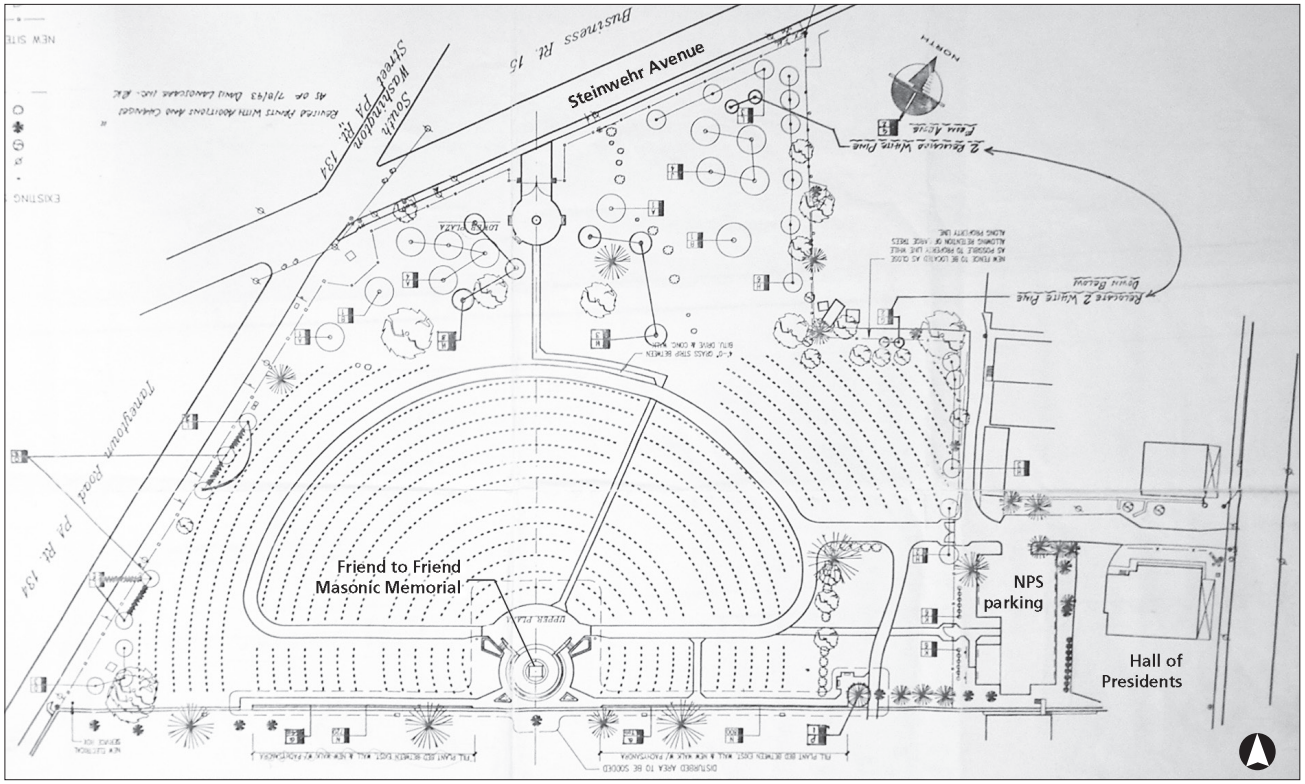


Figure 1.215. Final plan for completion of the annex including the Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial, March 1993. This plan does not show plantings added around the upper and lower plazas, or a belt of pear trees in the burial area. (JWF Architects, Inc., "Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial, Landscaping Site Plan & Details," March 22, 1993, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 9221 L-1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

By March 1993, JWF Architects had finalized plans for the site (fig. 1.215). Construction began soon after and was completed that year. The Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial was a bronze figural sculpture set on a rectangular marble plinth and surrounded by a raised white marble-faced planter walls inscribed with the names of the states involved in the Battle of Gettysburg (fig. 1.216, 1.217). The larger-than-life polychrome bronze was created by Ron Tunison, a sculptor from Cairo, New York who specialized in historical commissions and had designed several other monuments on the battlefield. The memorial was dedicated on August 21, 1993, by which time most of the work on the landscape had been completed. This included planting of Norway spruce in the perimeter of the original cemetery, notably along the enclosure wall bordering the annex,



Figure 1.216. The Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial showing veiled bronze and completed planter walls, looking south with trees in the original cemetery in the background, 1993. The Gettysburg National Tower is visible in the distance right of center. (Gettysburg National Military Park, 18N_10458, GETT_41167)



Figure 1.217. The completed Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial, looking southwest, 1993. The stone walls were planted with shrubs and groundcover. (Gettysburg National Military Park, 18N_10473, GETT_41167)

but openings were retained to maintain some outward views. [106]

As planning was underway on the annex in the late 1980s, the park was also planning improvements to the landscape of the original cemetery, based on the 1977 development concept plan and research for a cultural landscape report undertaken by park service landscape architect Reed Engle. In keeping with park planning, Engle emphasized the importance of the original Saunders design of the landscape, as well as some of the later commemorative works, and recommended reestablishment of several features that had been removed or altered. One of the first of Engle's recommendations to be implemented was replacement of the declining Norway maple allée along the upper drive, the remnants of which were removed and replanted in 1988 with a different variety of Norway maple known as Crimson King (fig 1.218). These trees, which had a smaller habit and dark-red instead of green leaves, were planted using different spacing that in part positioned trees within the removed burial grounds drives.[107]

During the 1990s, the park undertook several other projects based on research by Reed Engle and park historian Kathy Harrison to restore Saunders design features. Norway spruce were planted to reestablish most of the perimeter enclosure as part of the annex landscape work funded by the Masons. In 1994, the park reestablished the circular gravel walk around the Reynolds Monument that had been removed in 1923, and planted a circle of shrubs, a feature that was introduced with the monument in 1872 and had been removed in ca. 1892. During the 1990s, thirteen of the original fifty wrought-iron settees, which the War Department acquired in 1878, were collected from various locations around the battlefield, repainted in a blue-green color believed to be the historic color, and reset along the main drive. Finally, the remaining seven Bivouac of the Dead tablets were repainted using a blue-green highlight instead of aluminum paint, and yew shrubs around the lodge foundation that were planted after World War II were removed. [108]



Figure 1.218. The upper drive showing the newly planted Crimson King maples, looking east, April 1988. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT Bx2SC1200031)

EPILOGUE

The improvements completed in the early 1990s within the original part of the national cemetery reestablished some of the earlier character of the landscape, but a number of historic features remained altered or missing. In the Civil War burial area, unrealized recommendations from Reed Engle's cultural landscape report and the prior 1977 General Development Plan included returning the grave markers to their original height above grade, reestablishing the gravel walks, removing the evergreen trees in the burial area that had been planted as shrubs in the 1880s, and reconstructing the iron fence and shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument. Specimen trees were also not replanted, and the gravel surface of the walk to the Lincoln Address Memorial was not restored, nor was the pipe-rail fence and hedge along Evergreen Cemetery reconstructed. Major intrusions into the historic setting of the cemetery, notably Gettysburg National Tower, parking and commercial development along Baltimore Pike, and loss of the Evergreen Cemetery grove at the south end of the cemetery, remained.

The park addressed these landscape issues in development of a new General Management Plan approved in June 1999, which returned to use of the name Soldiers' National Cemetery as



Figure 1.219. The rostrum following restoration in 2012, looking west, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

part of the effort to emphasize the Civil War-era history of the battlefield. The selected management alternative called for rehabilitating the landscapes significant to the Battle of Gettysburg and its commemoration, including the original Saunders design of the national cemetery: "The features that are significant to the design of the Civil War portion of Soldiers' National Cemetery are repaired, rehabilitated, restored or reconstructed." In particular, the plan would "more fully recreate the meaning and significance of the Saunders plan, while allowing the compatible, continuing use of the cemetery." No new grave sites were proposed, but burials would continue in reserved sites. Proposed changes included restoring the original spatial character and circulation within the Civil War burial area, restoring the original grade and height of the granite curb gravestones, replacing missing Bivouac of the Dead tablets, reestablishing wisteria on the Rostrum, replicating the original entrance gates at the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road entrances, and replacing the Lafayette Square fence with a reconstruction of the original pipe fence.[109]

Following approval of the General Management Plan in 1999, the park implemented only a few projects in the national cemetery, notably replanting of wisteria on the rostrum as part of the structure's restoration that included return of the original turf floor and trellis (fig. 1.219). Elsewhere in the cemetery, the park followed a preservation maintenance approach that has retained existing features and replaced vegetation in-kind pending completion of additional research and evaluation. Since 1999, the most significant changes to the cemetery landscape resulting from the General Management Plan have occurred through the removal of incompatible modern development from the battlefield. This included demolition of Gettysburg National Tower (1974) in 2000, demolition of the Visitor Center (Rosensteel National Museum, ca. 1921) in 2009, demolition of the Cyclorama Center (1962) in 2011, and removal of the visitor center parking lot in 2014 to restore the battle-period character of the Ziegler (E. Trostle) Farm between Emmitsburg Road and Taneytown Road.

NATIONAL CEMETERY LANDSCAPE, 2016

(DRAWING 1.4)

After more than eight decades of National Park Service administration, the landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery had changed due to automobiles, new burials, decline of vegetation, administrative consolidation with the national military park, changing interpretation, and the shift from military to civilian administration. These changes led to loss of features associated with the cemetery's original design and subsequent development as part of the National Cemetery System. The most conspicuous changes aside from addition of the annex in 1968 were the new burial sections in the original cemetery, loss of entrance gates, replacement of the hedge and pipe-rail fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary with the Lafayette Square fence, and raising of the grade in the Civil War burial area.

Cemetery Surroundings

Since the park service took over in 1933, major changes in the setting of the national cemetery resulted from loss or conversion of a number of houses, new construction, and the addition of parking lots and signs.

Along the west side of Baltimore Street, the numerous tourist-related business, including the Hall of Presidents and Old Gettysburg Village retail complex, had been residential properties in 1933. Many of the buildings predated the National Park Service, but were substantially altered with Colonial-style additions and renovations, notably on the Queen Anne-style Swope house that became the Hall of Presidents. The Colonial Revival portico on the Meyers house was removed in 2014 following closing of Soldiers National Museum. The former orphanage annex between the Swope and Meyers houses changed in 2014 from residential use to a new museum named the "Civil War Tails at the Homestead Diorama Museum."[110] The numerous small buildings in the Old Gettysburg Village complex were mostly new, except for a few that were preexisting outbuildings. To the north, the Inn at Cemetery Hill was built as a Holiday Inn that replaced the battle-era Study house that stood in 1933. Across the street, the office and parking lots for the Gettysburg Tour Center were the site of the 1913 Cyclorama building and street frontage of the Gettysburg Water Company in 1933.

The mostly open frontage along Baltimore Street through East Cemetery Hill in 2016 was the result of removal of the Lafayette Square fence, and the loss of Norway spruce, the brick sidewalk, and the iron fence along Evergreen Cemetery, which were continuations of the same features along the national cemetery. Within the Evergreen Cemetery, the changes most visible from the national cemetery were replacement of the outbuilding along the boundary near the 5th New York monument with a larger brick-faced garage, loss of trees, and clearing of the battle-era grove at the southwest corner. The most conspicuous addition, the 300-foot-tall Gettysburg National Tower adjacent to Evergreen Cemetery, was built and removed during this period.

The landscape along Taneytown Road had undergone significant change with expansion of the Rosensteel National Museum, later the park visitor center, and development of the Cyclorama center, but these were reversed through implementation of the park's General Management Plan.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features within the national cemetery were mostly within the site of the annex, whose development removed successional woods and a drainage basin and outlet that were the last vestiges of a natural pond and creek that existed during the battle. The battle-era grove of trees that bordered the south end of the national cemetery in Evergreen Cemetery was another natural feature lost during this period.

Spatial Organization

In 2016, the spatial character of the cemetery had changed in several areas, notably along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary where the Lafayette Square fence provided more of a barrier than the earlier low pipe-rail fence and hedge that existed in 1933. Around the rest of the enclosure, the perimeter of Norway spruce designed by William Saunders had been reestablished in large part, while the Civil War burial area had become increasingly interrupted by evergreen shrubs that the park allowed to grow into trees, although some had been removed since 1933. Along the perimeter of the original cemetery, the new burial sections altered, but did not remove, the open character of the lawn areas that were part of the original Saunders design. The south end of the national cemetery was much more open than it had been in 1933 due to loss of the adjoining battle-era grove in Evergreen Cemetery.

The enclosed old-field successional woods that existed on the annex site in 1933 had been replaced with open ground with a defined perimeter enclosure. The alley to Baltimore Street and adjoining parking area formed a separate space outside the annex enclosure fence. The 55th Ohio monument at the corner of Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue, once within the front yard of the adjoining house, was given its own space within an inset in the annex perimeter fence.

Land Use

The use of the national cemetery for military burials remained consistent through this period, although the cemetery became officially closed and the rate of burial

decreased significantly over the heights in the 1960s and early 1970s. Establishment of the annex replaced residential uses with ornamental grounds, gravesites, and a memorial. Cemetery maintenance functions were still housed in the brick outbuilding, but the lodge fell out of use as a park staff residence and cemetery office.

In addition to its function as a cemetery, the landscape remained a key tourist attraction as the last stop on the battlefield tour route, with interpretation focused on its history associated with the Civil War and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and on the initial design and development of Soldiers' National Cemetery, which became the park's preferred name in place of Gettysburg National Cemetery, the official name since federal transfer in 1872.

Circulation

Changes in circulation since 1933 occurred through modifications to drives, removal and replacement of walks, and addition of a new circulation system in the annex. The cemetery drives in 2016 reflected changes made during this period to accommodate automobiles, notably in the widened entrances and addition of curbs and parking areas, although private automobiles and tour busses were no longer permitted within the cemetery. Changes to walks included widening of the brick sidewalk along Baltimore Street and reintroduction of two walks in the Civil War burial area, built in concrete. The brick walk to the Lincoln Address Memorial replaced the original gravel surface, while the Granolithic walk to the lodge was an in-kind replacement.

Circulation in the annex included the semi-circular asphalt service drive and gravel parking area that were part of its initial development between 1968 and 1972, and concrete walks from the landscape's completion in 1993. Entry walks, driveways, and an alley that were part of the Steinwehr Avenue houses in 1933 were all removed during this period.

Topography

The evenly-graded topography of the Civil War burial area replaced the subtle terraces, roadbeds, and nine-inch reveal on the granite curb headstones that were part of the original Saunders design of the landscape. Rather than subtle concentric circles, the topography was changed to a continuous, expansive lawn as a result of work completed in 1935.

The overall topography of the annex remained little changed from 1933, but natural contours were evened-out as part of the cemetery's development. This grading included filling of the drainage basin off Steinwehr Avenue for parking and later lawn. Numerous other small topographic changes included including excavation and fill for graves and removal of the Steinwehr Avenue houses, but all were eventually leveled.

Vegetation

Within the original cemetery, vegetation by 2016 retained the overall patterns that existed in 1933, with the exception of the arborvitae hedge that was replaced with scattered rhododendron along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary, the addition of plantings around the public comfort station, and the perimeter screen of Norway spruce that was partially reestablished. The evergreen trees in the Civil War burial area were much larger than they were in 1933 due to the park's management of them as trees rather than their original shrub form. The open ground plane of the burial area had been punctuated by evergreen shrubs, including paired arborvitae at the head of the radial walks near Soldiers' National Monument that were part of the original Saunders design, but all were removed during this period.

The biggest changes in vegetation occurred within the annex, where ornamental trees, shrubs, and ground-cover replaced successional woods and ornamental vegetation and gardens associated with the Steinwehr Avenue houses.

Tree and shrubs species and varieties introduced or expanded within the original cemetery included rhododendron, holly, and the Crimson King variety of Norway maple, which provided a much different backdrop to the Civil War burial area through its use in the replanting of the upper drive allée. In the annex, the landscape completed in 1993 introduced Callery pear,

Japanese zelkova, Japanese cedar (cryptomeria), Japanese barberry, Japanese dogwood, lilac, and inkberry to the landscape. The annex landscape continued use of a number of species found in the original cemetery, including Norway spruce and maple, Japanese yew and boxwood, red maple, sugar maple, and white pine.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures in the national cemetery underwent few major changes in character during this period, except for alteration of the doors in the brick outbuilding and removal of shutters on the lodge. The character of the rostrum reflected restoration work that reversed a number of alterations, some undertaken prior to 1933. The only building and structures added since 1933 were a small frame shed next to the outbuilding, and the Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial, with its large planter-walls. The underground piped drainage system with inlets along the north enclosure wall, along with the concrete gutter behind the outbuilding, were additions during this period.

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas changed since 1933 through growth of evergreen trees in the Civil War burial area that blocked some sight lines of Soldiers' National Cemetery, replanting of perimeter Norway spruce that increased screening of outward views, and removal of the battle-era grove in Evergreen Cemetery that opened views to the south and east from the Lincoln Address Memorial. Views of development outside the original cemetery that had not existed in 1933 included the Gettysburg Water Company tank east of the cemetery, and the annex from the lower drive. A number of visible post-1933 external developments were reversed during this period, notably the Gettysburg National Tower, 1963 Cyclorama building, and expanded park visitor center and parking lots along Taneytown Road.

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features diminished as a characteristic of the landscape under National Park Service administration, continuing a trend that had begun during the late War Department period. Although the granite curb headstones still existed in the Civil War burial area, their character as small-scale features in the landscape had been lost through the raised grade that brought the lawn flush with the tops of the markers. The fence around Soldiers' National Monument, some iron tablets, cannon monuments, and fern-pattern benches were other small scale-features removed from the landscape. The simple iron gates at the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road entrances were substantially different than the more ornamental and symbolic gates that existed in 1933. The landscape featured a number of small-scale features that did not exist in 1933, notably bike racks and interpretive waysides.

The greatest change in small-scale features outside the Civil War burial area was the addition of approximately 1,500 white marble General headstones in the original cemetery. Some private grave markers and monuments, mostly of gray granite, were installed within the added burial sections during this period.

The battlefield commemorative monuments were overall little changed since 1933, except for the addition of the Kentucky Memorial at Soldiers' National Monument, and more conspicuously, the Friend-to-Friend monument in the annex. The artillery monuments lost their associated stacks of shot that accompanied the cannons, but the stone pads remained. One new iron tablet honoring the American Legion, similar in character to the War Department narrative iron tablets, was installed in 1955 along the upper drive near the public comfort station.[111] .

In the annex, small-scale features included 1,568 granite flat markers installed in ca. 1976, and a perimeter black aluminum picket fence, aluminum flagstaff, and iron entrance gates with brick piers all added as part of the completion of the landscape in 1993. Small-scale features such as fences and clothes lines were removed with demolition of the Steinwehr Avenue house between 1976 and 1990. The two Ohio monuments and flank markers remained, although the location of the 73rd Ohio was north of its original position closer to

Taneytown Road along the enclosure wall of the original cemetery.

ENDNOTES, 1933–PRESENT

1 Preamble to The National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 2 3, and 4), August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

2 Harlan Unrau, "Administrative History: Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, July 1991), 140-143; Department of Veterans Affairs, "Fact Sheet: The National Cemetery Administration" (Unpublished paper, April 2004). The War Department was reorganized as the Department of Defense in 1949, and in 1973, most of the national cemetery system was transferred to the Veterans Administration (now the Department of Veterans Affairs). In 1998, the name of the National Cemetery System was changed to National Cemetery Administration.

3 Monro MacCloskey, *Hallowed Ground: Our National Cemeteries* (New York: Richards Rosen Press, 1968), 123-124; US Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, "Department of the Interior National Cemeteries," http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/cems/doi.asp (accessed December 19, 2013). During the 1930s, as the War Department was transferring the cemeteries to the National Park Service, it was also establishing several large new cemeteries near major metropolitan areas (closest was near Baltimore).

4 Unrau, 151, 215.

5 Superintendent James. R. McConaghie annual report, 1933-34, cited in Unrau, 147. Others sites included Fort McHenry, a Revolutionary War-era fort in Baltimore; Fort Necessity National Monument, a French and Indian War battlefield in Farmington, Pennsylvania 160 miles west of Gettysburg; and Monocacy Battlefield Site, a Civil War battlefield near Frederick, Maryland, 36 miles south of Gettysburg.

6 Agreement between NPS and the Quartermaster General, August 1933, cited in Unrau, 143-144.

7 No records of Quartermaster involvement in the management of Gettysburg National Cemetery were found during research for this report. Poplar Grove National Cemetery had a similar experience, with no record of War Department intervention found in RG 79, the Poplar Grove NPS records at National Archives II, College Park, Maryland. No post-1933 Poplar Grove records were found in RG 92, Office of the Quartermaster General at National Archives II.

8 James McConaghie to NPS Director, July 30, 1934, quoted in Unrau, 186. McConaghie received a Master of Landscape Architecture degree from Harvard University in 1924.

9 Richard Bartlett, "Preliminary Checklist of Records of the NPS Relating to the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps and Works Progress Administration Work Camps" (Unpublished paper, National Archives, June 1945), 3, National Archives II.

10 Louis E. King, "The Gettysburg National Cemetery, An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects" (Unpublished National Park Service report, September 1936), 5-6, GETT 41113, Gettysburg National Military Park archives [hereafter, GETT archives; all files and collections identified by "GETT" from the park archives]; Unrau, 154-155. Gettysburg National Military Park was provided with two CCC camps in 1933: Gettysburg MP-1 (Military Park), located in Pitzer's Woods, and MP-2 in McMillan's Woods, both consisting of clusters of temporary frame tar-paper buildings off West Confederate Avenue along Seminary Ridge on the western perimeter of the battlefield.

11 Frederick Tilberg, "Project Report for Third Enrollment Period of ECW Camps No. 1 and No. 2" (Unpublished NPS report, ca. 1934), Historians Files, box 9, folder 5, GETT 41151.

12 Unrau, 155-156, 161.

13 "Superintendent's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1940," quoted in Unrau, 165.

14 Gettysburg National Cemetery Superintendent's report, August 1941, GETT 41113.

15 Gettysburg National Cemetery, December 1940 Superintendent's monthly report, box 4, GETT 41113.

16 Louis E. King, "The Gettysburg National Cemetery… An Exposition of Emergency Conservation Work Projects" (Unpublished National Park Service report, September 1935), 6, GETT 41113.

17 According to a memorandum by park historian Kathy Harrison of her meeting with Dr. Robert Lee Jones, who was hired as a park historian in 1934: "Dr. Jones remarked that McConaghie did not belong as superintendent of a historic park, but he imagined that his background was with one of the people-oriented national parks where scenic beauty was the prime attraction. He remembered that the superintendent and the Washington Office were more interested in making things look pretty and beautiful than in keeping them in or restoring them to their historic character." Memorandum, Senior Historian to Historians' File, "Visit by Dr. Robert Lee Jones," June 30, 1992, Park Historian's Files, Gettysburg National Military Park.

18 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 1-4.

19 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 1.

20 Kathleen Harrison, "Soldiers' National Cemetery Rostrum Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Construction and Maintenance Chronology" (Unpublished National Park Service report, March 14, 2011), 5.

21 Clarence Nett, "Annual Report for the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Year Ending September 30, 1934," cited in Unrau, 154.

22 Dudley C. Bayliss, *Planning our National Park Roads and our National Parkways* (Eno Foundation, 1957); Frederick Tilberg, "Historic Cemetery Survey Report, Gettysburg National Military Park (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 24, 1958), 24.

23 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent's report, February 1935, box 6, GETT 41113; Photograph of Lincoln Address tablet and explanatory tablet at Soldiers' National Monument, ca. 1950, in Tilberg, Historic Cemetery Survey Report, last page.

24 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 6.

25 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 6-7; Superintendent's monthly report, March 1934, box 6, GETT 41113.

26 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 10.

27 National Park Service Eastern Division, Branch of Plans & Design, "Gettysburg National Military Park, Cemetery Headstone Foundations" (July 9, 1934), National Park Service Technical Information Center [hereafter, NPS TIC], Drawing GET 1104.

28 Plans detailing the resetting of the marble blocks were not found.

29 National Park Service Eastern Division, Branch of Plans & Design, "Gettysburg National Military Park, Grading Details, National Military Cemetery" (September 17, 1934), Drawing GET 305-1052, NPS TIC.

30 Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's report, August 1934, box 6, GETT 41113.

31
Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's report, October 1934, box 6, GETT 41113.

32 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 10, 19; Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's report, October 1935, box 6, GETT 41113. No documentation was found on whether the 30-inch blocks were shortened to accommodate the new concrete footings.

33 Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's report, November 1934, GETT 41113, box 6.

34 Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, 1993), 153.

35 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent's reports, February 1935, March 1935, July 1935, box 6, GETT 41113; aerial of burial grounds looking southeast showing absence of circular walk and railing around Soldiers' National Monument, ca. 1940, GETT 18N0011.

36 Clarence Nett, cemetery annual report ending September 30, 1934, cited in Unrau, 152-153.

37 John Auwaerter, *Cultural Landscape Report for Poplar Grove National Cemetery* (Boston: NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2009), 104-105; Edward W. Patterson, 30th District Kansas, House of Representatives, to Arno B. Cammerer, Director, NPS, 13 April 1937, Poplar Grove NPS Records, NARA II, box 2704. As at Gettysburg, the park service also planned to remove the rostrums at Poplar Grove and Yorktown—other "unnatural" Victorian features in the landscape. No documentation on a link between Gettysburg, Poplar Grove, and Yorktown National Cemeteries has been found, but there was likely shared knowledge given the common NPS administration and involvement of CCC programs.

38 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent's report, August 1941, box 3, GETT 41113; "Daughters of Veterans, 'Aux' of SUV Dedicate Memorials," *Gettysburg Times*, June 24, 1941, 1.

39 National Cemetery superintendent's report, July 1934, box 6, GETT 411113. The location of the new gutter was not determined.

40 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 8; Gettysburg National Cemetery superintendent's report, May 1935, box 6, GETT 411113.

41 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 9; on-road parking area across from the rostrum shown on photograph GETT 18N004, 1938; Circa 1940 photograph of shallow stone gutter at 4th US Artillery monument along upper drive in Tilberg, Historic Cemetery Survey Report. This photograph was probably taken prior to the World War II scrap drive that removed the stacks of shot at the artillery monuments.

42 US Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/history/hmhist.asp (accessed January 13, 2014).

43 Quartermaster plan of Gettysburg National Cemetery, 1914 updated to ca. 1924, GETT 9050; National Park Service, Branch of Plans & Design, "Lot Plan of New Burial Section," 1936, unnumbered plan, GETT archives; Cemetery superintendent's report, October 1936, box 6, GETT41113.

44"Cemetery Gates and Pillars to Be Returned," March 4, 1939 and "Start Replacement of Gates at Cemetery," *Gettysburg Times*, March 21, 1939, GETT Park Historian's files.

45 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent's report, May 1939, box 4, GETT 41113.

46 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent's reports, July 1939 and September 1939, box 4, GETT 41113.

47 Gettysburg National Military Park, Historian's Narrative Report, August 1941, file January 1941-December 1945, GETT 41113.

48 King, Exposition of ECW Projects, 9.

49 Unrau, 214; Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent monthly reports, April 1937, October 1938, boxes 4 and 5, GETT 41113; National Park Service Branch of Plans & Design, "Record Planting Plan for the National Cemetery Gettysburg National Military Park," October 1938, plan GETT 2051; Gettysburg National Military Park, "Topographic Map Gettysburg National Cemetery" [identifies trees and shrubs], September 30, 1963, GETT 2061; Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent monthly reports, October 1939, box 4, GET 41113.

50 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent's report, January-December 1940, GETT 41113; "W. H. Allison is Superintendent Local Cemetery," *Gettysburg Times*, June 3, 1944, clipping in file V10-3, Gettysburg National Military Park library [hereafter, GETT library]. The article states that the drinking fountains and lawn sprinklers were completed.

51 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Superintendent's report, April 1942, GETT 41113; Unrau, 247.

52 "World War II at Gettysburg, part 1: Gettysburg LBG Ralph Siegel," *Gettysburg Daily*, http://www.gettysburgdaily.com/?p=8124 (accessed January 22, 2014); Unrau, 248-249.

53 Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's monthly report, February 1935; J. Walter Coleman to Regional Director, Region 1, June 30, 1942, in Correspondence and memoranda January 1, 1939-, Box 38, file #19, RG 79, Gettysburg National Military Park, National Archives Records Center, Philadelphia (research courtesy of Kathy Harrison).

54 J. Water Coleman, Superintendent, to Director, National Park Service, October 13, 1942, on "From the Fields of Gettysburg," http://npsgnmp.wordpress.com/2013/01/26/scrap-drive-1942/ (accessed January 21, 2014); Kathy Harrison, "War Department Battlefield Devices, Removed for WW II Scrap Metal Drives," GETT Park Historian's files.

55 Photograph of 4th US artillery monument with shot pyramids, ca. 1940, Tilberg, Historic Cemetery Survey Report, 1958; aerial photograph, ca. 1970, showing removed shot, GETT 19N0012; Photographs of Swope tract in Historian's Narrative Report, January 1945-December 1949, GETT 41113, showing scattered tall locust trees.

56 Unrau, 242, 264; "The Origins of Mission 66," in Sarah Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2000), http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/allaback/vc0.htm. The name of the program (usually printed in upper case) referred to the anticipated completion of the improvements in 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service. "Parkscape" was the successor program to MISSION 66 that extended the program of improvements into the early 1970s.

57 Unrau, 278, 287.

58 John S. Patterson, "From Battle Ground to Pleasure Ground: Gettysburg as a Historic Site," in Warren Leon and Roy Rosenzweig, editors, *History Museums in the United States: A Critical Assessment* (University of Illinois Press, 1989), 146.

59 E-mail, Kathy Harrison to John Auwaerter, January 31, 2014; Gettysburg Tour Center, "Charlie Weaver's American Museum of the Civil War http://www.gettysburgbattlefieldtours.com/tag/charlie-weavers-american-museum-of-the-civil-war/ (accessed February 3, 2014).

60 Harrison to Auwaerter, January 31, 2014; Patterson, 146; "Old Gettysburg Village to Lose Four of its Shops," *The Evening Sun*, November 28, 2005, http://www.eveningsun.com/localnews/ci_3258941# (accessed January 23, 2014); National Park Service plan "Historic & Current Photos, National Cemetery Addition," October 12, 1967, NPS TIC, drawing NMP-GET 3126. According to former park historian Kathy Harrison, Leroy Smith was one of the park's foremost benefactors in the years prior to founding of friends' groups.

61 Unrau, 324.

62 Emmitsburg Area Historical Society, Mike Caverly, "Remembering Gettysburg's Fantasyland," http://www.emmitsburg.net/archive_list/articles/history/gb/business/fantasyland.htm (accessed January 23, 2014). The Fantasyland property was acquired by the National Park Service in 1974, and the park closed in 1980.

63 Brian A. Kennell, *Beyond the Gatehouse: Gettysburg's Evergreen Cemetery* (Hanover, PA: Sheridan Press, 2000), 111.

64 Kennell, 110-111.

65 Unrau, 257-259.

66 Unrau, 324; aerial photograph of the National Museum and Cyclorama Building, ca. 1970, GETT 26S-1057.

67 Unrau, 255; National Archives, catalog entry for Gettysburg National Cemetery, "Administrative History Note," https://catalog.archives.gov/id/10451279 (accessed February 24, 2017).

68 Tilberg, Historic Cemetery Survey Report, 1958; Frederick Tilberg, "Historic Structures Report—Part II, National Cemetery (Portion) Walls" (Unpublished National Park Service report, January 25, 1962); Park Historian Files (1965), folder 4, GETT 41151.

69 Photographs of lodge and Soldiers' National Monument in Tilberg, Historic Cemetery Survey Report;

National Park Service, "Installation of Garage Doors, Cemetery Storage Building," 1959, GETT 2116; Clark, Clark, Millis, Gibson, "General Development Plan, Gettysburg National Cemetery," ca. 1975, unnumbered drawing, GETT archives. This plan indicates the outbuilding would be relocated.

70 Harrison, Rostrum report (2011), 5; National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, "Brick Walk Lincoln Speech Memorial," drawing 305 80.0014, August 1982, NPS TIC.

71 Kathleen R. Georg, "The Development and Care of The Soldiers' National Cemetery Enclosures at Gettysburg" (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 16, 1978), 6; Stone Sentinels, "Kentucky Monument," http://www.gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/Other/KY.php (accessed February 3, 2014). The brick walk and water fountain extension at the Lincoln Speech Memorial are not visible on a ca. 1972 aerial photograph, GETT 26S-1057. Kentucky was a border or neutral state in the Civil War, but allowed slavery. It did not ratify the 13th Amendment until 1976, the year after it dedicated the memorial at the national cemetery.

72 *Gettysburg Times*, July 23, 1955, transcription, file V10-3, GETT library.

73 Michael S. Pyle, "Expansion Problem May Curtail Gettysburg Burials," *Gettysburg Times*, April 22, 1965, 3. It is not known whether the entire 850 coffins were accommodated at Gettysburg.

74 The mounded graves are visible in an undated photo of Section II in Tilberg, "Historic Cemetery Survey Report."

75 Pyle, "Expansion Problem May Curtail Gettysburg Burials." Section III was the only burial area in the cemetery that provided for separate spouse gravesites.

76 Inspection of text on tablet by author, May 2013; no additional documentation was found on the installation of this tablet.

77 Frederick Tilberg to W. Raymond Jones, Chairman, Department National Cemetery Committee, American Legion, April 20, 1966, file V10-34, GETT library; National Park Service, "Antietam National Cemetery," http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/Maryland/Antietam_National_Cemetery.html (accessed January 28, 2014).

78 "Burials in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Historic and Annex, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, As of July 1, 1971," file V10-3, GETT library.

79 National Park Service, Annual Report of the Director, 1944, cited in Unrau, 249.

80 Unrau, 250. No documentation was found on the limits of this four-acre tract.

81 Unrau, 251.

82 "Steel Firm to Give Land for Cemetery, *The Gettysburg Times*, November 16, 1963, 3; "The Swope Line Within the Vine: Sixth Generation American Swope: Hon. Samuel McCurdy Swope, http://cynthiaswope.com/withinthevines/swosam.html#Bio%20of%20Sam%20McCurdy%20Swope (accessed January 28, 2014); "Report of the Historical Aide, GNMP," David Powers, March1947, GETT 41113 box 7. At some point after 1931, the Swope heirs had sold the tract to J. S. Little of Hanover for $7,100 to settle the estate of Samuel McC. Swope. How Bethlehem Steel became involved in the annex property acquisition was not explained in the *Gettysburg Times* article.

83 Frederick Tilberg, Historian's Narrative Report, October 1949, box 7, GETT 41113.

84 "Steel Firm to Give Land for Cemetery, *Gettysburg Times*, November 16, 1963, 3; Frederick Tilberg to John Toskey, National Cemetery Committee, American Legion, May 25, 1971, file V10-34, GETT library; "Park Service, Grange And Legion Officials Confer on Memorial Chapel Here," *Gettysburg Times*, April 15, 1967, 4.

85 National Park Service Eastern Office of Design and Construction, "Cemetery Expansion, National Cemetery," August 1965, drawing NMP GET 305 3104A, NPS TIC. No information was found on the designer, Tegedek. An earlier version of this plan, also dated August 1965 (GET plan 3104), did not have the drive extending to Baltimore Street, and had just one walk connecting to the original cemetery.

86 Clark, Clark, Millis and Gibson Architects, "Scheme C"(undated, ca. 1966, showing a New Formalism-style rectangular box with vertical panels), unnumbered drawing, GETT archives; Duryea & Wilhelmi, "Landscape Plan Study, National Grange Memorial, Gettysburg National Cemetery," unnumbered drawing, GETT archives; SUNY ESF alumni records for Henry Wilhelmi, Department of Landscape Architecture; Frederick Tilberg to William Everhart, National Park Service, April 3, 1967, file v10-34, GETT library. Clark, Clark, Millis and Gibson was also involved with park master planning in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Tilberg described a second plan as being "furnished by a concern employed by the Grange, a plan which was intended to remove the objections raised against the first" [one that removed portions of the enclosure wall to create a connection]. Henry Wilhelmi (graduate of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, 1953) worked for Region One of the National Park Service as Landscape Architect GS-7 beginning in 1956. No drawings of the initial chapel proposal by the Grange (one resembling a Grange room) have not been found.

87 National Park Service plans, NMP-GET 3120 (January 24, 1967), 3122 (March 9, 1967), 3125 (August 18, 1967), NPS TIC.

88 "Drawing of National Cemetery 5-Acre Annex Recently Acquired," *Gettysburg Times*, May 13, 1967, 3; "Park Service, Grange and Legion Officials Confer on Memorial Chapel Here," *Gettysburg Times*, April 15, 1967, 1.

89 Frederick Tilberg to William C. Everhart, Chief of Interpretive Services, National Park Service, April 3, 1967, file V10-34,GETT library.

90 Herschel, D. Newsom, Master, National Grange, to W. Raymond Jones, American Legion, June 13, 1967, file V10-34, GETT library.

91 The National Park Service plan of the annex dated October 12, 1967 (GETT 395 3125, NPS TIC) indicates a "monument or strong central feature" as the focal point of the burial area instead of the Grange's meditation chapel.

92 National Park Service Eastern Office of Design and Construction, "Proposed Cemetery Layout—Addition," "Ultimate Development," August 18, 1967, NPS TIC, drawing 305 3126.

93 "First Burials Soon in New Addition to U.S. Cemetery," *Gettysburg Times*, January 23, 1968, 1.

94 Frederick Tilberg to John Toskey, American Legion, May 25, 1971, file V10-34, GETT library; "Burials in the Gettysburg National Cemetery Historic and Annex…" July 1, 1969 and July 1, 1971, file V10-3, GETT library; Unrau, 344; findagrave.com (accessed January 30, 2014).

95 Superintendent George Emery to Richard Finkboner, Gettysburg, March 6, 1970, file V10-3, GETT library.

96 Emery to Finkboner; Aerial photograph, March 1978 showing permanent flat grave markers, GETT, unnumbered photograph annotated with elevation points; National Park Service, "General Development Plan Gettysburg National Cemetery," Drawing 2 showing existing rail fence along annex, October 3, 1977, unnumbered drawing, GETT archives.

97 "Start Razing Battlefield Motel Units," *The Gettysburg Times,* August 28, 1976, 1.

98 The Keppel property and rear of the Hall of Presidents property is today tract 04-173.

99 Leon Reed, "Steinwehr Ave/Taneytown Rd past & present," http://flickeflu.com/set/72157605171350978 (accessed January 31, 2014); Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association website, http://www.gbpa.org/ (accessed January 31, 2014).

100 Draft master plan concepts, 1969, quoted in Unrau, 298.

101 Unrau, 300. The specifics of the 1977 plans were not included in the management objectives of the final General Management Plan approved in 1982, as listed in Unrau 424, Appendix U.

102 Reed Engle, "Cultural Landscape Report, The Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1993), 22. Park plans for rebuilding the enclosure wall called for replacing the original rubble stone core with a concrete core, but it is not known if this core was included in any of the actual rebuilding. A section of the wall at the south end that was removed in 2016 to provide a temporary pedestrian opening did not contain a concrete core.

103 Engle, 1; Photograph of busses along lower drive, July 7, 1988, GETT Bx2CS1100025.

104 National Park Service, "Preliminary Site Plan, National Cemetery Annex," July 10, 1987, plan 305 41.027, NPS TIC; National Park Service, "Proposed Development, National Cemetery Annex," December 1987, drawing 305 41.027A, NPS TIC. Elements eliminated from the July 1987 plan included a visitor contact facility along Steinwehr Avenue, an entry plaza in the original cemetery on axis with the central annex monument, and two flanking secondary monuments at the existing and proposed walks through the enclosure wall.

105 Memo, Draft text for National Cemetery Annex Wayside Exhibit, December 19, 1992, file V10-34, GETT library.

106 Gettysburgsculptures.com, "Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial," http://gettysburgsculptures.com/friend_to_friend_masonic_memorial (accessed January 31, 2014); National Register documentation, Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery" (approved January 23, 2004), Section 7, page 196.

107 Photograph of newly planted allée, April 14, 1988, GETT Bx2SC12000031; Photograph, GETT Bx2SC1200001 dated May 1994.

108 Engle, 1; E-mail, Reed Engle to John Auwaerter, January 30, 2014; Photograph GETT Bx2SC1200001.

109 National Park Service, "Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, August 1998), 128. The final selected management alternative in the final GMP (June 1999) is identified in this draft as Alternative C: "The Proposed Plan: Rehabilitation of Landscapes Significant to the Battle of Gettysburg and its Commemoration."

110 Civil War Tails at the Homestead Diorama Museum, "Homestead" (history page), http://civilwartails.com/the-homestead/ (accessed September 9, 2015).

111 National Park Service, List of Classified Structures.

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

National Park Service Era
1933–Present

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. Aerial photographs, ca.1925, 1937, 1971, GETT
3. NPS, Record Planting Plan, 1938, GETT 2051
4. NPS, Topographic Map, Gettysburg National Cemetery, 1964, GETT 2061

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Period property line
- Building
- Road or walk: asphalt, brick/concrete
- Gutter or curb, drain inlet
- Fence: wood picket, iron
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: granite curbs, unknown blocks
- Grave markers: upright tablets or private, flat markers
- Iron tablet with key; unidentified (A or B)
- Gun monument
- Settee (bench; typical locations, not all shown)
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous, species key (Ap)
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous, species key (To)
- Lawn, Meadow
- 2' contour lines
- Feature removed during period (labeled in italics)

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2016.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Location of all Bivouac and Act of Congress tablets not known.
4. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to actual specimens and individual stones.
5. Property boundaries presumed to correspond with fence lines and walls.
6. Plan does not show NPS signs and interpretive waysides.

0 75 Feet 150

Drawing 1.4

TREE AND SHRUB KEY

Aa - *Abies alba* - Silver fir
Ac - *Abies concolor* - White fir
Af - *Abies fraseri* - Fraser fir
An - *Abies nordmanniana* - Nordmann fir
Ao - *Aesculus octandra* - Sweet buckeye
Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
Apc - *Acer platanoides* - "Crimson King"
App - *Acer pseudo-platanus* - Sycamore maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* -Silver maple
Asr - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar maple
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood varieties
Bt - *Berberis thunbergii* - Japanese barberry
Cc - *Carya spp.* - Hickory
Cf - *Calycanthus floridus* - Sweetshrub
Cj - *Cryptomeria japonica* - Japanese cedar
Ck - *Cornus kousa* - Japanese dogwood
Cl - *Chaenomeles lagenaria* - Japanese quince
Co - *Chamaecyparis obtusa* - Hinoki cypress
Cp - *Chamaecyparis pisifera* - Sawara cypress
Cpa - *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero* - Golden-plume cypress
Cpf - *Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera* - Thread cypress
Cps - *Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*-Moss cypress
Ds - *Deutzia scabra* - Fuzzy Pride of Rochester
Ef - *Euonymus fortunei* - Wintercreeper
Fs - *Fagus spp.* - Columnar beech
Fsp - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea* - Purple beech
Gb - *Ginko biloba* - Maidenhair tree
Gd - *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust
Hs - *Hibiscus syriacus* - Rose-of-Sharon
Ig - *Ilex glabra* - Inkberry
Io - *Ilex opaca* - American holly
Ld - *Larix decidua* - European larch
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Ma - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree
Ms - *Magnolia soulangeana* - Saucer magnolia
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pc - *Pyrus calleryana* - Callery pear
Ph - *Philadelphus sp.* - Mock orange
Pm - *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Pn - *Pinus nigra* - Austrian pine
Po - *Picea orientalis* - Oriental spruce
Pom - *Picea omorika* - Siberian spruce
Pr - *Prunus serotina* - Black cherry
Pp - *Picea pungens* - Colorado blue spruce
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Psy - *Pinus sylvestrus* - Scots pine
Qa - *Quercus alba* - White oak
Qp - *Quercus palustris* - Pin oak
Rm - *Rhododendron maximum* - Great laurel
Sb - *Salix babylonica* - Weeping willow
Sp - *Spirea prunifolia* - Bridalwreath
Sv - *Syrina vulgaris* - Common lilac
Ta - *Tilia americana* - Basswood
Tb - *Taxus baccata* - European yew
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Tcu - *Taxus cuspidata* - Japanese yew
Td - *Tsuga diversifolia* - Japanese hemlock
Td - *Taxodium distichum* - Bald cypress
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Toc - *Thuja occidentalis compacta* - dwarf arborvitae
Tog - *Thuja occidentalis globosa* - Globe arborvitae
Tor - *Thuja orientalis* - Oriental arborvitae
Yf - *Yucca filamentosa* - Adam's needle
Zs - *Zelkova serrata* - Japanese zelkova

REMOVED FEATURE KEY (dates added–removed during period)

List does not include individual trees and shrubs

- **A** *Evergreen Cemetery boundary arborvitae hedge (1865–1933)*
- **B** *Evergreen Cemetery boundary iron fence (1865–1933)*
- **C** *National Monument iron fence (ca.1869–1935)*
- **D** *Civil War burial area roadbeds/macadam walks (ca.1868–1935)*
- **E** *Paired arborvitae around National Monument (1869–1935)*
- **F** *New York State Monument walks and knoll (1893–1935)*
- **G** *Brick gutters along drives (1897–1935)*
- **H** *Iron settees (1878–ca.1935; 13 reintroduced ca.1993)*
- **I** *Baltimore Street gates (1865–1939)*
- **J** *Taneytown Road gateway (1892–1941)*
- **K** *Artillery Monument shot piles (ca.1897–1942/1980)*
- **L** *Drinking fountains (ca.1939–1975)*
- **M** *Swope carriage house (ca.1890–1980)*
- **N** *Swope garage (ca.1900–1980)*
- **O** *Steinwehr Avenue houses (ca.1910–1990)*
- **P** *Steinwehr Avenue garages/sheds (ca. 1910–90)*
- **Q** *Steinwehr Avenue alley (ca.1910–1990)*
- **R** *Lincoln Speech Memorial drinking fountain (ca.1975–2000)*
- **S** *Reynolds Monument triangle shrubs (ca.1892–1991)*
- **T** *Reynolds Monument circular walk (1991–ca.2005)*

REGIMENTAL MONUMENT KEY (date altered; all dedicated prior to 1933)

- * 2 flanking guns with shot pyramids (shot removed between 1942 and 1980)
- \+ Includes flank markers (LF, RF)
- ++ Only flank markers
- ^ Narrative iron tablet

1 1st Minnesota Memorial vase
2 McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Battery A *
3 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
4 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry ++
5 82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry ++
6 Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery H * +
7 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ++
8 Taft's 5th New York Battery +
9 Hall's 2nd Maine Battery *
10 Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery I * ^
11 Hill's 1st West Virginia Battery C *
12 Bancroft's 4th US Artillery *
13 Eakin's 1st US Artillery *
14 Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery *

Outside cemetery, adjoining national cemetery/annex:
15 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (moved to annex, 1976) +
16 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry +
17 Harn's 3rd New York Battery *

IRON TABLET KEY (dates added, altered during period)

- Bivouac of the Dead poem, 7 tablets, reduced from 10 (post-1933)
- Act of Congress, 2 tablets reduced from 6 (post-1933)
- *General Orders No. 80, 1 tablet (moved ca. 1950, removed ca.1975)*
- Regimental position (descriptive tablet) 1 tablet (2 in Evergreen)
- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address location, 2 tablets (*tablet at National Monument removed ca. 1975*)
- *Gettysburg Address Tablet (moved from lodge to National Monument, 1935; removed ca.1975)*
- American Legion Tablet (1955)



SUNY ESF (2013)

Existing Conditions

LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

NATIONAL CEMETERY LANDSCAPE

Gettysburg National Cemetery, also known today by its original name, Soldiers' National Cemetery, is a historic designed landscape that commemorates the thousands of US military personnel interred on its grounds (fig. 2.1). The cemetery is managed as part of Gettysburg National Military Park and is interpreted primarily for its historic association with the Civil War and President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, given at the dedication of the unfinished cemetery on November 19, 1863.

The landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery is unique among Civil War-era national cemeteries due to its initial development by states rather than the US



Figure 2.1. Visitors at the Civil War burial area of Gettysburg National Cemetery decorated for Independence Day, looking northeast toward Soldiers' National Monument, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

Army. The original seventeen-acre cemetery, opened for burials in 1863, consists of a semi-circular burial area that is surrounded by curving drives, lawn, and groves of trees. The six-acre annex, opened in 1968, adjoins the north side of the original cemetery and has a similar semi-circular plan. In total, Gettysburg National Cemetery today (2016) contains 5,217 occupied gravesites, a number of which contain multiple remains. The cemetery was officially closed in 1972, but still accepts interment of veterans and eligible dependents in reserved gravesites. The original central semi-circular burial area contains 3,620 graves, primarily Civil War reinterments from the battlefields, most with a single body; 979 graves have remains not identified by name or state, and some contain multiple remains. The added sections in the outlying areas of the original cemetery (Sections I-VIII) contain 1,596 graves of casualties and veterans dating back to the Spanish-American War (1898). The cemetery annex contains 2,177 graves of casualties and veterans associated with World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Dependents (close family members) are interred in many of the post-Civil War graves.[1]

This chapter provides a narrative overview of the existing cemetery landscape, beginning with a description of its context and landscape-related operations and use. Existing conditions are illustrated through photographs and an existing conditions plan (Drawing 2).

LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Gettysburg National Cemetery is located in south-central Pennsylvania, seven miles north of the Mason-Dixon Line. It is situated in the Gettysburg Plain, a broad expanse of the Piedmont Plateau that is punctuated by ridges and hills. The cemetery occupies the northern side of a subtle rise known as Cemetery Hill that has an elevation of 620 feet at its summit near Soldiers' National Monument, or about forty feet above the immediately surrounding lowlands to the north and east (fig. 2.2). Cemetery Hill is the northern terminus of the high ground of Cemetery Ridge that roughly parallels Taneytown Road south to Little Round Top.

The cemetery straddles the boundary of the Borough of Gettysburg, an incorporated village with a population of 7,620 (2010), and Cumberland Township, population 6,178 (2013).[2] The urbanized area of Gettysburg is primarily north of the cemetery, with Evergreen Cemetery and park land surrounding the other sides, mostly within Cumberland Township (fig. 2.3). Gettysburg is served by one limited access highway, US 15, that is east of the borough and connects the Harrisburg

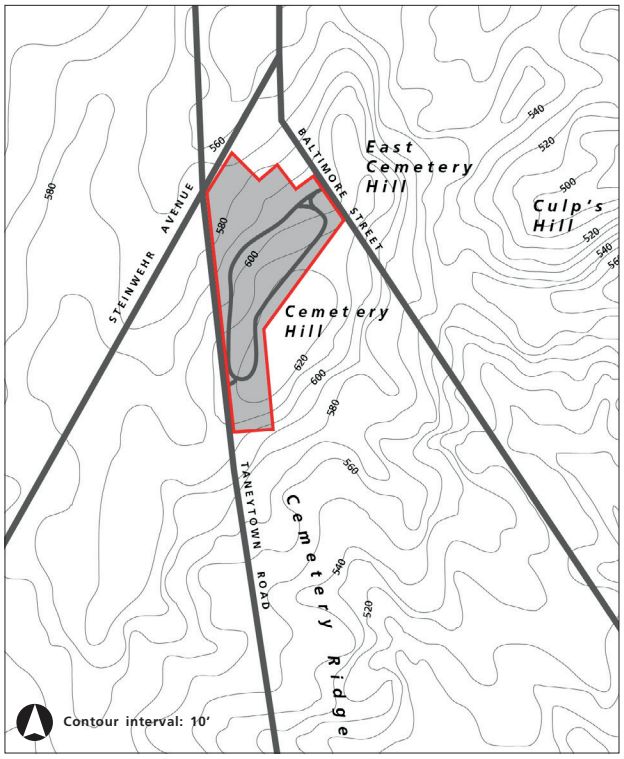


Figure 2.2. Map showing topography of the national cemetery and its immediate surroundings on Cemetery Hill. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 2.3 (below). Aerial photograph showing relationship of the national cemetery to the urban area of Gettysburg and surrounding park and rural land in Cumberland Township. The park visitor center is at the bottom center of the photograph. (USGS aerial, ca. 2014, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Figure 2.4 (right). Baltimore Street, looking south along the approach to the national cemetery from the Steinwehr Avenue intersection (trees in distance) showing commercial character, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

area with Frederick, Maryland. The primary east-west thoroughfare through Gettysburg, along which the downtown business district and outlying commercial strip development is centered, is US 30, also known as the Lincoln Highway.

Gettysburg National Cemetery is bounded by Baltimore Street (PA 97, known as Baltimore Pike outside the borough limits) on the east, Steinwehr Avenue (US 15 Business, also known as Emmitsburg Road) on the north, and Taneytown Road (PA 134) on the west. The approach to the national cemetery along Baltimore Street, location of the original entrance to the cemetery, is home to tourist-related businesses, including museums, stores, and motels in eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century buildings of various scales and styles (fig. 2.4). The east side of the road near the cemetery







Figure 2.5. Looking northeast from the Baltimore Street gates of the cemetery showing the municipal water tower and Gettysburg Tour Center parking area, 2015. The concrete walk was replaced after this photograph was taken. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.6. The Hall of Presidents & First Ladies museum in the ca. 1890 Swope house, looking south along Baltimore Street with the national cemetery lodge in the background, July 2015. The driveway at right is the entrance to the park-owned parking lot at the national cemetery annex. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.7. The former orphanage annex (building with green shutters at left), and the battle-period Meyers House, formerly the Soldiers' National Museum, at right, July 2015. The museum's colonial-style front portico was recently removed from the Second Empire-style house. (SUNY ESF)

contains a municipal water tower, and a large parking area and offices of Gettysburg Tours, Inc. (fig. 2.5). The west side of Baltimore Street is lined by remnants of a red brick sidewalk that was built in 1856 to connect Evergreen Cemetery with the village center. Immediately adjoining the cemetery on Baltimore Street is the Hall of Presidents & First Ladies, a private wax museum owned and operated by Gettysburg Tours, Inc. and housed in the former Swope residence, a Queen Anne-style house built in ca. 1890 (fig. 2.6). To the north is a two-story Second Empire-style frame house that was built in 1869 as the annex to the National Orphans' Homestead (fig. 2.7). The building presently houses the Civil War Tails at the Homestead Diorama Museum, established in 2014. To the north, separated by two small one-story commercial buildings, is the battle-period Meyers House, an early nineteenth-century brick house with a Second Empire-style third floor added in 1866. The building was home to the Soldiers National Museum until 2014. The lots for both buildings extend back to the cemetery annex.

Steinwehr Avenue, named after General Adolph von Steinwehr of the Union 11th Corps, borders the front (north side) of the cemetery annex that contains the main pedestrian entrance. Steinwehr Avenue is a commercial street with recently installed ornamental light standards and sidewalks of red concrete pavers, lined mostly by converted nineteenth and early twentieth century houses with some mid-twentieth century motels and restaurants (fig. 2.8). The battle-period Dobbin House, an eighteenth-century stone building that houses a restaurant, is set back from the street across from the annex. Commercial development extends west beyond Taneytown Road (South Washington Street) and consists of mostly mid-twentieth century motels and restaurants. A parking lot belonging to Gettysburg Tours, Inc. abuts the east side of the annex.

Taneytown Road, which heads south toward Taneytown, Maryland, borders the west side of the cemetery and provides access to the west gate. Taneytown Road passes mostly through park land, except for commercial development along its north end, across from the annex (fig. 2.9). This development consists of sides and



Figure 2.8. Steinwehr Avenue, looking northeast from the entrance to the cemetery annex, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.9. Taneytown Road, looking south from Steinwehr Avenue with the cemetery annex at left, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

backs of mid-twentieth century motels and restaurants that face Steinwehr Avenue.

Properties in the Borough of Gettysburg along Steinwehr Avenue, Baltimore Street, and the west side of Taneytown Road bordering the national cemetery are zoned "Tourist Commercial," which accommodates uses such as bed-and-breakfast, auto service stations, banks, gift shops, hotels, restaurants, and indoor museums. These areas are also part of a "Streetscape Enhancement Overlay District," intended to retain and enhance traditional pedestrian-oriented urban development.[3] Land in Cumberland Township along Taneytown Road and Baltimore Pike is zoned "Institutional" or "Village—Mixed Use." The "Institutional" zone is intended to "provide appropriate locations and development standards for a wide range of types of institutions." The "Village—Mixed Use" zone is intended "to maintain and reinforce the historic, mixed-use, and pedestrian-oriented character of existing low-to–moderate intensity residential and commercial areas"[4]

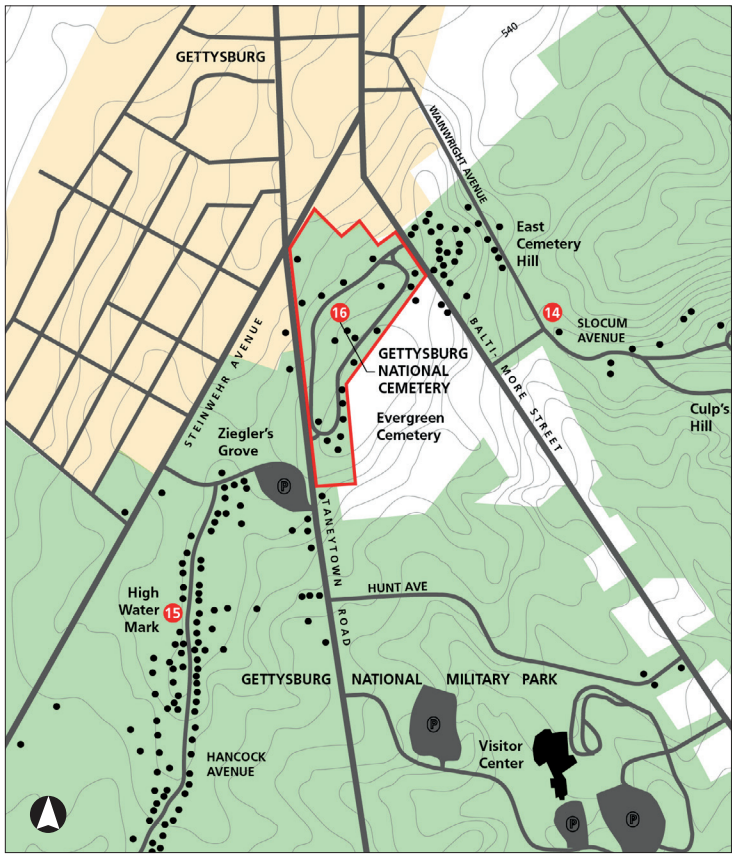


Figure 2.10. Map showing relationship of Gettysburg National Military Park (green shaded area) to Gettysburg National Cemetery (outlined in red). The black dots represent commemorative monuments and markers, and the red numbered circles are park tour stops. Privately owned land on the battlefield is shown in white; urbanized areas in yellow. (SUNY ESF)

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Gettysburg National Cemetery, site of the apex of the federal fishhook-shaped defensive line along Cemetery Ridge, is an integral part of Gettysburg National Military Park. The battlefield park forms the immediate setting to the east and west, and the cemetery serves as the final stop on the park's tour route (fig. 2.10). The cemetery also forms a continuation of the commemorative landscape of the park, with battlefield monuments and markers that continue west to Ziegler's Grove and Hancock Avenue, and east to East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill.



Figure 2.11. East Cemetery Hill with its monuments and tablets, looking east across Baltimore Street from inside the national cemetery fence, July 2015. There are no crosswalks or defined walkways from the national cemetery to East Cemetery Hill as there are across Taneytown Road to Ziegler's Grove and Hancock Avenue. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.12. Park land to the west of the national cemetery (enclosure wall at left), looking south along Taneytown Road with the visitor parking lot at right, May 2013. The Hancock Avenue gates were reconstructed in 2016 (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.13. Park land to the west of the national cemetery, looking south along Taneytown Road toward Ziegler's Grove with the restored Ziegler-Bishop fields at right, July 2015. The stone fence, asphalt path, and concrete curb along Taneytown Road were added at the same time. (SUNY ESF)

East Cemetery Hill, located across Baltimore Street from the national cemetery and site of fighting on July 2, 1863, is the oldest commemorative landscape on the Gettysburg battlefield aside from the national cemetery. Acquired by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in 1867, East Cemetery Hill consists of rolling open fields where the battle is commemorated by monuments and markers (fig. 2.11). Near Baltimore Pike are several lunettes—earthen artillery revetments—remaining from the battle. There are no defined pedestrian routes from the national cemetery across busy Baltimore Street to East Cemetery Hill. Public access to East Cemetery Hill by the auto tour route brings visitors to the east side of the area, via Slocum Avenue (see fig. 2.10).

West of the national cemetery is the battlefield of July 2 and 3, which follows Taneytown Road and Hancock Avenue along Cemetery Ridge (see fig. 2.10). Most visitors enter the national cemetery from this portion of the park, which is the site of the so-called High Water Mark with Union defeat of Pickett's Charge, due to auto tour route and location of a visitor parking lot across from the south end of the national cemetery (fig. 2.12). This parking lot, now known as the National Cemetery Lot, was associated with the 1962 Cyclorama building in Ziegler's Grove that was demolished in 2013. The historic entrance gate to Hancock Ave, reconstructed in 2016, is across Taneytown Road from the national cemetery. The fields north of Ziegler's Grove are a recent restoration resulting from removal of a second large visitor parking lot in 2013 (fig. 2.13). This parking lot was associated with the old park visitor center that was located directly across Taneytown Road from the entrance to the national cemetery, within the battle-period Ziegler and Bishop farms. The restored fields extend to Steinwehr Avenue (Emmitsburg Road), which is lined by commercial strip development.

There is a well-marked crosswalk on Taneytown Road that connects the national cemetery gate with the visitor parking lot and to a recently built asphalt walk that follows Taneytown Road north along the edge of the restored Ziegler and Bishop fields. The path extends north to the business district on Steinwehr Avenue, and



Figure 2.14. The 136th New York monument on park land across Taneytown Road from the national cemetery, looking north, July 2015. The asphalt walk connects with the crosswalk to the national cemetery. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.15. The 3rd New York Battery monument south of the national cemetery, looking east across Taneytown Road showing crosswalk from the visitor parking lot, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.16. Evergreen Cemetery, looking northwest with the national cemetery boundary at right, marked by the Lafayette Square Fence, July 2015. Most of the grave markers in the cemetery post-date the Civil War. (SUNY ESF)

also provides access to a number of commemorative works, including a monument to the 136th New York (1888) across from the national cemetery (fig. 2.14). There is no sidewalk along the east side of the road adjoining the national cemetery to reach the 73rd Ohio and its flank markers (see Annex description). At the southwest corner of the national cemetery is the 3rd New York Battery (1888), which contains flank markers and one gun (fig. 2.15). A crosswalk provides access to this monument from the visitor parking lot.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY

Gettysburg National Cemetery was originally envisioned as being within a single enclosure with Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg's non-sectarian rural cemetery established in 1854 and designed by James Belden of Baltimore. The two cemeteries today share a 1,726-foot-long boundary that is delineated by the Lafayette Square fence (on national cemetery property) (fig. 2.16). There is one pedestrian gate in the fence near Soldiers' National Monument, but it is kept locked. Evergreen is an active cemetery and has lots available for interment. While visitors to the national cemetery are not directed to Evergreen Cemetery, there are walking tours and a printed guidebook available.

The main entrance to Evergreen Cemetery, just over one hundred feet north of the national cemetery on Baltimore Street, features a brick gatehouse that was a prominent landmark during the battle, designed by Stephen Decatur Button and built in 1855 (fig. 2.17). The cemetery frontage contains remnants of several features historically designed to impart a sense of continuity and a common enclosure with the national cemetery. These include several Norway spruce trees that are remnants of a perimeter screen that was a continuation of the same screen along the national cemetery, and a concrete sidewalk that was originally paved in the same brick that still exists in front of the national cemetery (fig. 2.18). The continuity with the national cemetery was also reinforced by use of the same ornamental iron fence, but it was removed from Evergreen Cemetery prior to 1955. The frontage presently is not enclosed.



Figure 2.17. The gatehouse of Evergreen Cemetery, looking southwest across East Cemetery Hill, July 2015. The tall Norway spruce trees are remnants of a perimeter screen that continued south from the national cemetery. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.18. The Baltimore Street frontage of Evergreen Cemetery showing concrete sidewalk that replaced brick that still exists along the national cemetery, looking south, July 2015. The national cemetery fence at right also once extended along the frontage of Evergreen Cemetery. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.19. Section H of Evergreen Cemetery showing sparse tree canopy and variety of marker styles, looking south from the national cemetery, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

Evergreen Cemetery's burial grounds, organized along a series of curving drives, contain a variety of marker types dating back to before the Civil War. Overall, there is a sparse tree canopy, a legacy in part of a windstorm in 1983 (2.19). The burial sections that adjoin the northern part of the national cemetery (Sections A and H) contain mostly late nineteenth and early twentieth century markers. Section K, adjacent to the south end of the national cemetery, was established in 1956 in an area that had been wooded since before the Civil War. There is a small military burial area known as the Soldiers' Plot, located in Section C approximately 400 feet south of the national cemetery boundary (fig. 2.20). The sixty-six military graves, interred beginning in 1861, are marked by government-issued Spanish-American recessed shield-style marble headstones that are heavily stained. These date to a 1940 replacement of Civil War recessed-shield-style marble headstones installed in 1880, which in turn replaced wooden headboards. The plot was historically maintained by the national cemetery and was shaded by a row of Norway spruce trees along the drive.

Since it was the site of military action on July 2, 1863, Evergreen Cemetery was the recipient of standard park commission monumentation. This includes two positions of Taft's 5th New York Battery: Position 2, a row of four east-facing guns along Baltimore Pike south of the gatehouse installed in 1896, and Position 1, two north-facing guns and an iron tablet near the cemetery garage and national cemetery fence, also installed in 1896 (fig.



Figure 2.20. The Soldiers' Plot in Evergreen Cemetery, looking northeast with the brick gatehouse in the background, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.21. The regimental monument to Position 1 of Taft's 5th New York Battery in Evergreen Cemetery, looking north with the national cemetery in the background, July 2015. The related stone monument to Taft's 5th New York Battery is behind the cemetery garage built in 1965. (SUNY ESF)

2.21). The battery is also marked in the national cemetery by a stone monument with flank markers dedicated in 1889. The visual connection between these Position 1 markers and the monument in the national cemetery is interrupted by the Evergreen Cemetery garage, built in 1965, and the adjoining parking area.

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

Gettysburg National Cemetery is administered as part of Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT), with which it was administratively consolidated in 1974.[5] The national cemetery is presented to the public as part of the larger national military park, and therefore does not have its own park brochure, website, or page on the park website. The cemetery is identified on entrance signs and in interpretive materials as Soldiers' National Cemetery, referring to its original name that was adopted in 1863 and retired in 1872. The annex is identified on its 1993 entrance gate piers at Steinwehr Avenue as Gettysburg National Cemetery Annex.[6]

While it was historically part of the National Cemetery System administered by the US War Department (forerunner of the Department of Defense), today Gettysburg National Cemetery is one of fourteen national cemeteries managed and operated by the Department of the Interior (National Park Service); the other 133 national cemeteries in the US are administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs (National Cemetery Administration) or the Department of Defense (Army). There are separate regulations that define the purpose of national cemeteries within the National Park System:

> National cemeteries are established as national shrines in tribute to the gallant dead who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Such areas are protected, managed and administered as suitable and dignified burial grounds and as significant cultural resources. As such, the authorization of activities that take place in national cemeteries is limited to those that are consistent with applicable legislation and that are compatible with maintaining the solemn commemorative and historic character of these areas.[7]

VISITOR SERVICES AND USE

Gettysburg National Cemetery is open to the public without fee from dawn to dusk year-round. It is closed to vehicular traffic, except for mobility impaired visitors who may enter in private vehicles by permit. The closest park parking is the National Cemetery Lot near Ziegler's Grove off Taneytown Road. Visitors may also use on-street parking along Baltimore Street. Pets, bicycling, and picnicking are prohibited, but bikes are allowed to park in racks located at the cemetery entrances.[8]

Visitors may tour the cemetery as part of the self-guided auto tour of the battlefield, which includes the cemetery as the final stop, or as part of a two-hour battlefield tour led by a Licensed Battlefield Guide. Visitors can also purchase a walking tour guidebook in the visitor center and attend 45-minute programs with park rangers. A ranger-led educational program, targeted to eight-grade students, is also available.

There is no visitor contact facility at the national cemetery. Visitor information is available at the park visitor center, located approximately one mile to the south. The cemetery lodge at the Baltimore Street entrance, now closed to the public, historically contained the cemetery office where visitor information was provided. Circular signs at the entrances encourage visitors to observe silence and respect (fig. 2.22). Interpretive way-



Figure 2.22. Sign near the Baltimore Street entrance of the cemetery directing visitors to observe silence and respect, looking southwest, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.23. Interpretive wayside inside the Taneytown Road gate that provides visitors with an overview of the cemetery, looking east, May 2013. The same wayside is located inside the Baltimore Street gate. (SUNY ESF)

sides with a map of the cemetery and a brief historical overview are located inside the two entrances to the original cemetery (fig. 2.23). There are two additional park interpretive waysides: one along the upper drive near Soldiers' National Monument, which explains the site of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address within Evergreen Cemetery; and one at the lower entry plaza to the annex, which addresses the Masonic contribution to the battle. Historical information is contained on some of the fourteen regimental monuments, an iron tablet that explains the Lincoln Address Memorial, and two iron tablets that contain text from the 1867 federal legislation to establish and protect national cemeteries. In addition to these historical markers, many of the trees in the cemetery are identified with small brown-metal signs on stakes placed at the foot of the tree.

There is no burial register or cemetery map either in the annex or original cemetery available for the public to find individual graves, nor is this information available on-line. The maps on the interpretive waysides inside the two entrance gates identify the Civil War burial area, but not the outlying added burial sections or the annex burial area. The original semi-circular Civil War burial area is organized by plots for states, US Regulars, and unknown graves, each of which is identified by a granite marker. Within each plot, the graves are organized by unmarked lettered sections that correspond to individual rows. There are no markers that identify the eight outlying added sections. The annex burial grounds are organized by unmarked lettered sections that correspond with each semi-circular burial row. Grave markers within the known sections of the Civil War burial area are identified by name, without grave numbers. All other grave markers in the cemetery, except for some of the private markers in the added sections, are identified by numbers inscribed on the stone.

Visitor amenities in the cemetery include the public comfort station near Baltimore Street, which is the only cemetery building that is open to the public. A water fountain is along the walk between the street and the comfort station. Benches are scattered along the drives within the original cemetery, and there are two benches at the entrance to the annex. There is no area lighting in the cemetery. The annex flagstaff is lit, but not the original cemetery flagstaff near the Baltimore Street gates.

Gettysburg National Cemetery hosts four ceremonies: Memorial Day on the last Monday in May, which is the traditional day of remembrance at all US national cemeteries; Veteran's Day on November 11; Remembrance Day on November 19, the anniversary of the cemetery's dedication and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; and Pearl Harbor Day on December 7. Ceremonies for each occur at the rostrum, and graves are often marked by small American flags. A ceremony called Rededication Day is held in the annex on August 23. Outside of the cemetery, Remembrance Day also includes a parade through Gettysburg to the Grand Army of the Repub-

lic Memorial and High Water Mark monument along Hancock Avenue to honor soldiers of the Union Army.[9]

LANDSCAPE CONDITION AND FACILITIES MAINTENANCE

The landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery, including both the original cemetery and annex, is overall in good condition and evokes a well-tended character. Condition issues are limited to worn or bare turf in heavy trafficked areas, such as at cannons, tablets, and plot markers; worn paint on metal works; turf encroachment on ledger (flat) markers; weeds in shrub and groundcover beds; and chipping, erosion, and staining on marble grave markers.

Cemetery maintenance operations and equipment are housed in park facilities outside the cemetery, and in the brick outbuilding (garage) and adjoining area that includes a short service drive and a frame shed with a gasoline storage tank that is visible from the main drive. Park staff handles most of the grounds maintenance in the cemetery, including snow removal, with the rest completed under contract or by volunteers.[10]

The major maintenance work in the cemetery involves lawn mowing, trimming, and leaf removal. The lawn is maintained as Class A, defined as highly manicured. Mowing and trimming occur weekly during the growing season, or biweekly as conditions require. Park staff mows turf outside the cemetery enclosure along Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue. Trimmers use a 0.90-mm round string that is softened by soaking to prevent damage to headstones and monuments. The park does not have an approved program of fertilization or herbicide use for the lawn, and there is no functioning irrigation system in the cemetery. A 1930s-era water line with a few faucets crosses the cemetery, but has numerous leaks and is not used. A project is presently being planned to replace the water line, but there are no plans to install irrigation. Leaf removal occurs over the course of three months during the fall, and produces between thirty and forty full-size dump truck loads per year.[11]

Other maintenance work in the cemetery includes pruning and removal of trees, which is done by park staff, and planting of the sole annual display in the cemetery—the urn of the 1st Minnesota Memorial (a small planting is also maintained in the service yard, outside of public view). Park maintenance staff also undertakes touch-up painting and repair of the enclosure fence and other metal works, and repainting of inscriptions on the Civil War granite curb grave markers. Marble headstones are generally cleaned on a bi-annual basis by volunteers. The park's monuments crew is responsible for the care of the headstones, along with the cemetery's commemorative works and stone enclosure wall. [12]

Maintenance of the national cemetery is managed through the park's Facilities Management Software System. Maintained facilities in the national cemetery are covered under a number of Asset Types defined for the entire park. Location records specific to the national cemetery include 3100 Maintained Landscapes: 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery Cultural Landscape, a Location record that includes both the original cemetery and the annex. Assets associated with this Location Record include fences, cannons, headstones, benches, flag pole, drinking fountain, signs, stone masonry wall (enclosure wall), brick walks, trees, turf (including Rostrum turf), and fences. The lodge, oil shed, and garage (outbuilding) are grouped into a parent asset, 0000 Site/Area: 69592 Cemetery Lodge Complex. Other Location records within the national cemetery include 1100 Roads: 69422 National Cemetery Drive; 1300 Parking Area: Annex Parking 69427; and 4100 Buildings: 69450 National Cemetery Comfort Station, 69593 Cemetery Lodge, 69594 Cemetery Oil Shed, 69596 Cemetery Garage [outbuilding], and 69612 Rostrum – National Cemetery. The commemorative works in the cemetery are part of a park-wide Location Record, 7100 Outdoor Sculptures/Monuments/Interp: 236273 GETT Monuments. The cemetery water system is part of a park-wide Location Record, 5100 Water System: 87810 GETT Parkwide Water System.[13]

GROWING CONDITIONS

The climate in south-central Pennsylvania is classified as humid continental, with four seasons that consist of moderate winters and hot, humid summers. Gettysburg National Cemetery is in USDA Hardiness Zone 6b, with an average low temperature range of -5 degrees to 0 degrees Fahrenheit (2010). The average first frost is between October 11 and 20, and the last frost occurs between April 21 and 31. Monthly precipitation averages between three and four inches, with the combined average annual at 42.6 inches. Soils in the area are classified as EPA Ecoregion 64b, Trap Rock and Conglomerate Uplands, characterized by shallow soils above bedrock.[14]

The cemetery has several disease and pest issues, but all are under control. The Eastern hemlocks were first infested with Hemlock woolly adelgid in 1992, and have been treated with a soil drench of the systemic insecticide *Imidacloprid* (most recent application in 2013). The trees are inspected every spring for the pest. The copper beeches were assessed in August 2000, but not found to be infected with disease. One tree near the rostrum that was subject to heavy compaction and root death was subsequently removed and replaced in-kind. Gypsy moths have periodically attacked the oaks, including the white oak near the rostrum. The large boxwoods near the New York State monument have had light infestations of leaf miner in the past. The buckeye trees along the upper drive and sycamore maples have also suffered from canker.[15]

NATIONAL CEMETERY LANDSCAPE

(DRAWING 2)

The landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery has two distinct components: the original cemetery (Soldiers' National Cemetery), and the cemetery annex. The landscape of each is described according to three character areas: the enclosure (perimeter), cemetery grounds, and burial areas. Cemetery grounds include all portions of the landscape outside of the enclosure and burial areas. The cemetery annex also includes a separate landscape that contains the parking area and access drive off Baltimore Street. The following description provides a narrative overview with illustrations of overall conditions and features that are typical or character-defining. A complete inventory of landscape features is in chapter 3, Analysis and Evaluation.

ORIGINAL CEMETERY

Gettysburg National Cemetery, designed by William Saunders in 1863 and completed in large part by 1869, is informal in overall character with winding drives and naturalistic groupings of trees in the style of English landscape gardens, except in the central Civil War burial area that has a geometric and uniform character. The original main entrance is on the east from Baltimore Street, and a later historic entrance on Taneytown Road now serves as the main visitor entrance. The seventeen-acre landscape has an overall level to gently sloping topography, with a high point of 625 feet above sea level at the center of the Civil War burial area, and low points of 590 feet at the south end of the cemetery and along Baltimore Street.

The original cemetery has approximately 190 trees that include a perimeter screen composed primarily of Norway spruce, an allée of Crimson King Norway maple trees along the upper drive, scattered cypress, hemlock, and arborvitae in the Civil War burial area, and an informal arrangement of mostly deciduous trees and shrubs in the remainder of the cemetery grounds. Rhododendron line portions of the Evergreen Cemetery

boundary. Upwards of sixty trees were planted prior to 1928, and twelve may date to the cemetery's original plantings in 1865. Ten specimens are on the Pennsylvania Forestry Association's Big Trees of Pennsylvania Register (nominated as state champions), including a European silver fir (at Section I), sweet buckeye (yellow buckeye, along upper drive), bald cypress (along lower drive), balsam fir (Section I), Kentucky coffeetree (Section VIII), Nordmann fir (Section 1), pignut hickory (Section III), sycamore maple (Section VIII), tulip-tree (Section VIII), and a white fir (Section IV).[16]

Enclosure [17]

The enclosure of Gettysburg National Cemetery—the perimeter area maintained by the park—consists of stone walls and iron fences, monuments, turf banks, and part of the park-maintained brick sidewalk to Evergreen Cemetery along Baltimore Street. An prominent feature of the enclosure is the perimeter screen of Norway spruce trees, some dating to the original plantings made in 1865 and others replanted in the 1990s. These screen most internal and external views of the cemetery (fig 2.24). The only broad view into the cemetery is from Taneytown Road of the rows of government white marble headstones in a World War II-era burial section at the south end of the cemetery (fig. 2.25). Select views from the original cemetery to the annex, surrounding town, and battlefield exist from the high point around Soldiers' National Monument through breaks in the perimeter evergreens. A large light-blue water tank across Baltimore Street is visible from within the cemetery due to the lack of perimeter evergreens around the entrance gate and lodge (see fig. 2.5).



Figure 2.24. Gettysburg National Cemetery looking west from East Cemetery Hill across Baltimore Street showing evergreen perimeter, July 2015. The brick building is the cemetery lodge. (SUNY ESF)

The cemetery's entrance gate on Baltimore Street, manufactured by Wood & Perot of Philadelphia and installed in 1865, features cast-iron paneled piers surmounted by gilded eagles and urns, with the names of Union states on the main piers (fig. 2.26). The vehicular gates and flanking pedestrian gates are replacements installed in 1939 that are shorter and simpler in design than the original gates. The adjoining sections of fence, which extend for 280 feet along Baltimore Street, consist of panels with iron pickets in the design of spontoons, supported by cast iron posts of gothic clustered columns (fig. 2.27). A pedestrian gate, added in 1928, is at the walk to the public comfort station.



Figure 2.25. The south end of Gettysburg National Cemetery looking north along Taneytown Road showing open views of the World War II-era burial section at the south end of the cemetery, May 2013. At right is the 3rd New York Battery monument. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.26. The Baltimore Street entrance, looking west from East Cemetery Hill, August 2013. The park-maintained brick sidewalk to Evergreen Cemetery extends along Baltimore Street. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.27. The pedestrian gate in the Baltimore Street fence at the walk to the public comfort station, looking east, August 2013. At right is the only drinking fountain in the cemetery. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.28. The enclosure wall, looking east from Taneytown Road, July 2015. This view shows an original drainage opening at left, and one of the four later subsurface drainage headwalls at right. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.29. The northwest corner of the enclosure wall, looking east from Taneytown Road showing the 1935 drainage opening and stone-wall-lined outlet, July 2015. Above it is one of the earlier surface drainage openings. (SUNY ESF)

The stone enclosure wall, completed in 1864, extends for approximately 2,500 feet along what was originally the rear perimeter of the cemetery, from Baltimore Street west to and along Taneytown Road, and returning east to Evergreen Cemetery. The wall, which averages just over four fee tall and was partially reconstructed in 1984, features irregularly-coursed quarry-faced gray Gettysburg "granite" with eight-inch-thick granite coping stones dressed with a hammered finish (fig. 2.28). A gilded iron urn, which matches those on the Baltimore Street gate, ornaments the eastern end of the wall at Baltimore Street. The wall has six small square openings for surface drainage, with those along the south section of the wall closed by steel grates. The turf bank between the wall and Taneytown Road, which is maintained by the park, has four granite headwalls that are part of a subsurface piped drainage system built in 1880. A fifth drainage outfall at the northwest corner of the enclosure wall is part of a drain pipe along the south wall built in 1935 (fig. 2.29). It has a gutter lined by a stone retaining wall that was altered in 2015 for roadwork, and drains into a paved gutter along Taneytown Road.

Along the west section of enclosure wall is the Taneytown Road (west) entrance added in 1892 (fig. 2.30). The gate is inset by curved sections of enclosure wall that terminate at piers of dark gray rock-faced ashlar ornamented with gilded urn finials. The piers are



Figure 2.30. The Taneytown Road entrance in the west enclosure wall, looking east, July 2015. The iron gates are replacements installed in 1941. The crosswalk connects with a sidewalk to the national cemetery parking lot near Ziegler's Grove. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.31. Pedestrian openings to the annex in the north enclosure wall and associated paths, looking north. Left: east opening, May 2013; right: west opening, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.32. A state historical marker and the granite left flank marker of the 73rd Ohio monument, looking northeast across Taneytown Road, July 2015. The relocated 73rd Ohio monument is to the north within the annex; its original location was on the bank to the left of the state historical marker. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.33. The Lafayette Square fence, looking south from the upper drive toward the locked pedestrian gate near Soldiers' National Monument, July 2015. The shrubs along the fence are rhododendrons. (SUNY ESF)

spanned by a set of iron picket gates installed in 1941 to replace the original set of cast-iron piers and gates that delineated carriage and pedestrian entrances. There are two additional openings in the wall along the north section that were added in ca. 1980 and 1993 to provide pedestrian connections between the original cemetery and the annex (fig. 2.31).

Aside from traffic and park signs, other features in the enclosure area along Taneytown Road include a left flank marker for the 73rd Ohio monument (1887, see Annex grounds), and a ca. 1930 state historical marker near the northwest corner of the enclosure wall (fig. 2.32). This marker explains how Gettysburg was named. Near the Taneytown Road entrance is a 1947 state historical marker that explains the site of Lincoln's address. These markers are not park resources. At the southwest corner of the enclosure wall is the 3rd New York Battery monument (1888) with its two flank markers and one gun (see fig. 2.25). The right flank marker for this monument, originally located to the north between the wall and Taneytown Road, abuts the south side of the enclosure wall.

The 1,726'-long border with Evergreen Cemetery, from Baltimore Street to the southeast corner of the national cemetery, is enclosed by an ornamental, seven-foot-high iron fence fabricated in ca. 1851 and moved from East Cemetery Hill to the cemetery in 1934. Known as the Lafayette Square fence after its original location around Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C., the fence consists of individual panels of iron pickets that feature scrollwork and arrow finials, with a locked pedestrian gate to Evergreen Cemetery near Soldiers' National Monument (fig. 2.33). It is similar in style to the Baltimore Street fence, but is taller and has more attenuated proportions (fig. 2.34). The fence conveys the feeling of a formidable barrier between the two cemeteries, but does allow for views into Evergreen Cemetery, except where it is bordered by clumps of rhododendrons that date to 1938.



Figure 2.34. Detail of the Lafayette Square fence (left) along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary, July 2015. At right is the Baltimore Street fence. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.35. The main drive, looking southwest from the south lawn, July 2015. The enclosure wall and Taneytown Road are at right. (SUNY ESF)

Cemetery Grounds

The grounds of the original cemetery outside of the burial areas are characterized by drives, trees, and open lawn that are framed by the cemetery enclosure defined by stone walls, fences, and evergreen trees. There is little spatial distinction between the burial areas and the surrounding grounds.

Drives

The main drive is the primary circulation feature within the original cemetery, and consists of two sections known as the upper drive (south leg) and the lower drive, with a short spur to the Taneytown Road gates. A short loop drive provides access to the outbuilding (maintenance garage). The drives are closed to vehicular traffic, except for park vehicles and permitted private vehicles that provide access to those with mobility impairment.

The main drive is approximately nineteen feet wide and paved in asphalt that has weathered to a light gray (fig. 2.35). Widened areas built in ca. 1935 for parking exist near the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road gates. Just inside the Baltimore Street entrance is a triangular intersection that contains the 1872 monument to General John F. Reynolds, ringed by clipped yew shrubs (fig. 2.36). The granite pedestal was designed by the prominent architect Richard Morris Hunt, and the bronze figure is by the sculptor John Quincy Adams



Figure 2.36. The triangular island in the main drive containing the monument to General Reynolds, looking east toward the Baltimore Street entrance, July 2015. In the background is the front lawn area with the cemetery flagstaff. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.37. The maple allée along the straight section of the upper drive, looking west, August 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Ward. Overall, the main drive has a gently curving alignment, except along the upper drive bordering the Civil War burial area. This section has a straight alignment that is lined by an allée of Crimson King maple trees that were planted in 1988 to replace the original green-leafed Norway maples (fig. 2.37).

The main drive is edged by turf, except for several sections of curb: a white concrete curb south of the Civil War burial area installed in ca. 1985 to keep vehicles on the pavement; two sections of granite curb across from the lodge and across from the rostrum added in ca. 1935 to define the widened areas of drive intended for parking; and granite curbing along the sidewalk in front of the lodge and extending to Baltimore Street that dates back to ca. 1865 and was reset in 1939 when the entrance was widened. Drainage is generally accommodated by surface run-off onto the lawn. There are approximately twelve inlets that lead into a piped underground system that drains to five outlets along Taneytown Road (see Enclosure), except for one that has an outlet with a concrete headwall within the cemetery at Section V. These inlets, most of which are remnants of a system of brick gutters along the main drive, are inconspicuous and generally concealed by turf (fig. 2.38). A rustic, shallow stone gutter built in ca. 1935 extends approximately 300 feet along the south side of the upper drive beneath the maple allée (fig. 2.39). It does not empty into an underground drainage structure.



Figure 2.38. A typical drainage inlet along the main drive near the Reynolds monument, looking west, July 2015. The stone monument is the 82nd Ohio Volunteers left flank marker. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.39. The ca. 1935 stone gutter along the upper drive, looking west, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

Lodge and Outbuilding

The service area of Gettysburg National Cemetery, containing the cemetery lodge and outbuilding, is located inside the original entrance from Baltimore Street. The lodge, built in 1907 to replace the original 1864 building, is a Colonial Revival-style two-story brick house that is a standard Quartermaster design (see fig. 2.26). It features a hipped roof, ashlar foundation of dark gray stone, original six-over-two and two-over-two windows, and an open front porch. An accessible wooden ramp added in 1991 extends off the east side of the porch. The windows have hardware for shutters. There are no foundation plantings except for a few clumps of daylilies along the front and one deciduous shrub on the side. A granolithic concrete walk, contemporary with the lodge and recently rebuilt in-kind, extends across the front of the building and wraps around to a side entrance.

West of the lodge is the outbuilding (maintenance garage), built in 1890 according to a standard Quartermaster plan (fig. 2.40). The brick Romanesque Revival-style building, set back from the main drive off the service drive, has a three-bay front delineated by blind arches, a shed-roof, and side walls with stepped parapets. The building retains its original windows and doors on the sides and rear, but the three garage doors on the front are overhead-type units that replaced smaller arched openings with side-hinged doors. Off the west side of the outbuilding is a white-painted frame shed built in ca. 1935, with a later shed addition that shelters an above-ground fuel tank. The island in



Figure 2.40. The 1890 outbuilding and ca. 1935 shed, looking north from the main drive, August 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.41. The island in front of the outbuilding, looking north from the main drive with maintenance equipment visible behind the cypress grove. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.42. The service yard looking east toward the lodge with wood fences at right and enclosure wall at left, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

front of the outbuilding contains a drainage outlet and swale, and the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers monument (1886) in front of a grove of golden plume cypress and flanked by quince shrubs (fig. 2.41). The raised canopy of the cypress allows for views of maintenance vehicles that park in front of the outbuilding.

Between the lodge and outbuilding is a small service yard enclosed on the north by the enclosure wall and plank and picket fences to the south (fig. 2.42). The yard, historically a domestic area for the cemetery superintendent but presently unused, is maintained in turf with a small bed of flowering annuals, and has trees and shrubs screening it from the main drive. A concrete drainage channel built in ca. 1935 extends from the lodge to the outbuilding along the enclosure wall (fig. 2.43). It drains to a pipe that extends through the enclosure wall to an outlet along Taneytown Road.

Front Lawn

The front lawn of Gettysburg National Cemetery encompasses the area between the Baltimore Street fence and the main drive, containing the cemetery flagstaff and public comfort station. National cemetery flagstaffs are traditionally located at the center of the burial area; the location of Gettysburg's flagstaff reflects the cemetery's non-standard design and the historic function of the front lawn as the main entrance into the national cemetery. The flagstaff is a seventy-five-foot-tall graduated single steel pole on a concrete pad (see fig. 2.36).



Figure 2.43. The service yard looking west to the outbuilding with the concrete drainage trough and enclosure wall at right, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.44. The 1928 public comfort station, looking southwest, July 2015. The holly trees at right conceal much of the building from view within the cemetery. (SUNY ESF)

Installed in 1928 to replace a taller wooden staff, it has a worn aluminum-painted surface and a gilded ball finial, and has no lighting for nighttime display. The US flag is raised and lowered daily by park Law Enforcement.[18] The top of the flagstaff is visible from the Civil War burial area and externally from East Cemetery Hill.

South of the flagstaff is the public comfort station, designed by the Quartermaster and completed in 1928. The one-story brick Colonial Revival-style building, which was rehabilitated in 2012, has a slate roof, metal doors, and original steel-frame windows (fig. 2.44). A herringbone-coursed brick walk contemporary with the building provides access from the main drive and Baltimore Street sidewalk (see fig. 2.27). The ramped approaches to the two restroom entrances have been rebuilt in concrete. Large holly trees planted in 1938, which have grown over the walk, conceal most views of the comfort station from within the cemetery.

East Lawn and New York State Monument

The east lawn is the area bounded by the loop of the main drive east of the Civil War burial area, with the New York State Monument (1893) at the center (fig. 2.45). Views east across the lawn from the Civil War burial area take in the cemetery flagstaff as well as the light-blue municipal water tower across Baltimore Street in the background. At the northwest edge of the lawn along the main drive is Section VIII, a burial plot added in 1893 (see Burial Areas section), and several



Figure 2.45. The east lawn area with the New York State Monument, looking northeast from the Civil War burial area, May 2013. The light-blue structure in the background is a municipal water tower across Baltimore Street. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.46. The northwest edge of the east lawn area, looking southwest from the main drive added Section VIII and large tulip-poplar, sycamore maple, and Kentucky coffee-tree at right, May 2013. The sycamore maple has been removed since this photograph was taken. (SUNY ESF)

large trees, including a tulip-poplar and Kentucky coffee-tree that are most likely from the original plantings made in 1865 (fig. 2.46).

The ninety-four-foot-tall New York State Monument, the tallest structure in the cemetery, consists of a monumental Corinthian column on a pedestal designed by the architects Marshall & Walter, surmounted by a bronze figure of Excelsior representing the State of New York by the sculptor Caspar Buberl (see fig. 2.45). Large boxwoods and yews, which obstruct the historically open space of the east lawn, are remnants of shrub plantings that lined a system of circular and

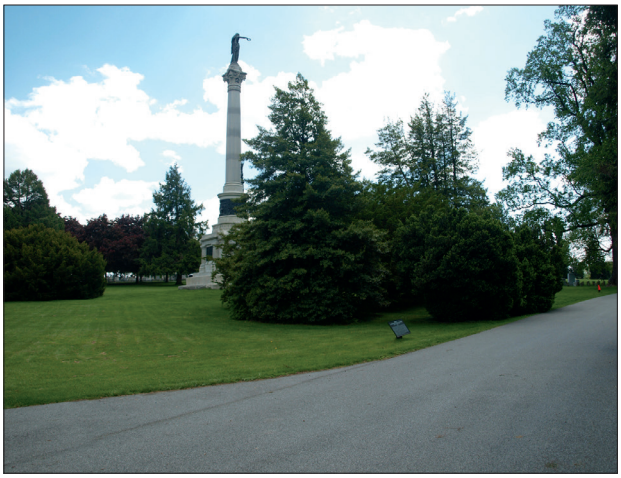


Figure 2.47. The east lawn area showing overgrown boxwood and yew shrubs, looking southwest, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.48. The south lawn area, looking north from the rostrum showing mature trees and turf, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)

radial white-gravel walks that once led to the monument from the main drive and burial area (fig. 2.47).

South Lawn and Rostrum

The south lawn is the area bounded by the loop of the main drive south of the Civil War burial area, with the rostrum at the south end (fig. 2.48). The lawn, which serves as a gathering area for ceremonies held at the rostrum, consists of open turf bordered by an informal arrangement of mature and recently replanted trees that include gingko, sweet buckeye, black locust, hemlock, magnolia, purple beech, larch, sweetgum, and white oak, some of which may be from the original 1865 plantings.



Figure 2.49. The rostrum, looking west with young wisteria vines to the right of the steps, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)

The rostrum, a standard Quartermaster design built in 1879 and restored in 2012, is an open tetrastyle pavilion with twelve-foot-high brick piers supporting a white-painted wood trellis (fig. 2.49). The raised brick base is accessed by two flights of steps with iron railings, and has a turf floor surrounded by pipe railings. Recently replanted Chinese wisteria vines are planned to cover the trellis.

South End and Lincoln Address Memorial

The south end of the cemetery, south of the rostrum and main drive, consists of relatively steep sloping ground, with the Lincoln Address Memorial at the top where a signal station stood during the Battle of Gettysburg (fig. 2.50). Most of the area is taken up by the Sec-



Figure 2.50. The south end of the national cemetery, looking south across the main drive from the rostrum, May 2013. The curbs delineate a former parking area along the main drive added in the 1930s. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.51. Looking south from the south end of the national cemetery showing deciduous trees, and in the distance, park property between the two fences, and Evergreen Cemetery property to the left, May 2013. The headstones are in Section III. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.52. Looking southeast from the south end of the national cemetery showing Section K in Evergreen Cemetery beyond the Lafayette Square fence, July 2015. The headstones in the foreground are in Section III. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.53. The Lincoln Address Memorial, looking southeast with the brick walk and yucca plantings in the foreground, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

tion III burial area established in ca. 1947, which occupies the hillside south of the memorial (see Burial Areas section). The south end is bordered by evergreen trees along the upper west and east sides, including Norway spruce, silver fir, and Fraser fir, with scattered deciduous trees including tulip-tree, red maple, and hickory along the south side. Although these trees obstruct outward views from the Lincoln Address Memorial during the summer, lower down there are open views toward Little Round Top, as well as a park-owned house south of the cemetery and part of Evergreen Cemetery used for ground maintenance (fig. 2.51). The lower east side of the area has few trees or other vegetation to screen views of Section K in Evergreen Cemetery, which was developed beginning in 1956 on the site of a Civil War-era grove of trees (fig. 2.52).

The Lincoln Address Memorial, designed by Louis Henrick and dedicated in 1912, features elliptical red Westerly granite walls with bronze plaques containing Lincoln's address and a letter from David Wills inviting Lincoln to speak (fig. 2.53).[19] At the center is a bust of Lincoln by the sculptor Henry Kirke Bush-Brown. The back (south) side of the monument has a small plaque explaining that the memorial was erected to fulfill a requirement of the park's 1895 enabling legislation. The memorial is set on a raised platform accessed by three steps, and is surrounded by a curbed turf island that has iron pins, which once secured cannon-ball finials (fig. 2.54). The walk from the main drive that encircles



Figure 2.54. Detail of the brick walk and curbed turf island at the Lincoln Speech Memorial, looking south, May 2013. The iron pin at the point of the curb originally held a cannon-ball finial. (SUNY ESF)

the monument has brick paving added in 1982 in place of the original gravel surface. An short extension, built to access a now removed drinking fountain, was added at the same time. Along the walk is an iron tablet dating to 1915 that explains the memorial, and to either side are beds of yucca added in ca. 1950.

Regimental Monuments

The grounds of the original cemetery have thirteen monuments added between 1867 and 1912 that mark the positions of state and US Regulars regiments. The designers are documented for only a few of the monuments.[20]

The five state infantry monuments within the original cemetery are along the lower drive, where they marking the battle lines of the regiments, except for the 1st Minnesota Volunteers monument in the Minnesota plot of the Civil War burial area. Installed in 1867 as the first monument to a military regiment anywhere on the Gettysburg battlefield, it is a marble urn on an inscribed pedestal, with an overall height of five feet (fig. 2.55). It is typically planted with red and white geranium, purple petunia, vinca, and dusty miller. The next oldest is the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers monument, located on the main drive in front of the outbuilding. It is an eight-foot-tall square granite shaft installed by survivors of the regiment. The other three infantry monuments, for the 61st Ohio, 82nd Ohio, and 74th Pennsylvania, consist only of small, approximately two-foot-tall granite flank markers that were installed along the lower drive in 1887, in front of Sections I, IV, and V. The 74th Pennsylvania only has a right flank marker. The primary monuments for each of these regiments are located outside the cemetery on the first day battlefield. A sixth infantry monument, to the 73rd Ohio, originally stood outside



Figure 2.55. Infantry monuments in the original cemetery, photographed 2013 and 2015: 1. 1st Minnesota Volunteers (1867), located in the Civil War burial area; 2. 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers (1886), located in front of the outbuilding and without flank markers; 3. 61st Ohio (1887), two flank markers along the lower drive showing the right flank marker; 4. 82nd Ohio (1887), two flank markers at the entrance of the main drive, showing the right marker inside the gate; and 5. 74th Pennsylvania (1887), one (right) flank marker along the lower drive. (SUNY ESF)

the cemetery enclosure wall along Taneytown Road, but is now within the cemetery annex.

The nine state artillery monuments within the original cemetery are mostly along the upper drive that follows the high ground held by the regiments. Several have flank markers, and all but the 5th New York have flanking guns on iron carriages (cannons) installed between 1893 and 1896, along with stone pads that originally supported shot pyramids. The six monuments commissioned by state regiments have a unique design (fig. 2.56). These include, from south to north: 1. Hall's 2nd Maine Battery (1890), a small two-foot-square granite marker with an angled face that has the character of a flank marker, on the high ground southwest of the Lincoln Address Memorial; 2. McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery A (1885), a simple five-foot-high squat granite obelisk north of the Maine monument; 3. Huntington's 1st Ohio Light Battery (1887), an eight-foot-tall rock-face granite tablet



Figure 2.56. Artillery monuments in the original cemetery that have a unique design, photographed 2013 and 2015 (south to north and back): 1. Hall's 2nd Maine Battery (1890); 2. McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery A (1885); 3. Huntington's 1st Ohio Light Battery (1887); 4. Left flank marker for 1st Ohio Light Battery; 5. Hill's West Virginia Battery C (1898); 6. Taft's 5th New York Independent Battery (1889); 7. Left flank marker for 5th New York Independent Battery; and 6. Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery (1912). (SUNY ESF)

along the upper drive facing the south lawn, with two one-foot-square granite flank markers, and a buckeye tree—the state tree of Ohio—in front that was originally planted in ca. 1887; 4. Hill's West Virginia Battery C (1898), a seven-foot-high arched granite tablet along the upper drive facing the south lawn; 5. Taft's 5th New York Independent Battery (1889), an eight-foot-high tiered granite monument with a scale model of a Parrot rifled cannon on top, and two one-foot-square flank markers; and 6. Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery (1912), a twelve-foot-tall granite shaft with a dark granite shell cap, located along the lower drive near the rostrum. A seventh state artillery monument to Harn's 3rd New York Battery is just outside the southwest corner of the cemetery enclosure wall (see fig. 2.25).



Figure 2.57. Gettysburg National Park Commission standard tablets in the national cemetery, photographed 2013 and 2015: 1. Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery (1896); 2. Bancroft's 4th US Artillery (1908); 3. Eakin's 1st US Artillery (1908). (SUNY ESF)

In addition to these monuments of unique design, three artillery positions in the original cemetery are marked by tablets that have a standard design found throughout the battlefield, installed by the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission and designed by its engineer, Emmor B. Cope. Each is also flanked by guns and stone pads that once supported shot pyramids. The position of Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery (1896), located near the public comfort station, is marked by a narrative iron tablet dating to ca. 1896 (fig. 2.57). Beneath the maple allée are monuments for two positions of the US Regular Army: Bancroft's 4th US Artillery and Eakin's 1st US Artillery. The monuments are six-foot-high monoliths of red granite with bronze narrative plaques and the US seal, installed in 1908.

Brigade Tablet

Another of the park commission's standard Cope-designed markers in the cemetery is a tablet that describes the position of the Third Volunteer (Huntington's) Brigade located along the upper drive south of the Civil War burial area. Installed in 1912, the five-foot-tall monument is a standard design for Army of the Potomac brigades consisting of a polished square granite pedestal supporting a bronze descriptive tablet with an arched top (fig. 2.58). This tablet provides an account of how the artillery regiments of the Third Volunteer Brigade, which included the 1st New Hampshire, 1st Ohio, and West Virginia Battery C positioned in the cemetery, were organized and deployed.



Figure 2.58. The Third Volunteer Brigade tablet along the upper drive that explains the brigade's regiments deployed within and surrounding the cemetery grounds, photographed July 2015. In the background is the right flank marker for Huntington's 1st Ohio Light Battery. (SUNY ESF)

Tablets and Settees

In addition to the iron tablet marking the position of Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery, there are a collection of other iron tablets within the original cemetery that serve commemorative purposes, or provide regulatory or interpretive information. The oldest are a collection of seven small iron tablets with half-stanzas from Theodore O'Hara's 1847 poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," which were installed in 1882 at all units of the National Cemetery System (fig. 2.59). Presently painted black with blue-green text and borders, the tablets—originally there were ten— measure approximately one foot by two feet and are mounted low to the ground on square painted wood posts. Three are located along the lower drive, and four are along the upper drive, mostly within or adjoining the Civil War burial area. The cemetery also has two of its original six so-called Act tablets, which contain text from the 1867 national cemetery legislation, "Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries." One is along the upper drive southeast of the rostrum, and the other on the lower drive north of the New York State Monument (fig. 2.60). Measuring 2'6" by 3'10" and mounted close to the ground on square wood posts, these tablets are painted black with text highlighted in aluminum paint.

Two non-standard iron tablets in the national cemetery include one describing the Lincoln Address Memorial, located along the brick walk to the memorial (see fig. 2.50). Installed in ca. 1915 and one of two originally in the cemetery, this tablet incorrectly identifies Soldiers' National Monument as the site of the address. In the front lawn along the upper drive near the public comfort station is the second non-standard tablet, erected in 1955 by the American Legion that refers to wars leading up to the Korean conflict and includes a prayer for peace (fig. 2.61). The undetermined metal of the tablet has oxidized to a dark color. The text is difficult to read due to lack of a contrasting color or finish.

The only other historic furnishings are moveable iron-frame wood-slat benches, acquired by the cemetery in 1878 and historically known as settees (fig. 2.62). The park has twenty-six of its original set of fifty. They are finished in blue-green paint on the iron and clear varnish on the wood slats, incorrectly thought to be the historic color scheme (dark green). These are typically set out near Soldiers' National Monument, across from the lodge, and along the upper and lower drives adjoining the Civil War burial area and across from the rostrum.





Figure 2.59 (left). One of the seven Bivouac of the Dead tablets, looking southwest from the upper drive across the south lawn, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.60 (upper right). One of the two Act tablets, looking east toward Evergreen Cemetery near the rostrum, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 2.61 (right). The American Legion tablet in the front lawn, looking east from the upper drive, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.62. Four of the thirteen existing settees that are typically set out along the drives, July 2015. The concrete curb was added to the main drive around 1985. (SUNY ESF)

Burial Areas

Burial areas within the original cemetery include the large central semi-circular area containing Civil War interments, and eight added sections for post-Civil War casualties and veterans that are in the perimeter of the cemetery grounds, except for Section VIII that is in the east lawn adjacent to the Civil War burial area (see Appendix B for 2017 tally of headstones). Burials within the Civil War area are grouped by state or US Regulars, and by unknowns. The only added section with unknown burials is Section VIII.

Civil War Burial Area

The Civil War burial area, the focal point of William Saunders' original design, is the core of Gettysburg National Cemetery (fig. 2.63). The 2.25-acre area contains 3,724 interments, most of which were reinterred in 1863–64 as part of the original development of the cemetery; approximately thirty-seven are post-Civil War interments. Overall, the burial area has the character of a simple, open lawn with inconspicuous grave markers and a central focal point, Soldiers' National Monument. Ten large evergreen trees planted as shrubs in 1880 interrupt the open space.

In plan, the burial area is laid out in a semi-circle that radiates from Soldiers' National Monument and is framed on the south or uphill side by the straight line of the upper drive and its allée of maples. All circulation in the burial area is in turf, except for one walk of pebble-surfaced concrete built in 1988 (fig. 2.64). It extends in a straight line across the center of the cemetery from the lower drive to the upper drive, and forms a circle around Soldiers' National Monument that broadens into a small plaza on the south side of the monument. This concrete walk is on the alignment of the historic system of circular and radial macadam walks (drives) that were converted to turf in the 1920s and 1930s and are today indistinguishable from the surrounding lawn (fig. 2.65). Other turf spaces between the grave markers, both circular and radial, are five-foot-wide walks that adjoin the uphill side of the grave markers.

The twenty-two burial plots, consisting of eighteen state plots and one US Regulars plot containing known graves, and three plots containing unknown graves, encircle the central lawn that surrounds Soldiers' National Monument. Each of these known plots is identified by a rectangular granite marker with a cambered top and inscribed with the plot name and the number of bodies interred in the plot as of 1865 (fig. 2.66). The plots are grouped into an inner area that contains thirteen smaller burial plots such as Vermont and US Regulars, and a larger outer area that contains nine larger plots, including New York and Pennsylvania. The two areas are divided by one of the wide circular turf areas formerly containing a drive. Each plot is organized into sections comprised of single rows identified by letter.



Figure 2.63. Overview of the Civil War burial area, looking east from the south lawn toward Soldiers' National Monument, July 2015. One of the three unknown sections is at right, adjoining the allée of Crimson King maple trees that frames the burial area. The flag were set out at each grave for the Fourth of July. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.64. The Civil War burial area, looking south from the lower drive showing central concrete walk, May 2013. The New York plot is in the left foreground. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.65. One of the former circular drives in the burial area, looking north from the upper drive, July 2015. The maple was planted on the alignment of the drive in 1988. At right is the US Regulars plot, and at left is one of the three unknown plots. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.66. The Maryland plot, one of the small plots comprising the inner burial area, looking northwest showing the plot marker with the headstones in the background, May 2013. The front section (row) immediately behind the plot marker is empty and therefore has no headstone. (SUNY ESF)

Plots in the inner area have four sections, A through D, and plots in the larger outer area have nine sections, A through I. Most of the burial plots were never entirely filled and therefore have empty sections at the front. For example, section D in the Maryland plot is empty, and sections H and I in the New York plot are empty. The only full known plots are US Regulars, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Michigan.

The known graves are identified by distinctive continuous curb-like markers of Gettysburg "granite" (sill) from the Lightner quarry at Powers Hill, positioned at the head (uphill side) of the graves. These markers consist of joined individual curvilinear blocks that measure 10 inches wide (slightly angled top face) and on average 2.6 feet long, and together extend the full length of each section (row). Originally set at nine inches above grade, the markers are presently flush with the ground, effectively serving as ledger stones (fig. 2.67). Some stones are slightly below the turf, and some of the back edges are slightly above grade due to the angled top face. The stones are well aligned due to concrete footings added in 1934–35, and have few chips and little measurable erosion, but are stained in places from biological growth.

Overall, there is a total of 6,572 linear feet of granite curbing that marks 2,641 gravesites; approximately twenty-eight of the gravesites marked by the granite



Figure 2.67. The granite-curb headstones in the Civil War burial area showing position flush with the turf, looking west across the New York plot, July 2015. The flags were set out at each grave for the Fourth of July. (SUNY ESF)

curbing are empty and have no inscription.[21] At each gravesite, the granite curbing is inscribed on the top face with the name and rank of the interred, without a grave numbers (fig. 2.68). The hand-made and slightly irregular inscriptions are in uppercase and are painted in black—a practice dating back to 1865— to improve legibility of the stone that has a poor reflective quality. The paint presently used is black lithichrome stone paint applied by brush with a clear ultra-violet sealer. Several graves are marked "Unknown" when the soldier's state was known, but not his personal identity.[22] The only known graves not marked by the granite curbing are four in section B of the Illinois plot that contain Spanish-American War casualties marked by white marble government-issued recessed-shield headstones (fig. 2.69).[23]

The unknown plots of the Civil War burial area—containing the interments that could not be identified by either state or name— are marked by 979 standard government-issued white-marble posts known as blocks that were installed in 1874 (fig. 2.70). Originally set at six inches above grade to form a cube, the markers are presently between 2.5 and 4 inches above grade and are well aligned due to concrete footings added in 1935. The stones are stained and many have eroded surfaces and chipped edges. Each is inscribed on the top face with the grave number, except for fourteen that were left blank for undetermined reasons possibly related to moved graves (those subsequently identified), or lack of agreement between the original burial record in 1863-64 and the block installation in 1874 (the unknown graves were not identified by individual markers prior to 1874—the three plots were open lawn with just a single plot marker).

All of the graves face the center of the burial area marked by Soldiers' National Monument, originally known as the National Monument, which is surrounded by an open lawn 250 feet in diameter (fig. 2.71). Completed in 1869 and designed by George Keller of Batterson's Monumental Works of Hartford, Connecticut, the sixty-foot-tall monument is built of tan-hued



Figure 2.68. Detail of the inscribed top face of the granite curb-like headstones in the known plots of the Civil War burial area, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.69. The Illinois plot looking northeast showing four upright government headstones in section B that date to the Spanish-American War, August 2013. Only section A (back row) has a granite-curb headstone; the front two sections, C and D, are empty. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.70. White marble posts known as blocks that mark unknown Civil War-era interments, looking northeast across the south unknown plot, August 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Rhode Island granite for the pedestal and shaft. The five figural sculptures, executed in Rome of Italian white marble, include a twelve-foot-tall Goddess of Liberty at the top with four seated figures at the base representing War, History, Peace, and Plenty. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is inscribed on the pedestal. The monument is on a low turf knoll surrounded by a concrete post and chain fence installed in 1941. There are no shrubs or other plantings. At the rear of the monument along the widened plaza area is a granite memorial installed by the State of Kentucky in 1975 (fig. 2.72). Dedicated to Lincoln as Kentucky's native son, the desk-shaped memorial features three bronze plaques with Lincoln's address in hand script, and a fourth plaque that incorrectly identifies the "Soldiers' Monument" as the site of Lincoln's address.

In addition to Soldiers' National Monument and the Kentucky memorial, there are three other memorials within the Civil War burial area. These include the marble vase that is a regimental monument to the 1st Minnesota Volunteers at the head of the Minnesota plot (described under Regimental Monuments, see fig. 2.55). At the head of the Pennsylvania plot is a memorial to Colonel Charles H. T. Collis, commander of the 114th Pennsylvania (Collis Zouaves) and a Medal of Honor recipient that was erected by survivors of his regiment. The memorial, installed in 1906 as the second and last monument to an individual in the cemetery, is a white granite exedra (bench) with a pedestal in the center that supports a bronze bust of Collis (fig. 2.73). The monument faces north toward the burial plot and Collis's home on Seminary Ridge; the memorial's back faces the front of the Pennsylvania plot and Soldiers' National Monument. The third memorial within the Civil War burial area is a simple stone slab bench in the middle of one of the former radial drives (walks), beneath two cypress trees between the Maine and Illinois plots. Dedicated on June 23, 1941 as a memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the bench, which has apparently sunk into the ground, measures approximately six-feet long and one-foot high, with an inscription along the front edge (fig. 2.74). It was dedicated along



Figure 2.71. Soldiers' National Monument, looking east showing the surrounding lawn and walk, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.72. The Kentucky Memorial and plaza at the rear of Soldiers' National Monument, looking north across the upper drive, July 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.73. The Collis Memorial, looking south across the Pennsylvania plot, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)

with a memorial sundial donated by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War that was removed prior to 1970.

Added Burial Sections (Sections I-VIII)

The eight added burial sections, established between 1893 and 1967, are burial areas with post-Civil War interments outside of the original semi-circle. These are known as sections but are akin to the plots in the Civil War burial area (the rows are not identified as sections). Some have non-continuous rows or empty gravesites where mature conifers exist or where the bedrock was close to the surface. None are identified by section (plot) markers. A majority of the graves contain World War II casualties that were reinterred in 1946–47 from temporary burial places in the European and Pacific theaters. Others contain casualties from the Spanish-American War, World War I, Korea, and Vietnam, but are mostly veterans and close relatives. The added sections contain 1,596 grave markers (as of July 2017) that include three types:

Government Headstone—Recessed Shield Style (fig. 2.75): These white marble tablets, characterized by a cambered top and six-point recessed shield containing the inscription, were issued by the government for use in national cemeteries from 1874 through ca. 1935. The raised inscription features the grave number, name (either straight or arched), and the regiment, without life dates. There are two variations. The smaller first generation, known as the Civil War-style headstone that were typically reserved for marking Civil War graves, measures ten inches wide and four inches thick, and are installed at an above-ground height of eighteen inches. There are just two known examples at Gettysburg, in the Illinois plot. The slightly larger second generation, known as the Spanish-American War-style headstone and used to mark graves of military personnel from the Spanish-American War up until World War I as well as later Civil War reinterments, measures twelve inches wide and four inches thick, and are also installed at an above-ground height of eighteen inches. The National Cemetery Administration issued a new version



Figure 2.74. The GAR memorial bench, looking southwest, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.75. Recessed-shield headstones (Spanish-American War-style) in Section VIII, May 2013. In the left background is a late twentieth-century version with the outline of the shield. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.76. General-style headstones in Section III, May 2013. The bright white markers are recent examples; the marker at left in the foreground is a post-World War II example, while the one behind it is a pre-World War I example that has a different font and faith symbol design. The stones have been cleaned since this photograph was taken. (SUNY ESF)

in the late twentieth century, consisting of an outline of a shield with an incised inscription.

Government Headstone—General Style (fig. 2.76): These white marble tablets, characterized by a cambered top and faith symbol within a circle at the top of the stone, were developed by the War Department in 1922 to mark the graves of veterans of World War I, in place of the smaller recessed-shield headstone. The inscriptions include life dates, and the grave number is typically on the back of the stone. Also on the back are inscriptions for spouses and other close family members. General headstones measure thirteen inches wide and four inches thick, and are installed at an above-ground height of twenty-four inches. The fonts and faith marker designs differ depending on age, with distinct styles from the 1920s, 1930s through World War II, and post-World War II. The newest version has black-painted inscriptions and the faith symbol without a circle. The General headstone remains the current national cemetery standard grave marker.

Private Monuments: These are traditional cemetery grave markers usually erected by the family of the interred. The earliest private monuments were installed in Section VIII in the 1890s, and others were added in Sections I and II through the 1930s. The private monuments are in a variety of sizes and styles typical of the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, including tablets, crosses, cope stones, monoliths, tablets, and an obelisk. Most are of gray granite and are substantially larger than the government headstones.

The oldest added burial area is Section VIII, located in the east lawn off the northeastern edge of the Civil War burial area. Established in 1893 based on recommendations by William Saunders and originally known as the Added Plot, Section VIII has four rows that parallel the arc of the Civil War burial area (fig. 2.77). The interments include unknown Civil War remains, Civil War veterans, World War I casualties, and other military personnel. Approximately one-third of the grave markers are private monuments, and the rest are government-issued recessed-shield and General-style headstones. All of these markers face inward toward Soldiers' National Monument. The latest interments date from 1935, 1991, and 1997. This latest grave, which contains the remains of two unknown soldiers, is a vault designed to accommodate future additional Civil War remains discovered on the battlefield.

Along the northern and western perimeter of the cemetery grounds, along the outer edge of the lower drive, are seven nearly contiguous added sections established between ca. 1900 and 1967. Section II, the easternmost section and oldest among this group, was designated by 1906 as the Officers' Plot (fig. 2.78). It measures approximately 250 feet across and seven rows deep, with interments ranging from 1900 to the 1990s. The first row, known as Officers' Row, is approximately 100 feet



Figure 2.77. Section VIII, the first burial area added outside the original semi-circle, looking southeast with the New York and Michigan plots at right, July 2015. The wide turf area to the right of the grave markers was originally a macadam drive. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.78. Section II, the former Officers' Plot with private monuments in the two front rows, looking east, July 2015. In the left background is the annex. (SUNY ESF)

long and contains mostly private monuments including granite monoliths and a sarcophagus, along with some recessed-shield and General headstones. Officers' Row includes the grave of William Miller, a Medal of Honor recipient interred in 1913. The rear six rows are mostly World War II casualties marked by General headstones, with a few private monuments in the second and third rows, including a large granite cross. There are no trees within the section. A Japanese red maple along the lower drive, originally planted by the War Department, shades the graves of two Navy personnel killed on ships attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Immediately to the west of Section II and separated by a grass walk is Section IV, a small plot that contains six straight rows and is only about sixty feet, or ten headstones, across (fig. 2.79). Laid out in ca. 1953, the plot contains graves ranging from 1953 to 2002, all marked by General headstones. There are no trees within the section. At the front is the right flank marker for the 61st Ohio Volunteers (1887). To the west across another narrow grass strip is Section V, a larger plot that measures approximately 125 feet across and has five straight rows that are set back farther from the lower drive than Sections II and IV due to the slope (fig. 2.80). Laid out in ca. 1960, the graves in Section V date to between 1960 and 2009, and are all marked by General headstones. There is a large hemlock in the center of the section, and open views to the annex to the north through a wide break in the perimeter Norway spruce. In the front of the section are the left flank marker for the 61st Ohio Volunteers (1887) and the right flank marker for the 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers (1888). Also at the front of the section is a concrete headwall that is an outlet for a drain along the drive.

The next burial area to the west is Section I, located at the northwest corner of the cemetery and partially backing up to Taneytown Road (fig. 2.81). Established as the World War I Plot in ca. 1924, it is approximately 200 feet across and has two areas separated by a strip of turf and trees, one containing six straight rows and the other four curved rows that follow the alignment of the lower drive. The graves in Section I date to between



Figure 2.79. Section IV, looking north from the lower drive, July 2015. In the front of the section at right is the 61st Ohio Volunteers right flank marker. (SUNY ESF)

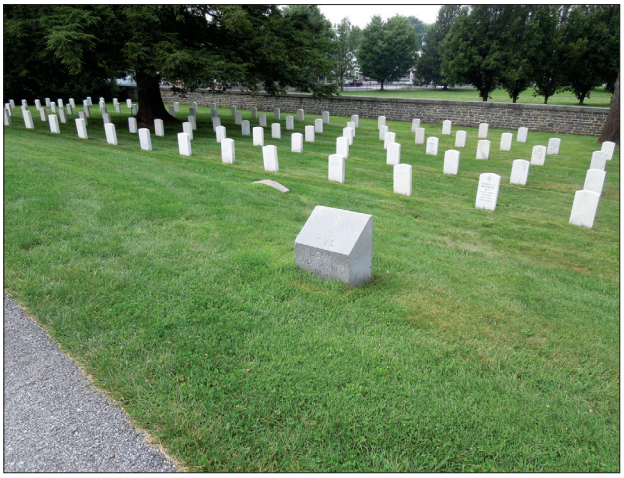


Figure 2.80. Section V, looking northwest from the lower drive, July 2015. The marker is the foreground is the 61st Ohio Volunteers left flank marker, and the object to the upper left is a concrete headwall for a drainage outlet. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.81. Section I, looking south from the rear of the plot toward the lower drive, May 2013. In the right background is the south part of the section with curved rows. The visible back sides of the markers have inscriptions for interred family members. (SUNY ESF)

1924 and the 1970s, with the majority containing World War II casualties. Most are marked by General headstones, except for four small private markers in the rear two rows. A shallow flight of brick steps built in 1936 provides access down the bank from the lower drive, but does not lead to well-defined circulation within the burial area (fig. 2.82). The west opening to the annex in the enclosure wall is at the rear of the section.

South of Section I and adjoining the enclosure wall along Taneytown Road are two small sections, Section VI established in 1964, and Section VII established in 1967 just prior to development of the annex. Section VI, which measures approximately 100 feet across, contains four rows of graves that date from the 1960s through the 1980s, all of which are marked by General headstones (fig. 2.83). An oriental spruce is the only tree within the burial area, and breaks in the perimeter Norway spruce allow views to commercial development on the west side of Taneytown Road. The smaller Section VII, which measures approximately sixty feet across, contains just two rows of graves that date from the 1960s through the 1990s, all marked by General headstones (fig. 2.84). There are no trees within the burial area, and the adjoining Norway spruce screen views outside the cemetery to the west.

The largest added burial section is Section III, located at the south end of the cemetery on the hillside below the Lincoln Address Memorial (fig. 2.85). Established in ca. 1947 to accommodate World War II casualties,



Figure 2.82. Section I, looking northwest from the lower drive showing brick walk and private monuments in the back row, May 2013. Visible behind the perimeter evergreens are commercial buildings that front on Steinwehr Avenue. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.83. Section VI, looking northwest from the lower drive, July 2015. Commercial development along Steinwehr Avenue and Taneytown Road is visible in the background. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.84. Section VII, looking northwest from the lower drive, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.85. Section III, looking northwest toward the Lincoln Speech Memorial, July 2015. The large oak tree declined in condition after this photograph was taken. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.86. Section III, looking south from the Lincoln Speech Memorial showing center aisle and eroded path, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

Section III measures approximately 220 feet across and is thirteen rows deep. All the graves are marked by General headstones, and there is a wide central turf aisle that has an eroded area at the top below the Lincoln Address Memorial (fig. 2.86). Some of the lower and eastern rows have empty spaces without headstones. There are a number of mature trees and shrubs within the burial area, most of which predate 1947. The graves have been dug in large part around these, except for the large white oak behind the Lincoln Address Memorial, which has dislocated a headstone. Due to its hillside location, Section III is not visible from the main drive and rostrum, but is visible from outside the cemetery along Taneytown Road (see fig. 2.25). The upper eastern and western sides of Section III are bordered by mature Norway spruce, silver fir, white pine, Nordmann fir, and white fir. The south side is shaded by deciduous trees that allow for winter views beyond the cemetery to the south, while the lower east side along Evergreen Cemetery is largely open without mature trees (see fig. 2.52).



Figure 2.87. The Gettysburg National Cemetery Annex, looking south from the main entrance across the burial area to the central monument, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

CEMETERY ANNEX

The Gettysburg National Cemetery Annex, developed beginning in 1968 according to plans by park service landscape architect Glen Caldaro with completion of the landscape by JWF Architects of Harrisburg in 1993, is a lawn-style cemetery of 6.26 acres with a semi-circular burial area and a central monument (fig. 2.87). While the design of the annex has no association with the National Cemetery System, it does contain typical features including an enclosure and flagstaff, as well as government-issued grave markers. The annex is bounded by the original cemetery on the south, the Steinwehr Avenue commercial district on the north, Taneytown Road on the west, and the back sides of Steinwehr Avenue and Baltimore Street commercial properties on the east. Circulation in the annex is designed for pedestrians and service vehicles, except in the park-owned parking lot and entry drive outside the east enclosure. The main entrance is on Steinwehr Avenue, with secondary entrances on the south from the original cemetery and east from the parking lot. The annex is on a subtle rise at the foot of Cemetery Hill that slopes down approximately thirty feet from the stone enclosure to Steinwehr Avenue.

Enclosure

The outer (west, north, and east) enclosure of the annex is framed by a five-foot-tall black aluminum picket fence and widely-spaced deciduous trees dating to final development of the landscape in 1993 (fig. 2.88). Park-maintained turf banks extend from the fence to the edge of Taneytown Road and the sidewalk along Steinwehr Avenue. The perimeter plantings, mostly located on the inner side of the fence, consists of a variety of informally-spaced trees including Japanese



Figure 2.88. The annex enclosure fence and plantings, looking south with Taneytown Road at right, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.89. The enclosure along the east side of the annex showing visibility of the Gettysburg Tour Center and dumpsters, looking north from the burial area, August 2013. The commercial building in the left background is along Steinwehr Avenue. (SUNY ESF)

zelkova, Bradford pear, sweetgum, red maple, Norway maple, and pin oak, along with some Norway spruce and Japanese cryptomeria. This enclosure allows for filtered views into and out of the annex. The east side of the enclosure adjacent to privately-owned properties has areas of open understory and breaks in the tree line that allow for views of the adjacent parking lot and dumpsters owned by Gettysburg Tour Center (fig. 2.89). To the south along the narrow alley bordering the Old Gettysburg Village stores, clipped Japanese barberry and boxwood shrubs and the low canopy of Norway spruce trees along the fence screen most views of the adjoining buildings (fig. 2.90). Farther south, the aluminum enclosure fence has no adjoining plantings to screen the park-owned gravel parking lot except for a short section of yew hedge (fig. 2.91).



Figure 2.90. The enclosure along the east side of the annex showing adjoining drive and the Old Gettysburg Village retail complex, looking south, August 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.91. The enclosure along the east side of the annex showing lack of screening plantings along the park-owned parking lot, looking east, August 2013. (SUNY ESF)

The inner or south enclosure along the original cemetery is delineated by the stone wall and perimeter evergreen trees within the original cemetery, with no adjoining trees within the annex (fig. 2.92). The section of wall between the two openings to the original cemetery is bordered by a concrete walk and a raised bed edged by concrete curbs and planted with periwinkle and daffodils (fig. 2.93).

The main entrance to the annex, which is designed for pedestrians with gates scaled for vehicles, is set back from Steinwehr Avenue along a concrete walk



Figure 2.92. The enclosure along the south side of the annex showing open landscape extending to the stone wall of the original cemetery, looking east, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.93. The concrete walk and raised bed in the annex adjoining the enclosure wall of the original cemetery, looking west, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.94. The main (pedestrian) entrance to the annex, looking south from Steinwehr Avenue, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

and opens onto a circular brick plaza containing two benches and an interpretive wayside (fig. 2.94). The entrance features a set of six-foot-high brick piers with cast-stone caps and bronze plaques on each that read "Gettysburg National Cemetery Annex." At the center of the circular plaza is an aluminum flagstaff on a polished black marble base, lit by floodlights along the edges of the plaza. Plantings of Japanese yew, Japanese dogwood, inkberry, and vinca frame the entrance and circular plaza.

The enclosure area of the annex contains two commemorative works. At the southwest corner is the monument to the 73rd Ohio Volunteers, a 10 foot-tall draped granite obelisk dedicated in 1887 on the shoulder of the road and moved to its current location in ca. 1990, inside the enclosure fence and set back approximately twenty-five feet from the road (fig. 2.95). The monument faces the road, but is difficult to see for motorists or for pedestrians on the sidewalk along the west side of the road. There is no crosswalk to the monument, or walks to it within the annex. At the northwest corner of the annex is a monument to the 55th Ohio Volunteers, a shaft of Ohio sandstone dedicated in 1887 that faces the intersection of Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue (fig. 2.96). The annex enclosure fence steps in around the monument. The right flank marker for the 73rd Ohio and left flank marker for the 55th Ohio are in an inconspicuous location inside the enclosure fence between the two main monuments (fig. 2.97). There are



Figure 2.95. The 73rd Ohio monument, looking north along Taneytown Road, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

no walks to these monuments from within the annex. The right flank marker for the 55th Ohio, located east of the annex entrance along Steinwehr Avenue, is missing. The left flank marker for the 73rd Ohio remains on the bank outside the enclosure wall along Taneytown Road (see fig. 2.32)

Annex Cemetery Grounds

The grounds of the annex outside of the burial area consists of lawn along the front (north) side of the cemetery and at the southeast corner. There is no spatial distinction between the grounds and the burial area, and in some areas, such as along the west side and northeast corner, there is little space between the graves and enclosure fence. Circulation within the grounds of the annex consists of a central concrete walk from the circular entrance plaza that extends on axis to the burial area, then turns east before returning north to the center of the burial area. This walk follows part of the asphalt-paved semi-circular service drive, which is largely contained within the burial area.

The front lawn area of the annex between the burial area and Steinwehr Avenue consists of turf shaded by scattered Norway maple, sweetgum, and Norway spruce (fig. 2.98). To the east of the entrance is a larger open area of lawn extending to the enclosure fence where there was formerly a parking lot, and before that, a drainage basin. The small lawn area at the southeast corner of the annex between burial area and the parking area is lined by boxwood and privet shrubs, and Norway maples. It is crossed by an asphalt walk from the original cemetery, and the concrete walk connecting the parking area and burial area (see fig. 2.91).

Burial Area

The burial area of the annex is a single semi-circular plot with 2,177 graved (as of July 2017) arranged in twenty-three sections, each consisting of a row identified by letters A through Y. Most of the interments were made between 1968 and 1972, and all are identified by government-issued granite flat markers (ledger stones) installed in ca. 1976. These grave markers, which allow for mowers to ride over them, are inconspicuous and



Figure 2.96. The 55th Ohio monument, looking south from the intersection of Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.97. Flank markers for the 55th Ohio and 73rd Ohio monuments inside the annex enclosure fence along Taneytown Road, looking north, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.98. The front lawn area of the annex, looking northwest toward Steinwehr Avenue and the main entrance from the service drive around the burial area, July 2015. (SUNY ESF)

lend the burial area the character of an open lawn, similar to the current character of the Civil War burial area (fig. 2.99). Some of the grave markers have shifted out of alignment. The burial area is encircled by the looped asphalt-paved service drive that is entered from the parking area to the east and terminates at the central monument (fig. 2.100). This drive, which serves primarily as a walk, is approximately eight feet wide and occupies a wide aisle between Sections L and M; a second, inner wide aisle between Sections S and T is planted with a single row of Callery pear trees that establishes an inner space surrounding the central monument (see fig. 2.87). A break in this belt of trees allows for a narrow vista of the monument from the entrance on Steinwehr Avenue.

The central monument that serves as the focal point of the burial area is the Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial (fig. 2.101). It occupies a semi-circular plaza at the terminus of the central walk and service drive loop, adjacent to but apart from the enclosure wall of the original cemetery (fig. 2.101). The central feature of the memorial, which tells a Civil War story within a burial area devoted to twentieth-century veterans, was funded by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and dedicated on August 21, 1993. It contains a bronze larger-than-life sculpture that depicts Union Army Captain Henry H. Bingham assisting mortally-wounded Confederate Brigadier General Lewis Addison Armistead, both Freemasons, after Pickett's Charge. The sculpture is the work of Ron Tunison of Cairo, New York, and rests on a rectangular marble plinth with the inscription, "Friend to Friend / A Brotherhood Undivided." The monument complex, designed by JWF Architects, features a tall semi-circular white-marble planter wall inscribed with the names of the states involved in the Battle of Gettysburg. A plaza of concrete pavers with four separate raised planters transitions to the asphalt service drive, central concrete walk, and concrete walk along the enclosure wall.

Annex Parking Area

The National Park Service-owned parking lot along the east side of the annex is an undeveloped lot accessed



Figure 2.99. Flat granite grave markers in the annex, May 2013. Most markers contains the deceased's name, state, rank, regiment, service (World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam), and life dates, with a faith symbol at the top. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.100. The asphalt-paved service drive or walk that encircles the annex burial area, looking west from the plaza in front of the central monument, May 2013. All of the lawn visible in this photograph is part of the burial area and contains flat grave markers. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.101. The Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial at the center of the annex, looking south with the original cemetery in the background, May 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.102. The annex parking area, looking south from the access drive with the brick outbuilding in the background, July 2015. The annex is to the right. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.103. The ADA-accessible parking spaces in the annex parking area, looking southwest, May 2013. The annex enclosure fence is at right. (SUNY ESF)

from Baltimore Street. Built in ca. 1980 and not signed for visitor use, the lot is located north of the outbuilding in the original cemetery, and has a capacity of approximately twenty cars (fig. 2.102). At the southwest corner is an asphalt-paved area with two accessible parking spaces that connect to a concrete walk into the annex (fig. 2.103). The parking area is set apart from the annex by the enclosure fence and a short section of yew hedge, and from the adjoining Hall of Presidents and First Ladies museum by a row of cedar and hemlock trees with raised understory (see fig. 2.91). The parking area is screened from the original cemetery by the brick outbuilding and by Norway spruce and holly trees along the stone enclosure wall.



Figure 2.104. The main access drive to the annex parking area, looking east toward Baltimore Street, July 2015. The white building in the right background is the privately-owned Hall of Presidents and First Ladies. (SUNY ESF)

The main vehicular access to the annex parking area is by an asphalt and gravel drive off Baltimore Street within a fifty-foot-wide strip of park property between the Hall of Presidents and First Ladies to the south and the former orphanage annex property to the north (fig. 2.104). The park also owns the gravel-surfaced alley that connects the parking area north to the Gettysburg Tour Center parking lot, adjoining the Old Gettysburg Village stores (see fig. 2.90).

ENDNOTES, EXISTING CONDITIONS

1 Documentation of existing conditions is based on the site history and on fieldwork completed between 2013 and 2016, discussions with park staff, and on the park's GIS database. Interment tallies from Randall Hill, Supervisory Facility Operations Specialist, Gettysburg National Military Park, e-mail to John Auwaerter, August 31, 2015, and a tally of gravesites and headstones by Becca Fischer, Bruce Beckman, Kyle Maurer, Alyce Evans, and Winona Peterson, July 17, 2017 (see Appendix B); cemetery acreage from National Park Service Lands tract GIS mapping, Curt Musselman, NPS Cartographer, e-mail to John Auwaerter, September 8, 2015. The main cemetery consists of one tract, 04-114; the annex consists of eight tracts, excluding tract 01-111 containing the 55th Ohio monument: 04-115, 04-139, -140, -141, -142, -143, -144, and 04-173.

2 Borough of Gettysburg website, http://www.gettysburg-pa.gov/ (accessed August 4, 2015), and US Census, "Quick Facts," Cumberland Township, PA, http://www.

census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045214/4200117640,00 (accessed August 4, 2015).

3 Borough of Gettysburg Zoning Map (Thomas Committa Associates), January 4, 2007 updated to March 13, 2008; Gettysburg Zoning Code, Section 27-903, and Part 19, Streetscape Enhancement Overlay District, http://www.gettysburg-pa.gov/codes/code_ordinances.htm (accessed September 9, 2015).

4 "Cumberland Township…Zoning Map," November 2004; Cumberland Township Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 27, 27-71, 27-604, Adams County website, http://www.adamscounty.us/Munic/Pages/Cumberland-Township.aspx (accessed September 9, 2015).

5 Gettysburg National Cemetery does retain some administrative identity such as in the List of Classified Structures that identifies it as a Park District, "GETC Gettysburg National Cemetery" (www.hscl.cr.nps/gov/insidenps, accessed July 2, 2013). Revised National Register documentation completed in 2004 documented the national cemetery and park in one listing.

6 Gettysburg National Military Park website, http://www.nps.gov/gett/planyourvisit/placestogo.htm (accessed August 24, 2015); Existing signage, entrances to the main cemetery and annex, July 2015. Up until 2013, the cemetery entrance signs read "Gettysburg National Cemetery." The 1996 General Management Plan identifies the cemetery as Soldiers' National Cemetery.

7 CFR Title 36, Chapter 1, part 12: National Cemeteries (Administered by the National Park Service), §12.2 "Purpose of National Cemeteries."

8 Gettysburg National Military Park website, http://www.nps.gov/gett/planyourvisit/placestogo.htm (accessed August 24, 2015).

9 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Superintendent's Compendium," August 15, 2012, 12.

10 Hill to Auwaerter, August 31, 2015.

11 Hill to Auwaerter, August 31, 2015.

12 Hill to Auwaerter, August 31, 2015.

13 Gettysburg National Military Park, "GETT AMRS" (FMSS Asset, Location/Parent, WBS data /Excel table for Location records with assets in the national cemetery), March 24, 2015.

14 PlantMaps, USDA Hardiness Map and Pennsylvania Ecoregions Map, http://www.plantmaps.com/17325 (accessed August 25, 2015).

15 Randy Krichten, GETT Forestry Technician, e-mail to John Auwaerter, March 4, 2016 (citing in part report on beech trees by William Graham, Jr., Morris Arboretum, August 2000).

16 Pennsylvania Forestry Association, "Champion Trees of Pennsylvania," http://www.pabigtrees.com/Default.aspx (accessed March 4, 2016); American Forests, Champion Trees national register, http://www.americanforests.org/bigtrees/bigtrees (accessed March 4, 2016).

17 "Inclosure" is the historic term used in the National Cemetery System for the enclosure of the cemetery, including fences, walls, and plantings. US War Department, *National Cemetery Regulations* (Government Printing Office), 1911 and 1913.

18 Hill to Auwaerter, August 31, 2015.

19 The Lincoln Address Memorial was repointed in 2013.

20 Kathy Georg Harrison, National Register of Historic Places inventory-documentation form, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery," Section 7, 2003. The thirteen monuments exclude the Reynolds, New York State, and Soldiers' National monuments, the Third Brigade tablet, and the regimental monuments outside the cemetery walls.

21 Kathy Harrison (attributed), "Number of Headstones in National Cemetery," dot-matrix printed sheet, no date, Historian's files, Gettysburg National Military park; Updated tally of gravesites, July 17, 2017.

22 Winona Peterson, "Briefing Statement: Hand Painting Corrections on Headstones," February 7, 2011, Historian's files, Gettysburg National Military Park; Gettysburg National Military Park, Excel table, "CorrectionListInfoDeskVerions-Rev-11-13-2012." Approximately eighty-seven inscriptions were corrected in 1990 by painting rather than changing the inscription in the stone; another thirty-two inscription mistakes have been documented. Today, the park is no longer making painted changes to the names on the grave markers, per direction of the State Historic Preservation Office (Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, comments on draft report, September 22, 2016).

23 Two of the four are the original Civil War-era recessed shield headstone; two are the slightly larger Spanish-American War recessed shield headstone. See "Added Burial Sections" for additional information on government headstones.

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Existing Conditions

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. Aerial photograph, 2013
3. Site inspections, 2013–15

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Property line, municipal boundary
- Building
- Road or walk: asphalt, concrete
- Brick walk
- Drain inlet, inlet with manhole cover
- Subsurface drain pipe, water line with valve/spigot
- Wood fence, metal fence
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: flush granite curbs, unknown blocks
- Grave markers: upright tablets or private, flat markers
- Iron tablet, key
- Gun monument, major sign or interpretive wayside
- Settee (typical locations)
- Ornamental light standard, overhead utility lines
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous, species key (* = on PA big tree list)
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous, species key
- Lawn, meadow or bare earth
- 2' contour lines

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to actual specimens and individual stones.
4. Property boundaries presumed to correspond with fence lines and walls.
5. Plan shows more detail than period plans, but does not show minor signs.
6. See Drawings 3.1-3.3 for feature-level documentation.

0 75 Feet 150

Drawing 2

TREE AND SHRUB KEY

Aa - *Abies alba* - European silver fir
Ac - *Abies concolor* - White fir
Af - *Abies fraseri* - Fraser fir
An - *Abies nordmanniana* - Nordmann fir
Ao - *Aesculus octandra* - Sweet buckeye
Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
Apc - *Acer platanoides* - "Crimson King"
App - *Acer pseudo-platanus* - Sycamore maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* - Silver maple
Asr - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar maple
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood varieties
Bt - *Berberis thunbergii* - Japanese barberry
Cg - *Carya glabra* - Pignut hickory
Cla - *Carya laciniosa* - Shellbark hickory
Cj - *Cryptomeria japonica* - Japanese cedar
Ck - *Cornus kousa* - Japanese dogwood
Cl - *Chaenomeles lagenaria* - Japanese quince
Co - *Chamaecyparis obtusa* - Hinoki cypress
Cp - *Chamaecyparis pisifera* - Sawara cypress
Cpa - *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero* - Golden-plume cypress
Cpf - *Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera* - Thread cypress
Cps - *Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*-Moss cypress
Ds - *Deutzia scabra* - Fuzzy Pride of Rochester
Ef - *Euonymus fortunei* - Wintercreeper
Fs - *Fagus spp.* - Columnar beech
Fsp - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea* - Purple beech
Gb - *Ginko biloba* - Maidenhair tree
Gd - *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust
Hs - *Hibiscus syriacus* - Rose-of-Sharon
Ig - *Ilex glabra* - Inkberry
Io - *Ilex opaca* - American holly
Ld - *Larix decidua* - European larch
Lj - *Lonicera japonica* - Japanese honeysuckle
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Ma - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree
Ms - *Magnolia soulangeana* - Saucer magnolia
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pc - *Pyrus calleryana* - Callery pear
Ph - *Philadelphus sp.* - Mock orange
Pm - *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Po - *Picea orientalis* - Oriental spruce
Pom - *Picea omorika* - Siberian spruce
Pr - *Prunus serotina* - Black cherry
Pp - *Picea pungens* - Colorado blue spruce
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Qa - *Quercus alba* - White oak
Qp - *Quercus palustris* - Pin oak
Rm - *Rhododendron maximum* - Great laurel
Sb - *Salix babylonica* - Weeping willow
Sp - *Spirea prunifolia* - Bridalwreath
Sv - *Syrina vulgaris* - Common lilac
Ta - *Tilia americana* - Basswood
Tb - *Taxus baccata* - European yew
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Tcu - *Taxus cuspidata* - Japanese yew
Tda - *Tsuga diversifolia* - Japanese hemlock
Td - *Taxodium distichum* - Bald cypress
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Toc - *Thuja occidentalis compacta* - dwarf arborvitae
Tog - *Thuja occidentalis globosa* - Globe arborvitae
Tor - *Thuja orientalis* - Oriental arborvitae
Yf - *Yucca filamentosa* - Adam's needle
Zs - *Zelkova serrata* - Japanese zelkova

REGIMENTAL MONUMENT KEY

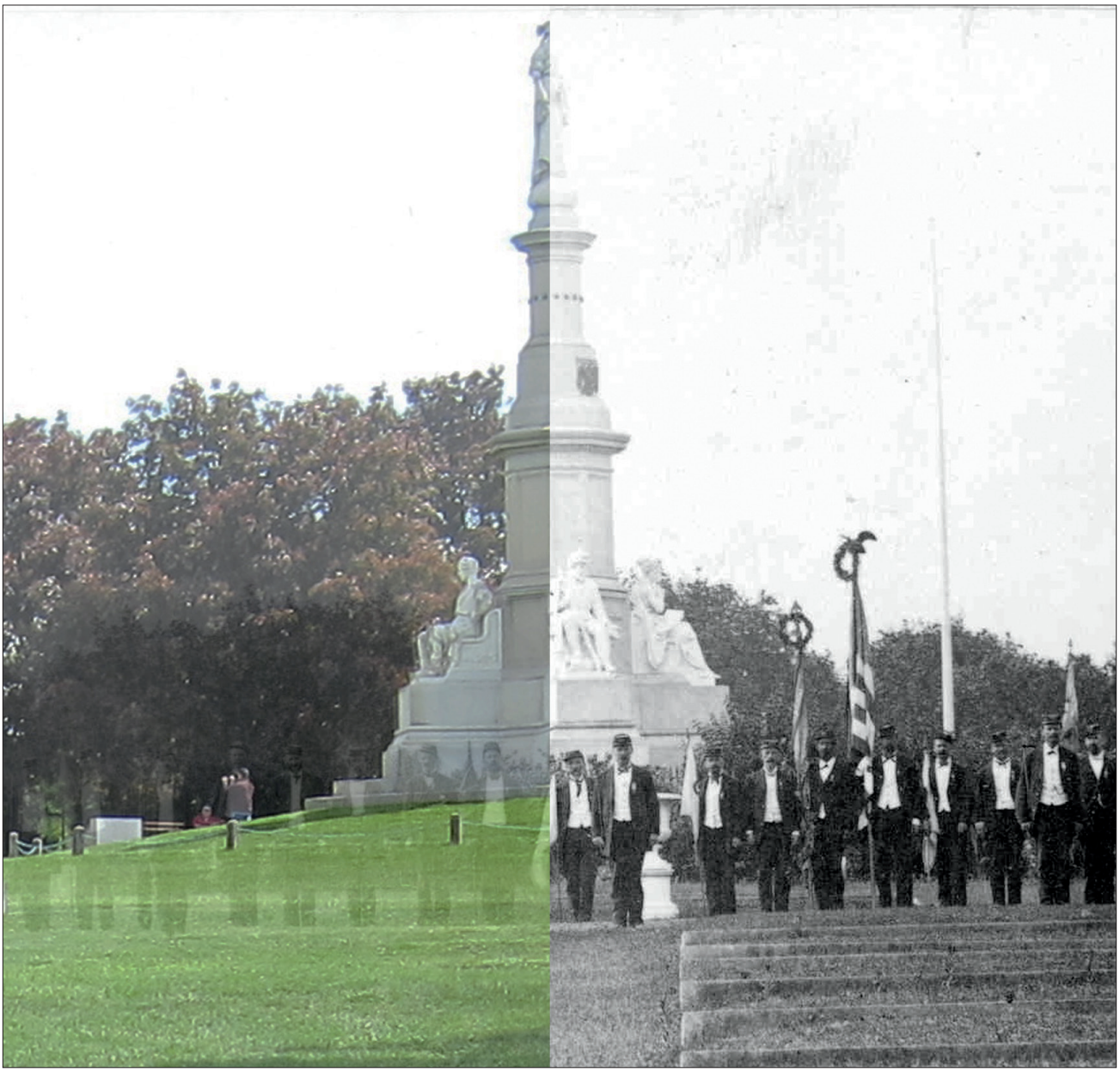
* 2 flanking guns with shot platforms
\+ Includes flank markers (LF, RF)
++ Only flank markers
^ Narrative iron tablet

1 1st Minnesota Memorial vase
2 McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Battery A *
3 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
4 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry ++
5 82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry ++
6 Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery H * +
7 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ++
8 Taft's 5th New York Battery +
9 Hall's 2nd Maine Battery *
10 Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery I * ^
11 Hill's 1st West Virginia Battery C *
12 Bancroft's 4th US Artillery *
13 Eakin's 1st US Artillery *
14 Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery *

Outside cemetery, adjoining national cemetery/annex:
15 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry +
16 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry +
17 Harn's 3rd New York Battery *

IRON TABLET KEY

- Bivouac of the Dead poem, 7 tablets
- Act of Congress, 2 tablets
- Regimental position (descriptive tablet), 1 tablet (also listed as Regimental Mon.)
- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address location, 1 tablet
- American Legion Tablet , 1 tablet



Boardman Collection SV818, ca. 1878; SUNY ESF, 2013

Analysis and Evaluation

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY

Gettysburg National Cemetery, founded in 1863 as Soldiers' National Cemetery, is historically significant as a primary memorial to the military history of the United States, as a historic designed landscape, and as part of the historic Gettysburg Battlefield. It was here and in the adjoining Evergreen Cemetery that a large dedication ceremony took place on November 19, 1863, at which President Lincoln gave his famous Gettysburg Address. The national cemetery landscape has witnessed significant changes since its initial completion in 1869 that relate to its association with the National Cemetery System and Gettysburg National Military Park, as well as its continued use for military interments to the present.

The first section of this chapter addresses the historical significance of the national cemetery according to the National Register of Historic Places, which provides the basis for the second section, a cultural landscape evaluation based on National Park Service methods that employ a framework of landscape characteristics and associated features.[1] The landscape addressed by this analysis and evaluation includes both the original seventeen-acre cemetery and the six-acre annex.

The cultural landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery is historically significant under National Register Criteria A, B, and C over a period that begins with state establishment of the cemetery in 1863 through the last major improvements made under military administration in 1928. All graves and the immediately surrounding landscape including markers are considered historically significant under National Register Criterion A from the initial interments in 1863 through the most recent (2015). The cultural landscape evaluation documents that the original cemetery has retained its overall historic (1863–1928) character, but has lost significant details associated with topography, circulation, vegetation, and small-scale features (fig. 3.1). The cultural landscape of the national cemetery annex, developed between 1968 and 1993, is not considered historic except for the burials.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The National Register of Historic Places provides the legal framework for documenting the historical significance and integrity of the Gettysburg National Cemetery cultural landscape. This section summarizes existing National Register documentation, provides recommendations for updating the documentation, and evaluates the cultural landscape according to the National Register aspects of integrity. These recommendations do not address all resource types, but only those that characterize the cultural landscape.

EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

Gettysburg National Cemetery was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 as part of Gettysburg National Military Park (NRIS # 66000642).[2] The initial documentation (registration form) was approved by the Keeper of the National Register on March 19, 1975. In 2003, updated National Register documentation was completed by park senior historian Kathleen Georg Harrison, and was accepted by the Keeper on January 23, 2004 with a technical correction changing monuments from Structures to Objects. The documentation identifies the historic name of the property as "Gettysburg National Military Park/ Soldiers' National Cemetery," with Gettysburg National Cemetery listed as "other name." Throughout the documentation, the original seventeen-acre section of the national cemetery is identified as Soldiers' National Cemetery, a name that fell out of use following transfer to federal ownership in 1872. The six-acre addition is identified as the Annex.[3]

The documentation classifies Gettysburg National Military Park, including the national cemetery, as a district containing 5,989 acres, with 135 contributing buildings, 277 contributing structures, 929 contributing

objects, and 112 contributing sites. It is nationally significant under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D, and Criteria Considerations D and F (cemeteries and commemorative properties) in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, Landscape Architecture, Conservation, and Archeology-Historic, within a period of significance of 1863–1938. The documentation organizes the district by the battlefield and the national cemetery, treating them as distinct but historically related properties.[4]

In addition to its listing as part of the national military park, Gettysburg National Cemetery is also a contributing property in the larger Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, listed in the National Register on March 19, 1975 and updated in 1985 (NRIS #75000155). This district, which encompasses the borough and surrounding land in Cumberland and Highland Townships including the national military park, includes 11,820 acres with 315 buildings and three structures. This district includes properties along Steinwehr Avenue and Baltimore Street adjoining the national cemetery. The period of significance is identified as ca. 1750–1924.[5]

Overview of Section 8 (Statement of Significance)

The National Register documentation for Gettysburg National Military Park identifies the historic significance of Gettysburg National Cemetery under three areas that address the cemetery's purpose, design, and development (Criteria A and C); the cemetery's association with Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (Criteria A and B); and the cemetery's association with development of the commemorative battlefield park (Criteria A and C). Only one period of significance is identified specific to the national cemetery: 1863-1869, the years covering the cemetery's design, dedication, and initial development. Commemorative works associated with the Battle of Gettysburg that were added after the original design of the cemetery are documented as contributing to the commemorative landscape of the park and not the cemetery. The following is the summary Statement of Significance pertaining to the national cemetery:



Figure 3.1. Aerial views of Gettysburg National Cemetery from the south, showing overall landscape character near the end of the historic period in ca. 1925 (left), and the late NPS period (2007, right) showing retention of overall character, but loss of details such as walks and above-grade grave markers in the Civil War burial area. The cemetery annex at the top of the photograph was added after the historic period associated with the landscape. (Left: Gettysburg National Military Park, photograph 18N0008; right: US Geological Survey)

> Because it [Gettysburg battlefield] was early recognized as a place where the destiny of the nation had been determined, President Abraham Lincoln elected to make a profound statement there about the purposes of the war and the challenges for the future. Dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg in November 1863 provided the means by which President Lincoln delivered this declaration in his Gettysburg Address. No other historic site shares such an intimate association with those historic words. Lincoln's remarks at the dedication of the national cemetery were a reaffirmation of national will to pursue the unfinished task of perfecting American society and its republican form of government. William Saunders' 1863 design for the national cemetery began the formal commemoration of these two significant national events and reflected in its landscape Lincoln's message about equality and the promise of renewal. All major components of the design were completed by 1869. Therefore, the period of significance for the national cemetery and its design is 1863-1869.[6]

Overview of Section 7 (Description of Resources)

Section 7 of the 2004 National Register documentation for Gettysburg National Military Park describes the "Historic Appearance" of the original seventeen-acre section during the years between its establishment in 1863 and completion of Soldiers' National Monument in 1869. "Key elements" of the cemetery are described as the Union graves and Soldiers' National Monument, including grave mounds (gone, but intended to be temporary), curvilinear granite headstones, and small marble blocks (post-1869), along with a circular macadamized drive, crushed stone walks (gone), Greek-Revival gatekeeper's quarters (original lodge, gone), ornamental iron fence and gate (along Baltimore Street), stone wall, an iron rail fence along Evergreen Cemetery with an arborvitae hedge (gone), and the 1st Minnesota memorial. Post-1869 changes are discussed under "Present Appearance," including the national cemetery annex. Section 7 also includes a discussion of the historic integrity of Soldiers' National Cemetery that summarizes major changes made after transfer of the cemetery to the federal government in 1872. These changes are presented as alterations to the original Saunders design that contribute to the commemorative battlefield park, but not the national cemetery.[7]

Section 7 identifies most resources built prior to 1928 as contributing, suggesting an overall period of significance of 1863–1927 (encompassing significance of original cemetery design, 1863–69, and subsequent addition of National Cemetery System and commemorative battlefield resources). Features installed in 1928 and later are identified as non-contributing with exceptions for commemorative works. Archaeological sites are identified as contributing even though many have no documented remains either above or below ground. The post-Civil War interments and associate grave markers are not included in the resource list.

The following National Register resources are included in the 2004 documentation (given date of construction in parentheses; some are incorrect):

Contributing (National Cemetery):

Buildings: Cemetery Lodge (1908), Maintenance Storage Building (Outbuilding, 1890), Public Toilet (ca. 1927).

Sites: Interior Walks and Drives Sites (1864-1865), Civil War Interments (1863-64), Wellhouse Site Upper Drive (1880s), Flagpole Site (1870s, refers to original wood pole and mound), Wellhouse and Well Site - Lodge (1864-66), Summerhouse Site (1880s), Pipe-Rail Post Sites (1864-65, refers to Evergreen boundary fence), Gatehouse Site (1864-65, refers to original lodge building)

Structures and Objects: Rostrum (1879), National Cemetery Unknown Markers [blocks] (1863-65 and 1874), National Cemetery Civil War Section Burial Markers [granite curb headstones] (1865 and 1874), National Cemetery State Section Markers [plot markers] (1863-65), National Cemetery Drive [main drive] (1864-65), National Cemetery Brick Sidewalk Baltimore Street (1865-70); National Cemetery Granolithic Cement Sidewalk (1907), National Cemetery Stone Wall [enclosure wall] (1865), Taneytown Road Entrance Gateway (1891), National Cemetery Iron Fence and Gateway (1864), Bivouac of the Dead Markers (1882), National Cemetery Regulations Tablets [Act of Congress tablets] (ca. 1874), Gettysburg Address Tablet (ca. 1880s), Soldiers' National Monument (1869).

Contributing (Commemorative Park)

Structures (Objects): 1st Minnesota Memorial (1867), Reynolds Monument (1872), New York State Monument (1893), Battery H 1st Ohio Artillery (1887), Battery C West Virginia Artillery (1898), 73rd Ohio Infantry (1887, noted as moved), 75th Pennsylvania (1886), 5th New York Independent (1888), 1st New Hampshire Battery (1912), 1st Massachusetts (1885), Collis Memorial (1906), Lincoln Address Memorial (1912), 2nd Maine Battery (1889), 61st Ohio Infantry flank markers (ca. 1887), two US Regulars monuments (1907-08), Huntington's Brigade Tablet (1911-12), Battery I 1st Ohio tablet (1900-15); Friend to Friend Masonic Monument (1994) and Kentucky State Monument (1975); Lafayette Square Memorial Fence (1889). The Masonic and Kentucky monuments are identified as contributing despite being outside the period of significance based on association with the documented themes. The Lafayette Square Memorial Fence [sic] is identified as contributing because it was originally installed on the battlefield (East Cemetery Hill) in 1889 prior to being moved to its location in the cemetery in 1934.[8]

Non-contributing (National Cemetery)

The following resources are identified as non-contributing to the national cemetery because they fall outside the period of significance (stated as 1863-69, but 1863-1927 based on resource list) and do not reflect the documented areas of significance

Buildings: Oil and Tool Shed (1940s)

Sites: House Sites (6) National Cemetery Annex (no dates identified; no known remains)

Structures: National Cemetery Flagpole (1928), National Cemetery Lafayette Square Iron Fence (1933, also identified as contributing to the commemorative park), National Cemetery Culverts (1935), Access Openings National Cemetery Wall (1980s, refers to openings in enclosure wall), National Cemetery Annex (1948-1994), National Cemetery Annex Fencing (1994), National Cemetery Annex Entrance Gates and Posts (1994), National Cemetery Annex Flagpole and Plazas (1994), National Cemetery Annex Walks and Drives (1994), National Cemetery Annex entrance road (no date, presumed drive from Baltimore Street), National Cemetery Annex Planter Retaining Curb (1994, planter along stone enclosure wall).

Other Evaluated Inventories

The National Park Service List of Classified Structures (LCS) contains an evaluated inventory of buildings, structures, and objects within Gettysburg National Cemetery. As of 2013, the LCS contains fourteen entries for the national cemetery: Burial Section Markers (granite curb markers), Act of Congress Tablets (2), American Legion Tablet (not in National Register documentation), Baltimore Pike Fence and Gates, Bivouac of the Dead Markers [tablets] (8 [7]), National Cemetery Brick Sidewalk, State Section Markers [plot markers] (22), National Cemetery Stone Wall, National Cemetery Lafayette Square Iron Fence, Lincoln Address Memorial, Lodge, New York State Monument, Rostrum, and Unknown Blocks. All are identified as contributing to the Gettysburg National Military Park district, with a period of significance from 1863–1938. The LCS entries cite the national cemetery's 1863-1869 period of significance from the National Register documentation in the Long Significance Description. The post-1869 commemorative works in the national cemetery are inventoried in the LCS under Gettysburg National Military Park.[9]

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides recommendations for updating the National Register documentation for Gettysburg National Cemetery based on the findings of this Cultural Landscape Report; National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1991); National Register Bulletin 41, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (1992); and "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—A Clarification of Policy" (National Register Program unpublished white paper prepared for the Department of Veterans Affairs, September 8, 2011). The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred with these recommendations,

which address areas of significance relevant to the cultural landscape (see Appendix D for SHPO concurrence letter).

General Recommendations

It is recommended that the terminology in the National Register documentation be revised to use the official name of the property, Gettysburg National Cemetery, rather than the original name, Soldiers' National Cemetery (except when referring to the development of the cemetery between 1863 and 1872). The current official name has been in use since 1872, when the cemetery was transferred to federal ownership under the direction of Congress (16 Stat. 390). The name was reaffirmed with Congressional authorization for creation of the annex in 1948 (62 Stat. 502). Use of the official name recognizes the significance of the post-1872 history when the cemetery was part of the National Cemetery System, and clarifies that the entire cemetery, including the annex, is one historic property.

While most of the commemorative works in the cemetery are part of the larger system of monumentation found throughout the battlefield park, each also contributes to the historic significance and integrity of the national cemetery. Therefore, it is recommended that all resources within Gettysburg National Cemetery be inventoried and evaluated as part of the cemetery, instead of being split between the cemetery and the commemorative battlefield park as presently articulated in the 2004 documentation.

It may also be appropriate to relist Gettysburg National Cemetery as a single National Register property apart from Gettysburg National Military Park, since it was a separate property during the period of significance (1863–1928).

Section 8 Recommendations

Criterion A: Military History

It is recommended that the Statement of Significance for Gettysburg National Cemetery be expanded to address its historic significance as a Congressionally-designated "primary memorial to the military history of the United States" (National Register Bulletin 15). This designation, made in 1872 upon federal transfer and continuing to the present, translates to significance under Criterion A (history) and fulfills the requirements of Criteria Considerations D (cemeteries), F (commemorative properties), and G (achieving significance within the last 50 years). The designation of Gettysburg National Cemetery by Congress as a primary memorial means all of the interments, from the earliest in 1863 through the most recent (2015), are historically significant along with their associated features such as grave markers. This includes the graves in the annex established in 1968.[10] According to National Register Bulletin 15,

> Those areas within a designated national cemetery that have been used or prepared for the reception of remains of veterans and their dependents, as well as any landscaped areas that immediately surround the graves may qualify [as eligible for listing]. Because these cemeteries draw their significance from the presence of the remains of military personnel who have served the country throughout its history, the age of the cemetery is not a factor in judging eligibility, although integrity must be present.[11]

Criterion C: Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Art

The 2004 National Register documentation provides comprehensive documentation on the significance of the original William Saunders design of Soldiers' National Cemetery. It is recommended that this documentation be expanded to address the significance of additions and alterations made to the landscape through the period of War Department administration beginning in 1872. It was during this period that the cemetery landscape was administered as part of the larger National Cemetery System. The landscape was changed with the addition of standard national cemetery features, most of which were designed by the Quartermaster's office, that were in large part additive to the original Saunders design. These included a flagstaff at the Baltimore Street entrance (1874/1928), marble blocks for the unknown Civil War graves (1874), a brick rostrum (1879), iron and wood settees (1878), government headstones for post-Civil War interments (ca. 1898 on), outbuilding (1890), Taneytown Road gate (1892), new lodge

(1907), and public comfort station (1928). In addition to standard national cemetery features, Gettysburg National Cemetery also saw historically significant changes between 1872 and 1933 through the addition of commemorative works, which were also a typical addition to many national cemeteries. These include regimental monuments and position markers (1867–1912), memorials to two generals (1872, 1906), the New York State Monument (1892), and the Lincoln Address Memorial (1912). These exhibit significant design characteristics in addition to historic significance associated with Gettysburg National Military Park.

It is not recommended that the landscape of the national cemetery annex, begun in 1968 and completed in 1994, be considered historically significant under National Register Criterion C. While the annex employed standard government-issued grave markers (which are contributing along with the interments under Criterion A), the rest of the cemetery, attributed to the design of National Park Service landscape architect Glen Caldaro, JWF Architects of Harrisburg, and the sculptor Ron Tunison of Cairo, New York, is not known at present to possess exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G (properties less than 50 years old). The 55th and 73rd Ohio Volunteers monuments erected in 1887 are significant as part of the Gettysburg National Military Park district.

Period of Significance

The above-recommended revisions to the Statement of Significance for Gettysburg National Cemetery including the annex translate to a revised period of significance beginning in 1863 and continuing to the present, or until the last future interment. In terms of resource management, this period of significance applies primarily to the graves and their immediately associated landscape (including markers) under Criterion A, as directed in National Register Bulletin 15.

It is also recommended that a period of significance of 1863 to 1928 for the original cemetery be documented under Criterion C to address the significance of the original Saunders design and the overlay of national cemetery and commemorative additions designed and implemented under War Department administration as part of the National Cemetery System. The year 1928 is the recommended end date because it marks the last of the major War Department improvements and additions to the landscape: the flagstaff and public comfort station.

Section 7 Recommendations

The identification of contributing and non-contributing National Register resources in the 2004 documentation is in large part consistent with the recommended Section 8 revisions, with some exceptions listed below. The cultural landscape evaluation in the second section of this chapter provides a more detailed inventory, organized by landscape features. It is recommended that the terminology and historical documentation of the Section 7 inventory be updated and corrected to reflect the research findings of this Cultural Landscape Report. In addition, post-1869 commemorative works should be described as part of the cemetery, and resources identified as "sites" should be counted only if they contain extant remnants (below or above ground).

The National Register Program whitepaper, "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—A Clarification of Policy" (2011) states that all resources in a national cemetery are contributing regardless of age, function, or administrative role. Rather than evaluating everything as contributing, it is recommended that resources in Gettysburg National Cemetery be evaluated in keeping with the more narrowly defined guidance in Bulletin 15 (see excerpt in Section 8 recommendations), and significance under Criterion C within the period from 1863 to 1928, except for the graves and their immediately surrounding landscape that are contributing regardless of age.[12]

Recommended Revisions to National Register Resource Evaluations

Sites: The eight added burial sections should be documented as contributing sites, and the following sites should be removed because they have no documented physical remains: Flagpole Site, contributing (1870s, refers to original wood pole and mound, replaced by

existing 1928 flagpole); Summerhouse Site, contributing (1880s, replaced by existing 1912 Lincoln Address); Pipe-Rail Post Sites, contributing (1864-65, replaced by existing Lafayette Square Fence); Gatehouse Site, contributing (1864-65, replaced by existing 1907 lodge); six house sites, non-contributing (National Cemetery Annex, sites cleared for completion of annex landscape).

Structures: National Cemetery Flagpole, non-contributing (1928): This resource should be reevaluated as contributing because it is associated with the military development of the national cemetery landscape (Criterion C). It is also the third generation flagpole located on the same site, and was built at the same time as the adjoining comfort station (1928).

Access Openings, National Cemetery Wall, non-contributing (1980s): These should be removed from the resource list. They are alterations to the stone enclosure wall, not individual resources.

National Cemetery Annex, non-contributing (1948–1994): The annex should be reevaluated as a contributing Site because of its interments that are part of a Congressionally-designed memorial to the military history of the United States (Criterion A). The annex property was not developed as part of the national cemetery until 1968.

Objects (Structures): Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial, contributing (1993): It is recommended that this monument be reevaluated as non-contributing because it is less than fifty years old and has no association with the historic significance of the national cemetery under Criteria A or C. This memorial depicts a scene on the battlefield following Pickett's Charge, rather than battle action that occurred on or near the site. The memorial also does not relate to the military history associated with the interments in the annex associated primarily with the period from World War II through Vietnam. Evaluation of the memorial as non-contributing would be consistent with other features within the annex that date to the 1993 landscape completion.

Kentucky State Monument, contributing (1975): It is recommended that this monument be reevaluated as non-contributing because it is less than fifty years old and has a strictly commemorative association with Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (individual resources within a district do not need to meet National Register Criteria Consideration F and G). It has no apparent significance under Criterion C for design, or Criterion A for association with the national cemetery as a national memorial. It represents a desire to create an association between the cemetery and the state of Kentucky, which has no Civil War interments in the cemetery.

EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

Integrity as defined by the National Register is the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources, as recognized through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[13] The following evaluation is based on the recommended period of significance for the landscape from 1863 through 1928 under Criteria A and C, within the overall period of significance extending to the last burial in 2015 under Criterion A. The only features dating from 1928–2015 that are considered significant are the graves and their immediately associated landscape, primarily the grave markers (National Register Bulletin 15). Therefore, this integrity evaluation primarily addresses the original part of Gettysburg National Cemetery (Soldiers' National Cemetery).

Location

Location is defined by the National Register as the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Gettysburg National Cemetery retains all of its historically associated land: the original seventeen acres acquired in 1863, and the six acres of the annex acquired between 1963 and ca. 1990.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of location.

Design

Design is defined by the National Register as the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The significance of Gettysburg National Cemetery under Criterion C is derived foremost from its original design by William Saunders that was completed by 1869, and second from the standard national cemetery features and commemorative works that were added between 1872 and 1928. Gettysburg National Cemetery retains much of the historic Saunders design defined by the layout of the original Civil War burial section, general arrangement of trees and lawn, and alignment of the drives. The cemetery also retains the commemorative works and national cemetery-standard unknown blocks, tablets, flagstaff, lodge, public comfort station, and settees added between 1872 and 1928. The most significant changes in design since 1928 resulted from the regrading of the Civil War burial area in 1934, which converted the granite curb headstones into flat markers, and removed the beds of the burial area walks and drives. These changes, along with growth of evergreen shrubs into trees, transformed the simple grandeur and symbolism of the burial area into an undifferentiated lawn, with its plan discernible only from the air. Other significant changes that have diminished the historic design of the landscape include removal of walks around the New York State Monument, replacement of the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road gates, loss of shot pyramids at the regimental monuments, and installation of the Lafayette Square Fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary. Changes have also occurred through development of new burial areas, which are considered significant in their own right.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of design

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a property, and in particular the general character of a place. Overall, Gettysburg National Cemetery retains its historic setting defined by its connection to Evergreen Cemetery and surrounding open-space character of the battlefield park on East Cemetery Hill to the east and Cemetery Ridge to the west and south. Changes to the historic setting after 1928 include a more distinct separation from Evergreen Cemetery through installation of the Lafayette Square Fence in 1934, clearing of the large grove at the south end of Evergreen Cemetery in 1956, and development of the Cyclorama-related parking area across Taneytown Road in 1962. Mid-twentieth century commercial development along Baltimore Street and Steinwehr Avenue has altered the primarily residential setting that existed along these roads prior to 1928. The development of the annex between 1968 and 1993 retains the open-space character of the setting north of the original cemetery that existed during most of the period of significance. Recent removal of the old visitor center and parking areas across from the cemetery on Taneytown Road has also reintroduced the open agricultural setting that existed during most of the period of significance.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of setting

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that give form to a historic property. In terms of built materials, Gettysburg National Cemetery retains the stone, brick, marble, iron, and Granolithic concrete that are found in buildings, walls, grave markers, monument, tablets, drives, and walks. Loss of historic built materials since 1928 includes replacement of gravel with brick on the walks around the Lincoln Address Memorial, and loss of gravel (macadam) on the walks in the Civil War burial area. Concrete has been introduced in the burial area through the post-and-chain fence around Soldiers' National Monument and the adjoining walk, and in curbs along the lower drive. Aluminum and plastic have been introduced at interpretive waysides and park signs. There have been no modern or artificial materials used to either cover or replace historic materials. The general palette of plant materials, including the lawn, perimeter evergreen border, specimen trees, and shrubs, remains generally consistent with those used during the historic period.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of materials

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts and methods of construction used during the historic period. Gettysburg National Cemetery retains workmanship characteristic of the period between 1863 and 1928 in the stone carving of the grave markers, the stone of the enclosure wall, the ironwork of the Baltimore Street fence, and the brick masonry of the rostrum, outbuilding, lodge, and comfort station. The commemorative works also display a high degree of historic workmanship through stone carvings, and casting of bronze sculptures and tablets. Erosion of the marble sculptures on the Soldiers' National Memorial and the marble unknown blocks detracts from historic workmanship.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of workmanship

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time resulting from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. Gettysburg National Cemetery retains much of the feeling of simple grandeur and propriety in William Saunders' original design, as well as the military feeling that was enhanced through the installation of standard national cemetery features and regimental monuments through the early twentieth century. Alteration of the grade within the Civil War burial area (conversion of the granite curbs into flat markers) and growth of evergreen shrubs into trees has diminished the feeling of simplicity and unity designed by William Saunders. The cemetery has also lost some of its solemn dignity and military character due to alteration of the headstones and removal of the shot pyramids at the artillery monuments, removal of the entrance gates with their military symbolism, and loss of the General Orders, four of the Act of Congress tablets, and three of the Bivouac of the Dead tablets.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of feeling

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Gettysburg National Cemetery remains intimately associated with the Civil War through its interments and monuments, with secondary association to later military history through the added burial sections and annex. The national cemetery also retains association with President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address that he delivered during the dedication of the cemetery on November 19, 1863. While recent research has confirmed Lincoln spoke from a grandstand located in Evergreen Cemetery, the national cemetery was the object of the occasion and the place where many people heard the speech. The association of the cemetery with Lincoln is conveyed through the Lincoln Address Memorial (1912) and Soldiers' National Monument (1869) that has Lincoln's address inscribed on its base. Gettysburg National Cemetery has lost some of its historic military association due to its transfer from the War Department's National Cemetery System to civilian administration of the National Park Service in 1933, and subsequent removal of shot at the artillery monument and entrance gates with their military symbolism.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of association

Summary Evaluation of Integrity

Gettysburg National Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Although no longer part of the US military's National Cemetery System, the cemetery including the annex remains under federal ownership and continues to convey its purpose as a Congressionally-designated national memorial to the military history of the United States. As a whole, the cemetery landscape conveys its significance that is derived from its original design by William Saunders, and its subsequent commemorative works and standard national cemetery features. Loss of integrity is largely due to removal or alteration of associated features and details, rather than loss of entire resources.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

This section evaluates the historic character of Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape, with a focus on the original section established in 1863 as Soldiers' National Cemetery. The narrative evaluates landscape characteristics by assessing physical changes through comparison of historic conditions (1863–1928, with reference to the original Saunders design), and existing conditions (2016). An evaluated inventory of all landscape features is provided in summary format in Table 3.1. This table includes feature name, other inventory data including LCS and FMSS, evaluation status, historical data including dates of construction and alteration, and an existing conditions photograph. Features are evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the cemetery, or unevaluated if there is insufficient information. Features that have been removed since the end of the historic period are listed in italics. All features in the main cemetery are located on Drawings 3.1 and 3.2 (Analysis and Evaluation plans), which graphically summarize the evaluation by contrasting contributing and non-contributing features, and indicting features removed since the end of the historic period.

The cultural landscape evaluation addresses the entire recommended historic period, from completion of the Saunders design in 1869 with dedication of Soldiers' National Monument, through administration as part of the National Cemetery System up until the last substantial War Department improvements in 1928. While this evaluation does assess changes to the original Saunders plan as completed in 1869, the focus of the evaluation is a comparison of conditions at the end of the historic period in 1928 with the present (2016).[14]

All graves and their immediately surrounding landscape (burial area, grave markers), regardless of age, are considered contributing to the historic significance of the National Register property, rather than to the historic character of the cultural landscape. This significance is derived under Criterion A from the Congressional designation of the cemetery as a national memorial to the military history of the United States.

The non-historic cultural landscape of the annex, established in 1968 and completed in 1993, is not evaluated in the narrative because there are no historic conditions to evaluate. Most of its landscape features, including the enclosure fence, entrance gateway and plaza, and plantings, are considered non-contributing in the National Register documentation. As with the main cemetery, all of the annex graves and their immediate surrounding landscape are considered contributing to the historic property of Gettysburg National Cemetery under Criterion A. The two historic commemorative works (55th and 73rd Ohio monuments) are contributing to the larger landscape of Gettysburg National Military Park. An evaluated inventory of landscape features in the annex is found in Table 3.2, and features are documented on Drawing 3.3. This table is organized in the same way as the table for the original cemetery.

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Natural Systems and Features are the natural aspects that characterize a landscape and have influenced its development, such as geomorphology, hydrology, climate, flora, and fauna. Built or manipulated landforms are described under Topography, and managed flora is described under Vegetation.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

During the historic period of the landscape, natural systems and features were minor aspects of the highly designed and developed landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery. Natural systems did, however, influence William Saunders' design for the cemetery and the building materials used in the landscape. The natural landform comprising the foot of Cemetery Hill influenced the alignment of the main carriage drive, position of the semi-circular burial grounds around a high point occupied by Soldiers' National Monument, and another high point at the south end where a signal station stood during the battle and where Saunders

recommended a flagstaff, later occupied by the Lincoln Address Memorial. Native Gettysburg "granite" was used in the stone enclosure wall and for the curb-like headstones and plot markers in the Civil War burial area. While some of the trees in the cemetery were native, all were managed; the only natural vegetation was a pre-Civil War grove of trees in Evergreen Cemetery that bordered the south end of the national cemetery. In the annex, old-field succession led to natural growth of deciduous woods by the early twentieth century. A natural pond was at the lowpoint of the site, but was regraded into a larger retention basin in ca. 1910.

Evaluation

Natural systems and features have remained a minor characteristic of the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape throughout its history, but were present in the immediate setting. The most significant loss in character occurred in 1956 from the clearing of the natural deciduous grove of trees in Evergreen Cemetery that bordered the south end of the national cemetery.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Spatial Organization is the three-dimensional character of a landscape formed by the ground, vertical, and overhead planes. Included in this characteristic are the burial areas, which define distinct areas within the landscape, but not necessarily with enclosed spatial character.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

With completion of the Saunders landscape by 1869, the landscape of the national cemetery was organized around a central open space formed by the semi-circular burial grounds (fig. 3.2). An allée of maple trees defined the back (south side) of the area. The perimeter of the cemetery was enclosed on the outer sides by a stone wall, along Baltimore Street by a substantial iron fence, and along Evergreen Cemetery by a low pipe-rail fence and hedge that was intended to maintain spatial continuity between the two cemeteries. Plantings of Norway spruce trees were intended to enclose all sides except for the border with Evergreen Cemetery and the short south end. Saunders' overall spatial organization of the cemetery reflected the informal aesthetic of English landscape gardens, while the burial area reflected a contrasting geometric organization that employed circular forms traditionally associated with life everlasting, in an open, simple space that conveyed equality and unity. A shrub belt and fence around Soldiers' National Monument defined a subtly distinct space within the larger burial area.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department addition in 1928, the spatial organization of Saunders' design remained with a few notable exceptions. New burial spaces were added through establishment of three small burial areas

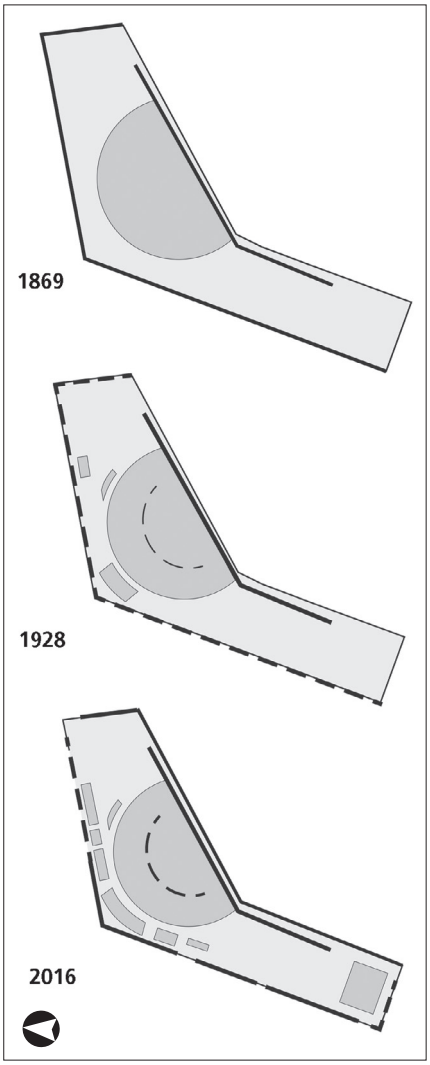


Figure 3.2. Diagram showing overall changes in spatial organization during the historic period from the completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the height of the War Department development in 1928, compared with existing conditions. (SUNY ESF)

in the east lawn and perimeter, planting of evergreen shrubs within the open lawn of the Civil War burial area (although these remained mostly small), and thinning of the perimeter Norway spruce trees to allow views to the surrounding battlefield park. The lawn surrounding Soldiers' National Monument became less defined following removal of the shrub belt in ca. 1910.

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, there have been a number of changes to the spatial organization of Gettysburg National Cemetery, but overall the landscape still reflects Saunders' original design (see fig. 3.2). The most notable changes include six added burial sections along the perimeter of the cemetery, but they had a subtle impact on the spatial character of the landscape since they were developed within preexisting lawn areas and did not include enclosing fences or plantings. Other changes included growth of the evergreen shrubs in the Civil War burial area into large trees, resulting in the interruption of the original open spatial character. Replacement of the low pipe rail fence and hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary with the much taller and more substantial Lafayette Square fence in 1934 created a pronounced break in the space between the two properties. Most of the openings in the Norway spruce screen dating to the early 1890s were replanted in 1993 to reestablish the original Saunders-designed enclosure.

Overall, existing spatial organization reflects a continuity of development from the original Saunders design through the National Cemetery System period, with the added burial sections reflecting later changes that are significant in their own right. Evergreen trees within the Civil War burial area, addition of the Lafayette Square Fence, and loss of the fence around Soldiers' National Monument detract from the historic spatial character of the landscape.

LAND USE

This characteristic refers to the form and association of a landscape resulting from its function and use.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

Gettysburg National Cemetery was initially developed through 1869 as the resting place for war casualties and as a memorial to the Battle of Gettysburg. The focus of commemoration was Soldiers' National Monument at the center of the burial area, with a single memorial to a regiment (1st Minnesota) added in 1867. Secondary uses included a lodge for the custodian and a barn for maintenance at the northeast corner of the grounds.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department addition in 1928, the cemetery retained its primary use as military burial grounds, but interments were extended beyond the Civil War to include casualties and veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War I. Three new burial sections were added to lawn space outside the semi-circular Civil War burial area. A rostrum built in 1879 formalized the use of the cemetery grounds for ceremonies such as Memorial Day and the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Commemorative uses were expanded to memorialize the regiments that were positioned on the cemetery grounds during the Battle of Gettysburg; honor the contributing of individual (Reynolds, Collis) and individual states (New York); and mark the cemetery as the site of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (Lincoln Address Memorial). Tourism not directly related to commemoration increased with development of Gettysburg National Military Park and automobile tourism after 1890. The area between the lodge and outbuildings was established as a domestic service yard in ca. 1873, but the uses probably ceased when the yard was removed with completion of the new lodge in 1908. The brick outbuilding completed in 1890 introduced restrooms intended to serve cemetery and battlefield visitors; this use was shifted in 1928 to the public comfort station. The residential and office functions continued in the lodge (rebuilt 1907), and maintenance operations continued at the adjoining

outbuilding (1890, replaced earlier barn and toolhouse).

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, land use in Gettysburg National Cemetery has remained primarily as a place of military burial and commemoration. Through the 1970s, it was the only national cemetery in south-central Pennsylvania until establishment of Indiantown Gap National Cemetery east of Harrisburg in 1976. New burial sections were opened in lawn areas along the west and south sides of the cemetery, and in the adjoining annex. Use of the landscape for new interments decreased significantly after 1972, when the cemetery was closed to new burials, except in reserved grave sites. The cemetery continued to function as a place of solemn commemoration as reflected by the installation of two new works (American Legion tablet in 1955, Kentucky memorial, 1975), but tourism not directly related to commemoration increased. Residential use of the lodge ceased after ca. 1960, and its use as a visitor contact office ended afterwards. The outbuilding and public comfort station continued their historic uses.

Overall, existing land use reflects continuity from the founding of the cemetery in 1863 to the present, with loss of minor secondary uses at the lodge.

CIRCULATION

Circulation is comprised of the spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement in the landscape.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

Saunders' design of circulation in the cemetery contrasted geometric forms in the central burial area with surrounding informal and naturalistic alignments characteristic of the English landscape gardens. His simple treatment of the drive surfaces reflected his intent to minimize their visibility in the landscape. Saunder's primary circulation feature was the main drive that formed a loop through the grounds with a single entry from Baltimore Street (fig. 3.3). The main drive provided access to the semi-circular burial area, which contained a geometric network of drives that were later converted to walks. These included three radial drives, three semi-circular drives, and a central circular drive around Soldiers' National Monument. All of the drives were built of macadam—a pavement consisting of a broken stone base with a compacted gravel surface—without built drainage structures. Within the burial area, turf aisles between the plots and individual sections (rows) served as walks. Pedestrian access to the cemetery was from a brick sidewalk along Baltimore Street that was built in 1856 to connect Evergreen Cemetery with the town. The walk was expanded in front of the semi-

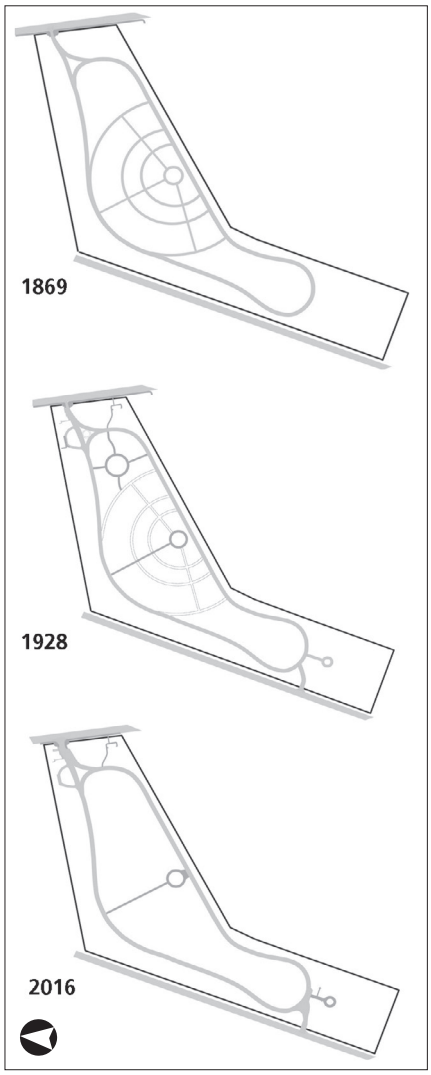


Figure 3.3. Diagram showing overall changes in circulation during the historic period from the completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the height of the War Department development in 1928, compared with existing conditions. (SUNY ESF)

circular gateway and extended into the cemetery to the lodge between 1865 and 1868.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department additions in 1928, several new circulation features were added to the landscape. These included a circular gravel walk around the Reynolds Monument (1872), a circular walk around the flagstaff mound in the front lawn (1874), a short gravel drive to the outbuildings (1873, extended into a loop in 1890), a gravel loop drive to the summerhouse (1881) / Lincoln Address Memorial (1912), a gravel spur drive to the Taneytown Road gate (1892), gravel walks around the New York State Monument (1893), a Granolithic concrete sidewalk to the new lodge (1908) that replaced the earlier brick walk, and a brick walk to the public comfort station (1928). In 1897, brick gutters were added along most of the main drive (replacing swales introduced in 1878), and between 1919 and 1923, the drive was paved in asphalt. Circulation features that were removed between 1872 and 1928 included the walk to the flagstaff in ca. 1910 and the circular walk around the Reynolds Monument in 1923. The gravel surface of two of the three radial drives and the three semi-circular drives in the Civil War burial area was removed and converted to turf. The central radial drive and circular drive around Soldiers' National Monument were retained with their macadam pavement for pedestrian use.

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, circulation in Gettysburg National Cemetery has undergone several substantial changes and number of minor alterations (see fig. 3.3). The biggest changes came in 1934–35, when the brick gutters along the drives, the gravel walks around the New York State Monument, and the remaining gravel walks and turf roadbeds in the Civil War burial area were removed as part of the transformation of the landscape into an even and continuous lawn. Other changes in circulation included widening of the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road gates between 1939 and 1941, and widening of the main drive across from the lodge and at the Lincoln Address Memorial for roadside parking in ca. 1935. A brick walk and set of steps was added to Section I off the lower drive in 1936. This was the only surfaced circulation feature in the added burial sections. Later changes in circulation include reintroduction of a paved circular walk around Soldiers' National Monument in ca. 1950 followed by the central radial walk through the burial area in 1988, and replacement of the gravel surface around the Lincoln Address Memorial with brick in 1982. Desireways of bare earth through lawn developed from heavy pedestrian use and lack of maintenance at the entry into the annex near Section II, in the middle aisle of Section III below the Lincoln Speech Memorial, and near popular markers and monuments.

Overall, existing circulation reflects a continuity of development from 1864 through 1928, except in the Civil War burial area and east lawn, where non-historic changes from the National Park Service period prevail. Circulation at the Lincoln Address Memorial is also characterized by park service changes that detract from the historic character of the landscape.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape, comprised of built landforms. Natural landforms are analyzed under natural systems.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

With completion of the Saunders landscape by 1869, built landforms in the national cemetery aside from roadbeds included a low turf knoll around Soldiers' National Monument (1869), and temporary mounds over each grave with adjoining sunken alleys that served as walks. The mounds and alleys were intended to be leveled once the underlying graves settled. According to Saunders' plan, the final grade between the grave sections was to consist of terraces that stepped up with each successive grave section toward the center of the burial area. Saunders used topography to accentuate the grave markers and direct attention toward the central monument.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department additions in 1928, changes in topography resulted from leveling of the grave mounds, which last occurred in 1879 as part of the final grading (terracing) of the burial area. Topographic features added to the cemetery included a turf mound around the flagstaff (1874), which measured sixteen feet in diameter and five feet high, and a low turf knoll approximately sixty feet in diameter around the New York State Monument (1893). Drainage swales were built along portions of the main drives in 1878, but were replaced by brick gutters in 1897. The flagstaff mound was removed in 1928 when a new flagstaff was erected (by 1911, national cemetery regulations prohibited use of flagstaff mounds).

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, the topography of Gettysburg National Cemetery has been significantly altered in the Civil War burial area. In 1935, CCC crews regraded the entire semi-circular area to create an even and continuous lawn, a beautification and maintenance-saving project that brought the grade flush to the granite curb headstones and evened the grade over the beds of the radial and circular drives (fig. 3.4). The change in topography converted the granite curb headstones into inconspicuous flat markers and concealed the profiles of the drives. These changes obscured the limits of the burial plots and their orientation along drives, although this aspect was earlier diminished through removal of the gravel surfaces in 1926.

Overall, existing topography reflects the original Saunders design of the landscape with isolated changes through the War Department period, except in the Civil War burial area where National Park Service design dominates from the 1935 regrading. These changes detract from the historic character of the landscape.

VEGETATION

Vegetation is comprised of trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants and other flora that is managed or has particular cultural values. Natural and unmanaged vegetation is part of Natural Systems and Features.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

Saunders' design reflected the informal aesthetic of English landscape gardening and funerary symbolism that equated evergreens with life everlasting. It also reflected the distinctive open space and geometric character of the burial area, as well as Saunders' own intent to create winter interest, add flowering and fall color, create groupings with a pleasing sky outline, and perhaps most importantly, imbue the landscape with a sense of simple grandeur. With completion of the Saunders landscape by 1869, vegetation in the national cemetery consisted of lawn that covered most of the cemetery grounds, an undulating perimeter border of evergreens (predominantly Norway spruce), and groves of mostly deciduous trees with understory shrubs clustered around open lawn at the intersections and bends of the main drive (fig. 3.5). In total, there

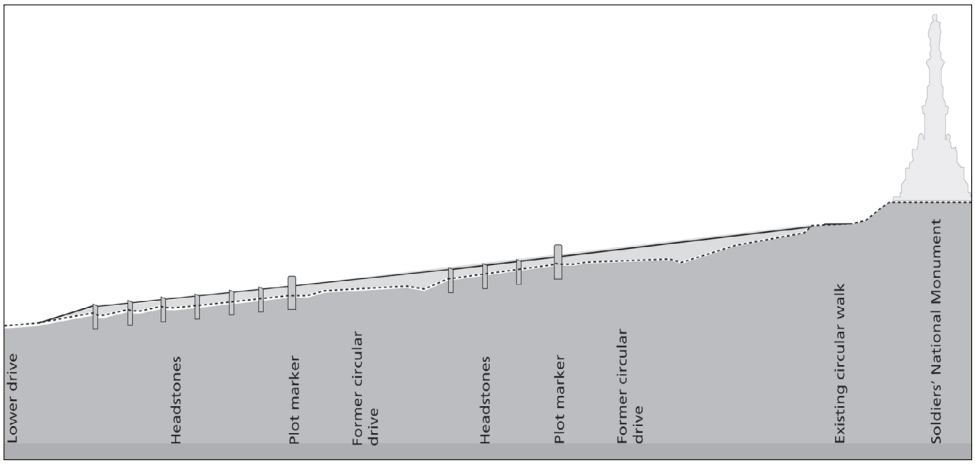


Figure 3.4. Section through the Civil War burial area showing approximate change in topography from regrading in 1935 (vertical scale exaggerated) that included the addition of fill to bring the grade level with the grave markers. The dashed lines and dark gray shading indicate the historic topography, the solid black line is the existing grade. (SUNY ESF)

were a reported ninety-five varieties of trees and shrubs planted. The only formal or geometric plantings were an allée of Norway maples along the upper drive at the rear of the burial area, a sheared arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery fence, and arborvitae shrubs at the corners of the triangular island in the main drive (Reynolds Monument) and at the heads of the radial drives surrounding Soldiers' National Monument. There was also a belt of dwarf shrubs with an undulating edge around the central lawn that surrounded Soldiers' National Monument. Saunders specified no flowerbeds in his design, and the only flowering annuals by 1869 were in the urn of the 1st Minnesota Memorial (1867).

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department additions in 1928, vegetation changed through the addition of flowery displays and shrubs that reflected Victorian interest in ornamentation and contrasted with the Saunders' design of simple grandeur. In ca. 1870, the cemetery commissioners added twenty-nine classical-style terra-cotta vases along the main drive and in the burial area, which were typically planted with red, white, and blue flowering annuals along with ivy and dusty miller. In ca. 1873, mounded flower beds were added near the lodge to either side of the main drive. Around the same time, rose shrubs were planted at each plot marker in the burial area. Maintenance of this flowering vegetation ceased after World War I. Added trees and shrubs included a weeping willow—another tree with funerary symbolism—planted along the Baltimore Street fence and near the barn (outbuilding). Between 1880 and 1882, cypress, arborvitae, spruce, and hemlock were planted in an informal arrangement at the heads of the burial plots, mostly in empty sections (rows) (see fig. 3.5). These were managed as shrubs, and most remained small into the early twentieth century. Other major plantings occurred at the south end of the national cemetery, where a U-shaped border of shrubs and trees was planted in ca. 1881, and at commemorative works. These included a ring of boxwood and arborvitae shrubs around the Reynolds Monument (1872) that was removed by 1892; moss cypress shrubs at the 75th Pennsylvania Monument (1886); buckeye trees along the upper drive at Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery (1887), and boxwood and yew shrubs along the walks to the New York State Monument (1893). Wisteria vines were planted at the rostrum (1879) along with trumpet vine, English ivy, and wintercreeper that were removed by ca. 1919. The War Department also oversaw alteration of two major vegetation features of the original Saunders design. Between 1890 and 1892, the perimeter screen of Norway spruce was extensively thinned to allow views out to the surrounding battlefield, and in ca. 1910, the shrub belt around Soldiers'

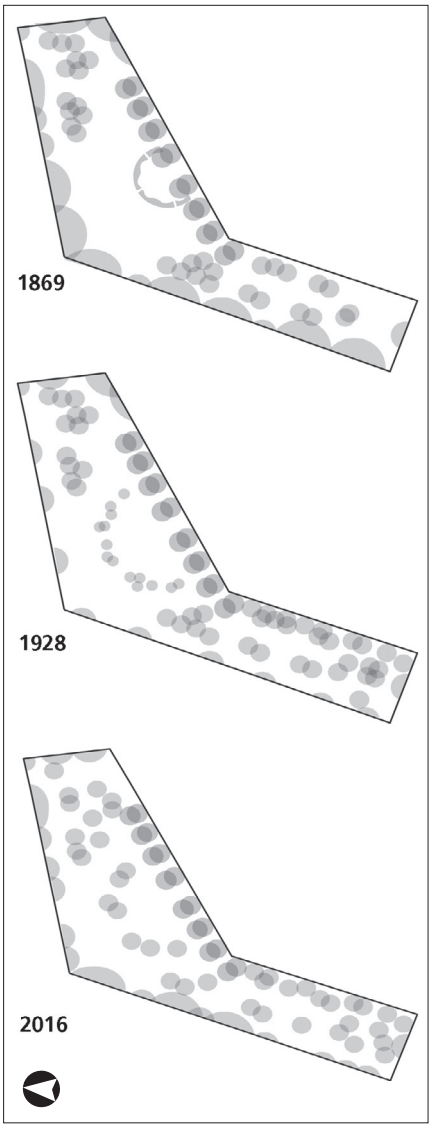


Figure 3.5. Diagram showing overall changes in patterns of large-size vegetation during the historic period from the completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the height of War Department development in 1928, compared with existing conditions. The 1869 diagram illustrates intended conditions. (SUNY ESF)

National Monument lawn was removed and replaced by lawn.

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, the overall patterns and species of vegetation in Gettysburg National Cemetery have remained consistent in large part (see fig. 3.5). The most conspicuous changes occurred from the park's decision to allow historically sheared and managed shrubs to grow in their natural form. Most notable was the growth of the evergreen shrubs in the Civil War burial area and the yew and boxwood shrubs along the walks to the New York State Monument into trees, resulting in loss of historic spatial character and views. Other changes included removal of the arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary in 1934 and planting of scattered clusters of rhododendrons along the Lafayette Square fence in 1938; planting of holly trees around the public comfort station and along the enclosure in 1938; planting of an oak and other deciduous trees on the slope below the Lincoln Address Memorial in ca. 1935; and loss of a number of the specimen trees around the east, south, and front lawns. In ca. 1993, the Norway maple allée was replanted using red-leafed Crimson King maples, and most of the gaps in the Norway spruce perimeter were replanted to reestablish the original Saunders intent. The only formal display of flowering annuals maintained in the cemetery is in the 1st Minnesota Memorial within the Civil War burial grounds.

Existing vegetation in the landscape reflects the overall intent of the original Saunders plan, with exception of plantings in the Civil War burial area and east lawn that are overgrown War Department features, or reflect National Park Service beautification efforts from the 1930s; the maple allée along the upper drive with its red-leafed trees; and at the south end of the cemetery (section III), where large trees have grown since 1928 in formerly open space. These changes detract from the historic character of the landscape. The addition of new species by the park service, notably holly and rhododendron, is compatible with the historic character of the landscape, although the placement of individual specimens may not be.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional constructs, with buildings distinguished as features designed for human use. Commemorative works in the cemetery are described as Small-Scale Features, except for Soldiers' National Monument, Reynolds Monument, New York State Monument, and Lincoln Address Memorial that are defined as structures due to their complex design and large size. The subsurface drainage system in the cemetery is a structure, but is not evaluated because it is mostly not visible in the landscape.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

In the original Saunders design, buildings and structures were a minor characteristic of the landscape (fig. 3.6). They consisted of the enclosure wall of Gettysburg "granite" built in 1865 along the rear perimeter of the cemetery; the lodge of the same stone that was built in 1864 in the Greek Revival style; and Soldiers' National Monument, the focal point of the landscape. Subsequent changes by the cemetery commissioners included addition of Second Empire-style porches and a Mansard roof to the lodge in 1868; construction of a nearby white-painted frame barn in ca. 1868; and addition of the Reynolds Monument in 1872.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department additions in 1928, buildings and structures underwent numerous changes and additions; only Soldiers' National Monument and enclosure wall remained from the earlier period. Buildings and structures became more numerous, but still remained focal points or secondary features (see fig. 3.6). The original palette of gray Gettysburg "granite" that was also used for the grave markers was abandoned for red brick, which was first employed in a kitchen building erected at the side of the lodge in 1875 and demolished when a new lodge was begun in 1907. This new lodge was a Colonial Revival four-

square style brick house built according to a standard Quartermaster design. In the adjoining service area to the west, a white-painted frame building designed to store ornamental guns (cannons) during the winter was erected in 1873 next to the ca. 1868 frame barn. Both were demolished in 1890 for construction of a red-brick Romanesque Revival-style outbuilding (garage) designed by the Quartermaster. At the south end of the south lawn, a red-brick rostrum (speaker's stand) was built in 1879 following a standard Quartermaster plan. Two major monuments were added to the landscape: the New York State Monument, a classical column over ninety-four feet tall (thirty feet taller than Soldiers' National Monument) within the center of the east lawn, completed in 1893; and the Lincoln Address Memorial, a smaller monument comprised of pink granite walls and a pedestal supporting a bust of Lincoln that was completed in 1912 at the south end of the cemetery. The address memorial replaced a frame gazebo known as the summerhouse that was built in 1881. A similar gazebo that functioned as a well house was erected along the upper drive in 1880 and removed in ca. 1915. Substantial changes to buildings and structures during the period included addition of a gateway on Taneytown Road in the stone enclosure wall. A subsurface drainage system was built in 1897 that included inconspicuous inlets in the brick gutters along the main carriage drive, and stone header walls at the outlets along Taneytown Road.

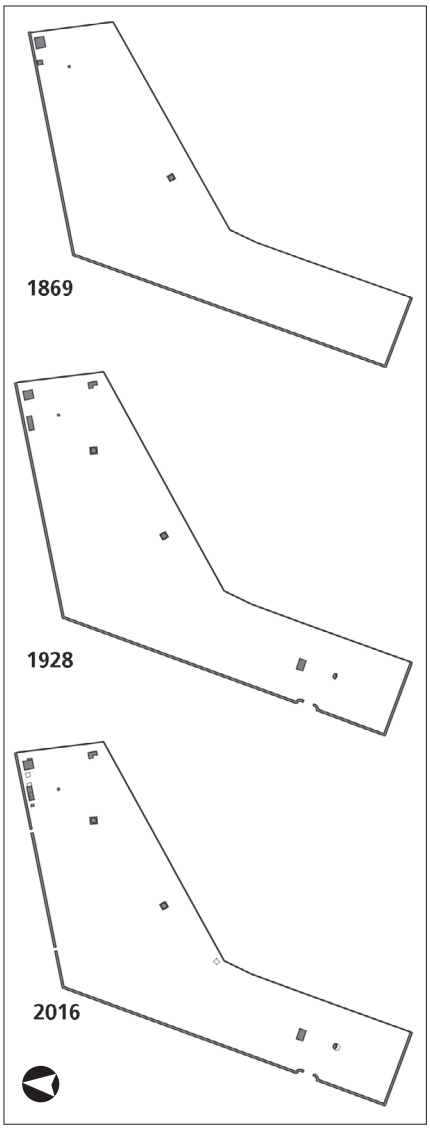


Figure 3.6. Diagram showing changes in the distribution of buildings and structures during the historic period from the completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the height of War Department development in 1928, compared with existing conditions. (SUNY ESF)

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, buildings and structures in Gettysburg National Cemetery have undergone little change, characterized by mostly minor alterations in outward appearance (see fig. 3.6). The only buildings or above-ground structures added to the landscape were a small frame utility shed (oil shed) built on the west side of the outbuilding in ca. 1935, and a concrete drainage channel behind the outbuilding, added in 1935. Major exterior changes included removal of shutters and addition of a ramp on the lodge, and replacement of the arched side-hinged garage doors in the outbuilding with larger rectangular overhead doors. The turf floor and trellis at the rostrum was restored (a temporary extension was added and removed during the period), and two openings in the stone enclosure wall were created to provide access to the national cemetery annex.

Overall, existing buildings and structures reflect a continuity of development from 1864 through 1928 that includes aspects of the original Saunders design and War Department additions. Changes that detract from the historic character of the landscape include changes in paint colors, loss of shutters on the lodge and outbuilding, alteration of the original doorways

on the outbuilding, and the addition of the utility shed next to the outbuilding.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views and vistas are prospects in the landscape, either natural or designed, with views defined as broad lines of sight, and vistas as controlled lines of sight with a defined focal point. Views and vistas are closely related to the spatial organization of the landscape.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

With completion of the Saunders landscape by 1869, there were expansive views across the national cemetery landscape due to the small size of the recently planted trees. Saunders' intent was for the perimeter of Norway spruce trees to screen inward and outward views in order to create seclusion and prevent external intrusions into the cemetery landscape. The primary internal view within the cemetery was of Soldiers' National Monument, which was the focal point from all the graves and framed by the allée of maples at the rear (fig. 3.7). View of the monument from the Baltimore Street gate was intended to be screened by trees at the bend in the main carriage drive. Views into Evergreen Cemetery were possible due to the low height of the arborvitae hedge and pipe-rail fence along the boundary. At the south end of the cemetery, Saunders designed an open lawn on the sloping ground, which allowed for a view south along Cemetery Ridge toward Little Round Top—the only designed external vista within the cemetery. A flagstaff proposed for the high ground, which would have been visible from the south lawn, was not built during the initial development of the landscape. Addition of the Reynolds Monument in 1872 created a new vista and focal point upon entrance into the cemetery.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department additions in 1928, a substantial change in views and vistas occurred between 1890 and 1892, when the perimeter screen of Norway spruce trees was substantially thinned to allow views from the cemetery out into the surrounding battlefield park. Evergreens planted in the early 1880s within the burial grounds did not obscure views of Soldiers' National Monument because they were mostly maintained as small shrubs. The government flagstaff added to the front lawn in 1874 was visible from the burial area, but not central to it; at 107 feet tall, the flagstaff was visible from a wide area surrounding the cemetery. An open-air summerhouse erected in 1881 at the south end of the cemetery provided visitors with a shelter where they could enjoy the southward views across the battlefield toward Little Round Top. The addition of New York State Monument (1893) and Lincoln Address Memorial (1912, replaced the sum-

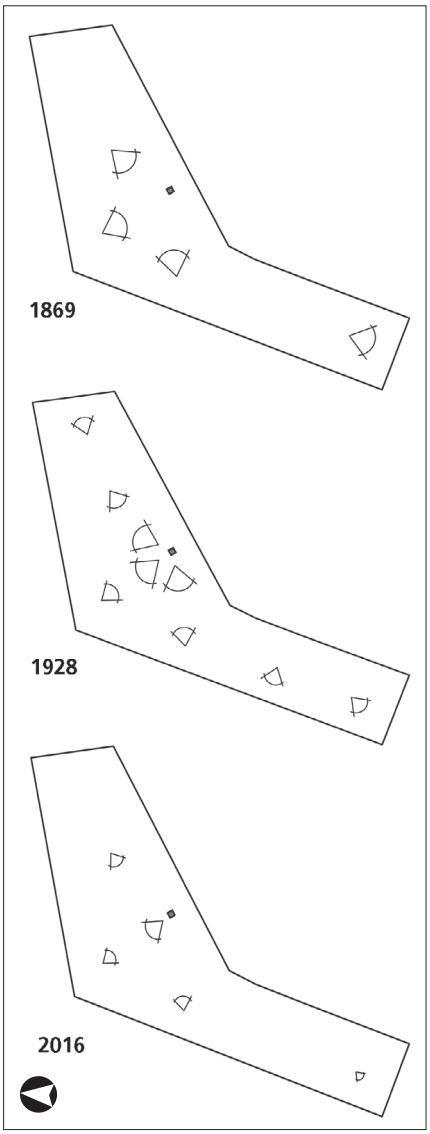


Figure 3.7. Diagram showing changes in the location and extent of views and vistas during the historic period from the completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the height of the War Department development in 1928, compared with existing conditions. The 1869 diagram shows intended conditions. (SUNY ESF)

merhouse) introduced two new focal points. The scale and location of the New York State Monument blurred the focus of internal views on Soldiers' National Monument. The Lincoln Speech Memorial shifted the focus of views to the structure and away from the external view toward Little Round Top.

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, views and vistas within the national cemetery have undergone several changes in character (see fig. 3.7). Within the Civil War burial area, the growth of the evergreen shrubs into trees obscured the once open views to Soldiers' National Monument from the graves. At the south end of the cemetery, the vista toward Little Round Top was obscured with the growth of a large oak tree at the top of the slope and a number of other trees along the sides and lower area. Views of Evergreen Cemetery in this area were opened up in 1956 when the Civil War-era grove adjoining the national cemetery boundary was cleared for a new burial section. In 1993, most of the openings in the Norway spruce perimeter were replanted to reestablish Saunders' design intent. Gaps remained along the north side of the cemetery that allowed views into the annex and northward from Soldiers' National Monument, and at the Baltimore Street gate that permitted views of a large light-blue water tower across the street.

Overall, existing views and vistas reflect a combination of Saunders' design and internal focal points added during the War Department period. The evergreen trees within the Civil War burial area and the trees at the south end in and adjoining Section III detract from the historic character of the cemetery's views and vistas.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features are furnishings and other details in the landscape defined by their size relative to the overall landscape. Small-scale features may serve aesthetic or utilitarian functions.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

With completion of the Saunders landscape by 1869, small-scale features were limited to the iron fences and gates along Baltimore Street and the boundary of Evergreen Cemetery, the granite curb grave markers and granite plot markers in the burial area, and three guns on carriages that were positioned on the radial walks surrounding Soldiers' National Monument and near the cemetery entrance (fig. 3.8). With the exception of these guns and the highly-detailed iron fence and gateway along Baltimore Street that were designed by Wood & Perot Ornamental Iron Works, small-scale features reflected William Saunders' intent of simple gran-

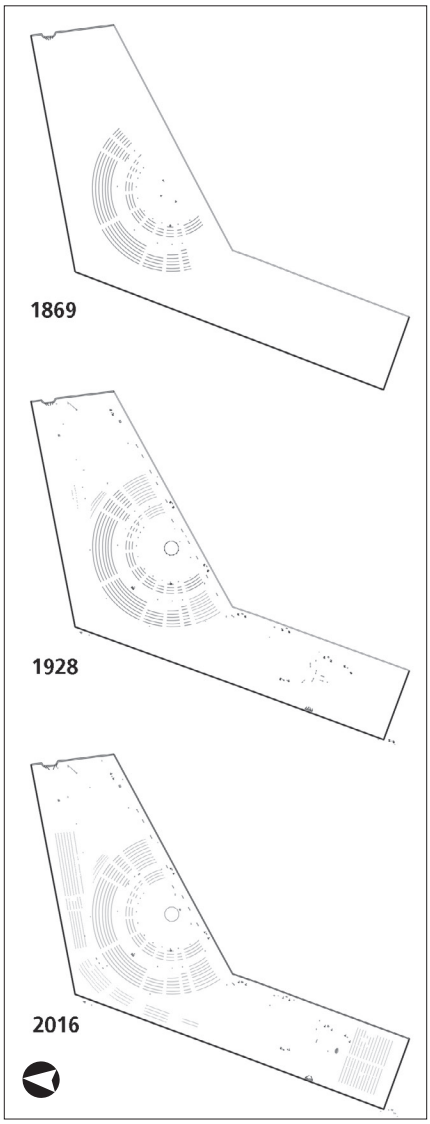


Figure 3.8. Diagram showing changes in the distribution of small-scale features during the historic period from the completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the height of the War Department development in 1928, compared with existing conditions. (SUNY ESF)

deur and propriety. The Evergreen Cemetery boundary fence, which extended 1,450 feet from Baltimore Street to the south end of the cemetery, was a simple three-foot-tall iron fence behind d a hedge of arborvitae, intended to maintain a sense that the two cemeteries were within a common enclosure. Temporary painted wood headboards and stakes were installed by ca. 1864 and were removed from both the known and unknown plots when the permanent markers were installed in the known plots in 1865. These permanent markers were continuous granite curbs set at a height of nine inches above grade. Designed by William Saunders, they provided a sense of unity and focused attention on the central monument. The unknown graves remained unmarked in 1869, except for a single granite plot marker.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department additions in 1928, there were large increases in the number and type of small-scale features in the landscape. These increases reflected Victorian interest in ornament, national cemetery standards, and desire for commemorative works. Some of the first additions came in ca. 1870 during state ownership and included an ornamental iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument, eight iron benches ornamented with a fern pattern, and twenty-nine large white terra-cotta vases with flowering annuals set out at each burial plot and along the drives. Standard national cemetery features added by the War Department included a 107-foot-tall wood flagstaff on a mound built in 1874, marble posts known as blocks to mark the unknown graves installed in 1874, fifty iron and wood-slat settees acquired in 1878, and seventeen iron tablets (Bivouac of the Dead, Act of Congress, and General Orders) added in 1882. A set of ornamental iron gates was added with creation of the Taneytown Road entrance in 1892. Between 1885 and 1912, thirteen regimental monuments were installed within the cemetery on or near the main carriage drive. Most were stone and of unique design, except for three of standard design used throughout the battlefield park. Eight of the nine artillery monuments were flanked by guns and pyramidal shot piles. Between ca. 1893 and 1928, white marble government headstones and private markers of various designs were introduced in the Added Plot (1893, now Section VIII), Officers' Plot (1906, now Section II), and Illinois plot in the Civil War burial area. By World War I, changing tastes and funding led to removal of the vases.

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, the character of small-scale features in the national cemetery has changed through modifications and additions (see fig. 3.8). The most significant change related to the original Saunders design was the conversion of the granite curb markers into inconspicuous flat markers with the regrading of the burial area in 1934–35. The unknown blocks were also reduced in height, but remained above grade along with the plot markers. The Evergreen Cemetery boundary fence was removed and replaced in 1934 with a much larger and more ornate iron fence that originally stood around Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C. The original iron gates at the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road entrances were removed to widen the roadways, and replaced with simpler metal gates that lacked the military symbolism of the originals. Three commemorative features were added: a stone bench that was a memorial to the GAR placed on a former radial drive near the Illinois Plot in 1941, along with a sundial installed near Soldiers' National Monument; and a small stone monument that commemorated Lincoln as Kentucky's native son, installed at the rear of Soldiers' National Monument in 1975. The sundial was removed prior to 1970. The NPS period saw the greatest increase in the number of small-scale features with more than 1,600 new grave markers in the added burial sections along the north and west perimeter and the south end of the cemetery. While there were some new private markers installed, most of the graves were marked by white marble tablet-style government headstones.

Overall, existing small-scale features reflect the War Department period of development characterized by commemorative works and standard national cemetery features. The only feature that remains largely intact from the original development of the cemetery is the

Baltimore Street fence and piers of the gate. Saunders' distinctive granite curb headstones, while still present, are an inconspicuous part of the landscape as a result of the regrading completed in 1935. The raising of the grade also altered the historic cube-form of the unknown blocks. The most visible small-scale features are the government headstones on post-Civil War graves that date from the late nineteenth-century to the present. These small-scale features are significant in their own right, regardless of age.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Archeological Sites are parts of a landscape that contain surface or subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use.

Historic Condition (1863–1928)

With completion of the Saunders landscape by 1869, archaeological sites in the national cemetery consisted of the Civil War interments. At the time, these were highly visible in the landscape due to the mounded earth that was intended to be leveled once the graves settled. Grading and preparation for construction of the rest of the landscape most likely disturbed archeological remains associated with the Battle of Gettysburg and pre-war agricultural use.

After completion of the Saunders plan in 1869 through the last major War Department additions in 1928, interments remained the primary archeological features in the landscape, marked in the landscape by stone grave markers. As a manicured landscape, there were no above-ground ruins maintained in the landscape from removed built features, such as the brick kitchen next to the lodge (1875–1907), or the walkway to the flagstaff and the flagstaff mound (1874–1928). A concrete cap installed over a well where a gazebo-like well house stood along the upper drive between 1881 and ca. 1915 was the only above-ground indication of a removed above-ground feature.

Evaluation

Since the end of the historic period in 1928, interments continued to increase, most dramatically following World War II, but slowing after 1972 when the cemetery was closed to new burials outside of reserved sites. No above-ground remnants were maintained from landscape features removed after 1928, such as walkways, roadbeds, gates, and fences, except for the concrete pads at the artillery monuments that were left following World War II-era removal of the pyramidal shot piles.

Overall, archeological features with above-ground visibility or representation consist only of the graves, which reflect a continuity of development in the landscape from the establishment of the cemetery to the present. The only historic above-ground remnants are the stone pads from the shot pyramids at the artillery monuments, and the concrete cap of the well house along the upper drive. The commemorative works mark the sites of historic events in the cemetery, but there are no associated above-ground remains. An archeological survey is needed to determine if there are significant subsurface remains in the cemetery landscape.

ENDNOTES, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

1. Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998). The cultural landscape evaluation is necessary because the National Register does provide for a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of cultural landscapes. There is no one-to-one correlation between inventory and evaluation methods of the National Register and NPS cultural landscape program.

2 All historic areas of the National Park System were administratively listed in the National Register following creation of the program through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

3 The 1870 Congressional legislation that authorized transfer of the cemetery to the federal government, "Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries" (16 Stat. 390) does not specifically order the renaming, but it is suggested in the title of the legislation. The body of the legislation ordered the Secretary of War

to take charge "of the soldiers' national cemetery [sic, lower case] at Gettysburg," since that was then the name of the cemetery at the date of the legislation. While it is true the cemetery was generally referred to locally after 1872 simply as the "National Cemetery," official post-1872 documents use the name Gettysburg National Cemetery or refer to it as "National Cemetery, Gettysburg PA" (see 1911 NC Regulations, Unrau Administrative History, NPS List of Classified Structures, DO-61,VA-NCA website, National Archives RG 92 Records of the Quartermaster General and RG 79 Records of the National Park Service, etc.). In addition, the Congressional legislation authorizing the addition of the annex is entitled "An Act to enlarge the Gettysburg National Cemetery, approved June 19, 1948" (62 Stat. 502). Soldiers' National Cemetery does not appear as an official name of the cemetery after 1872. The name Soldiers' National Cemetery was resurrected in the 1980s when there was an effort by park historians to recognize the importance of the original Saunders design (see Kathleen R. Georg, " 'This Grand National Enterprise' / The Origins of Gettysburg's Soldiers' National Cemetery & Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association," May 1982). The park's General Management Plan (1999) and the revised National Register documentation (2004) institutionalized the name Soldiers' National Cemetery in place of Gettysburg National Cemetery at the park level.

4 Kathy Georg Harrison, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery," revised November 4, 2003.

5 National Register of Historic Places website, http://wwww.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/pa/Adams/districts.html (accessed September 9, 2015).

6 Harrison, National Register registration form, Section 8, page 2. William Saunders designed the cemetery landscape prior to Lincoln's address, although most of it was built after the address.

7 Harrison, National Register registration form, Section 7, 10-12, 114.

8 Harrison, National Register registration form, Section 7, 114.

9 Cultural Landscape Inventory, GETC 300184, accessed September 10, 2015. The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Gettysburg National Cemetery (CLI number 300184) is incomplete as of 2015. There is only a Level O entry in the CLAIMS database. The CLI will be completed based on findings of this CLR.

10 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1992), 17; National Register Program, "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—A Clarification of Policy" (unpublished white paper prepared for the Department of Veterans Affairs, September 8, 2011).

11 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (*Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1990, revised 1991), 36.

12 "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—A Clarification of Policy," 3.

13 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria*, 44-45.

14 The evaluation of the national cemetery landscape in Reed Engle, "Cultural Landscape Report, The Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (1993), is based largely on appropriateness of changes and additions to the original Saunders design.

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (No associated features)					
Spatial Organization Features (Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: SO)					
SO-1. East Lawn (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified an open space adjoining the north side of the Civil War burial area partially enclosed by the upper drive allee and trees along the periphery of the lawn; area completed ca. 1865. **1869–1928:** Addition of the New York State Monument and walks with shrubs (1893) divided lawn into quadrants around central monument; Added Plot (1893/Section VIII) laid out in northwest corner; south edge of space weakened with removal of stone surface on burial area circular drive, ca. 1926. **Post-1928:** Walks to monument removed 1935; shrubs along walks become overgrown; specimen trees lost along periphery of lawn. **Evaluation:** The east lawn contributes to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape; loss of walks and trees, and overgrowth of vegetation detracts from the National Cemetery System-era development of the space.	
SO-2. Front Lawn (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69**: The Saunders plan specified an open lawn space along the Baltimore Street frontage; area enclosed on the east by the perimeter Norway spruce screen, on the south by hemlocks, and on the north by sugar maples along the drive planted in 1865. **1869–1928:** Flagstaff (1874) added as focal point of the front lawn; enclosure weakened with thinning of perimeter Norway spruce, 1890/92; public comfort station (1928) added to south part. **Post-1928:** Holly and hemlock trees planted around public comfort station, 1938; Norway spruce along south side (Evergreen Cemetery boundary); sugar maples and hemlocks lost from north and south sides of the lawn, post-1970. **Evaluation:** The front lawn contributes to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape; addition of holly and hemlock trees has altered its historic open spatial character; enclosure weakened with loss of perimeter trees.	
SO-3. South Lawn (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified an open space adjoining the south side of the Civil War burial area partially enclosed by trees along the periphery of the lawn; area completed ca. 1865. **1869–1928:** Rostrum (1879) and 1st New Hampshire Artillery monument (1912) added to south end of lawn; north edge of space weakened with removal of stone surface on burial area circular drive, ca. 1926. **Post-1928**: Approximately half of the trees along the north and west sides of the lawn were lost. **Evaluation:** The south lawn contributes to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape, and remains largely intact except for loss of trees along its perimeter.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SO-4. Lodge Yard (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69**: Lodge Yard did not exist as a defined space. **1869–1928**: Yard established ca. 1873, defined by enclosure wall and lattice fence between brick kitchen building and toolhouse/outbuilding; yard and fence removed with completion of new lodge, 1908. **Post-1928**: Old lodge yard site part of open lawn between lodge and outbuilding until addition of wood fence, ca. 1950 (replaced with plank and picket fence, ca. 1990); fence location encloses larger area than pre-1908 lodge yard. **Evaluation:** The lodge yard is non-historic but compatible with the historic character of the landscape and relates to earlier uses of the space.	
SO-5. Civil War Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Circulation, Vegetation, Small-Scale Features	NR Resource (Site, part)		Contributing	**1863–69**: The Saunders plan specified a unified, open semi-circular 2.25-acre burial area surrounding a central monument framed by allee at the rear and groves along outer edges, completed between 1863 and 1869; space internally organized by curb-like grave markers, circular/radial drives, and open central lawn set apart by a belt of dwarf shrubs. **1869–1928**: Inner space around Soldiers' National Monument set apart with installation of an iron fence, ca. 1870; evergreen shrubs planted at heads of burial areas, 1880/82 (did not change open spatial character until early 20th century); center lawn space weakened with removal of shrub belt, ca.1910; ground plane changed with removal of gravel drive surfaces at end of historic period, 1926. **Post-1928**: Space increasingly interrupted by growth of evergreen shrubs into trees; ground plane altered with regrading/lowering of grave markers, 1935; defined space around National Monument altered with replacement of iron fence by minor post and chain fence, 1941. **Evaluation:** The Civil War burial area contributes to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape, but has lost historic character due to overgrown evergreen trees that interrupt its open character, changes in grade that transformed the space into visually continuous lawn, and weakening of the enclosure around Soldiers' National Monument through loss of the iron fence.	
SO-6. Section I Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Circulation, Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section I did not exist; site was part of perimeter groves and lawn. **1869–1928**: Section I laid out ca.1924 as the World War I Plot; consisted of 246 grave sites in five sections divided by turf walks; few interments made through 1928. **Post-1928**: NPS designated the rear rows for private headstones, 1936; most of the section filled between 1945 and 1947 with reinterments from the European and South Pacific theaters of World War II; limits of section, altered from original ca. 1924 plan, between four and six rows deep; area bounded by evergreens along enclosure wall and lower drive; southern four rows separated by turf and trees from rest of section. **Evaluation:** Section I retains historic character as a government burial area, significant under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. There is no marker that identifies the section.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SO-7. Section II Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section II did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn. **1869–1928**: Section II designated as the "Officers' Plot" in 1906, although first interment made in 1900 (grave #1); plot layout consisted of five rows with turf walks, approximately 100' long, with 10' width for each gravesite; by 1928, graves in the first row were filled in large part along with some in the second row; marked by government and private markers. **Post-1928**: Section II more than doubled in size between 1945 and 1947 to accommodate reinterments from the European and South Pacific theaters of World War II; area bounded by enclosure wall and lower drive, and loosely by adjoining evergreen trees. **Evaluation:** Section II retains historic character as a government burial area, significant under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States; first two rows reflect expansion of burial eligibility during the National Cemetery System era. There is no marker that identifies the section.	
SO-8. Section III Burial Area (Drawing 3.2) See also Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section III did not exist; site was part of open lawn at south end of the national cemetery. **1869–1928**: Section III did not exist; was part of lawn and U-shaped tree/shrub border established in ca. 1881. **Post-1928**: Section III established ca. 1947 to accommodate reinterments from the European and South Pacific theaters of World War II; consisted of thirteen rows in two plots, with alternate grave sites reserved for spouses; empty sites filled with veteran interments and plots expanded to the east and west after 1963. Space defined by enclosure wall to the west and south, the Lafayette Square fence to the east, and the top of the slope/Lincoln Address Memorial to the north. **Evaluation:** Section III retains historic character as a government burial area, significant under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. There is no marker that identifies the section.	
SO-9. Section IV Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section IV did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn and groves. **1869–1928:** Section IV did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn and groves. **Post-1928**: Section IV laid out in ca. 1953; consisted of six rows about 60' across, bordered by the lower drive and enclosure wall, and separated by strips of turf between Section II and Section V. The section was mostly filled by the 1970s. **Evaluation:** Section IV retains historic character as a government burial area, significant under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. There is no marker that identifies the section.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

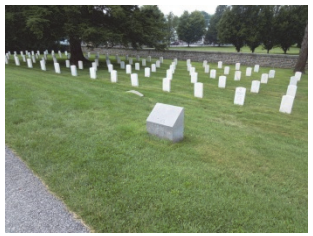
Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SO-10. Section V Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section V did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn and groves. **1869–1928**: Section V did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn and groves. **Post-1928**: Section V laid out in ca. 1960; consisted of five rows approximately 125' across, bordered by a turf slope along the lower drive, the enclosure wall (with few Norway spruce trees), and Section IV to the east; several internal trees were removed for or prior to development of the section, except for a large hemlock. The section was mostly filled by the 1970s. **Evaluation:** Section V retains historic character as a government burial area, significant under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. There is no marker that identifies the section.	
SO-11. Section VI Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section VI did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn. **1869–1928**: Section VI did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn. **Post-1928**: Section VI laid out in 1964; consisted of four rows approximately 100' across set back from the lower drive and bordered by the enclosure wall and perimeter evergreens to the west. The section was mostly filled by the 1970s. **Evaluation:** Section VI retains historic character as a government burial area, significant under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. There is no marker that identifies the section.	
SO-12. Section VII Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section VII did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn and groves. **1869–1928**: Section VII did not exist; site was part of perimeter lawn and groves. **Post-1928**: Section VII laid out in 1967, the last within the original part of the national cemetery; featured just two rows approximately 60' across; surrounded by lawn with little spatial definition. **Evaluation:** Section VII retains historic character as a government burial area, significant under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. There is no marker that identifies the section.	
SO-13. Section VIII Burial Area (Drawing 3.1) See also Small-Scale Features			Contributing	**1863–69**: Section VIII did not exist; site was part of east lawn. **1869–1928**: Section VIII established as the "Added Plot" adjoining a grove of trees along the outer edge of the circular drive on the northeast side of the Civil War burial area, 1893. Site selected by William Saunders to retain the uniformity and simplicity of the original plan. By 1928 most of the three rows were filled with a variety of grave marker types; removal of the gravel surface of the circular drive in ca. 1926 eliminated the main outer edge to the burial area. **Post-1928**: No spatial changes occurred to Section VIII after 1928. **Evaluation:** Section VIII retains historic character, except for loss of defined edge of adjoining drive (removed at very end of historic period); reflects expansion of burial eligibility during the National Cemetery System era. There is no marker that identifies the section.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Land Use Features (no associated features)					
Circulation Features ((Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: C)					
C-1. Baltimore Street Brick Sidewalk (Drawing 3.1)	CM07 LCS 081320 NR Resource	3100:81139 Asset: 1266993	Contributing	**1863–69:** Brick sidewalk, 3'-4' wide, constructed prior to national cemetery to connect Evergreen Cemetery with Gettysburg, 1855; sidewalk extended into U-shaped setback of national cemetery entrance gates, 1865. **1869–1928:** No documented changes except for connection to brick sidewalk leading to public comfort station, built 1928; grass strip existed between sidewalk and road through 1880s; unclear if granite curbing was added prior to 1928 (existed at entrance gates).[1] **Post-1928**: Brick sidewalk rebuilt and widened to 7' 6" to granite curb along street by NPS as WPA project, 1939; reconfigured at widened entrance, 1939; adjoining section to Evergreen Cemetery rebuilt in concrete, ca. 1970, along with other sections in the business district to the north. **Evaluation:** The brick sidewalk retains overall historic character, but its existing width and configuration at the cemetery entrance is not historic; weedy condition detracts from historic well-tended character of the national cemetery. The historic continuity of sidewalk beyond cemetery lost through reconstruction of sections in concrete and other types of pavement.	
C-2. Civil War Burial Area Walks (Drives) (Drawing 3.1)		3100:81139 Asset: 1333367	Non-Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan called for macadam roads in the burial area in addition to 5' wide turf walks between the sections; as built, the system included four 13'-wide circular drives, and three 10'-wide radial drives, constructed 1865–69. **1869–1928:** Gravel surface of the drives replaced with turf at end of historic period, ca. 1926, except for inner circular drive and central radial drive; portions of macadam roadbed probably remained. **Post-1928**: Remaining gravel drives and beds of turf drives removed or covered as part of burial area regrading, 1934-35; center circular walk reintroduced with plaza south of monument, ca. 1960; center radial walk reintroduced and surfaced along with circular walk in concrete with pebble aggregate, 1988.[2] **Evaluation:** The existing concrete walks detract from the historic character of the landscape; they represent a fragment of the historic circulation system and differ in materials from the original gravel drives. The sites of the original drives remain.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
C-3. Comfort Station Walk (Drawing 3.1)		3100: 81139 Asset 1333367	Contributing	**1863–69:** The comfort station walk did not exist. **1869–1928:** The comfort station walk, consisting of red brick in herringbone course from Baltimore Street brick sidewalk to upper drive, built in 1928 along with the comfort station as one of the last major additions to the landscape under War Department administration; gate in Baltimore Street fence added at same time. **Post-1928**: Portions of the walk leading to the restroom entrances replaced with concrete ramps, ca. 1990. **Evaluation:** The walk contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape; it remains intact except for replacement of sections in concrete.	
C-4. Lincoln Address Memorial Drinking Fountain Walk (Drawing 3.2)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The drinking fountain walk did not exist. **1869–1928:** The drinking fountain walk did not exist. **Post-1928**: Drinking fountain installed near Lincoln Address Memorial, ca. 1975; brick walk built to drinking fountain from main walk to memorial, 1982. Drinking fountain removed ca. 2000 and site used for seating. **Evaluation:** The drinking fountain walk detracts from the historic materials and symmetry of the landscape surrounding the Lincoln Address Memorial and has no functional purpose.	
C-5. Lincoln Address Memorial Walk (Drawing 3.2)		3100:81139 Asset: 1333367	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Lincoln Address Memorial walk did not exist; Saunders plan specified an unrealized drive to a flagstaff on the site. **1869–1928:** A gravel drive approximately 18' wide with a loop around a summerhouse built 1881; summerhouse replaced by Lincoln Address Memorial, 1912, gravel drive retained in the same configuration, narrowed to approximately 12'. **Post-1928**: Foot of walk shortened with widening of the main drive for parking, ca. 1935; gravel surface replaced with approximately 10'-wide red brick on concrete slab walk, 1982. **Evaluation:** The walk contributes to the National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape; it retains the historic alignment, but the existing brick surface is incompatible with the historic gravel surface, and the color clashes with pink granite of the memorial.	
C-6. Lodge Sidewalk (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Structure)	3100:81139 Asset: 1333367	Contributing	**1863–69:** Short brick sidewalk with granite curb built from lodge entrance through the entrance gates to the Baltimore Street brick sidewalk, ca.1868. **1869–1928:** Brick sidewalk replaced with a granolithic (concrete) sidewalk as part of construction of the new lodge, 1907/08; walk retained granite curb and extended around building to entrance on west side. **Post-1928**: Concrete walk extended to Outbuilding, ca. 1935, removed ca. 1995; wood ramp added for handicapped access to lodge, 1991; curb probably made flush at same time (asphalt road surface raised); granolithic sidewalk replaced in-kind, 2013. **Evaluation:** The Lodge sidewalk contributes to the historic National Cemetery	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				System-era character of the landscape; it remains intact except for loss of raised elevation of curb (material replaced in-kind).	
C-7. Main Drive (National Cemetery Drive) (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)	NR Resource (Structure) LCS RD337	1100: 69443	Contributing	**1863–69:** Saunders plan specified a macadam drive forming a loop with a single entrance at Baltimore Street, measured 3,400' long and up to 21' wide; constructed between 1865 and 1869. Connected to drives (walks) in burial grounds. **1869–1928:** Drainage swales added to shoulders, 1878; replaced by brick gutters that drained to piped system, 1897; paved in asphalt, 1919/23; spur to Taneytown Road gate added 1892. **Post-1928**: Brick gutters removed, drive regraded and repaved, and stone gutter (see Buildings and Structures) added to upper drive as a PWA (Project Works Administration) project, ca.1935; project also included widening and addition of curbs across from lodge and rostrum for parking. Drive widened at Baltimore Street gate, 1939 and Taneytown Road gate, 1941 for parking. Concrete curb added along lower drive at Section I to keep tour busses on pavement, ca.1985. **Evaluation:** The main drive contributes to the Saunders-designed character of the landscape; loss of brick gutters detracts from its National Cemetery System-era character, but is compatible with original Saunders design. The widened curbed parking areas and concrete curb detract from the drive's historic character.	
New York State Monument Walks (Drawing 3.1)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:** Walks to the New York State Monument did not exist; part of the east lawn.* ***1869–1928:** Gravel walks completed prior to monument dedication, July 2, 1893; included 10'-wide circular walk around monument, and four radial 8'-wide walks with slightly curved alignments connected to main drive and outer burial area circular drive.* ***Post-1928**: Walks removed as part of NPS project that included regrading of burial grounds to create continuous lawn, ca. 1935; project removed gravel surface as well as graded bed of walks.* ***Evaluation:** Walks do not exist, but sites not redeveloped and remain part of the east lawn.*	
C-8. Path to Annex, East (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The east path to the annex did not exist. **1869–1928:** The east path to the annex did not exist. **Post-1928**: Opening in the stone enclosure wall created to provide a pedestrian connection to the annex, ca. 1980; circulation within original cemetery to opening adjoining Section II not surfaced and became earthen path through lawn; circulation within annex surfaced in asphalt. **Evaluation:** The east path to the annex, an informal desireway eroded into the turf, is not historic and detracts from the historic well-tended character of the national cemetery.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
C-9. Path to Annex, West (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The west path to the annex did not exist. **1869–1928:** The west path to the annex did not exist. **Post-1928**: Opening in the stone enclosure wall created as a second connection to the annex, 1993; circulation within original cemetery at Section I not surfaced and became short earthen path through perimeter Norway spruce and cemetery lawn; connected to concrete walk in the annex. **Evaluation:** The west path to the annex, an informal desireway eroded into the turf, is not historic and detracts from the historic well-tended character of the national cemetery. The walk is hidden and obstructed in part by tree limbs.	
Reynolds Monument Walk			Contributing	**1863–69:** The site of the walks was a turf triangle in the main drive. **1869–1928:** A circular gravel walk built around the Reynolds Monument at the time of its completion, 1872; walk removed, 1923. **Post-1928**: Walk reintroduced, 1991; walk allowed to become grass covered, post-2000. **Evaluation:** The circular gravel walk was part of the cemetery landscape for much of its history and was part of the original design of the Reynolds Monument. The current grass-covered condition and encroachment by overgrown shrubs detracts from the historic well-tended character of the landscape.	
C-10. Section I Brick Walk (Drawing 3.1)		3100:81139 Asset: 1333367	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Section I brick walk did not exist. **1869–1928:** Brick walk did not exist; site correlated with the central unsurfaced turf walk platted as part of Section I (World War I Plot) in ca.1924. **Post-1928**: CCC crews from Camp MP-1 built a brick walk between the lower drive and first row of graves; constructed of concrete base and brick surface with shallow steps leading down the slope. **Evaluation:** The Section I brick walk does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape due to its age and lack of immediate association with the gravesites of Section I (significant under Criterion A). The walk detracts from the landscape's historic spatial character and circulation.	
C-11. Service Drive (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** Undefined circulation from main drive to barn (old tool house) on site of existing outbuilding. **1869–1928:** Gravel service drive built from main drive to barn and gun storage shed, ca.1873 (current east leg of drive); drive extended into a single-lane loop (possibly straighter alignment) with construction of the brick outbuilding, 1890; drive probably surfaced in asphalt (and possibly change to curved alignment) along with main drive in 1919/1923; approximately width of 10' with wider area in front of outbuilding. **Post-1928**: No documented changes to materials or alignment of drive aside from resurfacing. **Evaluation:** The service drive contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of landscape. Further research is needed to documents its exact width during the historic period.	

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GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

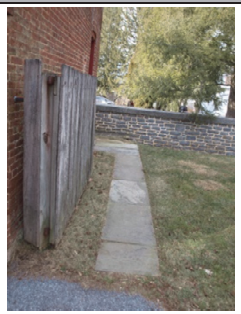
Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-12. Walk to Outbuilding East Side Door			Unevaluated	**1863–69:** The walk to the outbuilding east side door did not exist. **1869–1928:** Walks from the service drive to the side doors of the outbuilding were probably constructed along with the building in 1890.[3] These walks, which may have been bluestone, provided access to the men's and women's public restrooms (closets) on the west side, and the superintendent's closet on the east side. **Post-1928**: The walk to the public closets on the west side was probably removed when a new concrete walk was constructed to access a frame shed built off the west side of the outbuilding in ca. 1935. **Evaluation:** No documentation was found the existence of the walks during the historic period. The existing bluestone appears to have been reset, and may be replacement stone. It is compatible with the historic character of the landscape.	
Topography Features (Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: T)					
Civil War Burial Area Terraces (Drawing 3.1)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:*** *Graves covered in temporary mounds; Saunders design called for subtle sloped terraces between each burial section (row).* ***1869–1928:*** *Final grading of the burial area in 1879 created the sloped terraces designed by Saunders.* ***Post-1928****: Burial area regraded into a continuous slope following resetting of the grave markers on concrete foundations in 1934–35; regrading also removed beds of circular and radial drives.* ***Evaluation:*** *Loss of the terraces in the burial area and conversion to an evenly sloped lawn detracts from the historic Saunders-designed character defined by a subtle articulation of grade between above-grade headstones.*	
New York State Monument Knoll (Drawing 3.1)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:*** *The knoll did not exist; site part of east lawn.* ***1869–1928:*** *A subtle turf knoll approximately 60' in diameter and undetermined height built around New York State Monument as part of design of grounds within the east lawn, 1893; visibility of knoll heighted by encircling walks.* ***Post-1928****: Knoll leveled into an even slope as part of the burial area regrading project, 1935; project also removed walks surrounding monument.* ***Evaluation:*** *Loss of the knoll detracts from the formal setting of the New York State Monument and the National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape.*	

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T-1. Service Drive Drainage Swale (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The drainage swale did not exist. **1869–1928:** The drainage swale probably did not exist; a catch basin was installed in ca. 1897 along main drive. **Post-1928**: Swale with concrete/iron grate catch basin built along south side of island in front of outbuilding, ca. 1935; drained to earlier system. **Evaluation:** The drainage swale and catch basin along the service drive in front of the outbuilding does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape due to lack of association with the original design and military development of the landscape. It is an inconspicuous feature and does not detract from the historic character of the landscape.	
T-2. Soldiers' National Monument Knoll (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** A subtle turf-covered knoll approximately 4' high and 50' in circumference built around the base of Soldiers National Monument, ca. 1869. **1869–1928:** No documented changes. **Post-1928**: No documented changes; possible erosion of original profile; became more visible with removal of surrounding iron fence, 1935. **Evaluation:** The Soldiers' National Monument knoll contributes to the historic character of the landscape as an integral part of the monument design. Further research necessary to determine if profile has eroded.	
Vegetation Features (Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: V)					
V-1. 1st Minnesota Memorial Annuals (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** 1st Minnesota Volunteers dedicated a commemorative vase at head of Minnesota plot, 1867; planted with red, white, and blue flowering annuals, including crimson verbena. **1869–1928:** Memorial planted annually; joined by 29 white terra-cotta vases of similar size, all planted in red, white and blue theme probably using ageratum, alyssum, amaranthus, dusty miller, feverfrew, geranium (pelargonium), heliotrope, ivy, dianthus, and vinca. Terra-cotta vases removed by 1918; plantings in 1st Minnesota Memorial urn ceased by 1920. **Post-1928**: 1st Minnesota Memorial probably not planted after 1933; annual plantings returned ca. 1990. **Evaluation:** The annual plantings in the 1st Minnesota Memorial are part of the historic commemorative design of the memorial and contribute to the historic character of the cemetery landscape.	

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V-2. 1st Ohio Battery Monument Buckeye Trees (Drawing 3.2)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing	**1863–69:** The buckeye trees did not exist; area mostly lawn with scattered specimen trees. **1869–1928:** Approximately six yellow buckeye trees planted in a row along the upper drive at and surrounding Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery monument (1887), ca.1887. **Post-1928**: Four of the six buckeye trees lost (possibly to thin row), three replanted after 1963. **Evaluation:** The buckeye trees contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and the symbolism of the 1st Ohio Monument due to association with Ohio, known as the Buckeye State (Ohio buckeye, *Aesculus glabra,* designated the state tree of Ohio in 1953; *A. glabra* and *A. octandra* closely related and difficult to differentiate). Loss of complete row of trees detracts from the historic character of the landscape	
V-3. 75th Pennsylvania Monument Cypress Grove (Drawing 3.1)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Plantings did not exist; area was open lawn. **1869–1928:** Cluster of approximately six moss cypress planted at the rear of the 75th Pennsylvania monument around the time of the construction of the outbuilding, ca. 1890; maintained as sheared shrubs. Quince shrubs planted around same time to either side of monument. **Post-1928**: Cypress sheared through ca. 1938.[4] Subsequently allowed to grow into trees and several specimens removed; two multi-stemmed specimens remained by 1963, with raised canopy that allowed views of service drive at rear. **Evaluation:** The Cypress grove is an overgrown remnant of a cluster of sheared shrubs that was maintained historically at the rear of the 75th Pennsylvania monument. The trees do not contribute due to loss of historic scale and formal managed character.	
V-4. Cemetery Lawn (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)		3100:81139 Asset: 1266525	Contributing	**1863–69:** Saunders planed cemetery turf to be "kept short, and maintained as clean and neat as the best pleasure ground in the country" (Saunders USDA report, 1869); called for mix for 1 acre of 1 bushel bent grass to 2 bushels of Kentucky blue grass, with one quart timothy and two pounds white clover. Turf established by 1866, with rough areas over graves. **1869–1928:** Turf completed with final leveling of burial grounds, 1879; lawn well maintained, but bare spots beneath heavy shade of upper drive Norway maple allee. **Post-1928**: Turf renovated within Civil War burial area, 1934–35; maintained as Class A lawn to present, but bare spots at monuments and other heavily used routes, and in heavy shade beneath upper drive allee. **Evaluation:** Existing lawn contributes to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape; bare spots in high-traffic areas around markers and monuments and beneath upper drive allee detract from the historically well-tended character of the landscape. Further research needed to determine if existing turf species are consistent with those favored by Saunders.	

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V-5. Civil War Burial Area Evergreen Trees (Drawing 3.1)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Saunders plan specified no shrubs within the semi-circular burial area, except for a belt of dwarf shrubs around the central lawn and individual shrubs at the heads of the radial drives; arborvitae at radial drives and shrub belt planted by 1869 (planting plan of shrub belt not found). **1869–1928:** Several evergreen shrubs planted within burial area along axial drives by 1878; shrub belt thinned, ca. 1880, and dwarf globe arborvitae maintained along the inner edge and rose-of-Sharon and other deciduous shrubs along outer sections. Many additional evergreens shrubs, some transplanted from shrub belt, planted at heads of burial plots, mostly where there were empty sections (rows), 1880-1882. Species included Sawara cypress, thread cypress, moss cypress, Hinoki cypress, American arborvitae, oriental arborvitae, globe arborvitae, and spreading hemlock. Shrubs sheared and clipped into rounded and pyramidal shapes into 1920s.[5] Shrub belt removed ca. 1910 and converted into lawn. **Post-1928**: NPS does not shear shrubs and allows them to grow into trees; all small shrubs removed ca. 1934 with regrading of burial area; several trees removed after 1990. **Evaluation:** The evergreen trees in the Civil Burial area detract from the historic character of the landscape because they have become overgrown from their intended scale as shrubs; trees interrupt historic open space, views, and circulation. Loss of evergreen shrubs detracts from the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape; loss of the shrub belt and shrubs at the heads of the axial drives detracts from original Saunders design.	
V-6. New York State Monument Trees (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The trees did not exist. **1869–1928:** English, Washington, Irish, and Japanese yews, and roundleaf, longleaf, and English boxwood shrubs planted at the intersections of the walks to the New York State Monument, 1897 (four years after completion of the monument). **Post-1928**: Some of the shrubs removed with removal of walks and regrading of lawn around monument, ca.1935; shrubs not sheared and allowed to grow into large specimens/trees. **Evaluation:** The yew, boxwood, and holly trees in the east lawn do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because they are overgrown from their historically intended condition, and are only a fragment of the historic plantings. The overgrown condition detracts from the historic open spatial character of the grounds around the New York State Monument.	

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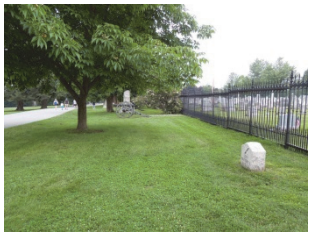
Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
V-7. East Lawn Trees (Drawing 3.1)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing/ Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified framing the east lawn with clusters of trees at the east, northwest, and southwest edges; trees planted in 1865 included Kentucky coffee-tree, sweet buckeye, sycamore maple, Norway maple, and tulip-tree; conifers including white pine, Scots pine, and Austrian pine planted along inner edge of east cluster. Shrubs planted in the understory. **1869–1928:** Conifers removed from east cluster, pre-1893; magnolia and Siberian spruce added post-1893; shrubs removed. **Post-1928**: All trees lost from east cluster, post-1963; Norway spruce, hemlock, Norway maple, and Douglas-fir added to south side of lawn. Original sycamore maple removed from south grove, 2016. **Evaluation:** Overall, the east lawn trees contribute to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape and are significant for dating in part to the original 1865 plantings; loss of trees along east edge of lawn and addition of trees to the south side of the lawn (non-contributing) detract from the historic character of the landscape.	
Evergreen Cemetery Boundary Hedge (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:*** *The Saunders plan specified a thick border of shrubbery along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary; hedge of arborvitae planted instead along the entire 1,450'-long boundary fence, ca. 1865.* ***1869–1928:*** *Arborvitae hedge maintained as approximately 3-4' in height; sections replaced due to poor condition several times due to poor growing conditions (winterkill, shade from Norway maple allee).* ***Post-1928****: Arborvitae hedge removed, 1933 prior to installation of Lafayette Square Fence; replaced in part by clumps of rhododendrons, 1938.* ***Evaluation:*** *The arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary fence was a character-defining feature of the landscape that reflected the intention that both the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery be in one common enclosure; low height of hedge intended to maintain visual continuity, but with lower ground-level enclosure.*	
V-8. Evergreen Cemetery Boundary Rhododendrons (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The rhododendrons along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary did not exist. **1869–1928:** The rhododendrons along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary did not exist. **Post-1928**: A 1938 planting program included the addition of scattered clumps of rhododendrons in the shade of trees along the Lafayette Square fence, near where the arborvitae hedge had been up until 1933; original extent of plantings not known, but may have been intended to serve as backdrops for regimental monuments. **Evaluation:** The rhododendrons do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because they are not associated with the original design and military development of the landscape. They do not reflect a species used historically, and are located on the site of the historic arborvitae boundary hedge.	

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V-9. Front Lawn Trees (Drawing 3.1) See also Perimeter Conifer Screen		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified framing the front lawn by the perimeter screen of Norway spruce, hemlocks along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary, and sugar maples on the north side of the lawn bordering the upper drive; trees planted in 1865. **1869–1928:** Perimeter Norway spruce trees thinned, 1890/92; sugar maple grove thinned, pre-1928; Japanese maples added to either side of the walk to the public comfort station, ca. 1928. **Post-1928**: Hollies added around public comfort station, 1938; hemlock added to center of lawn and yew near entrance, date undetermined; sugar maples trees removed from west side of lawn, one replanted; Japanese maples removed post-1963; sugar maples and hemlocks removed from south and northwest sides, post-1979; Norway spruce trees replanted along Baltimore Street perimeter, ca. 1993.[6] **Evaluation:** The trees in the front lawn (outside of Perimeter Conifer Screen) do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape due to loss of all of the historic trees and addition of non-historic trees. Loss of perimeter sugar maples and hemlocks, and addition of hollies and hemlock around public comfort station also detract from the landscape's historic spatial character.	
V-10. Honey Locust Tree (Interpreted Witness Tree) (Drawing 3.2)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing	**1863–69:** Scattered specimen trees, most likely including a honey locust planted near Evergreen Cemetery boundary toward south end of the national cemetery as part of the initial cemetery plantings, 1865; tree adjoins deciduous grove in Evergreen Cemetery. **1869–1928:** Honey locust remained. **Post-1928**: Honey locust documented at 44" DBH in 1963; extensive pruning undertaken ca. 1990; tree interpreted by 1992 as standing at the time of Lincoln's address in 1863.[7] **Evaluation:** The honey locust tree contributes to the historic character of the cemetery landscape, and is most likely one of the original cemetery plantings (1865). It is not a witness tree or remnant of the native deciduous grove because the site was part of the Weirick agricultural field in 1863; the tree was most likely not part of the adjoining native deciduous grove at the south end of Evergreen Cemetery that stood at the time of the battle. Honey locust is a native tree, but naturally grows in lowland areas, not in upland conditions found on Cemetery Hill.	
Lincoln Address Memorial Allee (Drawing 3.2)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:*** *The Saunders plan specified plantings along the drive to the flagstaff (memorial site) at the south end of the cemetery; no plantings made in area by 1869.* ***1869–1928:*** *Allee of nine Norway maples planted along both sides of walk to summerhouse (site of memorial), ca. 1881; maples retained with installation of Lincoln Address Memorial, 1912; trees along walk thinned by ca. 1930.* ***Post-1928****: By 1963, two maples survived; remainder removed; one maple tree replanted in area, ca. 1990, but not in historic location.* ***Evaluation:*** *Loss of the allee of maples on the approach to the Lincoln Address Memorial detracts from the historic spatial character and vegetation of the*	

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				landscape.	
V-11. Lincoln Address Memorial Turf Island (Drawing 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The turf island did not exist. **1869–1928:** Circular turf island edged by stone curbs built as part of Lincoln Address Memorial, 1912; maintained in turf as of ca. 1920; featured cannon-ball finials at front of beds (see Buildings and Structures). **Post-1928**: The sections of the island at the front of the memorial may have been planted with low flowering annuals in 1930s; returned to turf, post-World War II.[8] **Evaluation:** The turf island around the Lincoln Address Memorial contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape, and as an integral feature of the memorial design. The existing turf is appropriate; no documentation exists on annuals in the beds prior to 1928.	
V-12. Lincoln Address Memorial Yucca (Drawing 3.2)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The yucca did not exist. **1869–1928:** The yucca did not exist; Norway maples flanked the approach to the summerhouse and later Lincoln Address Memorial. **Post-1928**: Two clumps of yucca planted in lawn on either side of the walk to the Lincoln Address Memorial, probably with removal of Norway maples, ca. 1960; yucca replanted, 2013. **Evaluation:** The two clumps of yucca are not historic and detract from the historic character of the landscape. The plant, which was sometimes used in Victorian landscapes but is native to arid regions, was not used historically in the cemetery landscape.	
V-13. Lodge Foundation Plantings (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The original 1865 stone gatehouse had no foundation plantings; a Norway maple was planted off the southwest corner in 1865 and several shrubs were along the drive in front. **1869–1928:** A raised flowerbed was maintained to the west side of the lodge from 1873 to ca. 1918; vines grew along the lodge porch by the 1890s; no documentation found on foundation plantings around the new lodge completed in 1908. **Post-1928**: Low foundation plantings, possibly flowers, existed along east side in 1941; no foundation plantings existed around the lodge in 1963; yews were planted after 1963 along the front and sides, and a euonymus at the northwest corner; yews removed and replaced with several clumps of daylilies, ca. 1990; the Norway maple was replaced with a sugar maple around the same time.[9] **Evaluation:** The existing foundation plantings do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because they are recent in origin. The sugar maple is on the site of a historic Norway maple, but the adjoining holly and dogwood are not historic plantings.	

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V-14. Perimeter Conifer Screen (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified a continuous border of conifers along the east, north, and west enclosure of the cemetery to screen external intrusions; along the north and west sides, the border extended inward to frame views and open space. Trees planted in 1865; included Norway spruce for the screen, and a mix of evergreens for the inward extensions that included balsam fir, white fir, silver fir, Nordmann fir, goldenplume cypress, moss cypress, bald cypress, Oriental spruce, arborvitae, and hemlock. **1869–1928:** Perimeter conifers thinned, most notably in 1890 and 1892 when approximately two-thirds of the Norway spruce were removed to open views from the cemetery to the surrounding battlefield. **Post-1928**: Norway spruce and hemlock planted to fill in most of the perimeter openings, 1993; inward extensions of evergreens thinned with development of added burial sections. **Evaluation:** The perimeter conifer screen contributes to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape, but reflects a change from the National Cemetery System era when the Norway spruce trees were thinned to open external views. Several large openings remain at the lodge, along the north wall, and at the south end of the cemetery.	
V-15. Reynolds Monument Shrubs (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** As indicated on the Saunders plan, single arborvitae shrubs planted at the tips and center of the triangle as part of the initial cemetery plantings, 1865. **1869–1928:** Completion of the Reynolds Monument in 1872 included the addition of a circular gravel walk lined by dwarf boxwood shrubs; these were damaged by winterkill and replaced in 1873 with dwarf arborvitae; ring of arborvitae and large specimens at points of triangle removed ca. 1892; yews planted at points of triangle, 1892. **Post-1928**: Yews at points of triangle removed ca. 1991; yew shrubs planted around the circular gravel walk reestablished in ca. 1991.[10] **Evaluation:** The yew shrubs around the Reynolds Monument do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because they are a contemporary planting. They recall plantings at the site during the early War Department period, but are overgrown and do not reflect the historic scale, spacing, and species.	
V-16. Rostrum Vines (See also Buildings and Structures) (Drawing 3.2)		3100: 81139 Asset: 1266996	Contributing	**1863–69:** The rostrum vines did not exist. **1869–1928:** The rostrum, a Quartermaster-designed pergola built in 1879, planted with Chinese wisteria and trumpet vines on the turf floor, intended to grow up the piers and over the trellis; English ivy and wintercreeper euonymus planted around base to grow over the brick walls, ca. 1880; vines removed or thinned except for wisteria, ivy, and trumpet vine, ca.1891. **Post-1928**: Ivy existed at the rostrum, 1936; only three wisteria remained in 1967; wisteria removed 1972; wisteria replanted at base of rostrum as part of rostrum's restoration, 2012. [11] **Evaluation:** The wisteria vines around the rostrum contribute to the historic character of the National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				Although the vines are a recent replanting and are not in the historic location, the intention for them to grow up and over the trellis of the rostrum is appropriate to the historic character of the building. English ivy and wintercreeper were not replanted out of concern for damage to the brick structure; trumpet vine was also not replanted.	
V-17. Section II Japanese Maple (Drawing 3.1)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Japanese maples did not exist. **1869–1928:** Two red Japanese maples planted along the lower drive north of the Officers' Plot (Section II), ca. 1900.[12] **Post-1928**: Section II was expanded to the open lawn north of the two Japanese maples; east maple removed after 1979 and west maple replanted in kind in ca. 1990.[13] **Evaluation:** The existing red Japanese maple, an in-kind replacement, contributes to the historic character of the landscape as part of its National Cemetery System-era character. Loss of the second tree detracts from the landscape's historic character.	
V-18. South End (Section III) Trees and Shrubs (Drawing 3.2)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing/ Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan called for an open lawn at the south end of the cemetery, framed on all sides by trees. The original 1865 plantings included evergreens along the west side (perimeter screen), columnar beech and a weeping willow at the south end, and scattered trees on the east side; trees intended to maintain views south. **1869–1928:** In ca. 1881, the War Department planted a U-shaped border of trees and shrubs around the open lawn at the south end of the cemetery, including birch, balsam fir, arborvitae, and probably deutzia, mock orange, and spirea; tulip-tree and red maple planted near south enclosure wall; views south were maintained. **Post-1928**: Oak tree planted near Lincoln Address Memorial, ca. 1935; Section III laid out in the lawn between U-shaped shrub border; expansion of Section III-post 1963 led to removal of most of the shrubs on the west leg of the U.' Weeping willow lost from near south wall and several deciduous trees planted in area post-1964. [14] **Evaluation:** The trees and shrubs in and around Section III reflect a mix of historic and non-historic conditions. Overall, the group is compatible with the historic character of the landscape, except for the trees that block views south from the Lincoln Speech Memorial. There is no accurate documentation on specific changes to the plantings in this area during the historic period. Development of Section III (significant under Criterion A) replaced the earlier Saunders and War Department design of open lawn framed by trees and shrubs.	

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GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
V-19. South Lawn Trees (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified framing the south lawn with clusters of deciduous and evergreen trees, including a large grove adjoining the Civil War burial area; trees planted in 1865 included sweet (yellow) buckeye, purple beech, gingko, tulip-tree, hemlock, black locust, bald cypress, basswood (linden), box elder, sycamore maple, sweetgum, magnolia, larch, white pine, and Norway spruce. Planting included understory shrubs. **1869–1928:** The trees around the south lawn remained little changed; some specimens lost from southeast side. Understory shrubs removed. **Post-1928**: After 1928, most of the trees along the north side of the lawn bordering the Civil War burial area were lost, along with additional trees at the southeast side. Several specimens, including purple beech, were replanted in-kind. **Evaluation:** The trees in the south lawn contribute to the historic Saunders-designed character of the landscape, and retain the overall composition and some specimens from the historic period; loss of most of the trees from the north grove adjoining the burial area has changed the spatial character of the lawn.	
V-20. Taneytown Road Turf Bank (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The bank between the enclosure wall and Taneytown Road was probably bare ground or rough lawn. **1869–1928:** The bank was maintained in turf; the level of maintenance probably increased with addition of the Taneytown Road gate in 1892. **Post-1928**: The bank was maintained in turf; the amount of turf was reduced with widening of the road in ca.1990. **Evaluation:** The turf bank along Taneytown Road contributes to the historic character of the national cemetery landscape. While outside the cemetery, it is a part of the cemetery's immediate setting on the approach to the Taneytown Road gate.	
V-21. Upper Drive Allee (Drawing 3.1)		3100:81139 Asset: 1321503	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified a single row of deciduous trees along the north side of the upper drive adjoining the burial area, and a shrub border along the other; a double row (allee) of Norway maples was instead planted along the drive extending east beyond the burial area, 1865. **1869–1928:** Allee is maintained; several trees lost. **Post-1928**: Sugar maple and white pine planted in allee, post-1945; allee declined and a number of trees were removed by 1985; entire allee replanted with the Crimson King variety of Norway maples, 1988. **Evaluation:** The upper drive allee is a historic feature of the landscape and important element of the original Saunders design. However, the existing Crimson King trees detract from the historic character of the landscape due to their contrasting color and smaller habit, and their locations which include several located on the former burial area drives.	
Buildings and Structures Features (Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: BS)					
Baltimore Street Fence and Gateway	CM02 LCS:000483		Contributing	See Small-Scale Features.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
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BS-1. Enclosure Wall (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)	CM01 LCS:006962 NR Resource (Structure)	3100: 81139 Assets: 1325799-803	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan indicated an unspecified type of enclosure on the outer perimeter of the cemetery. In 1864, work was largely completed on a 2,500-long, 4'4"-high stone wall of Gettysburg "granite" along what was then the back sides of the cemetery—north side and west side along Taneytown Road. A gilded urn was added to the east end to tie the wall into the more ornamental fence along Baltimore Street. **1869–1928:** Quartermaster planned to add English ivy along the wall in 1892 (a standard national cemetery treatment), but apparently not planted; section of wall along Taneytown Road removed and rebuilt as an elliptical recess for a new gateway, 1892. **Post-1928**: Wall rebuilt between 1978 and 1983, reusing original stones; two openings made in the north wall for pedestrian access to the annex, ca. 1980, 1993.[15] **Evaluation:** The stone enclosure wall contributes to the historic character of the cemetery as part of the original development of the cemetery. The non-historic pedestrian openings are inconspicuous and do not detract from the wall's overall character.	
BS-2. Lincoln Address Memorial (Drawing 3.2)	MN281 LCS:009950 NR Resource (Structure)	3100: 81139 Asset 1164854	Contributing	**1863–69:** Memorial did not exist; site was proposed for a flagstaff in the Saunders plan; site remained undeveloped in 1869. **1869–1928:** An open-air octagonal frame summerhouse designed and built on flagstaff site in 1881 by C. H. Comfort of Gettysburg, intended to allow visitors to take in the view south across the battlefield. Building removed in 1911 for construction of the Lincoln Address Memorial, designed by Louis Henrick in ca. 1904, with a bust of Lincoln by Henry Kirke Bush-Brown. Monument of red Westerly granite with a central pedestal flanked by elliptical walls completed in 1912 by the Smith Granite Company. Monument featured a raised platform accessed by three steps, and curbed turf islands to either side with cannon-ball finials. At the back (south side), a small bronze plaque described that the memorial was erected in compliance with the park's 1895 enabling legislation. A tablet explaining the memorial was erected on the approach in 1915. **Post-1928**: Cannon-ball finials removed in ca. 1942, probably as part of a war-time scrap drive. **Evaluation:** The Lincoln Speech Memorial contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. It remains unchanged from the historic period except for loss of the cannon-ball finials; its context has changed with loss of views to the south due to growth of trees, and replacement of the gravel approach walk with brick in ca. 1975.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-3. Lodge (Drawing 3.1)	123 LCS:006933 NR Resource (Building))	4100: 69593	Contributing	**1863–69:** Greek Revival-style gatehouse of Gettysburg "granite" built in 1864 on site specified on the Saunders plan; enlarged in the Second Empire style with Mansard roof and wrap-around porch, 1868. A brick kitchen outbuilding was erected off the west side in 1875. **1869–1928:** The original lodge and kitchen replaced by a standard Quartermaster-design Foursquare-style red brick house on the same site that was completed in 1908. A Lincoln Address tablet, a standard Quartermaster feature installed at all national cemeteries beginning in 1909, added to the front of the lodge in 1918 after first being installed on the outbuilding in 1911. **Post-1928**: Window shutters removed ca. 1950 and the Gettysburg Address plaque removed ca. 1975; ramp added from front porch along the east side of the building, 1991.[16] **Evaluation:** The lodge contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. Aside from the loss of window shutters and addition of the ramp, it remains unchanged in outward appearance since the historic period. Removal of the Lincoln Address plaque detracts from the association with the National Cemetery System.	
BS-4. New York State Monument, "Victory" (Drawing 3.1)	MN289 LCS:009962 NR Resource (Structure)	81248	Contributing	**1863–69:** The New York State Monument did not exist; site was part of the east lawn. **1869–1928:** State of New York commissioned a monument to its dead in the cemetery from the sculptor Caspar Buberl and architects Marshall & Walter; site selected intended not to interfere with original design of the landscape; 94'-tall structure of a monumental granite Corinthian column surmounted by a bronze figure of Excelsior completed in 1892; surrounding grounds included a knoll encircled by walks. **Post-1928**: Walks removed in ca.1935 as part of regrading of the burial area; knoll was removed in part at same time. **Evaluation:** The New York State Monument, the largest commemorative work in the cemetery, contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The monument remains intact, but its setting has changed with loss of the surrounding walks and knoll.	
BS-5. Oil Shed (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Building)	4100: 69594	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The oil shed did not exist. **1869–1928:** The oil shed did not exist. **Post-1928**: A small frame shed built next to the outbuilding, ca. 1935, probably by the CCC; a shed-roof addition over an oil tank added after World War II. **Evaluation:** The oil shed does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because it has no historic association with the original design of the cemetery or its military and commemorative development through ca. 1928.	

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GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-6. Outbuilding (Garage) (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Building)	4100:69596	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified no service area or buildings. A small frame shed or privy was built west of the gatehouse (lodge) in ca. 1865 as the first outbuilding; replaced by a white-painted frame barn (tool house) in ca. 1868. **1869–1928:** A second frame outbuilding known as the Gun Storage Shed built west of the tool house in 1873. Both buildings replaced by a Quartermaster-designed brick Romanesque Revival garage that also contained public pit toilets, 1890. Building covered in Boston ivy in 1890s and probably until World War I. Pit toilets removed with opening of the Public Comfort Station in 1928.[17] **Post-1928**: Original arched side-hinged doors in the front three bays replaced with wider and shorter rectangular overhead wood doors, 1959; paneled shutters on the side and rear windows removed around the same time.[18] Wood overhead doors replaced with white aluminum doors, ca. 1980. **Evaluation:** The Outbuilding contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The replacement of the original arched garage doors has significantly altered the buildings' character and the character of the main approach into the cemetery.	
BS-7. Outbuilding Gutter (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Gutter did not exist. **1869–1928:** Gutter did not exist; no documentation found on drainage system at rear of outbuilding, built in 1890. **Post-1928**: Concrete gutter (channel) built along the enclosure wall in the service yard and behind the outbuilding, probably as part of CCC drainage improvement project that included new underground pipe west to Taneytown Road, ca. 1935. **Evaluation:** The outbuilding gutter does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because it has no historic association with the original design of the cemetery or its military and commemorative development through ca. 1928. It is inconspicuous and does not detract from the historic character of the landscape.	
BS-8. Public Comfort Station (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Building)	4100: 69450	Contributing	**1863–69:** The building did not exist; the site was part of the open front lawn. **1869–1928:** The Quartermaster-designed comfort station completed in 1928; Colonial Revival-style brick building featured the first public facilities on the battlefield with modern sanitation. **Post-1928**: Rehabilitation of the building in 2011 retained most original features. Portions of the approach walks were resurfaced in concrete (see Circulation) **Evaluation:** The Public Comfort Station contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape, and remains largely unchanged in outward appearance since the historic period. It reflects the War Department's last major improvement program in the cemetery.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-9. Reynolds Monument (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:009942 NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	**1863–69:** The Reynolds Monument did not exist, but cemetery commissioners began planning for the work in 1867 with survivors of Reynolds' 1st Corps. The site was a triangular grass island formed by the intersection of the upper and lower drives. **1869–1928:** Contract for the 8'-tall bronze signed in 1870 with the sculptor John Quincy Adams Ward; construction of the granite pedestal, designed by Richard Morris Hunt, completed in 1871; monument dedicated on August 31, 1872, two months after federal transfer of the cemetery. Triangular island redesigned at the same time with a circular gravel walk lined by shrubs. Shrubs removed in 1892, walk in 1923 (see Circulation, Vegetation). **Post-1928**: The monument remained unchanged; circular walk and shrubs reintroduced in 1993. **Evaluation:** The Reynolds Monument, the third oldest in the cemetery, contributes to the historic commemorative development of the landscape. Its setting has changed with overgrowth of the surrounding shrubs.	
BS-10. Rostrum (Drawing 3.2) (See also Vegetation)	133 LCS:00484 NR Resource (Building)	3100: 81139 Asset: 1266996 4100: 69612	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Rostrum did not exist; site was part of the south lawn. **1869–1928:** The Rostrum, a standard Quartermaster design, built in 1879; featured brick construction with wood trellis intended to be covered in vines; trellis changed from oil finish to white paint within a year of construction; exposure to the elements and cover in vegetation required frequent repairs that resulted in changes to trellis design by 1919; sod floor replaced with concrete around the same time. **Post-1928**: Temporary extension built on the south side in 1936, and continued in use through 1944; trellis replaced in 1967, and masonry components rebuilt in 1972, with a brick floor in place of concrete. Original design of the trellis and the turf floor restored in 2012.[19] **Evaluation:** The Rostrum contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The recent restoration has returned the building to its pre-1919 character, with the exception of the vine composition (see Vegetation).	
BS-11. Soldiers' National Monument (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Structure)		Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified a monument at the center of the semi-circular burial area. Flagstaff erected on monument site, existed during cemetery dedication on November 19, 1863. Planning for the monument began in 1864; cemetery commissioners contracted with Batterson's Monumental Works for the 60'-tall work consisting of a granite shaft surmounted and surrounded by figural marble sculptures representing Liberty, War, History, Peace, and Plenty. Cornerstone-laying ceremony held on July 4, 1865; work by Batterson began in 1866; actual construction began in fall 1868; monument dedicated on July 1, 1869; final components, Peace and Plenty, installed in August 1869. Monument set on a turf knoll surrounded by innermost circular drive (walk). **1869–1928:** Monument remained unchanged; an ornamental iron fence installed around the circular perimeter of the monument, ca. 1870 (see Small-Scale Features).	

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GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

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				Post-1928: Monument remained unchanged aside from erosion of the marble figures; iron fence replaced by a chain and post fence, 1941; Kentucky Memorial installed at rear of monument, 1975. **Evaluation:** Soldiers' National Monument contributes to the historic character of the landscape as the focal point of the Saunders plan. Its setting has changed through loss of the surrounding iron fence and changes to the walks and vegetation in the burial grounds that have diminished its function as a focal point.	
BS-12. Taneytown Road Drain Headwalls and Gutters (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The drainage headwalls did not exist. Saunders designed the cemetery for surface sheet drainage, with drainage openings in the stone enclosure wall. **1869–1928:** Problems with drainage along the drives requires the addition of swales in 1878 that were replaced with brick gutters in 1897. This system drained through underground pipes that emptied at four headwalls in the turf bank along Taneytown Road built in ca. 1879–80; headwalls built of same stone as enclosure wall and included cheek walls along the gutters. **Post-1928**: Concrete gutter lined by a stone retaining wall built at the northwest corner of the enclosure wall as part of new or enlarged drainage pipe along north enclosure wall built by the CCC in 1935; probably replaced an earlier headwall. At least one headwall retained original square masonry opening; the others retrofitted with pipes and concrete spillways. **Evaluation:** The three drainage headwalls contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The ca. 1935 gutter and retaining wall is not historic, but is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. None of these features are visible from within the cemetery.	
BS-13. Upper Drive Stone Gutter (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The stone gutter did not exist; Saunders plan specified drives to be edged by lawn. **1869–1928:** The stone gutter did not exist; swales added along drives, 1878, replaced by brick gutters, 1897. **Post-1928**: Brick gutters removed and rustic stone gutter added to south side of upper drive beneath maple allee as part of a PWA (Project Works Administration) roads project, ca.1935; gutter sufficiently shallow to allow cars to ride over it. **Evaluation:** The stone gutter along the upper drive does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because it has no historic association with the original design of the cemetery or its military and commemorative development through ca. 1928. The gutter is inconspicuous and does not detract from the historic character of the landscape.	

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Views and Vistas Features (Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: VV)					
VV-1. North Battlefield View (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** Saunders' design specified inward views directed at the central National Monument; with vegetation still immature in 1869, there were panoramic views of Gettysburg and the surrounding battlefield from Soldiers' National Monument, where the ground was approximately 30' higher in elevation than the perimeter of the cemetery. **1869–1928**: Perimeter border matured to enclose cemetery; trees thinned to reopen views of the surrounding battlefield from Soldiers' National Monument and elsewhere, 1890 and 1892. **Post-1928**: Most of perimeter Norway spruce screen replanted in 1993; gaps north of Soldiers' National Monument not replanted; mature trees partially obstructed views of Gettysburg and the battlefield from the monument used by interpreters to explain the context of the national cemetery. **Evaluation:** The north view of the battlefield from Soldiers' National Monument reflects the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape, but not the Saunders intent to screen the cemetery's surroundings. The view is less open than it was by the end of the historic period.	
VV-2. South Battlefield View (Drawing 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan indicated open views to the south toward Mead's Headquarters and Little Round Top from the hill where a signal station had stood during the battle, and where Saunders proposed a flagstaff. The hill was approximately 30' above the south enclosure wall. **1869–1928:** Plantings in the south end of the cemetery, including a U-shaped tree/shrub border, kept the south view mostly open; a summerhouse erected on the hilltop in 1881 allowed visitors to take in the view; replaced with the Lincoln Speech Memorial in 1912. **Post-1928**: Large deciduous trees planted around the 1930s, including an oak behind the memorial and tulip-trees and hickory at the base of the hill, obstructed the view by the 1970s. Growth of older conifers along the west side of the hill also encroached on the view. **Evaluation:** The south view of the battlefield from the Lincoln Speech Memorial was a key feature of the Saunders design and contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. Growth of trees has substantially obstructed the view when foliage is out; the view is more apparent during the winter.	

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VV-3. View to Soldiers' National Monument (not labeled on Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** Saunders' design specified inward views that allowed each gravesite to have a visual connection with Soldiers' National Monument (in most national cemeteries, the view from each grave was toward a central flagstaff). The circular and radial arrangement of grave markers and gravel drives (walks) reinforced the direction of the view. **1869–1928:** Growth of evergreen shrubs planted in the early 1880s began to obstruct the view from the gravesites to Soldiers' National Monument by the 1920s; removal of the gravel surfaces on the drives in 1926 weakened the view. **Post-1928**: The growth of the evergreen shrubs into large trees, along with removal of the remaining gravel drives and lowering of the grave markers, obstructed the view in areas and overall weakened its direction. **Evaluation:** The view to Soldiers' National Monument within the burial area contributes to the historic character of the Saunders-designed landscape. Obstruction by evergreen trees, loss of gravel drives, and the flush level of the headstones detract from the historic character of the view.	
Small-Scale Features (Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: SSF)					
SSF-1. 1st Minnesota Infantry Memorial (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:009784 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument placed at the head of Minnesota plot by 1st Minnesota Volunteers to honor fallen of their regiment (not to mark position of regiment), 1867; 5'-tall, white marble urn on a square pedestal, planted with red, white, and blue flowers (see Vegetation). Urns were popular Victorian funerary devices that symbolized vessels that held ashes.[20] **1869–1928:** Monument was maintained and continued to be planted. **Post-1928**: The monument remained; probably not planted after 1933; plantings returned ca. 1990. **Evaluation:** The 1st Minnesota Infantry memorial, the oldest regimental monument in the cemetery as well as in the larger battlefield, contributes to the historic commemorative character the landscape.	
SSF-2. Artillery Monument Guns (see also individual monuments) (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	**1863–69:** The artillery monument cannons did not exist. **1869–1928:** Paired guns on iron carriages set on stone mounts at eight artillery positions in the cemetery (all except Taft's 5th New York) between 1894 and 1896 as part of a battlefield-wide marking program by the battlefield park commission. Guns were the same type used by the batteries, and included Napoleons, 10 lb. Parrotts, and 3" rifles; each gun accompanied by pyramidal shot pile on a stone mount. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** The sixteen artillery monument cannons contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The loss of the shot piles detracts from the historic military character of the monuments.	

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GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-3. Artillery Monument: Bancroft's 4th US Artillery (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:080628 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Pair of guns (Napoleons), shot piles, and a small iron sign installed by the Gettysburg Park Commission, 1894; commission replaced iron sign with larger iron narrative tablet designed by E. B. Cope, ca. 1896; tablet replaced with park standard monument, 1908: 6'-tall monument of red Jonesboro granite with bronze descriptive plaques and US Seal, designed by E. B. Cope. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** Bancroft's 4th US Artillery monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the surrounding battlefield park. The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns.	
SSF-4. Artillery Monument: Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery I Tablet (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:080630 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Pair of guns (Napoleons), shot piles, and an iron narrative tablet designed by E. B. Cope installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, ca. 1896. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery I artillery monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. It is the only artillery tablet in the cemetery that was not replaced with a monument. The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns.	
SSF-5. Artillery Monument: Eakin's 1st US Artillery (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Pair of guns (Napoleans), shot piles, and a small iron sign installed by the Gettysburg Park Commission, 1894; commission replaced iron sign with larger iron narrative tablet designed by E. B. Cope, ca. 1896; tablet replaced with park standard monument, 1908: 6'-tall monument of red Jonesboro granite with bronze descriptive plaques and US Seal, designed by E. B. Cope. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** Eakin's 1st US Artillery monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns.	

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SSF-6. Artillery Monument: Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery (Drawing 3.2)	LCS:009791 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Pair of guns (3" Rifles), shot piles, and an iron narrative tablet designed by E. B. Cope installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, ca. 1896. State of New Hampshire replaced Iron tablet with monument, 1912: 12'-tall polished gray granite shaft on a stepped pedestal surmounted by a shell cap in dark granite. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. It was the last regimental monument installed in the cemetery and the only one within the inner side of the main drive (south lawn). The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns. Designer of monument not known.	
SSF-7. Artillery Monument: Hall's Second Maine Battery (Drawing 3.2)	NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** The State of Maine dedicated a small monument marking the position of Hall's battery, 1890; 2'-tall gray granite with angled inscribed face, similar to a flank marker. Pair of flanking guns (2"Rifles) and shot piles installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, ca. 1896. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** Hall's Second Maine Battery monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. It was one of several monuments installed in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the battle. The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns. The primary monument to the Second Maine Battery is on the Chambersburg Pike at the intersection of Stone Avenue.	
SSF-8. Artillery Monument: Harn's 3rd New York Battery (Drawing 3.2)	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing (outside of cemetery)	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Monument to Harn's 3rd New York Battery installed by State of New York along Taneytown Road outside cemetery enclosure wall, 1888: 6'-tall rounded pediment-profile limestone on rusticated granite base, with square flank markers. Pair of flanking guns and shot piles installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, ca. 1896. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. Right flank marker removed from along cemetery enclosure wall, moved south next to central monument, ca. 1990; second flanking gun removed, date undetermined. **Evaluation:** Harn's 3rd New York Battery, located outside the southwest corner of the cemetery enclosure wall, contributes to the historic setting of the cemetery. It was installed in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the battle. The top of the monument is visible from within the cemetery, but is not conspicuous. It marks an artillery position that occupied cemetery grounds in part. The loss of the second	

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				gun and relocation of the right flank marker detracts from the monument's historic character and significance.	
SSF-8a. Artillery Monument: Harn's 3rd New York Battery Flank Markers (Drawing 3.2)	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing (outside of cemetery)	See above.	
SSF-9. Artillery Monument: Hill's 1st West Virginia Battery C (Pierpont Battery) (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:011011 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Pair of guns (10 lb. Parrotts), shot piles, and an iron narrative tablet designed by E. B. Cope installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, ca. 1896. Monument erected by State of West Virginia in place of iron narrative tablet, 1898: 7'-tall arched-profile rusticated ashlar granite tablet. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** Hill's 1st West Virginia Battery C monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns. Designer of monument not known.	
SSF-10. Artillery Monument: Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery H (Drawing 3.2)	LCS:009854 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Monument erected by State of Ohio, 1887: 8'-high rounded-profile, rock-faced gray granite; two granite tablet-style flank markers with inscribed side faces. Row of buckeye trees (tree native to Ohio) planted along upper drive at monument, ca. 1887 (see Vegetation). Pair of guns (3" Rifles) and shot piles installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, ca. 1896. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained; left flank marker obscured by rhododendrons planted in 1938. **Evaluation:** Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery H monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. It was one of five monuments installed in the cemetery in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the battle. The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns. Designer of monument not known. Three of the original six buckeye trees remain.	

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GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

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SSF-10a. Artillery Monument: Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery H Flank Markers (Drawing 3.2)	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	See above.	
SSF-11. Artillery Monument: McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Battery A (Drawing 3.2)	LCS:009832 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Monument erected by State of Massachusetts, 1885; 6'-tall squat obelisk of gray granite. Flanking pair of guns (3"Rifles) and shot piles installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, ca. 1896. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained. **Evaluation:** McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Battery A monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. It is the earliest regimental monument in the cemetery aside from the 1st Minnesota vase (1867), and was one of five monuments installed in the cemetery in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the battle. The monument remains unchanged except for loss of the shot piles associated with the flanking guns. Designer of monument not known.	
SSF-12. Artillery Monument: Taft's 5th New York Battery (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:009878 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Monument erected by the State of New York, 1889: 8'-high tiered rectangular monument of Quincy granite with a scale model of Parrott rifled cannon on top; included two square block-style granite flank markers with inscribed top faces (at rear and 250' to the west). Monument did not receive flanking guns; two 20 lb. Parrotts installed at actual first position of regiment within Evergreen Cemetery southwest of the monument, ca. 1896; another five installed to mark second position within Evergreen Cemetery facing east along Baltimore Pike, ca. 1896. Hemlock trees within national cemetery blocked visual connection between monument and 1st position guns/tablet. **Post-1928**: A brick garage erected by Evergreen Cemetery along boundary at rear of monument, 1965; hemlock trees along boundary lost post-1980. **Evaluation:** Taft's 5th New York Battery monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. The monument remains unchanged except for change in setting due to addition of the Evergreen Cemetery garage and loss of hemlock trees in the background. The original Evergreen Cemetery garage (outbuilding) was a smaller frame structure located to the east of the existing garage.	

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SSF-12a. Artillery Monument: Taft's 5th New York Flank Markers (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:009878 NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	See above.	
SSF-13. Baltimore Street Fence and Gateway (Drawing 3.1)	CM02 LCS:000483 NR Resource (Structure)		Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan did not specify a design for the enclosure along the 300' Baltimore Street frontage that included the main entrance into the cemetery. Iron fence and ornamental gateway designed and manufactured by Wood & Perot Ornamental Iron Works of Philadelphia, installed 1865; featured 5'6"-high iron picket fence with clustered Gothic column posts and gateway set back in a semi-circular recess. Gateway consisted of vehicular and pedestrian gates; vehicular gates measured 14' wide and approximately 10' tall, featured spontoon-type pickets with cross bars, stylized laurel wreaths, and six-pointed stars; supported by 14'-tall cast-iron piers with eighteen vermiculated panels, the front ones of which displayed states' names. The smaller pedestrian gates were similar, but ornamented with the US shield. The main piers were surmounted by gilded eagles; the smaller piers featured gilded draped urns, a traditional funerary symbol. **1869–1928:** The fence and gateway were maintained; pedestrian gate added to the walk to the Public Comfort Station, 1928. **Post-1928**: Main gates widened from 14' to 20', 1939; widening included replacement of main gates with shorter, simpler iron picket gates; pedestrian gates also replaced with similar design. **Evaluation:** The Baltimore Street fence and gateway contributes to the historic character of the landscape as part of the original development of the national cemetery. The existing gates detract from the historic character of the landscape; they are incompatible with the historic proportions and design of the gateway and lack the original military and funerary symbols.	
Cemetery Cannon Monuments (Drawing 3.1)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:*** *The Saunders plan did not indicate cannon monuments. Four 6 lb. guns on carriages (cannons) shipped to national cemetery for purpose of ringing Soldiers' National Monument, 1868; three positioned at head of radial walks, one at front of Reynolds triangle (not fixed). Additional cannons acquired post-1872, two usually positioned on each radial walk in the burial area. Stored inside in winter.* ***1869–1928:*** *At least four cannons maintained at head of radial walks and at head of Reynolds triangle until removal of gravel drive surfaces in burial area, ca. 1926. Paired, fixed cannon also installed at artillery monuments, 1894/1896.* ***Post-1928****: Not extant.* ***Evaluation:*** *Cannon monuments were an important part of the national*	

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				cemetery landscape until late in the historic period. They were the equivalent of upright cannon monuments installed by the War Department at many Civil War-era national cemeteries. Their loss detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
SSF-14. Collis Memorial (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:009994 NR Resource (Object)	45172	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Collis Memorial did not exist. **1869–1928:** Monument to Colonel Charles H. T. Collis installed at head of Pennsylvania plot by the Association of the 114th Pennsylvania Regiment (Collis Zouaves), 1906: 11'-long classical granite exedra (bench) with a pedestal in the center supporting a bronze bust of Collis; monument faced north toward the Pennsylvania graves and home of Collis on Seminary Ridge (Red Patch). **Post-1928**: The Collis Memorial was maintained and was not altered with regrading of the burial area in 1934–35. **Evaluation:** The Collis Memorial contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. It is one of two historic memorials within the Saunders-designed burial area along with the 1st Minnesota Memorial.	
Evergreen Cemetery Pipe-Rail Boundary Fence (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:** Simple 3'-high fence comprised of cast-iron beveled square posts and 2 ½" pipe rails installed in 1864 along 1,726'-long boundary with Evergreen Cemetery; designed to meet the requirement of sale of national cemetery property that "an open iron railing enclosure of ordinary height be made and maintained." Hedge of arborvitae of the same height planted along fence.* ***1869–1928:** Pipe-rail fence and hedge maintained; hedge replaced in-kind over time.* ***Post-1928**: Pipe-rail fence and hedge removed by CCC crews, 1933; replaced with 7'-tall Lafayette Square Fence relocated from East Cemetery Hill,1933–34.* ***Evaluation:** Loss of the pipe-rail fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary detracts from the historic design of the national cemetery landscape and the historic intent to maintain a feeling of common enclosure between the two cemeteries.*	
Fern Benches (not on drawings)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:** Fern benches did not exist.* ***1869–1928:** Cemetery commissioners acquire eight cast-iron benches, ca. 1870: 5' long with an ornate fern pattern on the back and wood-slat seats, painted bronze green with grained ash finish on the slats. Benches typically placed along walks near Soldiers' National Monument and New York State monument, and near lodge. Supplemented by 50 iron and wood settees acquired in 1878 (see Settees)* ***Post-1928**: Fern benches maintained and set out until ca. 1930.* ***Evaluation:** The fern benches were a historic detail of the landscape that reflected visitor use and Victorian-era aesthetics. The park retains one in storage.*	*n/a*

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SSF-15. Flagstaff (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Structure)	3100: 81139 Asset: 1265420	Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan specified a flagstaff at the south end of the cemetery (site of Lincoln Address Memorial); a temporary flagstaff was erected at the center of the burial area (future site of National Monument) for the dedication ceremony on November 19, 1863. **1869–1928:** Transfer of the cemetery to federal ownership required addition of a flagstaff, a standard national cemetery feature. White-painted wood flagstaff erected at traditional site at center of burial area (near Soldiers' National Monument), 1873; maintained until ca. 1878. Tall, 107' double-mast white-painted wood flagstaff with crow's nest erected in front lawn at entrance to cemetery, 1874; set on a standard earthen mound measuring 5' tall and 16' in diameter, accessed by a gravel walk that circled the flagstaff mound. Flagstaff damaged in storm and replaced with approximately 100'-tall double-mast wood pole, 1891. Flagstaff walk removed ca. 1910. Pole warped by 1926; new 75'-tall white-painted steel pole on concrete foundation with ball finial erected 1928; manufactured by John E. Ling & Sons of Camden, New Jersey and part of a contract that included flagstaffs for several other national cemeteries. Flagstaff mound, which National Cemetery regulations (1911) prohibited, removed at same time. **Post-1928**: Flagstaff maintained, but color changed from white (national cemetery standard color) to silver (aluminum), 1942; no lighting installed for night-time display. **Evaluation:** The flagstaff contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the cemetery landscape. It was part of the last program of War Department improvements that also included building of the Public Comfort Station. Although the previous wood flagstaff and mound had been part of the landscape for decades, the 1928 steel pole reflected an intentional change by the War Department in keeping with National Cemetery regulations. The current silver paint and deteriorated condition detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
SSF-16. GAR Bench (Drawing 3.1)		3100: 81139 Asset: 1265404	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The bench did not exist. **1869–1928:** The bench did not exist. **Post-1928**: In June 1941, the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, an allied organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), installed a low slab bench consisting of a marble seat and limestone legs, positioned on a former drive between the Maine and Unknown plots. The bench is inscribed "Memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic." A companion sundial on a stone pedestal, installed by the Daughters of Union Veterans at the same time, between the Collis memorial and Soldiers' National Memorial, was removed by 1970. The bench appears to have sunk into the ground. **Evaluation:** The GAR bench does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because it has no historic association with the original design of the cemetery or its military development through ca. 1928. The existing location of the bench obstructs the historic circulation patterns of the Civil War burial area. No documentation was found on why the bench was installed at the particular	

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				time and place.	
SSF-17. Grave Markers: Civil War Government Unknown (Blocks) (Drawing 3.1)	CM04 LCS:081312 NR Resource (Structure)		Contributing	**1863–69:** Unknown remains reinterred in trenches within three plots and each grave marked by a wood stake, 1863–64; wood stakes removed with installation of granite curb headstones on known graves, 1865; unknown plots kept as open lawn with mounds over the grave trenches, marked only by granite marker at head of the plot. **1869–1928:** War Department installed 6" cube (above-ground dimensions; overall 30" long) of Vermont white marble known as blocks at all national cemeteries; blocks inscribed on top with grave number and number of remains if more than one. Gettysburg blocks installed 1874 at 979 unknown gravesites; 14 blocks left blank (no grave number inscribed), due to empty grave or misalignment between graves and markers at the time the blocks were installed. Blocks installed directly in the ground, and shifted by 1878; straightening remained a continual task in subsequent years. **Post-1928**: Blocks removed and reset on concrete footings as ECW (Emergency Conservation Work) project by CCC Camp MP-2, 1935; footings were continuous in each section (row). Grade raised, leaving the blocks at approximately 4" tall, 1935. Erosion, chippings, and staining occurred from weathering and mechanical impacts. **Evaluation:** The government unknown blocks contribute to the National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape, and convey the cemetery's historic association with the Civil War-era national cemetery system. The lowering of the blocks in 1935 and condition issues detract from their historic design and intent.	
SSF-18. Grave Markers: Civil War Known (Granite Curbing) (Drawing 3.1)	CM05 LCS:081313 NR Resource (Structure)	3100: 81139 Asset 1267263	Contributing	**1863–69:** Known remains reinterred in trenches within nineteen known plots and marked by wooden headboards, 1863–64; headboards replaced with 6,572 linear feet of continuous curb-like headstones of Gettysburg "granite" designed by William Saunders, 1865; spaced 12' feet apart. Sections (rows) without burials received no headstones. Headstones positioned at the head (uphill) side of the graves on dry-laid stone foundations. Finished markers measured 10" wide and set 9" above grade, in bolted sections approximately 2.6' long; slightly angled smooth top face inscribed with the name and regiment of the interred, without a grave number; sides finished in rock face. Inscriptions painted black beginning in ca.1866 to improve legibility. **1869–1928:** Rock-face sides of grave markers finished with a smooth surface as part of final grading of the burial area (leveling of the grave mounds), 1879. Grave markers shifted out of alignment by 1904; War Department considered a plan in 1920 to replace curbing with standard government marble tablet grave markers, but instead reset the stones. **Post-1928**: Grave markers removed and reset on continuous concrete foundations as ECW (Emergency Conservation Work) project by CCC Camp MP-2, 1934–35; burial grounds filled to bring the grade flush with the top of the headstones and create the appearance of a continuous lawn, 1935.	

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				Evaluation: The Civil War known headstones contribute to the historic Saunders design of the cemetery, intended to convey a sense of unity and simple grandeur. The markers have lost historic character through the change in grade, which made them inconspicuous in the landscape and lessened the visibility of the circular plan.	
SSF-19. Grave Markers: Civil War Plot Markers (Drawing 3.1)	CM06 LCS:081314 NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	**1863–69:** The Saunders plan organized the semi-circular burial area into 22 plots, including 18 state plots, 1 US Regulars plot, and 3 plots for unknown interments. Each plot identified by a marker of Gettysburg "granite" installed at a height of 14" at top center of the plot, 1865; slightly arched top face inscribed with plot name and number of burials in 1865. **1869–1928:** Plot markers retained; single rose shrubs added behind each marker, 1873, removed ca. 1910. Setting altered with removal of gravel drive surfaces, ca. 1926. **Post-1928**: Plot markers retained in regrading of burial area, 1935; not known if concrete footings added. Height of markers above grade varied from 8.5" to 14". **Evaluation:** The Civil War plot markers contribute to the historic character of the landscape, presumably designed by Saunders along with the curb headstones. Differences in installed heights and loss of circular gravel drive detract from the historic symmetry and orientation of the markers.	
SSF-20. Grave Markers: Government Tablet Headstones (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)		3100: 81139 Asset 1267263	Contributing	**1863–69:** The government marble headstones did not exist. **1869–1928:** War Department adopts a standard white marble tablet headstone to mark Civil War known graves, 1873; non-standard granite curb headstones at Gettysburg not replaced. Headstones featured cambered top and raised-letter inscription inside a six-point recessed shield, and measured 10" wide and 4" thick, installed at an above-ground height of 18". Six government headstones in added section (Section VIII) by 1903 and three in an empty section (row) in the Illinois Plot. War Department modified font inscription and increased size to 12" wide, 1903 (known as Spanish-American headstone). War Department issued new headstone design in 1922 to mark graves of World War I service members; known as the "General" type, headstone was an upright marble tablet with a cambered top measuring 13" wide and 4" thick, installed at 24" above grade, with an incised inscription that included a faith symbol. Government headstones added in Sections I, II, and VIII. **Post-1928**: Government headstones added in Sections I–VIII, with most comprised of World War II casualties and veterans interred after 1945. Approximately 1,840 headstones existed by 2015. Spanish-American War-type headstones used to ca. 1935 for pre-World War I graves; General type continued in use to present with changes to the font style and color. Staining detracts from the historic appearance of the markers. **Evaluation:** The Government grave markers installed during the historic period contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and convey the cemetery's association with the national cemetery system; those installed after 1928 contribute to the historic character of the	

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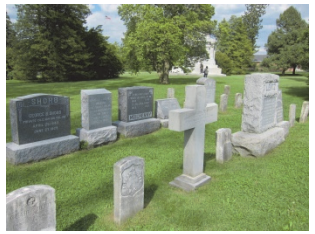
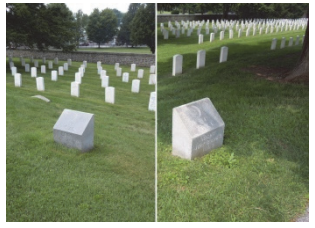
Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				landscape under Criterion A as a Congressionally-designated national memorial.	
SSF-21. Grave Markers: Private Monuments (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The private grave monuments did not exist. **1869–1928:** The first private grave monuments were installed in the Added Section (Section VIII) in the 1890s; others added in the Officers' Plot (Section II) beginning in 1900. Markers reflected a variety of traditional styles found in private cemeteries, including tablets, crosses, cope stones, monoliths, tablets, and an obelisk, most of gray granite and substantially larger than the government headstones. **Post-1928**: Additional private markers installed in Sections I, II, and VIII; approximately 40 by 2015. **Evaluation:** The private markers installed during the historic period contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape; those installed after 1928 contribute to the historic character of the landscape under Criterion A as a Congressionally-designated national memorial. Although not issued by the government, the post-1928 private markers are nonetheless significant due to their association with the underlying military interments.	
SSF-22. Brigade Tablets: Huntington's Brigade (Third Volunteer Brigade) (Drawing 3.2)	NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** A standard brigade tablet installed by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission to mark general position of the Third Volunteer Brigade (including 1st New Hampshire, 1st Ohio Battery H, and 1st West Virginia Battery C), 1912: Union-type brigade tablet with square polished red granite pedestal and angled bronze plaque, designed by E. B. Cope. Other brigade tablets representing regiments positioned in cemetery installed along Taneytown Road, on East Cemetery Hill, and in Evergreen Cemetery. **Post-1928**: No known changes to the monument. **Evaluation:** Huntington's Brigade tablet contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. The monument remains unchanged.	
SSF-23. Infantry Monument: 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry Flank Markers (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Flank markers did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Small monuments placed by the State of Ohio to mark the left and right flanks of the 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1887: 2'-tall gray granite marked with angled inscribed faces, located in lawn along the north edge of the lower drive. Main monument to 61st Ohio erected on Howard Avenue, 1887. **Post-1928**: The setting of the flank markers changed with development of burial Section IV established in ca. 1953 adjacent to the right flank marker, and Section V established in ca. 1960 at the left flank marker. **Evaluation:** The 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry flank markers contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape; although inconspicuous, they reflect the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. They are one of five monuments installed in the cemetery in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the battle. The flank markers remain unchanged except for changes to their setting.	
Infantry Monument:	*NR*		*n/a*	*Moved to Annex; see below (SSF-24). See Table 3.2 for inventory of monument*	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Drawing 3.1)	*Resource (Object)*			*and left flank marker, SSF-47, SSF-47a.*	
SSF-24. Infantry Monument: 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Left Flank Marker (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing (outside cemetery)	**1863–69:** Marker did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Monument to the 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry erected by the State of Ohio, 1887; 10'-tall draped granite obelisk with two flank markers, located on turf bank along Taneytown Road outside cemetery enclosure wall; right flank marker located north of wall. Monument supported by a stone retaining wall. **Post-1928**: Monument moved north into national cemetery annex due to road widening, ca. 1990; right flank marker retained on original site.[21] **Evaluation:** The 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry left flank marker, located outside the enclosure wall, contributes to the historic setting of the cemetery. It was installed in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the battle. The marker is inconspicuous and is not visible from within the cemetery. Erosion of the slope that has revealed the unfished base, and relocation of the main monument that was visible from inside the cemetery above the wall, detracts from the historic setting of the cemetery landscape.	
SSF-25. Infantry Monument: 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Right Flank Marker (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Marker did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Marker installed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to mark the right flank of the 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (German Regiment), 1888: rectangular gray granite block with an inscribed angled top face in lawn on north side of lower drive across from the Civil War burial area. Not known if a left flank marker was ever installed within the cemetery. Main monument on West Howard Avenue dedicated 1888. **Post-1928**: The setting of the marker changed with development of adjoining burial Section V, established in ca.1960 **Evaluation:** The 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape; although inconspicuous, it reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. The monument remains unchanged, but the setting has changed with the development of Section V.	
SSF-26. Infantry Monument: 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Monument erected by survivors of the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 1886; 8'-tall square gray granite shaft, without flank markers. Positioned across from the Reynolds Monument in front of the frame toolhouse and gun shed. Setting changed through replacement of frame service buildings with brick outbuilding, 1890; cypress shrubs planted at rear of monument, ca. 1900 (see Vegetation). **Post-1928**: The cypress shrubs at the rear of the monument grew into trees. **Evaluation:** The 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflects the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. It was one of four monuments installed in the cemetery in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

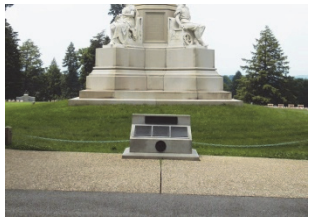
Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				battle. The monument remains unchanged, but the setting has changed with growth of the adjoining cypress shrubs into trees.	
SSF-27. Infantry Monument: 82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Flank Markers (Drawing 3.1)	NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Contributing	**1863–69:** Flank markers did not exist; site part of battlefield, July 2-3, 1863. **1869–1928:** Small monuments placed by the State of Ohio to mark the left and right flanks of the 82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1887: 2'-tall gray granite markers with angled inscribed faces, located on north side of drive inside of Baltimore Street gate and in Reynolds Monument triangle. Main monument to 82nd Ohio erected on Howard Avenue, 1887. **Post-1928**: Right flank marker moved a short distance south due to widening of the Baltimore Street entrance, 1939. **Evaluation:** The 82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry flank markers contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and reflect the cemetery's historic integration with the battlefield park. They are one of five regimental monuments in the cemetery installed in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the battle. The flank markers remain unchanged aside from a minor relocation.	
Intersection Bollards (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:*** *Bollards not part of the original Saunders plan.* ***1869–1928:*** *Sixteen white-painted wood posts installed at intersections of drives to keep vehicles on the pavement, 1873; replaced with approx. 3' tall tapered granite bollards and additional shorter, wider square granite bollards at intersections of radial and circular drives in burial area, ca. 1878; bollards added to approach to summerhouse (Lincoln Address Memorial), ca. 1881; bollards removed between time of asphalt paving of main drive, 1919, and removal of gravel surface on burial area drives, ca. 1926.* ***Post-1928****: The bollards did not exist.* ***Evaluation:*** *Further research is needed to determine when the bollards were removed, and to determine all locations. While a minor detail, they reinforced circulation patterns and reflected the predominant use of granite as a building material.*	
SSF-28. Kentucky Memorial (Drawing 3.1)	LCS:009959 NR Resource (Object)	7100:236273 Asset 45173	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Monument did not exist; site was part of a circular drive (walk) around Soldiers' National Monument. **1869–1928:** Monument did not exist; site was part of a circular drive (walk) and location of iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument. **Post-1928**: Iron fence around National Monument removed 1935; desk-shaped granite monument erected by the State of Kentucky in memory of its native son, Abraham Lincoln, and the Gettysburg Address, 1975: three bronze plaques contain Lincoln's address in hand script; fourth or upper plaque incorrectly identified Soldiers' National Monument as site of the Gettysburg Address. **Evaluation:** The Kentucky Memorial does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because it is a contemporary addition to the cemetery. Due to its location and scale, it is compatible with the historic character of the landscape.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-29. Lafayette Square Fence (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)	CM03 LCS:006961 NR Resource (Object)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Fence (7' tall) installed around Lafayette Square, a seven-acre park in Washington, D.C. across from the White House, ca. 1851. National cemetery site occupied by an arborvitae hedge and simple 3'-high pipe-rail fence probably designed by Saunders and installed 1864. **1869–1928:** Lafayette Square Fence removed from Lafayette Square, ca. 1888; installed at East Cemetery Hill along Baltimore Pike to Wainwright Avenue, across from the national cemetery. **Post-1928**: Lafayette Square Fence removed by CCC crews from East Cemetery Hill and reinstalled along the national cemetery's 1,726'-long boundary with Evergreen Cemetery, 1933–34. Fence welded; original supporting 'S' brackets removed; gate to Evergreen Cemetery maintained across from Soldiers' National Monument. **Evaluation:** The Lafayette Square Fence does not contribute to the historic character of the national cemetery landscape because it was installed after the historic period, and has no association with the original design of the cemetery or its subsequent development as part of the National Cemetery System. The fence detracts from the historic character of the landscape because it is inconsistent with the simple, low fence and hedge that were designed to create a feeling of common enclosure between the two cemeteries.	
SSF-30. Lodge Yard Fence (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The lodge yard did not exist. **1869–1928:** A white-painted lattice fence erected to enclose a yard between the lodge and the newly-built gun storage shed, 1873; fence screened unsightly service and domestic functions from view of visitors. Fence and yard removed with construction of the new lodge, 1907. **Post-1928**: A wooden fence erected between lodge and outbuilding prior to 1963 to enclose a yard of different dimensions than the original; replaced with wood plank and picket fence, ca. 1993. **Evaluation:** The lodge yard fence is not historic; although there was historically a fence enclosing a yard between the lodge and outbuilding, the existing fence is a different design and in a different location.	
National Monument Iron Fence (Drawing 3.1)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:** The fence did not exist.* ***1869–1928:** An ornate iron fence approximately 5' tall was erected around the knoll surrounding Soldiers' National Monument soon after its completion, ca. 1870; fence defined a sacred space around the monument and prevented visitors from climbing on it.* ***Post-1928**: Iron fence removed as part of a beautification project in the burial area that included regrading and removal of walks, 1935.* ***Evaluation:** Loss of the iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument detracts from the historic character of the landscape. Although not part of the Saunders design, the fence was a long-standing part of the cemetery landscape that denoted a sacred space around Soldiers' National Monument.*	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SSF-31. NPS Signs (Drawings 3.1, 3.2, not all inventoried)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** There is no record that William Saunders specified signs for the national cemetery. The main entrance sign was part of the Baltimore Street gateway, which stated "National" and "Cemetery" on each of the main posts. **1869–1928:** The cemetery commissioners oversaw the addition of several small white-painted signs on posts. War Department installed additional signs, most of which were standard issue for national cemeteries (see Tablets). A second main sign that read "US National Cemetery" added on the Taneytown Road gates, 1892 **Post-1928**: Cemetery sign on the Taneytown Road gateway removed with widening of gates, 1941; NPS standard free-standing signs added to Baltimore Pike and Taneytown Road entrances, post-1960; three interpretive waysides, directional/information signs, and moveable circular signs requesting silence and respect added post-1980. **Evaluation:** The existing NPS signs are not historic. Most are inconspicuous and do not detract from the historic character of the landscape. The main entrance signs do not convey historic military and funerary symbolism. Loss of the historic signs on the Taneytown Road gates detracts from the cemetery's historic identity.	
SSF-32 Public Comfort Station Drinking Fountain (Drawing 3.1)		3100: 81139 Asset: 1265453	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The drinking fountain did not exist; site was part of the perimeter planting of Norway spruce made in 1865. **1869–1928:** No documentation found on the existence of drinking fountains in the cemetery during this period; water for landscape use was supplied through a well along the upper drive maintained between 1880 and ca. 1915, and a cistern near the old lodge. **Post-1928**: Park engineers design a piped water system extending from the comfort station west and south across the cemetery to the rostrum. CCC crews constructed system, 1940, which included laterals for lawn sprinklers, and drinking fountains along the upper drive south of Soldiers' National Monument and on the east side of the rostrum. Rostrum fountain relocated to new brick walk near Lincoln Address Memorial, and upper drive fountain replaced with fountain along brick walk to Public Comfort Station, ca. 1975. Lincoln Address Memorial fountain removed ca. 2000; Baltimore Street fountain replaced 2012. **Evaluation:** The drinking fountain along the walk to the Public Comfort Station is not historic, but is compatible as an inconspicuous addition to the landscape.	
SSF-33. Settees (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)		3100: 81139 Asset: 1265400	Contributing	**1863–69:** The settees did not exist; the Saunders plan apparently made no accommodation for seating in the cemetery. **1869–1928:** Cemetery commissioners acquired eight fern-back cast-iron benches, ca. 1870. War Department contracted for 1,100 settees to be installed at all national cemeteries, for a simple wrought-iron and wood slat design (manufacturer unknown). Gettysburg received 50 of the settees, which were typically set out along the drives. National Cemetery regulations (1911) specified that the settees be painted bronze green (a dark green). **Post-1928**: The settees were probably removed from the cemetery in 1935 as part of the park service's beautification program that removed many of the Victorian-	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				era details from the landscape; settees put elsewhere in the park or in storage. In ca. 1990, approximately thirteen were refurbished with a new blue-green and varnish scheme intended to (incorrectly) replicate the original finish, and set out along the cemetery drives. Currently there are 26 settees. **Evaluation:** The settees contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The existing color scheme and diminished number of settees detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
SSF-34. Soldiers' National Monument Concrete Post and Chain Fence (Drawing 3.1)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The fence did not exist. **1869–1928:** The fence did not exist; site occupied by an ornate iron fence (see National Monument Iron Fence). **Post-1928**: Concrete post and chain fence installed on site of iron fence removed in 1935 to discourage climbing on National Monument, 1941; posts measured 22" high and were cast by park staff. **Evaluation:** The post and chain fence around Soldiers' National Monument does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because of lack of association with the original design or later military development of the landscape. It is an inconspicuous feature that does not detract from the overall historic character of the landscape, but is located on the site of the historic iron fence.	
SSF-35. State Highway Historical Markers (Drawing 3.2)			Unevaluated	**1863–69:** The state historical markers did not exist. **1869–1928:** A one-sided iron state historical marker about Gettysburg installed near the 73rd Ohio monument, ca. 1930. **Post-1928**: Two-sided metal Commonwealth of Pennsylvania historical marker about Lincoln's Gettysburg Address installed outside the Taneytown Road gate, 1947. **Evaluation:** The state historical markers along Taneytown Road have no association with the original design or military development of the national cemetery, but are compatible with the overall character of the landscape.	
SSF-36. Tablets: Act of Congress (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)	CM10 LCS:080632 NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	**1863–69:** The tablets did not exist. **1869–1928:** Cast-iron 2'6" by 3'10" tablets on square wood posts containing text from the 1867 Congressional legislation, "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries," produced by the Army's Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal for installation near the entrances of all national cemeteries. Displayed Section 3 of the act that warned visitors of the legal penalties for committing misdemeanors or otherwise defacing national cemeteries. Gettysburg received six of these tablets in 1882. Installed on painted wood posts and painted black with bronze and later aluminum on the text and border. Tablets located south of the summerhouse, along the lower drive west of the outbuilding, and off the upper drive near the 1st Massachusetts Battery monument. Location of other three tablets not determined. Summerhouse tablet probably removed for construction of Lincoln Address Memorial, 1911. **Post-1928**: Three additional Act of Congress tablets removed. **Evaluation:** The two remaining Act of Congress tablets contribute to the historic	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

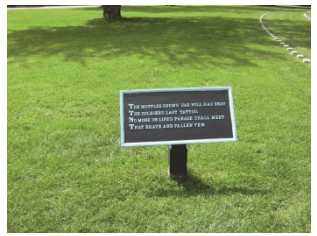
Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The loss of four of the tablets detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
SSF-37. Tablets: American Legion (Drawing 3.1)	CM09 LCS:080631 NR Resource (Object)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** The tablet did not exist. **1869–1928:** The tablet did not exist. **Post-1928**: Tablet installed at edge of front lawn off upper drive by the American Legion in the aftermath of the Korean War, 1955. Tablet of bronze-like material on a steel post; inscribed with a prayer for peace with American Legion medallion at the top. **Evaluation:** The American Legion tablet is not associated with the historic design or National Cemetery System history of the landscape, but is compatible and reflects the mid-20th century wars associated with most of the interments in the added sections.	
SSF-38. Tablets: Bivouac of the Dead (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)	CM08 LCS:080532 NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	**1863–69:** The tablets did not exist. **1869–1928:** Cast-iron 1'2" by 1'8" tablets on square wood posts containing seven four-line half-stanzas (identified by the Army as A through G) from Theodore O'Hara's 1847 poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," produced by the Army's Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal for installation at all national cemeteries [See Appendix B for list of seven stanzas]. Gettysburg received ten tablets in 1882, including two each of stanzas A, B, and G. Tablets painted black with bronze and later aluminum on the text and border. Installed on painted cedar posts along the upper drive, lower drive, and along the circular drives in the burial area, originally with the lower edge of the tablet almost at ground level. **Post-1928**: Three tablets removed and not replaced, date undetermined; remounted on taller wood posts, approximately 18" above grade. Seven tablets repositioned along lower and upper drive, repainted with blue-green text and border, ca. 1990. **Evaluation:** The Bivouac of the Dead tablets contribute to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape, and convey the commemorative tenor of the post-Civil War period. The reduction in the number of tablets from ten to seven, and the blue-green paint scheme detract from the historic character of the landscape. The historic location of all ten tablets is not known, but they were within the Civil War burial area.	
Tablets: General Orders No. 80 (Drawing 3.1)			*Not extant*	***1863–69:*** *The tablet did not exist.* ***1869–1928:*** *Cast-iron tablets on square wood posts containing text from the War Department's General Orders No. 80 produced by the Army's Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal for installation near the entrances of all national cemeteries. Displayed four sections of the General Orders: prohibition of picnicking; hours of operation from dawn to sunset and prohibition of refreshments; speed limit confined to a walk; and requirement that the orders be posted at the main entrance of each national cemetery, to be enforced by the superintendents. Gettysburg received one tablet in 1882, installed at the front of the Reynolds triangle. Tablets painted black with bronze and later aluminum on the text and border.* ***Post-1928****: Tablet moved to outside the Baltimore Street gate, ca. 1935; removed*	 *General Orders No. 80 tablet at Culpeper National*

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

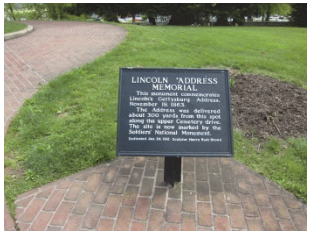
Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				from cemetery, ca. 1970. ***Evaluation:*** *The General Orders No. 80 tablet was a significant feature that conveyed the landscape's association with the National Cemetery System.*	*Cemetery, Virginia*
SSF-39. Tablets: Lincoln Address Memorial (Drawing 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The tablets did not exist. **1869–1928:** Two black-painted cast-iron tablets with white or silver text installed in ca. 1915 with text explaining Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; one tablet installed in lawn along gravel walk to Lincoln Address Memorial explained the purpose of the memorial and site of Lincoln's address at Soldiers' National Monument; the second tablet installed at the rear of Soldiers' National Monument contained text describing the monument as the site of the address. **Post-1928**: The tablet at Soldiers' National Monument removed ca. 1975 with installation of the Kentucky monument, which also identified the monument as the site of Lincoln's address (actual site of grandstand to the south in Evergreen Cemetery). Brick paving added beneath tablet along with paving of walk to Lincoln Address Memorial, 1982. **Evaluation:** The remaining Lincoln Address Memorial tablet contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape and the setting of the Lincoln Address Memorial in particular. Although it contains incorrect information about the location of Lincoln's address, it conveys past understanding of the relationship between the address memorial and Soldiers' National Monument. The surrounding brick pavement detracts from the historic design of the circulation of the landscape.	
Tablets: Regimental				See Artillery Monument: Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery I	
SSF-40. Taneytown Road Gateway (West Gate) (Drawing 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** Gateway did not exist; stone enclosure wall, built 1864, continued across opening. **1869–1928:** Path and style over enclosure wall across from Hancock Avenue established ca. 1882 around time park road constructed. Quartermaster studied feasibility of connecting cemetery drive with Hancock Avenue and newly acquired battlefield park lands to the south and west, 1890. New gateway built uphill from path/stile, 1892; enclosure wall taken down and rebuilt to form a concave recess, with rusticated ashlar piers at new opening, built by local mason John Tawney. Piers topped by iron urn finials and opening spanned by ornamental iron gateway made by Champion Iron Company of Kenton, Ohio. Featured central vehicular gates with sign "U S National Cemetery" and flag-draped shields; supported by cast-iron piers with urn finials; flanked by smaller pedestrian gates with flag-draped shields. Similar gate installed at Vicksburg National Cemetery. **Post-1928**: Iron gates and piers removed to widen vehicular roadway, replaced with single set of shorter and simpler steel gates, 1941. **Evaluation:** The Taneytown Road gateway contributes to the historic National Cemetery System-era character of the landscape. The loss of the original iron gates and piers detracts from the military-funereal symbolism and ceremonial character of the gateway. The existing gates also alter the historic proportions of the gateway and its association with the pre-automobile age.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Historical Data / Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-41. Tree and Shrub Labels (not on drawings)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Williams Saunders specified a wide variety of trees and shrubs; a reported ninety-five varieties were part of the original plantings in 1865. **1869–1928:** No documentation found on the use of tree and shrub labels. **Post-1928**: First known inventory of trees and shrubs in cemetery completed by NPS landscape architect Kenneth Sheffield, 1938; following year, each tree and shrub identified by wood labels made through a National Youth Administration project. Labels measured 7" by 2", with green letters on white background, and included both common and scientific names. Wood labels removed ca. 1960; replaced with incised brown plastic labels on trees or metal stakes, at undetermined date; replaced and refurbished, 2006. As of 2006, included 82 signs and 37 sign posts/holders identifying approximately 50 species; not all trees and shrubs labeled. Existing inventory not assessed for CLR. [22] **Evaluation:** The existing tree and shrub labels are not associated with the historic design or War Department development of the landscape, but are compatible due to their inconspicuous design.	
Archeological Features (Drawings 3.1, 3.2 Key: AS)					
AS-1. Artillery Monument Shot Pile Mounts (Drawings 3.1, 3.2)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The mounts did not exist. **1869–1928:** Paired guns flanked by pyramidal piles of shot on square stone mounts installed at eight artillery positions in the cemetery (all except Taft's 5th New York) between 1894 and 1896 as part of a battlefield-wide marking program by the battlefield park commission. **Post-1928**: Shot piles removed for wartime scrap drive, 1942; square stone mounts remained and many became covered by turf. **Evaluation:** While the mounts are historic, their existing character—absence of the shot piles—detracts from the historic military character of the landscape.	
AS-2. Original Cemetery Graves (Drawings 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)	NR Resource (Site, only Civil War interments)		Contributing	**1863–69:** 3,512 bodied reinterred in cemetery in wood coffins supplied by federal government, begun October 1863 and completed March 18, 1864. Grave trenches measured 7' long with a 20" offset at the head for future installation of permanent grave markers; head positioned toward center of burial area (at proposed headstone); graves 3' deep with 2' of fill above coffin and covered with mound intended to provide fill as the coffin decomposed. Marked by temporary headboards; permanent granite curb headstones installed on known graves, 1865. **1869–1928:** Additional remains reinterred, total of 3,570 graves by 1874. Permanent markers installed on 979 unknown graves, 1874; final leveling of grave mounds, 1879. Burial eligibility extended to veterans, 1873, first veteran burial, 1877. Increase in veteran burial led to first burial outside original area, in "Added Section," ca. 1893; casualties from Spanish-American War and World War I led to additional need for graves and establishment of Officers' Plot (1906, now Section II) and World War I Plot (ca. 1924, now Section I). Type of coffins and dimensions and orientation of graves in added sections not determined. **Post-1928**: Casualties and veterans from World War II, Korea, and Vietnam led to increased need for graves and establishment of five additional sections between	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY)

Feature Name *(Italics: feature removed since ca. 1928)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				ca. 1947 and 1967. Type of coffins and dimensions and orientation of graves in added sections not determined. Cemetery closed to new burials, 1972, but burial of service members and close kin continued in reserve sites to present. Total burials to date: 3,724 in original Civil War section, 1,882 in added sections. **Evaluation:** The military graves contribute regardless of age to the historic significance of Gettysburg National Cemetery under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States.	
AS-3. Well Site (Drawing 3.1)			Contributing	**1863–69:** The site did not exist. **1869–1928:** Water for 30 planted vases and other plantings required addition of water source closer to the burial area to supplement pump and cistern at lodge; 44'-deep well constructed off upper drive at south side of burial area, along with pump and underground holding tank, 1875. Hexagonal wood gazebo built by C. H. Comfort of Gettysburg added to conceal and shelter pump, 1880. Well house removed ca. 1915; pump removed and well capped with square stone or concrete slab around same time. **Post-1928**: The stone concrete slab over the well was maintained. **Evaluation:** The stone slab cap on the site of the well contributes to the historic character of the landscape, although it is an inconspicuous feature. Because the well house was removed during the historic period, its loss does not detract from the historic character of the landscape. Integrity of underlying well not determined.	

GENERAL NOTES, TABLE A

n/a: Evaluation not applicable because feature does not exist.

All historical data from CLR site history, except where noted.

The CLR inventory includes features removed since 1928 (end of the historic period) to indicate loss of historic character; features removed prior to this time (within a few years) are not included because their removal occurred during the historic period and therefore does not impact the landscape's historic character.

The CLR inventory does not include all minor non-historic features, such as individual park signs, interpretive waysides, culverts, manholes, and fire hydrants.

The CLR inventory incorporates FMSS data as of March 2015; assets inventoried in FMSS are not included where they do not correlate with CLR features, or where their location or identity could not be ascertained.

Only visible, above-ground or marked archeological sites are included in the inventory.

Existing Conditions Photo References by SUNY ESF, 2013 and 2015.

ENDNOTES, TABLE A

[1] Photograph looking southwest from Baltimore Street showing narrow brick sidewalk, turf strip along road, and granite curbing to cemetery entrance, ca. 1885, GETT photograph 18N0053, Gettysburg National Military Park archives [hereafter, GETT archives].

[2] Post-World War II circular walk around Soldiers' National Monument is identified on J. R. Hershey, "Topographic Map Gettysburg National Cemetery" (tree/shrub inventory), NMP-GET 2061, 1963.

[3] The walks do not appear on a 1903 plan, "Superintendent's Lodge, Gettysburg, PA. National Cemetery," GETT 8016.

[4] Photograph looking through entrance gates showing sheared cypress at rear of 75th Pennsylvania monument, Detroit Publishing, ca. 1905, Library of Congress photograph 4a11038u; photograph of parade entering cemetery showing sheared evergreen shrubs to the rear of the 75th Pennsylvania Monument, with quince in front, Superintendent's Narrative Report 1938, collection 4113, GETT archives.

[5] Tipton photograph of burial area, 1913, shows sheared and shaped evergreen shrubs in burial area, GETT 2699. It is presumed the War Department continued clipping the trees through the 1920s.

[6] Photograph of large sugar maples along north edge of front lawn, May 1979, GETT photograph Bx2SC1200016.

[7] Letter, Park Senior Historian Kathy Harrison to Mac, September 2, 1992 (file: KGH_WitnessTreeSynopsis_1992.pdf), Historian's files, Gettysburg National Military Park. The tree is identified as "Gettysburg Address Honey Locust," and described as "the only tree in the Gettysburg National Cemetery that dates to the battle of Gettysburg and the dedication of the cemetery in 1863."

[8] Flowering annuals shown on colored postcard, "Lincoln Speech Memorial, Gettysburg, PA," marked #24, ca. 1936. These annuals may have been an artistic addition; another pre-World War II colored postcard shows turf in the beds.

[9] Foundation plantings visible in a 1941 aerial, GETT 18N_008; clipped yew foundation shrubs are shown in a 1980 photograph of the lodge, GETT photograph Bx2CS1100037, but not on the 1963 topographic survey (plant inventory) of the cemetery.

[10] Photograph of recently completed gravel walk around Reynolds Monument without yews planted, September 1991, GETT photograph Bx2C@1100032.

[11] "Rostrum Outline," outline of primary documentation on history of the rostrum (undated document, attributed to Kathy Harrison), GETT park historian's files.

[12] Two trees are shown in the approximate location of the Japanese maples at Section II on the Quartermaster map of Gettysburg National Cemetery, 1914, GETT plan 9050.

[13] Photograph of two Japanese maples at Section II, May 1979, GETT photograph Bx2SC1200018.

[14] Existing large oak tree southeast of the Lincoln Speech Memorial not on a ca. 1934 NPS survey, "Topographic Map-Southern Section-Gettysburg National Cemetery," GETT drawing 4011; Most of 'U'-shaped shrub border and weeping willow tree to south documented on "Topographic Map Gettysburg National Cemetery" (tree/shrub inventory), NMP-GET 2061, 1963.

[15] Reed Engle, "Cultural Landscape Report, The Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, ca. 1989), 22.

[16] The window shutters were in place in a 1941 photograph, 18N_008.

[17] Outbuilding shown covered in vines in ca. 1897 photograph, GETT 4611.

[18] Outbuilding window shutters remained in 1952, GETT photograph 17M_0140.

[19] "Rostrum Outline."

[20] Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, 2004), 137-138.

[21] Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resource Program Manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, March 9, 2017.

[22] Gettysburg National Military Park News Release, "Historic Gettysburg Adams County Donates and Installs New Tree Markers and the Soldiers' National Cemetery," November 6, 2006.

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (No associated features)					
Spatial Organization Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: SO)					
S0-14. Annex Burial Area See also Small-Scale Features	NR Resource (Site)		Contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Field abandoned and underwent natural succession to woods; property owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Property acquired by Bethlehem Steel, 1947; woods cleared with some specimens left standing, 1949. NPS acquired property, 1963 and site cleared of trees; semi-circular burial area designed by NPS landscape architect Glen Caldaro, 1968; plan included twenty-three sections (rows) identified by letters A through Y designed for flat markers in an open lawn space. Burial area landscape partially redesigned by Caldaro, 1987; plans completed by JWF Architects of Harrisburg, 1993; introduced semi-circular line of pear trees within open space of the burial area. **Evaluation:** The semi-circular burial area contributes to the historical significance of Gettysburg National Cemetery under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. The burial area is significant as the grounds immediately surrounding the graves.	
S0-15. Annex Front Lawn			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead; included small pond with outlet north under Steinwehr Avenue. **1869–1928:** Field abandoned for agricultural use after ca. 1890 and underwent natural succession; pond enlarged as drainage basin, ca. 1900. **Post-1928**: Property acquired by NPS, 1963; drainage basin filled for construction of parking lot, 1968; parking lot replaced with open lawn according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The front lawn at the northeast corner of the annex is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SO-16. Upper Plaza			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Field abandoned and underwent natural succession to woods after 1890; property owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Initial development of annex by 1972 had asphalt service drive continuing across central open space designated for a monument. Upper plaza (area in front of Friend to Friend Masonic Memoria) built according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The upper plaza is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
SO-17. Lower Plaza (Entry Plaza)			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of two residential lots (Fair and Rider houses) built ca. 1910. **Post-1928**: Initial development of annex between 1968 and 1972 did not extend to Steinwehr Avenue; Fair and Rider lots acquired by Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association for incorporation into the annex, ca. 1985. Lower plaza part of revised landscape plan by NPS landscape architect Glen Caldaro, 1987; built according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The upper plaza is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
Land Use Features (no associated features)					
Circulation Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: C)					
C-12. ADA Parking Spaces and Walk			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of former Meyers orchard acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Orchard removed ca. 1880; site part of Swope property after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Site acquired by NPS and developed for parking, ca. 1980; paved parking spaces and handicapped-accessible concrete walks leading to the burial area constructed at southwest corner of parking area according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The ADA parking spaces and walk are part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and are not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

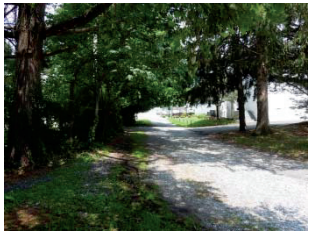
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-13. Annex Central Walk	NR Resource (Object)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of five-acre tract owned by Swope family after ca. 1890, and Rider and Dutrow residential lots built ca. 1910/15. **Post-1928**: Property acquired by NPS, 1963; residential lots acquired by Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association for incorporation into the annex, ca. 1985. Walk built according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The central walk is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and although adjacent to the graves, is not part of the burial area landscape that is significant under Criterion A.	
C-14. Annex Drive (asphalt walk)	NR Resource (Object)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of five-acre tract owned by Swope family after ca.1890. **Post-1928**: Property acquired by NPS, 1963; semi-circular asphalt drive loop built along outer edges of burial area, with access to Baltimore Street and temporary parking lot off Steinwehr Avenue, ca. 1971. Drive retained in completion of landscape, 1993; spur to temporary parking removed and part of straight section removed to accommodate Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial. Drive functions primarily as a walk, but is also used by service and funeral vehicles. **Evaluation:** The annex drive is part of the non-historic annex landscape initially developed in 1971, and although adjacent to the graves, is not part of the burial area landscape that is significant under Criterion A.	
C-15. Annex Parking Lot Entrance Road	NR Resource (Structure)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Meyers property acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Road built following construction of Swope house (Hall of Presidents and First Ladies), ca. 1890; accessed five-acre old field at rear owned by Swope family. **Post-1928**: Western part of drive acquired by NPS, 1963 and part removed for development of annex burial area, 1968; remainder paved in asphalt as part of annex drive loop, ca.1971. Eastern part of drive acquired by NPS in ca. 1980 as access to annex parking area. **Evaluation:** The Annex parking lot entrance road, built in ca. 1890 and altered between 1968 and 1971, has no historic significance associated with the national cemetery or Gettysburg National Military Park.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-16. Annex Parking Lot			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of former Meyers orchard acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Orchard removed ca. 1880; site part of Swope property acquired ca. 1890; included a Queen Anne-style carriage house built ca. 1895 and a frame garage built ca. 1920.[1] **Post-1928**: Site acquired by NPS, ca. 1980; carriage house and garage demolished in ca. 1980 for construction of gravel parking area to replace temporary annex parking lot off Steinwehr Avenue. **Evaluation:** The annex parking lot is not historic due to age and it has no historic significance associated with the national cemetery or Gettysburg National Military Park.	
C-17. East Walk to Main Cemetery	NR Resource (Structure)		Non-Contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of five-acre tract owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Property acquired by NPS, 1963; opening in east part of stone enclosure wall created to connect annex with original cemetery, and asphalt walk built to connect with annex drive, ca. 1980. **Evaluation:** The east walk to the original cemetery is part of the non-historic annex landscape developed between ca. 1980 and 1993. The walk is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
C-18. Enclosure Wall Walk	NR Resource (Structure)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of five-acre tract owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Property acquired by NPS, 1963; opening in east part of stone enclosure wall created to connect annex with original cemetery, ca. 1980; concrete walk with high curb on south side built parallel to stone enclosure wall according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. New walk connected east opening in enclosure wall with new opening at west end of wall; widened area at east end probably for interpretive waysides. **Evaluation:** The concrete walk along the enclosure wall is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993. The walk is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

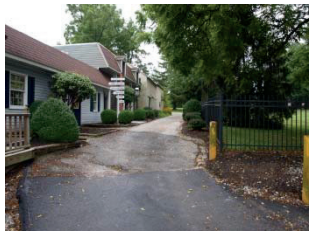
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-19. Service Alley			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Meyers orchard acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of property owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. Frame service buildings constructed after closing of orphanage in 1877 at rear of adjoining Koch lot (former Meyers house) by 1912, and Scott lot (former orphanage annex) by 1925.[2] **Post-1928**: Dirt road (alley) extended north from drive to Baltimore Street along edge of Swope property at rear of service buildings by 1937.[3] Koch service building incorporated into Old Gettysburg Village Stores development, ca. 1975; alley probably paved at this time; NPS acquired alley as part of Swope tract, 1963. Annex split-rail fence built along west side of alley, ca. 1972. **Evaluation:** The service alley has no historic significance associated with the national cemetery or Gettysburg National Military Park. It is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
Topography Features (no associated features)					
Vegetation Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: V)					
V-22. Annex Burial Grounds Lawn		3100: 31139	Contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Field acquired by Swope family and abandoned for agricultural use, ca. 1890; partially converted to woods through old-field succession. **Post-1928**: Site partially cleared of trees, 1949; fully cleared with development of annex, ca.1968; lawn in burial area seeded as graves interred between 1968 and 1972. Lawn expanded to Steinwehr Avenue with completion of landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The annex lawn within the burial area contributes to the historic significance of Gettysburg National Cemetery under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. The lawn outside the burial area is not significant since it is not part of the grounds immediately surrounding the graves.	
V-23. Annex Grounds Lawn		3100: 31139	Non-contributing	See above.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
V-24. Annex Parking Area Trees and Shrubs			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Meyers orchard acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Orchard removed ca. 1880; site contained scattered trees within service area for Swope house, built ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Hemlock, arborvitae, and Norway spruce along east edge of property bordering Hall of Presidents parking lot by 1970 (cedars possibly earlier foundation plantings from carriage house); several Norway spruce and other trees existed prior to NPS acquisition of property and demolition of carriage house and garage in ca. 1980. Clipped yew hedge and two holly trees planted along accessible parking spots according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The trees and shrubs in the annex parking lot, dating from the early 20th century through ca. 1993, have no historic significance associated with the national cemetery or Gettysburg National Military Park. They are not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
V-25. Callery Pear Row			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Field acquired by Swope family and abandoned for agricultural use, ca. 1890; partially converted to woods through old-field succession. **Post-1928**: Initial development of burial area between 1968 and 1972 according to plans by NPS landscape architect Glen Caldaro included no trees or shrubs within the burial area; revised 1987 plan by Caldaro introduced row of trees along interior semi-circular drive; planting of Callery pear trees, a species native to China and Vietnam, made according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The row of Callery pear trees is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993. Selection of Callery pear may have been intended as a symbolic connection to the Vietnam War. Additional research is needed to document this association.	
V-26. Enclosure Wall Plantings			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site developed for national cemetery enclosure wall, 1864. **1869–1928:** Site on edge of field that converted to woods through natural succession after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Lawn extended to enclosure wall in initial development of annex between 1968 and 1972. Raised bed along enclosure wall supported by high concrete curb along concrete walk built according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. Bed planted with vinca minor and spring flowering bulbs. **Evaluation:** The enclosure wall plantings are part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not part of the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

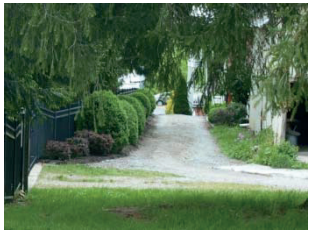
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
V-27. Main Entrance and Lower Plaza Plantings			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead; included stone fences used as breastworks. **1869–1928:** Field abandoned for agricultural use and stone fences removed after ca. 1890; site contained residential lawn surrounding Rider and Dutrow houses, built ca. 1910/15. **Post-1928**: House sites cleared between 1980 and 1990; plantings made around main entrance and lower plaza according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. Plantings included Kousa dogwood, yew, inkberry, and vinca. **Evaluation:** The plantings along the main entrance and lower plaza are part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and are not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
V-28. Masonic Memorial Plantings			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site contained old-field successional vegetation. **Post-1928**: Masonic Memorial built according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. Memorial included clipped yew shrubs around memorial sculpture, inkberry on top of semi-circular wall, and yew and Japanese dogwood in four individual planters. **Evaluation:** The plantings in the Masonic Memorial are part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and are not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
V-29. Service Alley Shrubs			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Meyers orchard acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Orchard removed ca. 1880; site consisted of field along east edge of property acquired by Swope family in ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: Assortment of shrubs planted along alleyway bordering annex enclosure fence, post-1972. Not known whether shrubs planted as part of annex landscape completed in 1993. Several similar clipped shrubs maintained on opposite side of alley. Shrubs partially screen buildings on east side of alley. **Evaluation:** The clipped shrubs along the service alley, planted after 1972, have no historic significance associated with the national cemetery or Gettysburg National Military Park. They are not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
V-30. Annex Trees			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Tree sites part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Field abandoned for agricultural use and grew up in trees after 1890; specimen trees planted on residential lots along Steinwehr Avenue after 1910. **Post-1928**: Successional trees partially cleared, 1949; fully cleared for development of annex burial area by 1968; trees on residential lots removed with demolition of houses between 1980 and 1990. Trees planted throughout annex outside of burial area according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. Deciduous trees planted informally along enclosure fence, with conifers added along east side to screen adjoining parking lot; deciduous and coniferous trees planted at front of annex on former house sites surrounding main entrance. Trees species included sweetgum, Norway spruce, Norway maple, red maple, sugar maple, white pine, Japanese cedar, Japanese zelkova, Japanese dogwood, black cherry, and hickory. Plantings also included lilac shrubs toward front of annex. **Evaluation:** The annex trees are part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and are not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A. See also Callery Pear Row, V-25.	
Buildings and Structures Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: BS)					
Enclosure Wall (stone wall)	CM01 LCS:006962 NR Resource (Structure)	3100: 81139 Assets: 1325799-803	Contributing	See inventory for original cemetery, BS-2.	
BS-14. Friend-to-Friend Masonic Memorial	NR Resource (Structure)	3100: 81139 Asset: 1265403	Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of old field owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**:. Semi-circular burial area on 1968 plan by NPS landscape architect Glen Caldaro identified central monument; revised 1987 plan by Caldaro maintained central monument site. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania erected sculpture depicting wounded Confederate General Lewis Armistead being aided by Union Captain Henry Bingham, both Masons, on July 3, 1863. Bronze sculpture created by Ron Tunison of Cairo, New York; memorial base and surrounding planters built according to plans by JWF Architects of	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				Harrisburg as part of completion of the annex landscape, 1993. Memorial dedicated on August 21, 1993. **Evaluation:** The Friend-to-Friend Masonic Memorial is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
Views and Vistas Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: VV)					
VV-4. Vista to Annex Flagstaff and Masonic Memorial				**1863–69:** Open views existed across battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Open views obstructed by old-field succession and residential construction along Steinwehr Avenue. **Post-1928**: Entry plaza with flagstaff included on revised annex plan by NPS landscape architect Glen Caldaro, 1987; vista from Masonic memorial to flagstaff maintained through break in Callery pear row within burial grounds, according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The vista between the annex flagstaff and Masonic memorial is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not integral to the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
Small-Scale Features (Drawing 3.3: Key: SSF)					
SSF-42. Annex Flagstaff	NR Resource (Object)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site occupied by Rider house, built ca. 1910. **Post-1928**: White flagstaff installed at center of burial area (site of Masonic memorial), ca. 1968; Rider house removed between 1980 and 1990; 1968 flagstaff removed and aluminum flagstaff on polished circular black stone base installed in lower (entry) plaza according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. Included two floodlights along perimeter of lower plaza. **Evaluation:** The annex flagstaff is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A. The flagstaff is not located in the standard national cemetery position at the center of the burial area.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

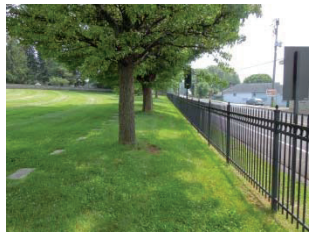
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SSF-43. Annex Enclosure Fence	NR Resource (Structure)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Sites of west and north enclosure fence correspond to stone fence (wall) that enclosed battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Stone fence along Steinwehr Avenue removed for residential subdivision, ca. 1910. **Post-1928**: Chain-link fence installed on interior boundaries of 5.5-acre cemetery site, and split-rail fence along Taneytown Road frontage, ca. 1970; Black-painted aluminum picket fence installed along entire east, north, and west perimeter according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The annex enclosure fence is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
SSF-44. Annex Main Entrance Gateway	NR Resource (Structure)		Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Site part of Fair and Rider residential lots developed ca. 1910. **Post-1928**: Fair and Rider lots acquired by Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association and houses demolished between 1980 and 1990. Main pedestrian entrance to annex built according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. Featured set of brick piers spanned by steel picket gates; bronze plaques cast with "Gettysburg National Cemetery Annex" installed on piers. **Evaluation:** The main entrance gateway is part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and is not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
SSF-45. Government Flat Grave Markers			Contributing	**1863–69:** Burial area part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Burial area part of successional old field owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: NPS acquired burial area, 1963; plans for lawn-style cemetery with flat markers laid out in semi-circular sections finalized 1968. Most interments made 1968-72; graves marked by assortment of temporary markers. Government 24" x 12" rectangular flat granite markers installed at each grave, ca. 1976; style introduced by the War Department in 1936 for use in lawn cemeteries. Approximately 2,177 markers (2015). Some markers shifted out of alignment; original plans called for placement on concrete footings; no documentation found on implementation. **Evaluation:** The government flat markers in the annex contribute to the historic significance of Gettysburg National Cemetery under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States. The grave markers are part of the landscape immediately surrounding the graves.	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

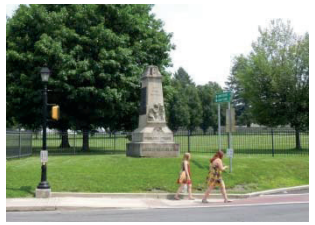
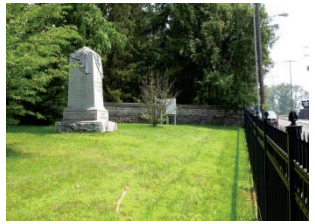
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SSF-46. Infantry Monument: 55th Ohio Volunteers	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Monument to the 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry erected by State of Ohio, 1887; 12'-tall shaft of Ohio sandstone with sculptural figures; left flank marker on Taneytown Road adjacent to 73rd Ohio right flank marker, and right flank marker on Steinwehr Avenue east of the monument. Monument on 0.1-acre parcel acquired by US government, ca. 1895. Land surrounding monument developed as a residential lot by Singley family, ca. 1915; monument part of front yard. Right flank marker in front of Ketterman house, built ca. 1915. **Post-1928**: Steinwehr Avenue houses demolished between 1980 and 1990; 55th Ohio monument positioned within inset of enclosure fence in completion of annex landscape, 1993. Left flank marker located inside of enclosure fence adjacent to 73rd Ohio right flank marker.[4] Bronze plaques added to monument to replace erosion of original inscription in soft sandstone, pre-1990. **Evaluation:** The 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry monument contributes to the historic significance of the Gettysburg National Military Park historic district.	
SSF-46a. Infantry Monument: 55th Ohio Volunteers Left Flank Marker	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	See above (left flank marker is limestone angled block in photo).	
SSF-47. Infantry Monument: 73rd Ohio Volunteers	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	**1863–69:** Site part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928**: Monument to the 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry erected by the State of Ohio, 1887; 10'-tall draped Barre granite obelisk with two flank markers, located on turf bank along Taneytown Road outside cemetery enclosure wall; left flank marker located close to monument, right flank marker located north of cemetery adjacent to left flank marker of 55th Ohio Volunteers monument. Monument supported by a stone retaining wall. **Post-1928**: Monument moved north and back from road into national cemetery annex to remove hazard from road shoulder, 1976; monument separated from road by enclosure fence, installed 1993. Left flank marker retained in bank adjoining enclosure wall (see SSF-24), and right flank marker inside of annex enclosure fence.[5] **Evaluation**: The 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry monument, located at the southwest corner of the annex, contributes to the historic significance of the Gettysburg National Military Park historic district. The monument remains on the	

TABLE 3.2.LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
GETTYSUBRG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Historical Data / Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1928; to Present/Criterion A)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				site of the infantry position, but the existing set-back and separation by the enclosure fence of both the monument and its right flank marker detract from the historic connection to Taneytown Road.	
SSF-47a. Infantry Monument: 73rd Ohio Volunteers Right Flank Marker	NR Resource (Object)		Contributing	See above (right flank marker is gray granite block in photo; see original cemetery inventory for left flank marker, SSF-24).	
SSF-48. Lower Plaza (Entry Plaza) Benches			Non-contributing	**1863–69:** Benches did not exist. **1869–1928:** Benches did not exist (part of Fair and Rider residential lots developed ca. 1910.) **Post-1928**: Fair and Rider lots acquired by Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association and houses demolished between 1980 and 1990. Two wood slat and steel frame benches installed along perimeter of circular entrance (lower) plaza according to plans by JWF Architects of Harrisburg for completion of the annex landscape, 1993. **Evaluation:** The benches at the entry plaza are part of the non-historic annex landscape completed in 1993, and are not within the landscape immediately surrounding the graves that is significant under Criterion A.	
Archeological Features (Drawing 3.3 Key: AS)					
AS-4. Annex Graves			Contributing	**1863–69:** Burial area part of battle-period Pierce field acquired by National Orphans' Homestead. **1869–1928:** Burial area part of old field/woods owned by Swope family after ca. 1890. **Post-1928**: NPS acquired burial area, 1963; layout of gravesites finalized 1968 according to plan by NPS landscape architect Glen Caldaro. Most interments made 1968-72; graves sunk within a few years of burial due to lack of grave mounds. Type of coffins and dimensions and orientation of graves not determined. Cemetery closed to new burials, 1972, but burial of service members and close kin continued in reserve sites to present. Total burials to date: 2,177. **Evaluation:** The annex graves contribute regardless of age to the historic significance of Gettysburg National Cemetery under Criterion A as a national memorial to the military history of the United States.	

GENERAL NOTES, TABLE 3.2

All historical data from CLR site history, except where noted.

Features within the annex removed since the end of the historic period for the landscape (1928) are not included in the inventory as they are in Table 3.1 because the removed features within the annex were not considered historically significant.

The CLR inventory does not include all minor non-historic features, such as individual park signs, interpretive waysides, culverts, manholes, and fire hydrants.

The CLR inventory incorporates FMSS data as of March 2015; assets inventoried in FMSS are not included where they do not correlate with CLR features, or where their location or identity could not be ascertained.

Existing Conditions Photo References by SUNY ESF, 2013 and 2015.

ENDNOTES, TABLE 3.2

[1] Frame garage is not shown on Sanborn Map Company, Gettysburg map 16, June 1912.

[2] 1912 Sanborn map; aerial photograph, ca. 1925, GETT 18N0008.

[3] Aerial photograph, September 1937, Penn State aerial photograph collection.

[4] Winona Peters, e-mail to John Auwaerter, March 15, 2017, regarding flank markers that were not moved during widening of Taneytown Road in ca. 1990.

[5] "To Move Monument," *Gettysburg Times,* October 23, 1974, 3.

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation
Original Cemetery (north)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. CLR Drawings 1.3, 1.4, 2.1

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2015

LEGEND

- Building
- Road or walk: asphalt, brick/concrete
- Gutter or curb, drain inlet
- Fence: wood picket, iron
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: granite curb, unknown blocks
- Grave markers: upright tablet, flat markers
- Iron tablet with key; unidentified (A or B)
- Gun monument
- Settee (bench; typical locations, not all shown)
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous
- Lawn
- 2' contour lines
- Feature removed since 1928
- Non-contributing feature (white fill)

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to individual stones and actual canopy.
4. Trees and shrubs shown as contributing if they are historic specimens, or are replantings that maintain the same intended character (species/variety, location/grouping, scale) as the historic specimens.
5. Not all historic tree/shrub species are known.
6. Plan does not show all NPS signs and interpretive waysides.
7. Landscape outside of national cemetery (masked area) not evaluated.
8. Features labels correspond to Table 3.1 in report.

0 50 Feet 100

Drawing 3.1

IRON TABLET KEY (SSF)
(dates added, removed; all historic locations not known)

- SSF-38: Bivouac of the Dead poem, 7 tablets 1882, three removed post-1928)
- SSF-36: Act of Congress, 2 tablets (1882, four removed post-1928)
- *General Orders No. 80, 1 tablet (1882, moved ca. 1950, removed ca.1975)*
- SSF-4 Regimental position (descriptive tablet), 1 tablet (1896)
- SSF-39: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address location, 2 tablets (ca.1915; *tablet at National Monument removed ca. 1975*)
- *Gettysburg Address Tablet (1911; moved from lodge to National Monument, 1935; removed ca.1975)*
- SSF-37: American Legion Tablet (1955)

TREE AND SHRUB KEY (V)

Aa - *Abies alba* - European silver fir
Ac - *Abies concolor* - White fir
An - *Abies nordmanniana* - Nordmann fir
Ao - *Aesculus octandra* - Sweet buckeye
Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
Apc - *Acer platanoides* - "Crimson King"
App - *Acer pseudo-platanus* - Sycamore maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* -Silver maple
Asr - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar maple
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood varieties
Cl - *Chaenomeles lagenaria* - Japanese quince
Co - *Chamaecyparis obtusa* - Hinoki cypress
Cp - *Chamaecyparis pisifera* - Sawara cypress
Cpa - *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero* - Golden-plume cypress
Cpf - *Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera* - Thread cypress
Cps - *Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*-Moss cypress
Ef - *Euonymus fortunei* - Wintercreeper
Fsp - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea* - Purple beech
Gb - *Ginko biloba* - Maidenhair tree
Gd - *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust
Io - *Ilex opaca* - American holly
Ld - *Larix decidua* - European larch
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Ma - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree
Ms - *Magnolia soulangeana* - Saucer magnolia
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pm - *Pseudotsuga menziesii* - Douglas-fir
Po - *Picea orientalis* - Oriental spruce
Pom - *Picea omorika* - Siberian spruce
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Qa - *Quercus alba* - White oak
Rm - *Rhododendron maximum* - Great laurel
Ta - *Tilia americana* - Basswood
Tb - *Taxus baccata* - European yew
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Tcu - *Taxus cuspidata* - Japanese yew
Tda - *Tsuga diversifolia* - Japanese hemlock
Th - *Taxus x media "Hicksii"* - Hick's yew
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Toc - *Thuja occidentalis compacta* - dwarf arborvitae
Tog - *Thuja occidentalis globosa* - Globe arborvitae
Tor - *Thuja orientalis* - Oriental arborvitae



IRON TABLET KEY (SSF)
(dates added, removed; all historic locations not known)

- SSF-38: Bivouac of the Dead poem, 7 tablets (1882, three removed post-1928)
- SSF-36: Act of Congress, 2 tablets (1882, four removed post-1928)
- SSF-39: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address location, 2 tablets (ca.1915; *tablet at National Monument removed ca. 1975*)

TREE AND SHRUB KEY

Aa - Abies alba - Silver fir
Af - Abies fraseri - Fraser fir
An - Abies nordmanniana - Nordmann fir
Ang - Acer negundo - Box elder
Ao - Aesculus octandra - Sweet buckeye
Ap - Acer platanoides - Norway maple
App - Acer pseudo-platanus - Sycamore maple
Ar - Acer rubrum - Red maple
Asr - Acer saccharum - Sugar maple
Bp - Betula papyrifera - Paper birch
Cf - Cornus florida - Flowering dogwood
Cg - Carya glabra - Pignut hickory
Cla - *Carya laciniosa* - Shellbark hickory
Cp - Chamaecyparis pisifera - Sawara cypress
Cpa - Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero - Golden-plume cypress
Cpf - Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera - Thread cypress
Ds - Deutzia scabra - Fuzzy Pride of Rochester
Fsp - Fagus sylvatica purpurea - Purple beech
Gb - Ginko biloba - Maidenhair tree
Gd - Gymnocladus dioicus - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - Gleditsia triacanthos - Honeylocust
Io - Ilex opaca - American holly
Ld - Larix decidua - European larch
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip poplar
Ma - Magnolia acuminata - Cucumber tree
Ms - Magnolia soulangeana - Saucer magnolia
Pa - Picea abies - Norway spruce
Ph - Philadelphus sp. - Mock orange
Pn - Pinus nigra - Austrian pine
Po - Picea orientalis - Oriental spruce
Pom - Picea omorika - Siberian spruce
Pp - Picea pungens - Colorado blue spruce
Ps - Pinus strobus - White pine
Qa - Quercus alba - White oak
Sb - Salix babylonica - Weeping willow
Sp - Spirea prunifolia - Bridalwreath
Ta - Tilia americana - Basswood
Tc - Tsuga canadensis - Eastern hemlock
Td - Taxodium distichum - Bald cypress
To - Thuja occidentalis - white cedar or arborvitae
Tor - Thuja orientalis - Oriental arborvitae
Yf - Yucca filamentosa - Adam's needle

Cultural Landscape Report Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation Original Cemetery (south)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. CLR Drawings 1.3, 1.4, 2.1

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2015

LEGEND

- Road or walk: asphalt, brick/concrete
- Gutter or curb, drain inlet
- Fence: wood picket, iron
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: granite curb, unknown blocks
- Grave markers: upright tablet, flat markers
- Iron tablet with key; unidentified (A or B)
- Gun monument
- Settee (bench; typical locations, not all shown)
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous
- Lawn
- 2' contour lines
- Feature removed since 1928
- Non-contributing feature (white fill)

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to individual stones and actual canopy.
4. Trees and shrubs shown as contributing if they are historic specimens, or are replantings that maintain the same intended character (species/variety, location/grouping, scale) as the historic specimens.
5. Not all historic tree/shrub species are known.
6. Plan does not show all NPS signs and interpretive waysides.
7. Landscape outside of national cemetery (masked area) not evaluated.
8. Features labels correspond to Table 3.1 in report.

0 50 Feet 100

Drawing 3.2

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation Annex

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. CLR Drawings 1.4, 2.1

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers
Illustrator CS6, 2015

LEGEND

- Property line
- Building (all masked)
- Asphalt road or walk
- Concrete or brick walk
- Picket fence
- Stone wall
- Flat government grave markers
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous
- Lawn
- 2' contour lines
- Feature removed since 1928 (labeled in italics)
- Non-contributing feature (white fill)

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to individual stones and actual canopy.
4. Plan does not show NPS signs.
5. Landscape outside of national cemetery (masked area) not evaluated.
6. Features labels correspond to Table 3.2 in report.

0 50 Feet 100

Drawing 3.3

TREE AND SHRUB KEY

Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* - Silver maple
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood varieties
Cc - *Carya spp.* - Hickory
Cj - *Cryptomeria japonica* - Japanese cedar
Ck - *Cornus kousa* - Japanese dogwood
Ig - *Ilex glabra* - Inkberry
Io - *Ilex opaca* - American holly
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pc - *Pyrus calleryana* - Callery pear
Pr - *Prunus serotina* - Black cherry
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Qp - *Quercus palustris* - Pin oak
Sv - *Syrina vulgaris* - Common lilac
Tb - *Taxus baccata* - European yew
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Tcu - *Taxus cuspidata* - Japanese yew
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Zs - *Zelkova serrata* - Japanese zelkova



Gettysburg National Military Park, 2017

Treatment Recommendations

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

TREATMENT GUIDELINES

TREATMENT TASKS

TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

William Saunders guided his design for Soldiers' National Cemetery on the principles of simple grandeur and propriety, resulting in a landscape of symbolic meaning, beauty, harmony, and solemnity. During its initial development and more so after transfer to military administration in 1872, the landscape took on a more ornamental and overtly commemorative quality as a unit of the National Cemetery System and as it became integrated with the surrounding national military park, but still retained much of its original Saunders character (fig. 4.1). While addition of new burial sections continued the historic use of the landscape for military burials under subsequent NPS administration, other changes over the past eight decades have detracted from the historic character of the cemetery's landscape.

The recommendations in this chapter address the preservation and enhancement of landscape's historic character in the context of contemporary site management and use. These are based on the findings of this report, park planning, and consultation with park staff that included a treatment workshop held on January 20, 2016. The focus of treatment in this cultural landscape report is on prescribing changes at a conceptual level, which will require additional planning by the park to implement and may not result in realization of all recommendations. Preservation (maintenance) is the default recommendation for features where no specific treatment is identified.[1]

The chapter begins by defining a treatment framework that is the basis for the treatment recommendations that follow. The first set of recommendations are guidelines on long-term management of the landscape and future work planning when specific actions cannot be determined at present. These are followed by treatment tasks that are recommendations for discrete actions to preserve and enhance the historic character and contemporary use of the national cemetery landscape.



Figure 4.1. The national cemetery looking northeast from Soldiers' National Monument showing well-tended character of the landscape toward the end of the National Cemetery Administration period, ca. 1920. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2536)

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

This section addresses the legislation, regulations and policies, and park planning that relate to management of the national cemetery landscape. Based on the findings of the Analysis and Evaluation chapter that recommend a period of significance extending to 1928, the framework concludes with a treatment philosophy intended as a guiding vision for the management of the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape.

LEGISLATION

Gettysburg National Cemetery was incorporated in 1864 by the Pennsylvania legislature as Soldiers' National Cemetery, with the property owned by the state and the cemetery managed by a board of commissioners comprised of representatives from each of the states with burials in the cemetery. The state legislation authorized the board to manage funds, handle additional burials, and to layout the cemetery landscape—"generally to do all other things in their judgment necessary and proper to be done to adapt the ground and premises to the uses for which it has been purchased and set apart."[2] The board was bound by one stipulation for design of the grounds, based on the authorization by the Evergreen Cemetery Association to sell the original fourteen-acre property that was held in trust by David McConaughy. This authorization stipulated that "in enclosing the said lands, an open iron railing enclosure of ordinary height be made and maintained by the State, or states interested, upon the division lines between the said lands, and the grounds of Ever-Green Cemetery."[3]

The transfer of the cemetery to the federal government in 1872 to become part of the National Cemetery System retired the Soldiers' National Cemetery name. This name change was referenced in the legislation passed on July 14, 1870 entitled "A "Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries" (16 Stat. 390).[4] The name Gettysburg National Cemetery reflected the War Department's convention of using the distinctive name of the place or battlefield, rather than a general reference to soldiers or sailors. The transfer brought the cemetery under the jurisdiction of the US War Department and made it subject to federal laws pertaining to national cemeteries, notably "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867. The main provisions of this act relative to the landscape called for national cemeteries to be enclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence, marking of individual graves with a small headstone or block, and maintenance of a lodge at the principal entrance.[5]

On July 28, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 6228 that transferred national parks, buildings, and reservations, including Gettysburg National Cemetery and Gettysburg National Military Park, to civilian administration of the National Park Service. The Executive Order did not change the name of the cemetery, or merge it with the surrounding national military park. The transfer did make the cemetery subject to the Organic Act of 1916 (55 Stat. 535), which established conservation as the mission of the National Park Service.[6]

REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

National cemeteries within the National Park System are subject to park service regulations and policies that apply to historic and cultural resources, as well as those that apply specifically to the use and management of national cemeteries. Although historically part of the National Cemetery System, Gettysburg National Cemetery and the thirteen others under the jurisdiction of the US Department of the Interior (NPS) are not subject to regulations and policies that apply to the National Cemetery System within the US Department of Veterans Affairs (National Cemetery Administration). However, there is some overlap in burial registration and grave marking, and both agencies are subject to the same federal historic preservation laws.

NPS Resource Management

The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 establishes the agency's conservation mission that strives to balance use and preservation of historic and natural resources. The agency's philosophy of historic preservation is articulated in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which in turn informs a hierarchy of National Park Service regulations and policies that comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, and other federal laws pertaining to resource management.[7] The application of these regulations and policies to cultural landscapes is contained within *National Park Service Management Policies 2006*, *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*, and *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. NPS-28 provides the following treatment standards for cultural landscapes that are applicable to the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape:

> Land use activities, whether historic or introduced, do not impair archeological resources.
>
> Use is monitored and regulated to minimize both immediate and long-term damage.
>
> Contemporary facilities do not adversely impact the landscape's physical and visual character. New facilities are compatible with the historic character and material of the landscape.
>
> Contemporary structures to facilitate access, such as ramps, railings, signs, and curb cuts, are designed and located to minimize adverse impacts on the character and features of a cultural landscape.
>
> Access to a cultural landscape that is vulnerable to damage from human use is limited, monitored, or controlled.
>
> All treatment and use decisions reflect consideration of effects on both the natural and built features of a cultural landscape and the dynamics inherent in natural processes and continued use.
>
> Use of destructive techniques, such as archeological excavation, is limited to providing sufficient information for research, interpretation, and management needs.
>
> All modification, repair, or replacement of materials and features is preceded by sufficient study and recording to protect research and interpretive values.
>
> New work, materials, and replacement features are identified, documented, or permanently marked in an unobtrusive manner to distinguish them from original work, materials, and features.
>
> All changes made during treatment are graphically documented with drawings and photographs. Records of treatment are managed as archival materials by a curator or archivist within the park's museum collection.
>
> Work on historic structures, including modifications to improve drainage and access, does not harm the character-defining features of a cultural landscape.[8]

Guiding principles for resource stewardship were updated through Director's Order #11: "Resource Stewardship for the 21st Century" (December 20, 2016), which emphasizes preserving and restoring ecological, historical, and cultural integrity through integrated management, within the content of continuous change that is not yet fully understood. Related policies will address resiliency (ability to adapt to change), connectivity (understanding larger thematic and geographic contexts), and life-cycle stewardship (managing for long-term preservation).[9]

NPS National Cemetery Regulations and Policies

Gettysburg National Cemetery is subject to federal regulations specific to the management of national cemeteries administered by the National Park Service (36 CFR Part 12), as well as to NPS *Management Policies 2006*.[10] Parallel regulations pertain to National Cemeteries of the Department of Veterans Affairs (38 CFR Part 38) that comprise the current National Cemetery System. The NPS regulations define the purpose of national cemeteries in the National Park System, emphasizing the significance of the national cemeteries as cultural resources in keeping with the NPS mission:

> National cemeteries are established as national shrines in tribute to the gallant dead who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Such areas are protected, managed and administered as suitable and dignified burial grounds and as significant cultural resources. As such, the authorization of activities that take place in national cemeteries is limited to those that are consistent with applicable legislation and that are compatible with maintaining the solemn commemorative and historic character of these areas.[11]

The NPS national cemetery regulations also identify occurrence of special events and prohibit recreational activities; define limits on floral and commemorative tributes and addition of commemorative monuments; identify burial eligibility, process for selecting gravesites, and how interments are undertaken; and specify the types of headstones and markers that may be installed. For interments and installation of headstones/markers, the regulations stipulate that both NPS and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) policy will be followed. VA policy applies to burial eligibility, issuing a burial permit, and furnishing of government headstones and markers at government expense (supplied through the VA, not NPS).[12]

The NPS issued two documents to supplement and expand on the guidance in NPS *Management Policies 2006* and the NPS national cemetery regulations: *Director's Order #61* (revised 2010), and *Reference Manual #61* (revised 2011) that provides a supplement to DO-61 (see Appendix E for links to these documents). Most of the content refers to operational issues pertaining to visitation and interments. Issues in these policies pertaining to maintenance and treatment of the landscape are referenced under General Treatment Recommendations.

Historic National Cemetery Regulations

Regulations promulgated by the Quartermaster General of the Army for management of national cemeteries are no longer binding, but provide useful guidance in maintaining and enhancing the historic character of the landscape. The regulations published in 1911, which were in effect through the end of the historic period for the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape in 1928, should serve as a guide for paint colors and care of drives, walks, lawns, and vegetation, together with current NPS national cemetery regulations where details are lacking (see Appendix C for excerpts).

PARK PLANNING

Cultural Landscape Reports are the implementation document for landscape treatment based on a foundation of park planning, from service-wide initiatives to park-level program plans. The national cemetery is considered part of Gettysburg National Military Park for the purposes of park planning.

NPS Call to Action

The *Director's Call to Action* (2011), a service-wide plan developed for the second century of the National Park Service beginning in 2016, reaffirms a commitment to stewardship and public enjoyment of parks that characterized the service's first century, and identifies the future need for parks and programs in creating jobs, strengthening local economies, and supporting ecosystem services while representing the nation's ethnically and culturally diverse communities. The *Call to Action* articulates four goals that are relevant to treatment of the national cemetery landscape. These include *Connect People to Parks* by engaging the historical, environmental, and economic sustainability of communities; *Advance the Educational Mission* by strengthening the educational force of the NPS to provide an unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience; *Preserve America's Special Places* by extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, and political boundaries in partnership with others; and *Enhance Professional and Organizational Excellence* by adapting to the changing needs of visitors, communities, and partners.[13]

General Management Plan

The Final General Management Plan (GMP) for Gettysburg National Military Park adopted in 1999 establishes the management direction based on the park mission. It articulates the following purpose for Gettysburg National Cemetery: "To preserve and protect the Soldiers' National Cemetery as a suitable and dignified burial ground for the men and women who have been interred in it and as the site of the address delivered by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863."[14]

The GMP provides management prescriptions for Gettysburg National Cemetery under the selected alternative (C), "Rehabilitation of Landscapes Significant to the Battle of Gettysburg and its Commemoration." For the national cemetery, the GMP lays out the following goal: "The features that are significant to the design of the Civil War portion of the Soldiers' National Cemetery are repaired, rehabilitated, restored or reconstructed." The GMP does not provide direction on the management of the national cemetery annex.[15]

The GMP describes the purpose of the proposed rehabilitation to "more fully recreate the meaning and significance of the Saunders plan, while allowing the compatible, continuing use of the cemetery," and to reestablish "the landscape patterns and circulation in the Civil War area." The following actions were listed as possible results of these management prescriptions, some of which have been implemented:

- Removing evergreen trees within the semi-circular Civil War burial area
- Replacing the shrub border (belt) around Soldiers' National Monument
- Reinstating the radial and circular walks within the Civil War burial area
- Reestablishing the Norway maple allée along the upper drive
- Restoring the original grade and height of the Civil War grave markers
- Replacing missing Bivouac of the Dead tablets
- Reestablishing wisteria and vines on the Rostrum
- Replacing missing vegetation, pipe-rail fence, gates and other similar items in the Civil War portion of the cemetery[16]

In keeping with the National Register documentation, the GMP identified regimental commemorative monuments in the national cemetery as part of the commemorative park. Under the preferred alternative, the GMP lays out the goal: "The features that are significant to the design of the commemorative park built by veterans between 1895 and 1927 are repaired, rehabilitated, restored or reconstructed." The one action that may result from this goal relative to the battlefield commemorative works in the cemetery include: "Maintain and restore monument groups." This prescription included restoring or possibly reconstructing missing features, some of which are still owned by the park.[17]

In terms of visitor experience, the GMP states: "Rehabilitation of the Civil War portion of the cemetery allows visitors to get a sense of its historic condition. They experience some of the sense of contemplation and quiet intended by its designers. Visitors are able to understand how the cemetery's design expressed the idea of equality of sacrifice by all Union states, ideas that parallel those expressed by Abraham Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address"[18]

Foundation Document

In 2016, the park adopted its Foundation Document, a report required for each park that describes the purpose, fundamental resources and values, and current threats and opportunities of a park. The document identifies Soldiers' National Cemetery [sic] and the park's Commemorative Landscape (veteran-era monuments and other commemorative features) as fundamental resources. Unlike a GMP, the report does not provide direction on landscape treatment. It does identify current conditions and trends, and threats and opportunities for the national cemetery, ranging from good grounds maintenance and existence of a headstone cleaning program, to loss of historic trees and disrespectful behavior by visitors.[19]

The Foundation Document also identifies two special mandates pertinent to treatment of the national cemetery and its setting: Public Law 101-377 Section 5: Gettysburg Advisory Commission, developed to coordinate efforts between the park and local jurisdictions on management of the National Register-listed Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District that surrounds the cemetery; and Executive Order 13508: Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration, which calls for the federal government to restore and protect the nation's larg-

est estuary and its watershed, which includes Adams County.[20]

PRIMARY LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

The Gettysburg National Military Park General Management Plan identifies Rehabilitation as the primary or overall treatment for Gettysburg National Cemetery. One of the four *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, Rehabilitation is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

Rehabilitation is an appropriate treatment because it allows for flexibility in balancing preservation and adaptive reuse to accommodate contemporary issues such as universal accessibility, interpretation, natural resource conservation, and maintenance, as well as continual use of the cemetery for burials in reserved grave sites. Rehabilitation allows for application of the other Standards, including Preservation, Restoration, and Reconstruction, to specific features. Overall, Rehabilitation allows for treatment within a contemporary context that recognizes passage of time and evolution of the landscape.

The other three Standards are not appropriate as the primary treatment for the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape. Preservation would maintain the landscape in its existing condition, which would result in retention of non-historic alterations and would not allow for restoring character-defining features removed since the end of the historic period in 1928. Restoration to the character at the end of the historic period is not a feasible primary treatment because of the significant changes that have occurred since that time, notably through the addition of burial areas and development of the annex. Restoration to the original Saunders design completed by 1869 is also not appropriate because of the historically significant additions to the landscape after that time under War Department administration, and the lack of documentation on the original 1865 planting plan. Reconstruction, which is a treatment to essentially rebuild a missing property, is not an appropriate treatment because the historic landscape remains largely intact.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Based on national cemetery regulations, park planning, discussions with park staff, and the findings of this report, the recommended landscape treatment for Gettysburg National Cemetery addresses three overall goals:

- The cemetery landscape reflects its purpose as a Congressionally-designated primary memorial to the military history of the United States with all graves preserved and the landscape maintained to national cemetery standards intended to convey "dignity" and "solemn commemorative character" (36 CFR 12, §12.2);

- The historic character of the cemetery landscape is preserved and enhanced to reflect its historic development through the late War Department period, to preserve and enhance its significance associated with the Civil War, President Lincoln, and the National Cemetery System, as well as its original design by William Saunders;

- Cemetery operations, including visitor use, interpretation, and maintenance, are improved in both the original cemetery and annex.

These goals translate into the following more specific objectives:

- Landscape features that are significant to the design of the original cemetery and to its development as part of the National Cemetery System through 1928 will be preserved, rehabilitated, restored, or reconstructed.

- Changes that lack historical significance or detract from the historic character of the landscape may be removed.

- Features removed prior to 1928 will generally not be reconstructed, unless they are significant to the Saunders design.

- Historic use of the landscape for interments will be continued within reserved gravesites, but no new burial sections will be established.

- Contemporary changes necessary to address public access, interpretation, and maintenance will be minimized in visual appearance.

TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

A treatment philosophy articulates the reasoning behind management prescriptions for a historic landscape, and in particular the overall desired character based on its history and significance. There are two treatment philosophies for Gettysburg National Cemetery that address each of its distinct landscape components: the Original Cemetery, and the Annex.

Original Cemetery

Treatment of the original cemetery landscape aims to preserve and enhance the historic character of the landscape as it developed through 1928, while respecting its subsequent use for military burials that form a significant overlay on the historic landscape. The year 1928 is not a restoration date, but rather a benchmark to assess appropriateness of landscape rehabilitation tasks. The 1928 treatment date corresponds with the recommended end date of National Register period of significance for the original cemetery landscape, reflecting continuity of military administration and development as part of National Cemetery System under Criterion C (last additions under military administration: public comfort station, flagstaff). In addition, by 1928 the Saunders design remained largely intact, with overlays of commemorative works and standard national cemetery features; certain Saunders design characteristics had been altered by this time (burial area circulation, plantings), while others had been enhanced over earlier periods (i.e., fewer ornamental features—vases, flowerbeds). Managing the original cemetery landscape for its 1928 character is compatible with maintaining the landscape to national cemetery standards.

Rehabilitation of the landscape to a character earlier than 1928 (e.g., character at time of cemetery's initial completion in 1869) is not appropriate given significant extant post-1869 additions, including the flagstaff (1874/1928), unknown blocks (1874), rostrum (1879), outbuilding (1890), Taneytown Road gate (1892), lodge (1907), commemorative works (1867–1912), and public comfort station and flagstaff (1928).

In keeping with the direction of the park's GMP, recommended landscape treatment within the original cemetery will include restoration or reconstruction of features significant to the original Saunders design where they do not require alteration of significant National Cemetery System-era features or later burial sections, notably circulation and vegetation. Features added by the War Department within the burial area that were removed prior to 1928, including the terra-cotta vases, rose shrubs, and granite bollards at the corners of the drives, will not be returned. In addition, extant War Department features that lack historic integrity, specifically the overgrown evergreen shrubs planted within the burial area between 1880 and 1882, will be removed and not restored given the GMP management direction to enhance the Saunders design of the burial area. All added burial sections and graves dating through the present will be preserved.

While tree and shrub plantings were a significant part of Saunders' design, treatment for the most part aims to reestablish the early twentieth-century character when the original plantings had matured; many original trees and understory shrubs had been thinned or removed by this time. Plantings removed or altered by 1928 that will be reestablished include the perimeter evergreen screen to reinforce the original Saunders intent to provide seclusion to the cemetery, while preserving current external views important for interpretation.

Within the semi-circular Civil War burial area, the recommended treatment includes reversal of post-1928 changes, notably reestablishment of the grade and reveal of the grave markers, rebuilding of the

iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument, and replacement of missing Bivouac of the Dead tablets. In addition, treatment will reestablish several features significant to the Saunders design of the cemetery that had been lost or diminished by 1928. These include most of the radial and circular surfaced walks (drives) that were removed in ca. 1926 (the beds of the walks were removed in 1935), the shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument that was removed in ca. 1910 (the bed space remains), and the open spatial character and views that had become obscured by 1928 due to overgrowth of evergreen shrubs planted within the burial plots between 1880 and 1882. Returning these features to the landscape does not represent a false sense of history because most all historic features existed together historically, except that by the time the comfort station was built in 1928, the shrub border around the National Monument and gravel surfaces on most of the burial area walks had been removed.

Annex

For the annex, the recommended treatment aims to preserve the historic semi-circular burial area as completed by 1976, including the flat markers and surrounding turf. Treatment should maintain the burial area and the larger non-historic landscape completed in 1993, including the Masonic Memorial, to national cemetery standards. Changes to the non-historic landscape may be appropriate provided they maintain or enhance the dignity and solemnity of the burial area. Treatment of the annex landscape should preserve the historic commemorative works along Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue, and improve physical and visual access to them.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The following statement describes the intended historic character of the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape based on implementation of the treatment philosophy (fig. 4.2):

> *Gettysburg National Cemetery is a sacred and well-preserved historic landscape of dignity and solemn commemorative character that honors Union sacrifices in the Battle of Gettysburg, and later service by American soldiers and their dependents through the twentieth century.*
>
> *The landscape of the original cemetery conveys the intent of William Saunders' design of simple grandeur and propriety,*

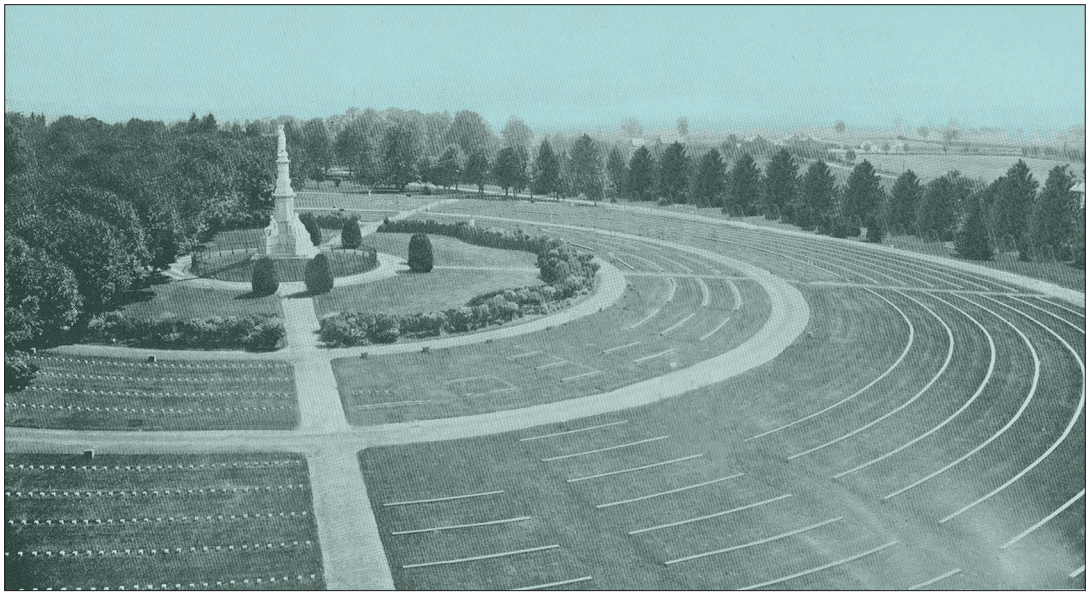


Figure 4.2. An edited photograph of Gettysburg National Cemetery from ca. 1905 looking west from atop the New York State Monument showing intended character of the landscape following implementation of recommended treatment. The shrubs historically within the burial plots and now extant as overgrown trees have been edited from the photograph, and Norway spruce have been added along the perimeter enclosure to convey more of the intended Saunders design. (Henry S. Burrage, *Gettysburg and Lincoln; the battle, the cemetery, and the National park,* London, 1906, edited by SUNY ESF)

with the open grounds of the semi-circular Civil War burial area at its center, framed by an allée of green-leafed trees (fig. 4.2). The landscape also memorializes President Lincoln's address at the dedication of the cemetery in 1863 that called on the nation to dedicate itself to the unfinished work of preserving American democracy. Distinctive above-grade curb-like grave markers symbolizing unity, and individual standard government unknown blocks are organized within a system of radial and circular gravel walks. Soldiers' National Monument, visible from each gravesite and sheltered by an iron fence, is surrounded by a gracious circular lawn set apart from the grave sites by an undulating belt of low shrubs.

The landscape of the outer cemetery grounds, secluded by a perimeter evergreen screen managed to maintain discrete outward views, is characterized by graceful lawn with trees of individual beauty and collective form. Later burial sections of iconic government white marble headstones line the perimeter of the grounds as an overlay on the Saunders landscape, along with commemorative works in a variety of types and styles that tie the cemetery to the larger national military park. The entrances to the cemetery greet visitors with a solemn character rich in military and funerary symbolism, while the border along Evergreen Cemetery expresses the original design intent of a common enclosure with Gettysburg's nineteenth-century rural cemetery. The historic association with the National Cemetery System is conveyed through standard features common to Civil War-era national cemeteries, including the flagstaff, lodge, outbuilding, comfort station, rostrum, unknown blocks, settees, and commemorative iron tablets.

Gettysburg National Cemetery is managed to reinforce its distinct historic identity within Gettysburg National Military Park. Signage conveys this identity and the solemn purpose of the cemetery to encourage visitors to act with honor and respect. Visitors are provided with ample orientation to the full history of the cemetery from its original design to the latest burials, and with clear wayfinding to the burial sections and the annex. The cemetery landscape is maintained at a high level to convey honor and respect, and to preserve its historic character.

TREATMENT GUIDELINES

Treatment guidelines provide general direction on landscape design and management issues in the national cemetery. Some require additional park planning to articulate specific treatment decisions.

1. NATIONAL CEMETERY STANDARDS

In keeping with the intent of the historic and current NPS national cemetery regulations, the landscape of Gettysburg National Cemetery should be maintained to a high level to convey dignity and a solemn commemorative character that reflects the cemetery's purpose as a Congressionally-designated memorial to the military history of the United States. Rows of clean, aligned white-marble headstones and overall high levels of maintenance are widely-recognized characteristics of national cemeteries both historically and today. Historic regulations pertaining to paint colors and maintenance practices for vegetation, drives, and walks should be followed to enhance historic character. Maintenance should also continue to address conservation of historic materials by avoiding damaging practices, especially to soft marble grave markers and aged trees, or practices that remove patina and character, while also accommodating current environmental concerns and budget limitations.

As recommended in DO-61, *National Cemetery Operations*, a cemetery operation plan should be developed to provide guidance on grounds maintenance, and to set operational standards and measures. This may follow the format of a NPS Preservation Maintenance Plan that documents and guides maintenance practices to preserve and perpetuate the historic character of the landscape, and should be integrated into the park's facility management system (FMSS).

Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations has extensive guidance on the care of headstones and markers (see Appendix E for link). The following is the primary guidance on installation, alignment, cleaning, replacement, and disposition:

• Each new grave will be marked with a government (VA)-furnished headstone or marker; private markers are generally not permitted because of conflict with the historic character of the cemeteries (§3.9.1).

• Headstones should be aligned and cleaned according to a regimen appropriate to environmental conditions. Cleaning should remove objectionable accumulations (bird droppings, mud, grass stains, fungus, etc.) (fig. 4.3). The toning or patina of the stone should not be purposefully removed (§3.9.1). This guidance should be applied not only to the upright headstones, but also to the flat markers in the annex, some of which have shifted out of alignment.



Figure 4.3. Government headstones in Section III, showing recent use of black-painted inscriptions that stand out from earlier headstones without black paint, 2013. The headstones today have a more uniform appearance due to cleaning undertaken after this photograph was taken. (SUNY ESF)

• Historic headstones will be preserved whenever feasible. Repair and re-inscription of historic headstones will be considered before replacement. Park managers will choose methods of cemetery maintenance which will reduce the adverse effects of maintenance activities on headstones. Headstone replacement is only allowed when the level of deterioration or damage to the historic headstone precludes repair, when they no longer provide the identity of the deceased, or do not convey the appropriate sense of dignity and decorum befitting their intended purpose. Replacement headstones will be replaced in-kind with new headstones that, to the extent feasible, match the old in composition, design, color, and texture. Inscriptions on replacement headstones will contain only information consistent with that which was standard at the time the original stone was issued. Historically significant headstones that are replaced may be curated or destroyed. (§3.9.4)

In addition to this guidance, it is recommended that to maintain and reestablish historic uniformity in the added burial sections, use of new General headstones with black-painted inscriptions should be avoided because these stand out visually from older headstones (fig. 4.3). Existing black paint should be removed from inscriptions or painted white. The National Cemetery Administration Memorial Product Services can provide replacement headstones without the painted inscriptions.[21]

Aside from maintenance of the headstones and grave markers, RM-61 only states that "Landscapes in national cemeteries should be maintained to preserve the historic character and dignity of the cemetery and meet the high standards that the public expects" (§3.3.1.2 B). It is recommended that the following additional guidance, based on historic national cemetery regulations, operational standards and measures used by National Cemetery Administration, current maintenance practices and limitations, and the findings of this CLR, be adopted and incorporated into a cemetery operation plan:[22]

• Lawn: Maintain a Class A-equivalent lawn (well-established, healthy turf generally free of weeds, bare areas, and debris); level sunken areas, and trim grass along drives, walks, grave markers, monuments, and fences. Lawn impacted by high traffic or erosion should be repaired and protected where necessary with a reinforcement grid, such as Geoblock®. Areas where grass will not grow well beneath trees with low branching should be mulched to prevent growth of weeds and maintain a well-tended appearance. Mulch rings should not be introduced around established specimen trees; care should be taken to prevent damage to trees from mowers and trimmers. Allowing the turf to go dormant (brown) during peri-

ods of draught may be appropriate to conserve water and energy, but the turf should remain cut and raked.

• Trees and Shrubs: Keep clear of dead, dying, or broken limbs and snags; prohibit removal of lower limbs, branches, or foliage from evergreen trees, except where there is interference with grave markers. Mulch beneath low-branching evergreens or establish groundcover to maintain a well-tended appearance.

• Vines: Encourage growth of existing wisteria on the rostrum trellis and keep foliage trimmed away from the base and brick piers. While Virginia creeper or Boston ivy was maintained on the outbuilding during the historic period, it should not be reintroduced to prevent moisture and physical damage to the historic building (both masonry and painted woodwork).

• Flowerbeds: Flowerbeds may be maintained around the lodge only; flowers or other plants in boxes, tubs, pots, cans or other receptacles were not permitted in national cemeteries after 1911, and were also not part of the original Saunders design. Planted vases were maintained historically at Gettysburg, but disappeared well before the end of the historic period in 1928. An exception is the 1st Minnesota Memorial vase, which should continue to be planted with flowering annuals.

• Drives and Walks: Asphalt drives and concrete walks should be swept clean and the turf edges kept neatly trimmed. Remove weeds and biological growth from the brick walks (Baltimore Street, public comfort station walk).

• Flag: Display the flag of the United States on the cemetery flagstaff each day of the year during the hours the cemetery is open, as well as the POW-MIA flag on federal holidays (RM-61 §3.11). Maintain visibility of the flagstaff from both within and outside the cemetery by pruning obstructing vegetation.

• Painted Features: Use historic colors from the 1911 National Cemetery regulations as follows, with suggested Pantone equivalents. Where possible, undertake paint analysis to provide exact color matches.

» Brick lodge and outbuilding: trim, white (Pantone OOOC); doors, blinds (shutters), and latticework: bronze green (Pantone Bronze Green 18-0317 TPX); porch ceilings: light blue (Pantone Sky Blue 14-4318 TCX); floors of porches and steps: dark gray (Pantone 425 U)

» Brick rostrum, rafters: white (Pantone OOOC)

» Flagstaff pole: white (Pantone OOOC); base, black (Pantone 412 U).

» Hydrants: black (Pantone 412 U)

» Settees: bronze green (Pantone Bronze Green 18-0317 TPX)

» Tablets, Shot, Gun Carriages: semi-gloss black (Pantone 412 U); borders of tablets and faces of letters: aluminum (true aluminum paint); borders and faces of the letters of Lincoln Memorial tablet (to be returned to the lodge): copper-bronze paint (Pantone 876 C).

• Enclosures: iron fences, gates, and posts: black (Pantone 412 U); letters and shields, gold leaf (true gold leaf); wood fences, light gray (Pantone 14-4102). The urns and eagles on the Baltimore Street entrance gates, which are not standard national cemetery features, most likely were gilded with true gold leaf during the historic period, along with the state names on the piers and shields on the gates. [23]

2. NATIONAL CEMETERY IDENTITY

The historic identity of Gettysburg National Cemetery as a distinct park unit and part of the National Cemetery System has diminished though administrative consolidation with Gettysburg National Military Park and interpretive emphasis on the original development of the cemetery between 1863 and 1869.

Use of Official Cemetery Name

The cemetery is currently signed, advertised, and interpreted under its original name, Soldiers' National Cemetery, which was institutionalized at the park level in the 1999 General Management Plan, in place of the official name, Gettysburg National Cemetery. Use of the cemetery's original name is appropriate for interpretive purposes when telling the story of the cemetery's founding, design, and its dedication by President Lincoln. As the current name for the cemetery on signs and in printed and web materials, however, it presents a number of issues:

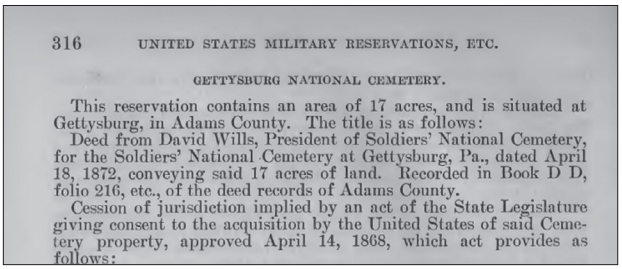
- Gettysburg National Cemetery is the official name of the property in federal records going back to 1870, when Congress passed "A Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries" (16 Stat. 390). The name Gettysburg National Cemetery came into official usage after this time, although no record has been found of Congressional action specifying the name change upon transfer to federal ownership in 1872. Congress did recognize the name Gettysburg National Cemetery when it authorized the annex in 1948 (62 Stat. 502). Although often referred to locally as the "National Cemetery," official War Department documents used "Gettysburg National Cemetery" (or "National Cemetery, Gettysburg PA"), not "Soldiers' National Cemetery" (fig. 4.4). Outside of park planning and interpretation, the name Gettysburg National Cemetery is still used in the park archives and by the National Archives and National Cemetery Administration, among other agencies.[24]

- The name Soldiers' National Cemetery does not convey a distinct geographic place identity to visitors and those unfamiliar with the cemetery. The official name reflects the War Department's naming convention of Civil War-era national cemeteries according to the place or associated battlefield.

- Use of a name retired in 1872 does not reflect the post-1872 history of the cemetery, including military burials and the seven-decade-long period when the cemetery was part of the National Cemetery System, a history that is within the National Register-documented period of significance; many historic features in the landscape are associated with this later period of history.[25]

- The current use of two different names for the national cemetery—Gettysburg National Cemetery Annex for the annex and Soldiers' National Cemetery for the original cemetery—can be confusing, since an annex by definition should have the same root name as the thing to which it is attached.[26] Congress understood the annex as an addition to the original cemetery when it passed legislation in 1948 entitled "An Act to enlarge the Gettysburg National Cemetery, approved June 19, 1948" (62 Stat. 502).

For these reasons, it is recommended that the park return to use of the name Gettysburg National Cemetery in signage and on web and printed material. Where appropriate, the name Soldiers' National Cemetery, which is significant in the history of the cemetery, could be presented as a secondary name.



316 UNITED STATES MILITARY RESERVATIONS, ETC.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY.

This reservation contains an area of 17 acres, and is situated at Gettysburg, in Adams County. The title is as follows:

Deed from David Wills, President of Soldiers' National Cemetery, for the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., dated April 18, 1872, conveying said 17 acres of land. Recorded in Book D D, folio 216, etc., of the deed records of Adams County.

Cession of jurisdiction implied by an act of the State Legislature giving consent to the acquisition by the United States of said Cemetery property, approved April 14, 1868, which act provides as follows:

Figure 4.4. Page from a 1910 federal register of military reservations showing official use of the name Gettysburg National Cemetery. The national cemetery was listed as a separate entity from the national military park. (U.S. Army, *United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks*, revised edition, 1910, page 316)

Cemetery Entrances

Entrances to Civil War-era historic national cemeteries historically presented visitors with a grand gesture, rich in military and funereal symbolism. Today, the most often-used entrance to Gettysburg National Cemetery is the Taneytown Road gateway, historically the secondary entrance that today has lost its original gates (fig. 4.5). These were emblazoned with "U S National Cemetery" and military shields that provided



Figure 4.5. Historic and existing (2015) conditions of the current main entrance to the national cemetery on Taneytown Road showing loss of grandeur and symbolism. This was historically the secondary entrance. (Top: Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2545; bottom: SUNY ESF)

the visitor with a sense of entering a sacred place with a solemn commemorative purpose, as well as a place that was part of a federal system. Today, the entrance with its inconspicuous gate together with the standard brown NPS sign no longer conveys this historic intent. The Baltimore Street gateway, which is the original entrance, retains more of its historic symbolism, with its posts topped by eagles, although it has also lost its original gates that featured military and funereal symbols. This entrance, however, is seldom used by visitors, given its location remote from the main visitor parking area and location outside the park tour route.

To improve the cemetery's historic identity, both sets of gates should be changed to provide a greater sense of the grandeur and solemn commemorative purpose of the cemetery (see tasks OCE-1 and OCE-2). In addition, it is recommended that the contemporary free-standing NPS entrance signs use the official name of the cemetery in a design that connotes solemnity and traditional national cemetery signage (fig. 4.6). Within the parameters of NPS Park and Facility Sign standards, cemetery entrance signs can be designed to be compatible with the historic setting. A suggested design appropriate to Gettysburg National Cemetery could use a mast-arm structure of black-painted metal to provide a scale and structure that defers visually to the historic main gates while still being apparent to visitors (fig. 4.7). The recommended signboard uses dark brown to maintain the NPS standard while conveying the solemn character of the cemetery's historic iron tablets that have a black face and aluminum-painted lettering. The



Figure 4.6. Examples of older National Cemetery signs that connote formality, military associations, and federal jurisdiction. (Department of Veterans Affairs and National Park Service)



Figure 4.7. Suggested design for the main entrance signs to the national cemetery. (SUNY ESF)

original name of the cemetery and date of establishment could be indicated on a secondary board hung below the main signboard.[27]

Baltimore Street as Main Cemetery Entrance

The national cemetery was designed by William Saunders to be experienced from the approach through the Baltimore Street entrance. The War Department continued to manage it as the primary entrance, as evidenced by the location of the cemetery office (lodge) and flagstaff. Today, there is little to indicate to visitors that Baltimore Street is the historic main entrance. Most visitors enter the secondary historic back entrance from Taneytown Road because it is closest to the national cemetery (former Cyclorama) parking lot, and most tours begin from that gate.

It is recommended that the park consider reinforcing the identity of Baltimore Street as the historic main entrance to the national cemetery by exploring the following:

- Identify Baltimore Street as a main entrance in park maps and other interpretive media, along with the entrances at Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue.

- Provide additional visitor parking along Baltimore Street, such as through an agreement with Gettysburg Tour Center to allow park visitors use of the large parking lot across the street from the national cemetery. This would require adding a new crosswalk to the cemetery.

- Create pedestrian connections from park property on East Cemetery Hill across Baltimore Street to the national cemetery, similar to the existing paths and crosswalk from Ziegler's Grove across Taneytown Road. This could include a crosswalk aligned with a reestablished historic walk to the Hancock monument. Traffic hazards for cars approaching over the hill to the south would need to be addressed.

- Establish a visitor contact station in the lodge or outbuilding, and/or an interpretive orientation area in the lodge yard that programmatically reinforces the Baltimore Street gateway as the main entrance (see Treatment Guideline #3).

- Work with park and public mass transit providers to maintain and expand service to the Baltimore Street entrance. [28]

- Maintain Baltimore Street as the entrance to the national cemetery for all official ceremonies.

Public Information and Interpretation

Gettysburg (Soldiers') National Cemetery is presented to the public as a component of Gettysburg National Military Park. The homepage for the park website has no page or clear link for the national cemetery. The cemetery does not have its own Unigrid brochure (official park guide), and the park's Unigrid brochure has limited information on the cemetery. It identifies the cemetery as stop 16 on the auto tour route, not as a singular destination or as a distinct historic property. Gettysburg National Cemetery is the only one of the fourteen NPS national cemeteries that lacks such an identity. The park does offer a printed walking tour brochure of the national cemetery that is available at the visitor center and as a downloadable PDF from the park website. However, this brochure focuses on the initial founding and dedication of the cemetery, has no information on the post-Civil War burial sections or on the annex, and does not address the historic development of the cemetery as part of the National Cemetery System.[29]

To improve the national cemetery identity and address all areas of its historic significance, it is recommended that the following be considered:

- Develop a separate Unigrid brochure specifically for the national cemetery. The Unigrid brochure is a standard medium for each administrative unit of the National Park System. While Gettysburg National Cemetery is no longer such a unit, it was historically (prior to 1974), and retains a distinct identity from the larger military park.
The NPS Haper's Ferry Center provides parks with assistance on developing Unigrid brochures, see "Making a New Brochure, Step by Step," https://

www.nps.gov/hfc/products/pubs/pubs-04a-b.cfm or call (304) 535-5050.

• Expand the park website to include a page for the national cemetery that makes clear its historic identity related to, but distinct from, the park. The website should provide not only historic information, but also a clear map that locates all burial areas, as well as a system for locating individual grave sites. The website should also provide links to other national cemeteries both within the NPS and in the Department of Veterans Affairs to make clear the historic and existing relationship with the National Cemetery System. All other NPS national cemeteries have their own page on the larger park website; a good example of a webpage with the recommended information is Chalmette National Cemetery (Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve), https://www.nps.gov/shil/learn/historyculture/cemetery.htm.

• Expand the cemetery walking tour brochure to cover the full breadth of the landscape's historical significance. Maintaining a focus on the Civil War and the Saunders design is appropriate, but the tour should also address the ongoing function of the cemetery as a Congressionally-designated national memorial to the military history of the United Sates; the annex and added burial sections and their associated military history; features that relate to the National Cemetery System-era history, such as the iron tablets, lodge, settees, and flagstaff; the battlefield markers and monuments that relate to the development of the national military park; and the national cemetery annex.

3. VISITOR ORIENTATION

Visitors to Gettysburg National Cemetery who are not on a ranger-led tour have few resources to orient them to the history and layout of the cemetery, aside from the walking tour brochure that is available at the visitor center or online. This brochure and the interpretive waysides at the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road entrances only provide a brief overview of the cemetery's early history and its original Civil War burial area. There is no cemetery office or visitor contact station, and no outdoor facilities that provide information on grave locations, the cemetery burial areas, or the meaning of various post-1872 features in the landscape, from tablets to regimental monuments.[30] Most Civil War-era national cemeteries administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs that are similar in size to Gettysburg, including those closed to new burials, maintain regular office hours and an outdoor kiosk where visitors can access grave location information when the office is closed (fig. 4.8). Some national cemeteries also have digital kiosks that allow visitors to search for gravesite locations, as well as interpretive displays inside the cemetery lodge.[31] The park's General Management Plan (1999) did not identify the need for such amenities in Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Given the lack of these amenities at Gettysburg, it is recommended that the park establish a visitor orientation area or contact station in the cemetery. A location near the Baltimore Street gate could make use of the lodge yard, lodge, or outbuilding that would help reinforce the historic role of Baltimore Street as the main entrance into the cemetery. Locating a visitor contact station near the Taneytown Road gate is not recommended because there is no building and no outdoor



Figure 4.8. Visitor contact facility at the Civil War-era Fort Harrison National Cemetery, Virginia that includes a brick kiosk with grave location information, along with a bench and information plaque, photographed 2006. Although not compatible with the historic character of the landscape, this ensemble provides orientation to cemetery visitors that is lacking at Gettysburg National Cemetery. The cemetery office is in the lodge at left. (SUNY ESF)

area there that could be developed without altering the historic character of the landscape.

Implementation of a visitor orientation area or contact station would require planning and design to address issues related to historic preservation, archaeology, interpretation, maintenance, and operations. The following are considerations for planning the facility at three suggested sites:

- Lodge Yard: The yard between the lodge and outbuilding has been an open space since completion of the present lodge in 1907; prior to that time, it contained the brick kitchen building constructed in 1879. The yard would be an appropriate location for installation of an outdoor visitor orientation area because the site is readily accessible and out of the main viewshed of the cemetery. It is close to the historic main entrance of the cemetery, as well as the new access to the annex proposed under task OCE-6. The site was earlier proposed for an "interpretive terrace" in the General Development Plan for the cemetery.[34]

  Development of a visitor contact area in the lodge yard should maintain the open spatial character, and use materials and forms that are compatible yet distinguishable from historic landscape features. An appropriate design concept would involve construction of brick kiosks that relate to the materials of the lodge and outbuilding, as well as the earlier brick kitchen on the site, set within paved circulation that connects the lodge and outbuilding (figs. 4.9, 4.10). These kiosks could contain the cemetery map, a burial locator, and illustrated interpretive panels. An open area of lawn could be maintained for gatherings, such as at the beginning of a tour. The existing non-historic wood fence should be removed, and shrubs planted to keep some screening and sense of enclosure, but maintain inward and outward sight lines for security and visibility from the main drive.

- Lodge: The front office of the lodge, historically staffed by the resident superintendent, was the place where visitors were greeted and gained information about the cemetery, including the location of graves. Reopening the office as a visitor contact station would provide a sheltered and welcoming location, and the porch could provide a place for visitors to rest. The existing ramp provides for universal access. Limited park funds available for staffing may today preclude opening of the lodge on a regular basis, but working with park partners and volunteers, or use of automated security, may make operation feasible in the future. If the interior public space could be secured from the rest of the building, it could work as a self-guided, unstaffed area.[32]



Figure 4.9. Photo simulation of a suggested concept for a visitor contact area within the lodge yard, looking east toward the lodge. The maple tree toward the center is a historic replanting proposed under task OCG-2. (SUNY ESF)

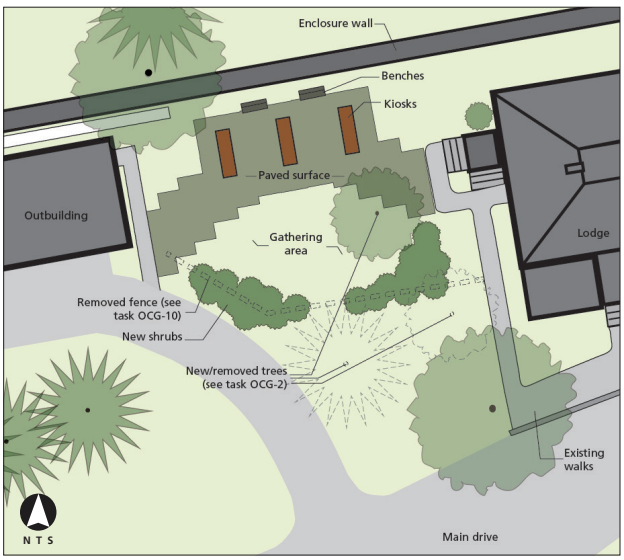


Figure 4.10. Plan of suggested concept for a visitor contact area within the lodge yard. (SUNY ESF)

• Outbuilding: One or more bays of the brick outbuilding could be redesigned as a visitor contact station if the space used for maintenance could be reduced or relocated to a new facility (see Treatment Guideline #4). The outbuilding historically served a visitor function prior to 1928 when it contained restrooms. Use of the outbuilding as a visitor orientation facility could provide more flexible space than the lodge, as well as better accessibility (front doors are at grade), including ready access to a proposed new entrance to the annex (see task OCE-6). The service drive in front could serve as a gathering area for group tours. If the interior public space could be secured from the rest of the building, it could work as a self-guided, unstaffed area.[33] Conversion to a public facility should be undertaken in conjunction with restoring the three sets of front doors (see task OCG-8).

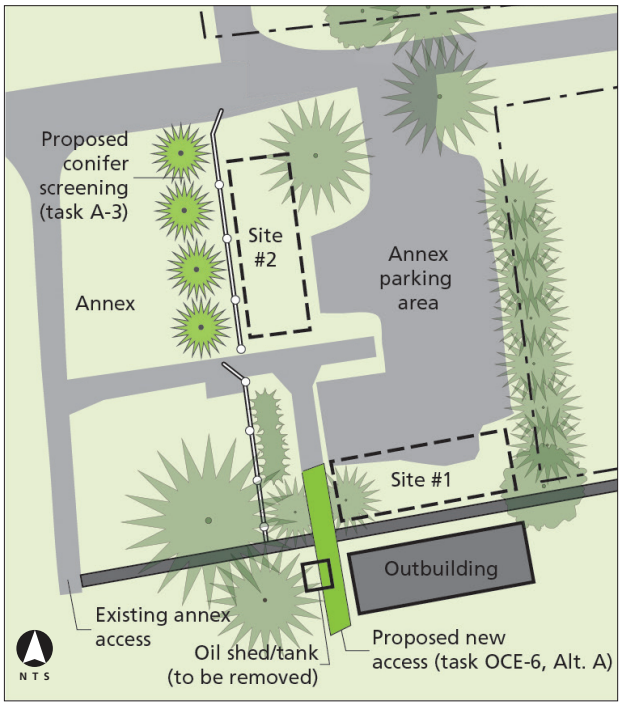


Figure 4.11. Plan showing suggested locations for a new maintenance building in the annex parking area. (SUNY ESF)

4. CEMETERY MAINTENANCE FACILITY

The selected alternative of the 1999 General Management Plan allows the park to remove cemetery maintenance functions, which are presently housed in the brick outbuilding, from the national cemetery.[35] While the building continues in its historic use, the public visibility of trucks and mowing equipment when parked in front of the building and at the rear of the 75th Pennsylvania monument is not consistent with national cemetery standards.

It is recommended under task OCG-7 that the non-historic oil shed adjacent to the outbuilding be removed; a new site is required for the tank. An appropriate area for a new building including the oil tank would be north of the outbuilding in the non-historic annex parking area. Two appropriate sites would be directly behind the outbuilding, and along the west side of the parking area where a garage previously stood (fig. 4.11). The site behind the outbuilding was proposed by the park in a 1987 preliminary site plan for completing the annex landscape.[36]

While the park has not studied the space needed for a new maintenance building, overall a new building should not exceed the footprint or height of the historic outbuilding, in either of the proposed locations within the annex parking area. Restricting the new building to this size would limit its visual impact in the landscape. It should also be screened from the annex burial area through planting of trees along the existing unplanted enclosure fence, as recommended under task A-3. The building would be visible to visitors using the annex parking area and the proposed new access opening with the original cemetery (see following general treatment recommendation and task OCE-6). The building should therefore be substantial and compatible with the historic character of other cemetery buildings, such as through use of brick and a shed or hip roof.

If construction of a new maintenance facility is not feasible, maintenance equipment and vehicles should be stored inside the outbuilding or out of view during the cemetery's open hours.

5. ANNEX PARKING AREA

The annex parking area and entry drive from Baltimore Street is presently an underutilized facility that is not maintained to national cemetery standards. The park's 1999 General Management Plan did not identify a desired future condition for the lot. A 1987 site plan for the annex called for converting the parking area into a maintenance facility for the cemetery, which would support the previous general recommendation about relocating maintenance operations from the outbuilding within the original cemetery. Current cemetery maintenance operations do not suggest that the entire lot is needed for maintenance operations.

If the park decides to improve the parking lot for visitor use as a supplement to the main parking area on Taneytown Road (former Cyclorama lot), it is recommended that the park consider formalizing it and the drive from Baltimore Street as official vehicular access and parking for Gettysburg National Cemetery, while still recognizing the Baltimore Street, Taneytown Road, and Steinwehr Avenue as main entrances into the cemetery. The existing gravel lot with approximately fifteen spaces and two paved ADA parking spaces presently provides universal access to the annex, and with some improvements, could provide universal accessibility to the original cemetery. It is recommended that the park consider the following to improve the annex parking area:

- Install a hard surface to provide a more formal appearance that reduces maintenance; use of pervious asphalt would reduce runoff in keeping with stormwater management best practices and the Chesapeake Bay watershed agreement.

- Repave and widen the entrance drive from Baltimore Street to provide a more formal appearance and two-way access, and install an entrance sign. The curb cut would also have to be widened. Additional investigation would be needed to determine the amount of widening, which should be minimized to reduce impacts to adjoining trees.

- Plant trees such as Norway spruce along the enclosure fence for the full length of the parking lot to screen parking from the annex burial area, as recommended under task A-3.

A new access to the original cemetery is proposed to extend from the ADA walk south through the enclosure wall, adjacent to the west side of the outbuilding (see task OCE-6). If this new access is created, the annex parking lot would provide improved access to the original cemetery.

Addition of a maintenance building would be required if maintenance operations are moved from the outbuilding as suggested under Treatment Guideline #4, and if the existing non-historic oil shed is removed from the original cemetery, as proposed under task OCG-7. The footprint of this new building would need to be balanced with the space needed for parking and access into the annex and original cemetery (see fig. 4.11).

6. CONTEMPORARY FURNISHINGS

Existing contemporary furnishings within the national cemetery that support visitor use include information signs, plant identification labels, three interpretive waysides, and two bike racks, all in a variety of types and styles. Overall, contemporary furnishings should have a unified, formal, and inconspicuous design that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. The following are specific recommendations for consideration; those pertinent to interpretation should be addressed within the park's planned Wayside Exhibit Plan.[37] New furnishings may also be added within the lodge yard as part of a visitor orientation area (see Treatment Guideline #3).

- Contemporary Signs: Contemporary signage should be minimized. Black, a color that was used historically on iron tablets and connotes solemnity and formality, should be adopted as the standard color for contemporary sign faces, with aluminum paint used for letters and borders. Such a standard would enhance consistency for all signage within the national cemetery, and convey the distinctive identity of the cemetery within the larger park (see also Treat-



Figure 4.12. Suggested design for new information and identification signs, based on the historic tablet that identifies the Lincoln Speech Memorial. (SUNY ESF)

ment Guideline #2 for entrance sign recommendations).

• Information/Identification Signs: If features and sites in the cemetery require identification and marking, consideration should be given to designing a simple, low iron tablet, similar to those used by the War Department (Bivouac of the Dead, Act of Congress, Lincoln Speech Memorial). A different font could be used to distinguish them from the historic tablets, and the tablets could be made from an alternative durable material such as aluminum that maintains the same outward appearance. These tablets could, for example, be introduced to identify directions to the public comfort station and annex along the main drive (fig. 4.12). A distinct type of marker is proposed for the added burial sections (see task OCG-14).

• Cemetery Entrance Waysides: The existing interpretive waysides at the entrances to the national cemetery, which provide an overview of the cemetery's initial development, should be redesigned to provide visitors with a more complete orientation to the layout of the cemetery. Consideration should be given to replacing these with signs that are in keeping with the style of War Department information tablets, with a map of the cemetery showing all burial areas (fig. 4.13). These should be installed at all four entrances to the national cemetery (Baltimore Street, Taneytown Road, Steinwehr Avenue, and the annex parking lot). Aside from these waysides/signs, no additional interpretive waysides should be installed within the cemetery to avoid visual clutter, except within a visitor orientation area recommended for the lodge yard (see Treatment Guideline #3). Preference should be given to using digital and paper interpretive materials over installation of permanent interpretive waysides.

• Tree and Shrub Labels: It is recommended that all individual trees and shrubs in both the original cemetery and annex be labeled for management purposes (see Treatment Guideline #7). Interpretive labels may be maintained on notable specimens and on end trees in groups, such as the perimeter Norway spruce and the pear row in the annex. Alternatives for marking and interpreting trees and shrubs include the following:

» Maintain existing system of incised brown plastic signs on wood/metal stakes, which are compatible with the historic character of the landscape due to their small scale and inconspicuous design. Limitations of this system include lack of inventory numbers and access to additional information, and maintenance of stakes that can be broken or bent.

» Replace existing labels with black-faced labels that provide a more formal and unified appearance that relates to other existing and recommended signage in the cemetery (fig. 4.14). These labels should be kept small (generally not larger than 4 by 3 inches), and be attached to the trees at eye-level using spring-loaded tree tacks that accommodate

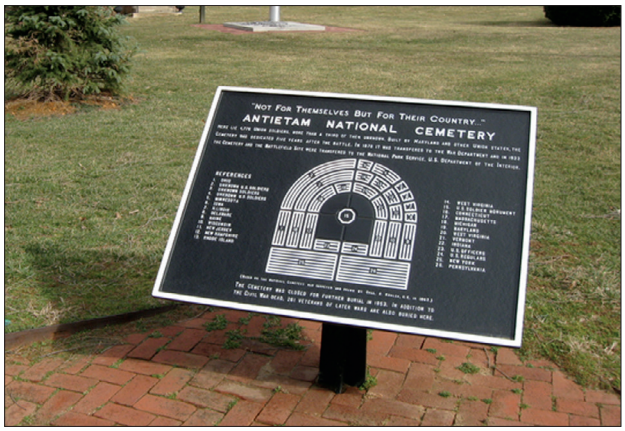


Figure 4.13. Example of a contemporary tablet at the entrance to Antietam National Cemetery that provides orientation to the cemetery layout using the traditional style of a War Department tablet. (*Gettysburg Daily*, March 8, 2011, gettysburgdaily.com)



Figure 4.14. Suggested design for tree labels and tree tags. (Left: Brandenham Hall Gardens; Right: City of Urbandale, Iowa)



Figure 4.15. Suggested designs for replacement bike racks. (Left: Premier Site Furniture; right: Pirie Bicycle Rack)

growth. Hang tags should be used on shrubs. These labels could contain numbers keyed to a printed brochure, or a QRL code that provides visitors with a link to a web site that contains additional information such species information, size, and symbolic or historic significance.[38]

» Install numbered metal tags mounted on trunks or hung from shrubs on all trees and shrubs, as part of a comprehensive vegetation management plan (see fig. 4.14). These tags, which are a traditional and durable marking system that minimizes visual intrusion, should be installed regardless of the interpretive value of the tree or shrub. These tags could also take the place of larger labels, if the numbers are keyed to a brochure that provides visitors with additional information. The tags should be installed on nails that allow for tree growth, or spring-loaded tree tacks.[39]

• Bike Racks: Two existing galvanized bike racks at the entrances to the original cemetery are in poor condition and are not compatible with the formal character of the cemetery. They should be replaced with racks that have a more formal and inconspicuous design (fig. 4.15) Two alternatives for locations are recommended:

» Relocate the Taneytown gate bike rack to the national cemetery parking area across the street, and the Baltimore Street gate bike rack to the annex parking area, or to an area east of the lodge/lodge ramp (behind Norway spruce recommended for replanting, see task OCE-3).

» Retain existing locations along the main drive, but move them off the pavement to the shoulder, on a paved pad outside of primary viewsheds if possible.[40]

• Trash Cans: There are presently no trash cans within the cemetery. Addition of trash cans should be avoided to reduce visual clutter, unless there is a demonstrated need. If trash cans are necessary, it is recommended that be placed next to buildings and not within open ground.

• Benches: Benches are a historic feature of the cemetery landscape and also necessary for contemporary visitor use. It is recommended that the historic collection of iron and wood-slat settees within the original cemetery be maintained along with reintroduction of the iron fern benches (see tasks OCG-13, CWBA-11). Contemporary seating could be introduced in the recommended visitor orientation area within the lodge yard (see Treatment Consideration #3). It would be appropriate to add benches within the annex to enhance visitor use, since there are presently none within the burial area (see task A-4).

7. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Gettysburg National Cemetery's collection of trees and shrubs contains many notable specimens, including some that date back to the original plantings made in 1865, as well as several that are on the state's big tree list. To maintain the historic character of the landscape and preserve historic plant materials, it is recommended that the park develop a management plan (Preservation Maintenance Plan) for the cemetery trees and shrubs that should include the following:

• Establish a comprehensive inventory database that identifies, locates, and describes all trees and shrubs, with a labeling system as discussed under Treatment Guideline #6. The inventory should also identify missing historic specimens (see task OCG-2). The last comprehensive inventory for the cemetery was completed by the NPS Olmsted Center in 1996 and would provide a sound basis for creating an updated inventory. This inventory created identification numbers for existing and missing trees and shrubs. The inventory did not assess historic and non-historic specimens.

• Define schedules for routine and cyclical care.

• Extend the life of historic trees, especially those remaining from the original 1865 plantings, to the extent feasible provided the condition does not detract from the historic well-maintained character of the landscape. Even if a tree is in decline, its aged character can contribute significantly to the historic feeling of the landscape. Cabling, soil aeration, fertilization, and other means may be appropriate to extend the life of aged trees.

• Establish parameters when replacement is warranted, such as through loss of more than 25% of the canopy, or when the tree becomes a hazard to visitors or adjoining historic trees, graves, or built features. If a tree is part of a larger uniform planting, notably the allée along the upper drive, consideration should be first given to the overall character of the larger planting, rather than individual specimens.

• Replace historic trees in-kind with regard to species and variety. If diseases or pests preclude use of the same species, a substitute species may be considered provided it is close in overall character, size, and habit; preference should be given to species in the same family.

• Explore the feasibility of establishing a propagation program for surviving original (1865) or later unique trees and shrubs.

• Do not plant trees in burial areas to avoid conflicts with graves and headstones, and to minimize biological growth on the marble headstones. Trees that are causing dislocation of headstones and graves should be removed if they are not historic (planted prior to 1928). Most historic trees that predate establishment of the added burial sections have adequate space (the burials were established around the trees), but should be phased out and not replaced (see task OCG-2).

8. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The closed drainage system in the original cemetery, built between ca. 1878 and 1935, consists of inconspicuous inlets along the main drive and north enclosure wall that drain surface runoff through a system of inlets and underground pipes that have outlets along Taneytown Road. The largest subsurface drainage pipe, built in 1935, is along the low north side of the cemetery bordering the enclosure wall, which has inlets and also drains several laterals as well as an open concrete gutter behind the outbuilding. The system functions during normal rainfall, but is inadequate during heavy rains, when flooding often occurs in the low ground bordering the north wall.[41] The original cemetery also has surface drainage that passes through openings in the enclosure wall on the west and south sides. The annex does not have a closed drainage system.

Aside from clearing obstructions, a possible solution to improving the capacity of the north drain line is to create a secondary outlet toward the eastern end near the outbuilding. Prior to construction of the annex, there was a pipe and swale that ran from this point north to a detention basin located in the northeastern lawn of the annex (former parking lot site) (fig. 4.16). This system could be reestablished by building a subsurface drain pipe from the pipe and gutter along the enclosure wall, and exiting at a rebuilt retention basin, which could be designed as a rain garden, or as a pond that returns in part the battle-era pond that existed prior to the basin. Since the outer grounds of the annex are not historic, addition of a retention basis or rain garden would be appropriate, provided it maintains a well-tended appearance to the landscape, consistent with national cemetery regulations. Further investigation is needed to

determine if there are any remnants of the original outlet of the pond that passed beneath Steinwehr Avenue.

Building the new outlet would also help reduce the amount of runoff from the cemetery into the public drains along Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue, which in turn drain into local streams that are part of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Current best practices in stormwater management call for managing runoff as close to the source as possible, decentralizing sources and discharges, slowing runoff, and preventing potential water quality and quantity problems. These objectives could be addressed through the suggested new outlet and retention basin in the annex. This new system would also support the goals of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, a regional partnership of which the Department of the Interior is a federal agency partner that seeks to build and adopt policies supporting restoration of the Chesapeake Bay (through Executive Order 13508). As part of this larger initiative, Adams County is in the process of developing a countywide stormwater management plan with the support of NPS. [42]

This retention basin could also be used to address excessive stormwater runoff at the annex parking area and connected park-owned alley, which appears to be originating at the adjoining paved parking lot around the Hall of Presidents & First Ladies museum, as well as from downspouts from the Old Gettysburg Village stores.[43] The owners of these properties could help reduce runoff through replacement of asphalt with porous pavement, and installing rain gardens or small drainage swales at downspout outlets. Additional research and site analysis would be necessary to determine if this runoff could be diverted or piped toward the proposed retention basin. This issue could be addressed during redesign of the annex parking lot (see Treatment Guideline #5).

9. CONNECTIONS TO EAST CEMETERY HILL

The front of Gettysburg National Cemetery was historically along Baltimore Street, facing the park lands of East Cemetery Hill preserved and developed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association beginning in 1867. Visitors during the late nineteenth century generally toured East Cemetery Hill along with the national cemetery, and most early photographs of the cemetery were taken from the observation tower at East Cemetery Hill. The installation of the Lafayette Square fence along the Baltimore Pike in 1890 reinforced the importance of this part of the battlefield that complimented the fence-enclosed landscape of the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery across the street (fig. 4.17). A pedestrian gate provided access and connections. Today, loss of the Lafayette Square fence illustrates the change in management of the commemorative landscape of East Cemetery Hill following transfer to the NPS in 1933, and the resulting loss of visual continuity with the national cemetery. Lack of marked pedestrian crossings and defined circulation to and within East Cemetery Hill from the

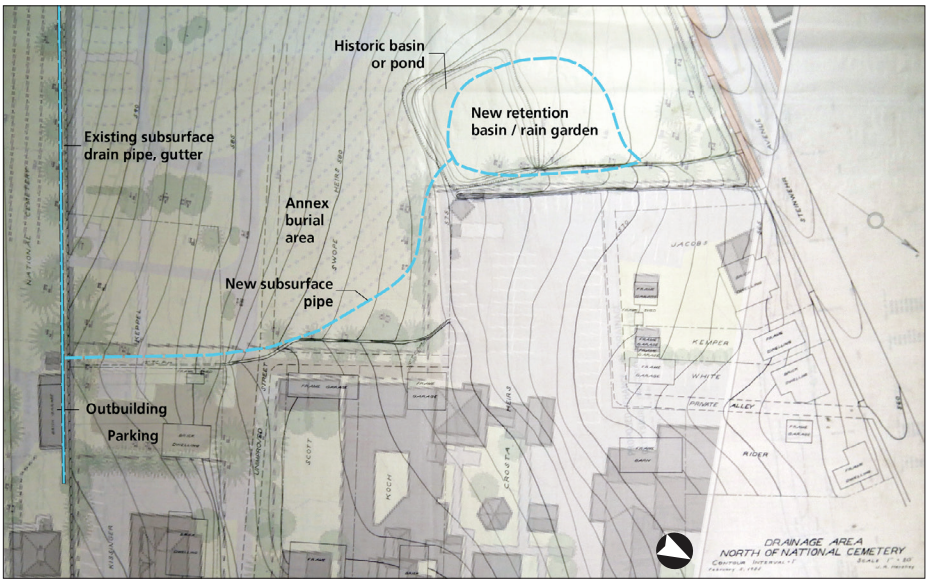


Figure 4.16. Existing conditions plan (color) overlaid on a 1925 survey (grayscale) that documented drainage in the future annex, showing possible new drain line and retention basin to alleviate flooding in the original cemetery and reduce off-site runoff. (War Department, "Drainage Area North of National Cemetery," 1925, GETT 8024, annotated by SUNY ESF)

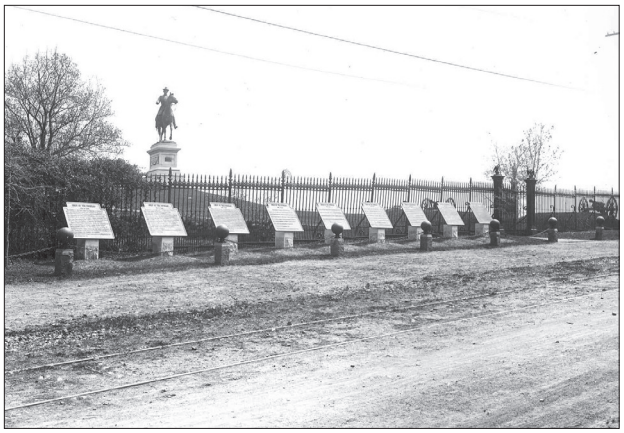


Figure 4.17. Historic view of Baltimore Pike at East Cemetery Hill showing continuity of commemorative landscape with the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery across the road, ca. 1910. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT COE590)

national cemetery across busy Baltimore Street further divide the two landscapes.

The Borough of Gettysburg is presently beginning preliminary planning to extend the sidewalk along the east side of Baltimore Street south to East Cemetery Hill, with a crosswalk to the national cemetery. It is recommended that the borough consider placing the crosswalk at the existing pedestrian entrance at the comfort station walk or near the main entrance.

Borough improvements to Baltimore Street would provide an opportunity to further enhance the connections between the national cemetery and East Cemetery Hill area of the park, such as by reestablishing the formal circulation that led to the Hancock statue, and reinstalling portions of the historic Lafayette Square fence if the recommendation in this CLR for rebuilding the historic pipe-rail fence along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary is implemented (see task OCE-4). These issues will be addressed as part of forthcoming treatment planning for a Cultural Landscape Report for the Culp's Hill area.

10. CONTINUITY WITH EVERGREEN CEMETERY

The founding of Soldiers' National Cemetery in 1863 was envisioned in part as an extension of Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg's rural cemetery founded in 1854. Sale of the land by Evergreen Cemetery to Pennsylvania in 1863 included the stipulation that the two cemeteries share a common enclosure (boundary) through maintenance of "an open iron railing of ordinary height."[44] In keeping with this, a low, three-foot-tall fence of cast-iron posts with pipe rails bordered by an arborvitae hedge of the same height were maintained along the boundary between 1865 and 1934. The commissioners of Soldiers' National Cemetery also worked with Evergreen Cemetery to extend the national cemetery's ornamental iron fence and perimeter of Norway spruce along its Baltimore Street frontage to convey the appearance of a unified landscape. The brick sidewalk along Baltimore Street, built prior to the national cemetery, also maintained a sense of connection.

Today, the unity between the two cemeteries has been diminished through installation of the seven-foot-tall Lafayette Square fence in 1934 that creates the feeling of a substantial barrier, and though loss of a unified appearance with the national cemetery along Baltimore Street that has resulted from removal of Evergreen Cemetery's iron fence, most of the Norway spruce, and the brick sidewalk.

To enhance the historic unity between the two cemeteries, the park should work with Evergreen Cemetery to consider the following:

- Replant the perimeter screen of Norway spruce, from the national cemetery boundary south to the pre-1909 south boundary of Evergreen Cemetery (between sections E and Q).

- Rebuild the iron fence (matching design of national cemetery front fence) from the national cemetery boundary south to the gatehouse, and from the gatehouse south approximately fifty feet (before 5th New York Position 2). The fence did not historically extend south of this point.

- Rebuild the brick sidewalk along Baltimore Street from the national cemetery boundary to the gatehouse (presently concrete). The sidewalk did not extend south of the gatehouse.

- Remove the Lafayette Square fence and rebuild the historic pipe-rail fence and hedge between the two cemeteries (see task OCE-4).

Access to the site of Lincoln's address along Vault Avenue from the national cemetery would enhance visitor interpretation, but bringing numerous visitors to this site may not be appropriate to the sanctity of the many private gravesites in Evergreen Cemetery. Remote access via binoculars from the national cemetery boundary fence would provide a less intrusive means of public access. Other related sites within Evergreen Cemetery, including the positions of Taft's 5th New York artillery and the Evergreen soldiers' plot, may be more appropriate for public visitation.

These recommendations would need to be carefully planned with the Evergreen Cemetery board, which has concerns over security between the two cemeteries, increased maintenance, and visitor intrusion on private burial ceremonies. The park should consider developing an agreement with Evergreen Cemetery to address the management of shared resources.[45]

TREATMENT TASKS

Treatment tasks are discrete actions recommended to preserve and enhance the historic character of the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape, and to improve its contemporary use and operation. Some tasks include alternatives that identify a range of treatment actions appropriate to the historic character of the landscape. Many of the tasks in this report have been under consideration by the park since the 1990s and were publicly reviewed at a conceptual level as part of the park's current General Management Plan (1999).[46]

The treatment tasks are organized as projects (rather than by landscape characteristics) and may directly translate to FMSS Work Orders. The tasks are organized and numbered according to the Original Cemetery Enclosure (OCE), Original Cemetery Grounds (OCG), Civil War Burial Area (CWBA), and the Annex (A). Treatment tasks are graphically depicted on the treatment plans (Drawings 4.1-4.3) and other graphics. Table 4.1 (Original Cemetery) and Table 4.2 (Annex) at the end of the chapter provide summary treatment task information and FMSS data to inform implementation planning. Since these tasks are conceptual recommendations, additional planning by the park will be necessary, and not all tasks may be implemented.[47]

ORIGINAL CEMETERY ENCLOSURE

This section contains tasks for the enclosure of the original cemetery that includes the stone wall, iron fences, gates, and immediately adjoining grounds within and outside of the cemetery. Treatment of the main drive is described in the Original Cemetery Grounds section.

Task OCE-1. Enhance Historic Character of Baltimore Street Gate

The Baltimore Street gate (SSF-13) is the original main entrance to the national cemetery erected in 1865 that was widened in 1939 from 14 feet to 20 feet at the main drive to accommodate two-way traffic. The existing pedestrian and vehicular gates that were added for this widening are inconsistent with the historic scale and design of the original gates, and lack their historic funerary and military symbolism.

Installation of gates that reestablish the design of the originals would return character-defining features that convey to visitors the solemn and commemorative character of the cemetery. There are two appropriate treatment alternatives, depending on the need to reduce costs and accommodate emergency vehicle access that requires a minimum 20-foot width. [48] Under each, maintain the gateway in black paint, with gold leaf on urns, eagles, letters, and shields.[49]

Alternative A: Retain Existing Width

This alternative keeps the Baltimore Street entrance at its existing width to accommodate emergency vehicles, and fabricates new gates that match the design of the historic gates. By maintaining a width sufficient for emergency vehicle access, this alternative allows the

Taneytown Road gate to be rebuilt to its original design, which would reduce its width below the standards for emergency vehicle access (see task OCE-2, Alternative A). This alternative for the Baltimore Street gateway would also not require rebuilding of the adjoining sections of fence, brick sidewalk, and main drive.

Recommended actions under Alternative A include:

- Remove the 1939 pedestrian and vehicular gates; keep original piers in current locations.

- Fabricate new gates to match the design of the historic gates, as documented in historic photographs (fig. 4.18). The center medallions (stars and U.S. shields) were two-faced for visibility on front and rear sides of the gates. [50]

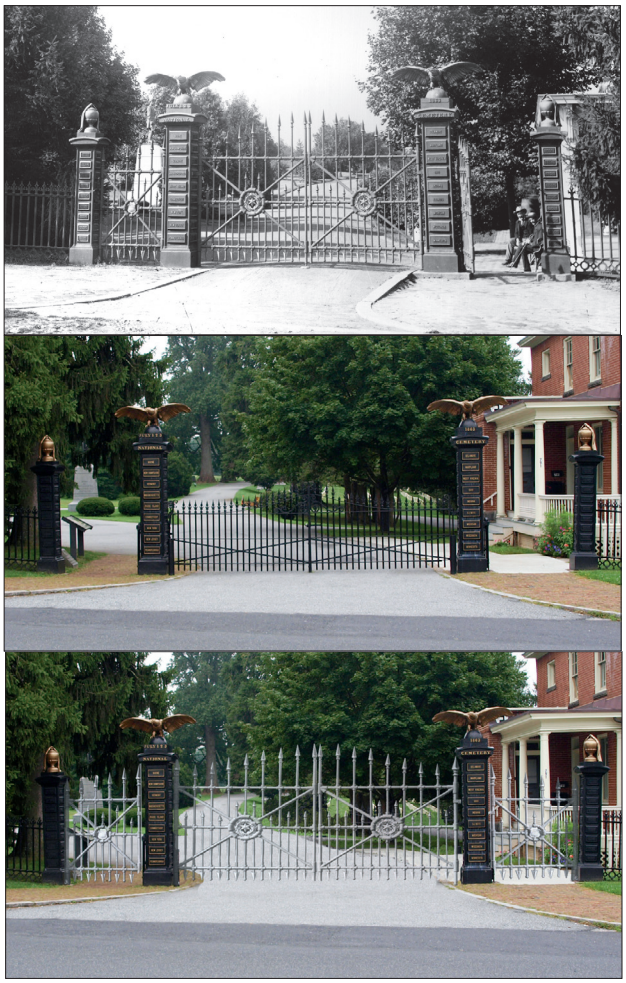


Figure 4.18. The Baltimore Street entrance showing historic conditions, ca. 1890 (top), existing condition (middle), and a simulation showing the proposed new gates under task OCE-1, Alternative A. The gates would be painted black under this alternative. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2544; SUNY ESF).

» For the pedestrian gates, fabricate gates that match the dimension of the historic gates, since these entrances were not widened.

» For the vehicular gates, fabricate gates that accommodate the existing width, which requires panels that are approximately 10 feet wide each instead of the historic 7-foot width. It is recommended that the proportions of the gates be maintained as closely as possible by increasing the height of the fence by one or two feet to offset the increase in width. The picket spacing should be maintained consistent with the pedestrian gates.

Because the proposed new vehicular gates reflect the non-historic widened condition, it would be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to make slight differences in the historic design so the new gates are distinguishable as contemporary constructs.

Alternative B: Return to Historic Width

This alternative would return the Baltimore Street entrance to its historic (pre-1939) appearance with 14-foot-wide vehicular entrance gates. This alternative could only be undertaken if the Taneytown Road entrance is maintained at the 20-foot-minimum width for emergency vehicle access (see OCE-2, Alternative

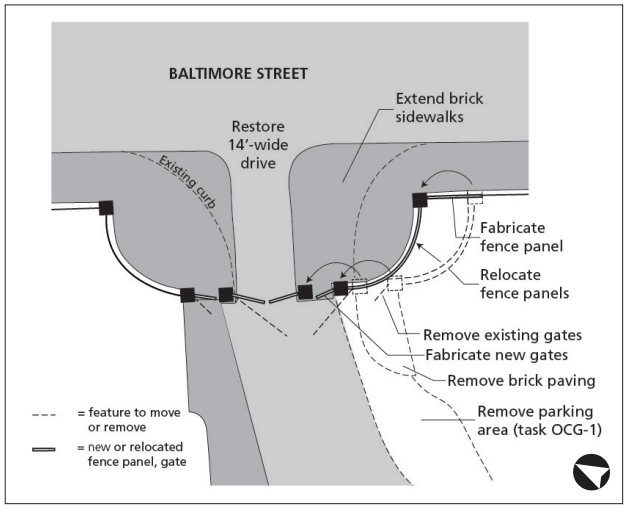


Figure 4.19. Diagram showing tasks necessary to return the Baltimore Street gate to its historic appearance under task OCE-1 Alternative B. (SUNY ESF)

B). This alternative is the reverse of the 1939 widening (fig. 4.19).

Recommended actions under Alternative B include:

- Remove 1939 pedestrian and vehicular gates
- Narrow main drive outside of gates to approximately 14 feet (including granite curbs)
- Extend the brick sidewalk on either side of the drive to the narrowed main drive (the turning radii could be maintained at existing measurements to accommodate modern vehicles).
- Relocate southern three piers (main pier with eagle, and two smaller piers with draped urns) six feet to the north, along with elliptical fence panels.
- Fabricate a 6-foot fence panel to make up the missing space resulting from the narrowing of the main drive.
- Fabricate two pedestrian gates and a pair of vehicular gates to accurately replicate the historic gates (see fig. 4.18).

Task OCE-2: Enhance Historic Character of Taneytown Road Gate

The Taneytown Road entrance historically featured a set of substantial iron gates and piers ornamented with military symbolism (fig. 4.20). The vehicular gates spanned a drive approximately 12 feet wide and two pedestrian gates approximately 3 feet wide (exact measurements not determined). The iron piers and gates were removed in 1940 and replaced with the existing simpler and shorter set of iron picket gates that span an enlarged two-way drive of approximately 20 feet in width. These gates lack the scale and military/funereal symbolism of the historic gates. Only the original flanking masonry piers topped by urn finials remain.

Replacement of the existing gates with new gates that replicate or recall the historic gates would better convey to visitors the solemn and commemorative character of the cemetery. There are two appropriate treatment alternatives, depending on the need to accommodate emergency vehicle access that requires a 20-foot minimum width to the drive.[51] Under each, maintain the gateway in black paint, with gold leaf on the letters and shields, as well as on the urns and other components that were historically highlighted.[52] Widening of the gateway to accommodate a new but wider replication of the original gates is not appropriate because it would require extensive work to dismantle and rebuild one or both sides of the adjoining piers and stone enclosure walls.

Alternative A: Return to Historic Width

This alternative would return the Taneytown Road entrance to its historic (pre-1940) appearance provided the Baltimore Street vehicular gates are maintained at

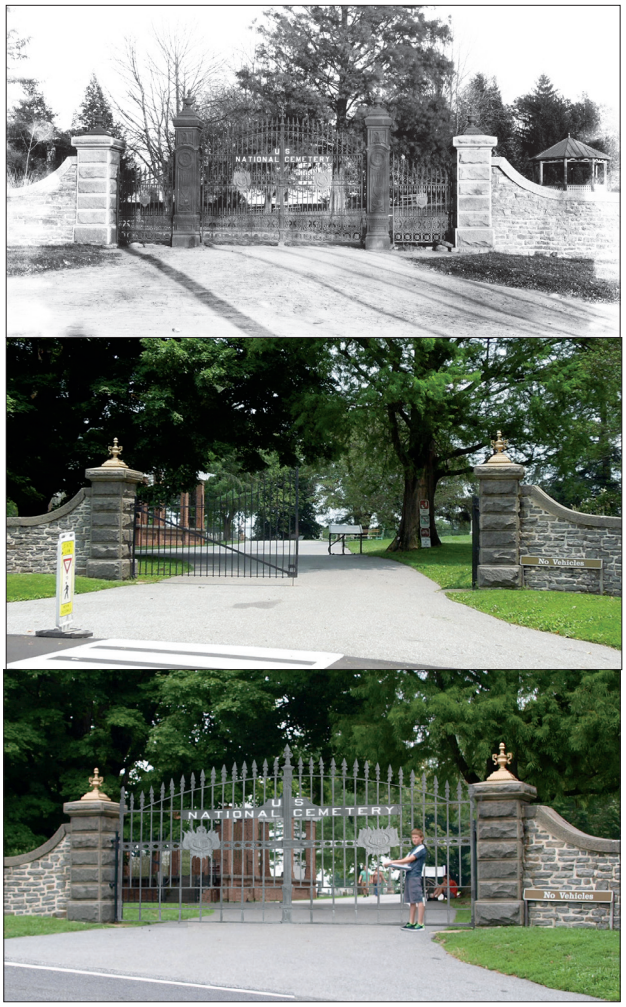


Figure 4.20. The Taneytown Road entrance showing historic conditions, 1892 (top), existing condition (middle), and a simulation showing the proposed new gates under task OCE-2, Alternative B. The gates would be painted black under this alternative. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2544; SUNY ESF).

a 20-foot width (Task OCE-1, Alternative A) to serve as the single emergency vehicle access for the original cemetery. The rebuilt Taneytown Road gate would not meet the requirements for emergency vehicle access because the width of the vehicular gates would be approximately 12 feet (still adequate for typical ambulance width of 8 feet).[53]

Recommended actions under Alternative A include:

- Remove existing pair of non-historic iron picket gates.
- Narrow drive pavement to approximately 14 feet to align with proposed piers (coordinate with resurfacing of main drive, task OCG-1).
- Fabricate new set of gates and piers to replicate the historic design of the originals, as documented in historic photographs (fig. 4.20). A mold could be taken from the gateway piers at Vicksburg or Shiloh national cemeteries, which are the same design; the gates are similar and include the same shields, but lack some of the ornamentation found on the Gettysburg gates. Research should be undertaken to determine if plans of the Gettysburg gates survive from the collections of the original manufacturer, the Champion Iron Works of Canton, Ohio.

Alternative B: Retain Existing Width

This alternative would install new gates that maintain the existing 20+-foot width of the existing gates for emergency vehicle access, but return the ornamental and symbolic character found in the original gates. The original piers and pedestrian gates could not be rebuilt under this alternative.

Recommended actions under Alternative B include:

- Remove existing pair of iron picket gates
- Fabricate new pair of gates that uses the design of the historic vehicular gates as inspiration, and widen them from approximately six feet each to 10+ feet each. The details could be simplified to indicate that the gates are a new addition, but they should maintain a picket design with an arched profile, with the name "US National Cemetery" and a US shield medallion in the center of each gate to convey the historic military and funerary symbolism. (see fig. 4.20).

Task OCE-3: Reinforce Saunders Design of Evergreen Border

The evergreen border along the cemetery enclosure wall and fence (V-14) was a defining characteristic of William Saunders' design, intended to provide a feeling of seclusion, retirement, and privacy that would shield the landscape from external intrusions beyond the control of the cemetery. The plantings included a screen of Norway spruce along he enclosure wall and fence, and mixed-species groves that extended inward to frame lawn areas, creating an undulating border. The War Department removed a large part of the perimeter Norway spruce in the 1890s to open views from the cemetery out into the surrounding battlefield park. By the mid-twentieth century, the encroachment of surrounding development and increasing automobile traffic reinforced the importance of the original Saunders design, but it was not until 1993 that most of the Norway spruce screen was replanted. This replanting left open several areas, partly to maintain views important

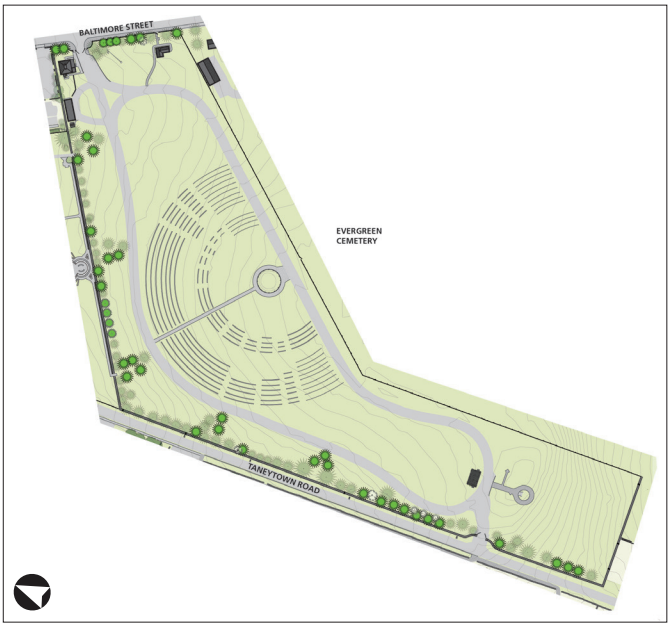


Figure 4.21. Schematic plan showing addition of evergreen trees proposed under task OCE-3 to reestablish the intent of the Saunders design for the cemetery enclosure, including the screen and interior groves. Proposed new plantings are shown in bright green. (SUNY ESF)

for interpretation. Development of the added burial sections after 1945 altered the interior conifer groves.

In keeping with the direction of the General Management Plan to restore features significant to the Saunders design, it is recommended that evergreens be planted to fill in the gaps in the perimeter screen and the interior groves to more fully reestablish the Saunders design (fig. 4.21). Historic conifer species should be used, including Norway spruce in the exterior border; and fir, spruce, arborvitae, and hemlock in the interior groves. If possible, new stock should be grown from existing historic specimens, particularly for Norway spruce, which has numerous varieties with different habits. Where there are views that should be maintained through the perimeter screen, it is recommended that European yew (*Taxus baccata*) be planted and allowed to grow into low trees, similar to an existing specimen near the flagstaff. These yews will provide ground-level enclosure and screening, while maintaining views above the canopy. Trees that are not consistent with the historic character of the perimeter screen should be removed.

The recommended plantings do not reflect conditions at the recommended treatment period. They are instead contemporary additions required to address existing conditions of the added burial sections and external intrusions into the historic landscape. Additional investigation will be necessary to analyze gaps in the existing plantings and the limits of viewshed openings necessary for interpretation, and to assess soil conditions, tree stock, and tree spacing. In general, trees should be planted consistent with the existing spacing and setback of adjoining trees along the enclosure wall and fence. Lower limbs that interfere with grave markers should be pruned up.

commended actions include the following, organized by the perimeter screen and the interior groves:

Norway Spruce Screen

- East Enclosure (Baltimore Street): Plant Norway spruce (*Picea abies)* along the Baltimore Street fence north of the gateway adjacent to the lodge. In addition to completing the perimeter border, these trees will screen traffic and views of the Gettysburg Tour Center parking lot and large light-blue municipal water tank that are visible from within the cemetery (fig. 4.22). The trees would also reduce the visibility of the non-historic ramp at the lodge. South of the entrance, replant a Norway spruce recently lost in a storm, and plant European yew (*Taxus baccata)* along the gap east of the flagstaff to maintain external views of the flagstaff. Remove the non-historic red maple near the comfort station and fill remaining gaps along the Baltimore Street fence with Norway spruce.



Figure 4.22. Break in the perimeter screen along Baltimore Street showing external intrusions, 2015 (top), and simulation showing proposed planting of Norway spruce for screening under task OCE-3. The simulation also shows the proposed removal under task OCG-1 of the non-historic parking area at the right side of the drive. (SUNY ESF).

- North Enclosure (along annex): Fill gaps along north enclosure wall with Norway spruce, except along Section V, where yews should be planted to maintain the existing interpretive view of Gettysburg looking north from Soldiers' National Monument (VV-1) (fig. 4.24). These yews will provide enclosure



Figure 4.23. Gaps in the perimeter evergreen screen looking northwest across Section V into the annex (2015, left), and simulation of proposed plantings of low-growing yew trees proposed under task OCE-3 that would provide ground-level enclosure and screening while retaining upper outward views from Soldiers' National Monument (right). (SUNY ESF)

to Section V and screen ground-level views into the annex and more distant commercial development along Steinwehr Avenue.

• West Enclosure (along Taneytown Road): Remove non-historic hollies (planted ca. 1938) and flowering dogwood (planted at undetermined date after 1928) along the west enclosure wall; fill voids with Norway spruce extending south to the south enclosure wall to provide enclosure and screen traffic and views west toward commercial development along Steinwehr Avenue. Near the south end of the lower drive, the Norway spruce will require pruning of the lower branches due to the narrow space between the drive and the enclosure wall (present location of hollies). The proposed Norway spruce plantings at the south end of the west enclosure wall will block some of the inward views of Section III from Taneytown Road.

• South Enclosure: Do not plant Norway spruce; there was historically no evergreen screen along this part of the enclosure wall.

Interior Groves

• Remove non-historic trees (mostly holly, planted ca. 1938) in and adjoining the interior conifer groves.

• Maintain existing conifers within burial sections, but do not replace them when conditions warrant removal. While there may be sufficient space to replant a new tree, a young conifer with low branching would obscure existing grave sites (as opposed to existing aged specimens with a higher canopy). The dense shade from the conifers also causes increased biological growth on the marble headstones.

• Plant conifers to reestablish the interior groves, but move the plantings to between the burial sections to avoid conflicts with graves. Use conifers from the Saunders palette, including Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), Sawara cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*), Goldenplume cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero*), Nordmann fir (*Abies nordmanniana)*, European silver fir (*Abies alba*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), oriental spruce (*Picea orientalis*), and eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis)* provided measures are maintained to prevent hemlock woolly adelgid infestation. Replicate where possible the historic composition of the groves.

Task OCE-4. Address Historic Design of Boundary with Evergreen Cemetery

The boundary of the national cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery was originally intended to convey the feeling of both cemeteries sharing a common enclosure—the national cemetery in essence being a section of the older cemetery. William Saunders thus designed the original enclosure as an inconspicuous three-foot-high pipe-rail fence with a clipped arborvitae hedge of equal height. Although the War Department had difficulty with the hedge, it was maintained throughout the historic period, allowing for views into Evergreen Cemetery without the feeling of a barrier (fig. 4.24).



Figure 4.24. The historic clipped hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary that maintained views and a feeling of open space between the two cemeteries, looking southeast with the 1st Massachusetts monument in the foreground, ca. 1899. The pipe-rail fence was not visible from the national cemetery side. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3067)

The National Park Service removed both the hedge and fence in 1934 and installed the existing seven-foot-high Lafayette Square fence (SSF-29) removed from East Cemetery Hill. In 1938, the park planted rhododendron (V-8) along portions of the fence. Although the Lafayette Square fence allows for views through to Evergreen Cemetery, its ornate design and height present a formal barrier that is not in keeping with the historic intent for a more open boundary. The fence also does not provide the ground-level spatial definition provided historically by the clipped arborvitae hedge.

The following are appropriate alternatives for the treatment of this boundary, depending on funding, park planning for disposition of the Lafayette Square fence, and coordination with Evergreen Cemetery. The Lafayette Square fence is considered a historic object in the National Register documentation for the park, but its current location is not historic.

Alternative A: Rebuild Historic Fence and Hedge (Drawings 4.1, 4.2)

This alternative proposes removal of the Lafayette Square fence and rebuilding the 1,726-foot-long pipe-rail fence and replanting the adjoining clipped hedge (fig. 4.25). This alternative would return the low vegetative border between the two cemeteries that maintained views, and would also reestablish a neat spatial boundary and backdrop to the national cemetery landscape against the dense collection of monuments in Evergreen Cemetery in the background. In terms of securing access, the proposed hedge and fence are about a foot lower than the stone enclosure wall.

Recommended actions under Alternative A include:

- Remove the Lafayette Square fence, which will require cutting the welds used to connect each of the panels in 1934; store or treat according to recommendations in forthcoming Cultural Landscape Report for East Cemetery Hill.
- Remove non-historic rhododendrons along fence.
- Build replica of 3-foot-high historic fence of cast-iron posts and two pipe rails. The cast-iron posts were approximately 36 inches tall installed, and the

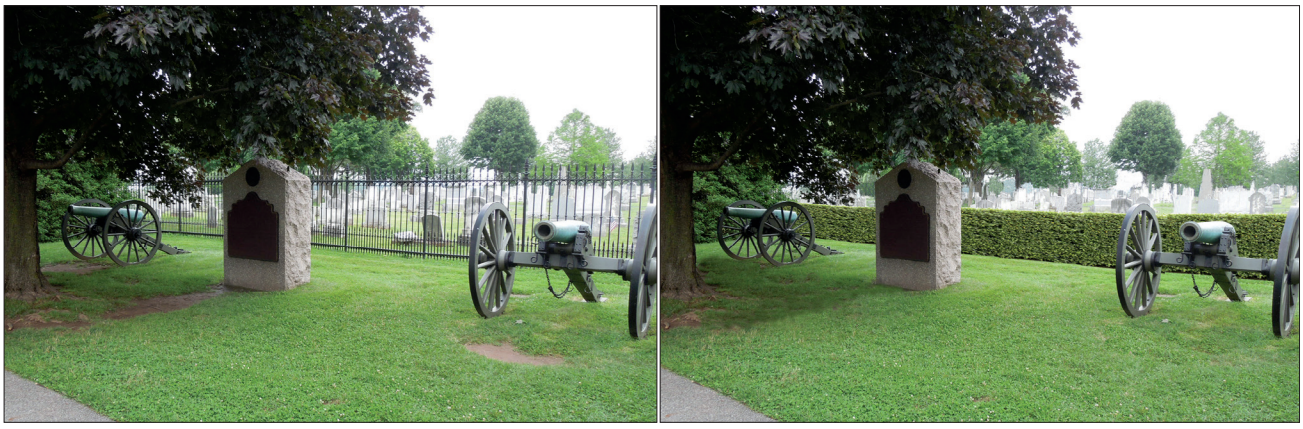


Figure 4.25. The existing Evergreen Cemetery enclosure at Eakin's Ist US Artillery monument showing the Lafayette Square fence (left, 2015), and simulation of the recommended treatment alternative showing removal of the fence and replanting of the clipped hedge and pipe-rail fence (behind hedge). (SUNY ESF)

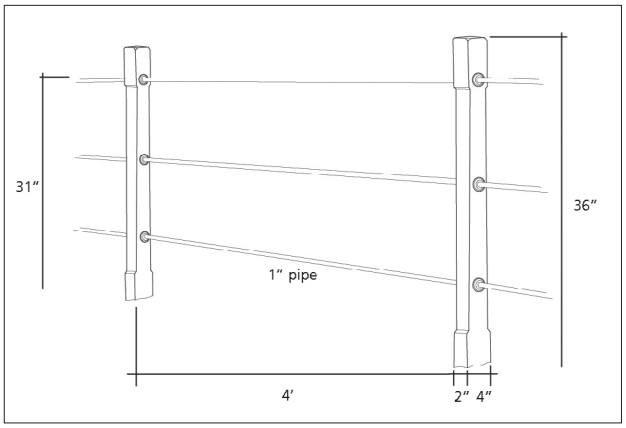


Figure 4.26. Details and estimated dimensions of the historic pipe-rail boundary fence proposed to be rebuilt under task OCE-5 Alternative A. (SUNY ESF, based on Gettysburg National Military Park GETT 18N 048, 1934)

rails consisted of approximately one-inch pipe (fig. 4.26). Each panel was about four feet long; approximately 420 panels would be required to complete the fence.

• Plant American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) along the entire national cemetery-side of the fence to establish a clipped hedge. The existing primarily south-facing site should be adequate for growing a healthy arborvitae hedge (there are no trees to shade the hedge within Evergreen Cemetery). The historic variety of arborvitae is not known; use of a contemporary green-leafed compact variety that is vigorous but moderate in growth rate (to reduce clipping) and disease resistant is appropriate. The following maintenance should be instituted to ensure the success of the hedge:

• Select nursery stock with branching that ensures a full canopy to the ground (new growth may not occur on old wood).

• Prepare soil and install a drip irrigation system to prevent dry conditions. Arborvitae prefers moist, well-drained , alkaline soils; maintain mulch below the canopy and proper pH.

• Prune maple allée along upper drive (proposed for replanting, see task CWBA-6) and other trees to minimize shade on the north side of the hedge ; arborvitae will tolerate light shade.

• Keep the hedge clipped in a rectangular shape at a height of approximately 40 inches (above fence posts) and width of approximately 18 inches to maintain historic character and avoid snow-load damage. Follow best-practices for shearing arborvitae.

• Provide winter protection (install burlap or apply protectant such as Wilt-Pruf) to avoid desiccation injury (winter drought).

• Work with Evergreen Cemetery to avoid planting of shade trees next to the hedge, to ensure maintenance of adequate light levels.[54]

• Monitor deer browsing; use of deer deterrent sprays (preferable), or installation of a temporary, inconspicuous 7'-tall black-plastic mesh fence along both sides may be necessary (there is inadequate enclosure around both cemeteries to keep deer out).

The southern-most end of the hedge (south of the Hall's 2nd Maine Battery monument) may be omitted if the area along the fence and in Evergreen Cemetery is planted with deciduous trees to reestablish the wooded enclosure that existed historically (see task OCE-5, Alternative B). The arborvitae hedge may not thrive in the shade from these trees.

The Evergreen Cemetery board does not presently support this alternative due to reasons of security, and concern that visitors entering Evergreen through the lower fence would intrude on private burial ceremonies.[55] While the proposed fence and hedge would not provide the level of security provided by the existing Lafayette Square fence, it would provide a clear barrier to visitors that could be reinforced by on-site park rangers. Neither cemetery presently has a fully secure border. Evergreen Cemetery does not maintain a fence along its other boundaries.

Alternative D: Rebuild Fence and Hedge Using Substitute Species

This is the same as Alternative A, except that the boundary hedge would be replanted using a substitute evergreen species that would be resistant to deer browsing, and be more vigorous in partial shade and

dry conditions. Alternate species could include Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata 'Convexa')*, which is moderately deer resistant; and Japanese plum yew (*Cephalotaxus harringtonia),* which is highly deer resistant. Both make good clipped hedges. [56]

Alternative C: Plant Hedge and Design New Fence

This is the same as Alternative A, except that the historic fence would not be rebuilt in-kind, but instead replaced with a simplified pipe-rail fence that would maintain the same dimensions and color, but lack the details of the original as a cost-saving measure. Since this fence would not be visible through the hedge, use of an alternative design would not affect the historic character of the national cemetery landscape. It would also not impact the character of Evergreen Cemetery, since the black fence would visually recede against the dark foliage of the hedge.

Alternative D: Retain Lafayette Square Fence and Add Plantings

If funding, disposition of the Lafayette Square fence, or coordination with Evergreen Cemetery do not make Alternatives A, B, or C feasible, the Lafayette Square fence should be maintained as a later, non-historic addition to the cemetery landscape. This should include retention of the adjoining non-historic rhododendron plantings that date to 1938. Additional rhododendron may be planted along the fence to replace those that have been removed, and to reestablish some of the near ground-level spatial enclosure provided historically by the arborvitae hedge. It is recommended they be maintained at a height below five feet. Reestablishment of the clipped arborvitae hedge along the Lafayette Square fence is not recommended because the two features never existed together historically.

If the Lafayette Square Fence is retained, interpretation should inform visitors of the original integration between the two cemeteries and the subsequent loss of this original landscape feature in the early history of NPS administration.

Task OCE-5. Reestablish Wooded Enclosure at Site of Civil War-era Grove

The south end of the national cemetery boundary with Evergreen Cemetery was historically bordered by a deciduous grove within Evergreen Cemetery that dated back to before the Civil War. The historic composition of the grove is not known for certain, but photographs from the 1930s suggest it was a northern hardwoods forest with species that may have included beech, red maple, sugar maple, wild black cherry, northern red oak, and white ash, with understory of witch-hazel, moose-wood, serviceberry, and hornbeam (fig. 4.27).[57] This grove, which provided enclosure to the national cemetery landscape, was clear-cut in 1956 for the expansion of the Evergreen burial area. The landscape today remains open, with wide views from Section III (ca. 1947) across newer burial sections of Evergreen



Figure 4.27. The Civil War-era grove looking southeast (1934) and a current view showing open space and views that resulted from clear-cutting in 1956. Two alternatives would plant trees and shrubs to reestablish some of the historic spatial definition, screen views, and enhance interpretation. (Left: Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Report, March 1934; Right: SUNY ESF)

Cemetery. To reestablish the historic enclosure of the national cemetery landscape and the historic viewshed, as well as to enhance interpretation of the Civil War landscape, it is recommended that the deciduous grove be replanted in part. Most of grove site is occupied by Evergreen Section H, although a swath near the boundary fence remains open. There are two appropriate alternatives:

Alternative A: Plant Deciduous Grove in Evergreen Cemetery (Drawing 4.2)

This alternative would replant the western margin of the historic deciduous grove on Evergreen Cemetery property to reestablish the wooded enclosure along the national cemetery boundary for an approximate length of 200 feet and width of 30 feet. This alternative would require approval and coordination between the park and Evergreen Cemetery, and could result in the loss of some burial plots. It is recommended that the new plantings be composed of the native northern hardwoods species including red maple, sugar maple, wild black cherry, and northern red oak (ash and beech are not recommended due to diseases and pests). A natural understory of deciduous plants including witch-hazel, moose-wood, serviceberry, and hornbeam should be maintained to convey a natural character. If burial sites must be preserved within the proposed plantings, the understory could be omitted and turf maintained instead. This would also require a more regular and more widely-spaced planting pattern to the trees to preserve burial spaces. The proposed arborvitae hedge along the enclosure fence (see task OCE-5, Alternative A) should be reestablished under this alternative; there would be adequate light for the hedge from the southern/western exposure.

Alternative B: Plant Trees in National Cemetery

If an agreement with Evergreen Cemetery cannot be reached to execute Alternative A, then the recommended treatment is to plant a mix of conifers and hardwoods on the open ground between Section III and the Evergreen Cemetery boundary (fig. 4.28). This alternative would be a compatible new addition to the landscape intended to screen non-historic views of the

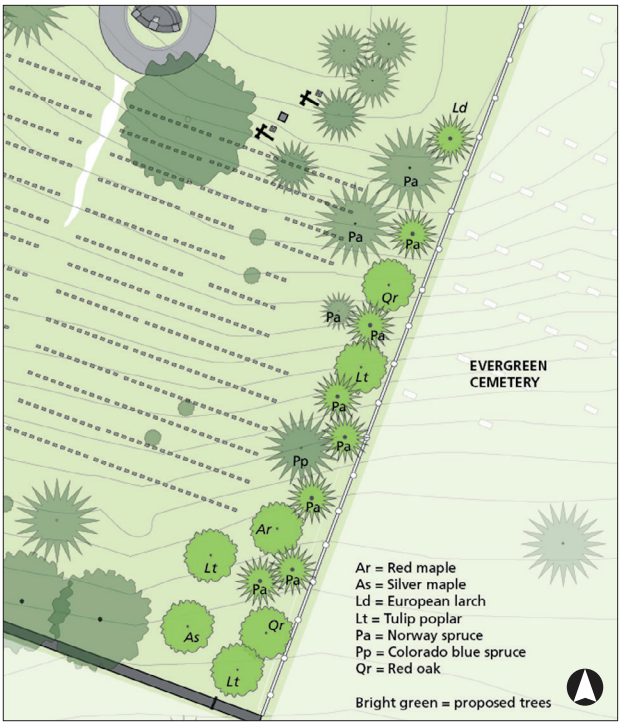


Figure 4.28. Planting concept for Evergreen Cemetery boundary along the site of the Civil War-era grove under task OCE-5, Alternative B. Existing trees are shown in dark green, proposed trees in bright green. (SUNY ESF)

modern burial sections of Evergreen Cemetery and reestablish some of the historic spatial enclosure to the national cemetery landscape. It is recommended that the trees be planted informally using species found historically in the south end of the national cemetery, including Norway spruce, tulip poplar, red and silver maples, and larch. To maintain the well-tended character of the landscape, the understory should be maintained in turf or a low ground cover, depending on the tree density and shade. Under this alternative, the proposed arborvitae hedge along the boundary fence (see task OCE-5, Alternative A) may be omitted, since it would be inconspicuous due to the trees in front of it.

Task OCE-6. Redesign Access to Annex

The existing access between the original cemetery and the annex is through two openings in the enclosure wall built in ca. 1980 and 1993. Within the annex, these access points are well defined and connected to paved walks (C-17, C-18). In contrast, within the original cemetery the east access transitions to a rutted walk (C-8) close to the graves in Section II, and the west

access (C-9) is behind Section I and has no clear route through the perimeter Norway spruce. Both access ways within the original cemetery are unmarked.

To improve visitor circulation between the annex and original cemetery, and to maintain the original cemetery to national cemetery standards, it is recommended that the access to the annex from the original cemetery be redesigned. The redesigned access routes must meet the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Standards, which include a minimum width of 36 inches, a running slope no greater than 1:20, and a firm, stable, and slip-resistant surface.[58] Two appropriate alternatives include creating a new access opening, and retaining the existing east opening. Under both alternatives, visitor circulation will be brought closer to the front of the outbuilding. The service drive in front should therefore not be used for parking maintenance equipment during open hours, or for other maintenance operations that should not be seen by the public.

Alternative A: Establish New Access Opening to Annex (Drawing 4.1)

This alternative closes the two existing openings in the enclosure wall, and establishes a new opening adjacent to the brick outbuilding, aligning with an existing concrete walk in the annex parking area (figs. 4.29, 4.30). This alternative moves access away from graves in Section II, connects to existing accessible parking spaces and walks in the annex parking area, and relocates the access walk to an inconspicuous location next to the outbuilding where a walk existed historically. This opening would also reinforce improvement of the lot as a formal visitor parking area, and would be readily accessible to possible visitor orientation areas in the lodge yard or outbuilding (see Treatment Guidelines #3 and #5).

Recommended actions under Alternative A include:

- Remove non-historic oil shed and tank and concrete access walk (see task OCG-7).
- Remove and/or prune the existing non-historic holly trees on the annex side of the enclosure wall to provide space for extension of the walk.
- Create an opening in enclosure wall sufficient to accommodate pedestrians and maintenance equipment, such as mowers (width to be determined); use stone to close existing east opening; secure new stone to close the less visible west opening. Reinstall existing stored capstones behind the outbuilding that are from the existing openings. Store capstone from new access opening.
- Build surfaced walk extending on axis from existing concrete walk in the annex parking lot to the service drive at the outbuilding; use pavement that is compatible but distinguishable from historic materi-





Figure 4.29 (left). Simulation of proposed new access to the annex under task OCE-6, Alternative A looking north along the service drive with the outbuilding at right. This image also shows the proposed doors on the outbuilding proposed under task OCG-8. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 4.30 (right). Simulation of proposed new access to the annex under task OCE-6, Alternative A looking south from the annex parking area with the outbuilding at left. The parking and most of the concrete walk are existing. (SUNY ESF)

als, such as a concrete with a distinctive aggregate that recedes visually.

- Install a sign at intersection of service drive and main drive to indicate direction to the annex, designed in a tablet style (see Treatment Guideline #6).

- Plant Norway spruce along the enclosure wall at former east opening, per task OCE-3; prepare ground and reseed existing eroded paths through the original cemetery lawn.

See task A-1 for alterations to walks in annex at existing access openings.

Alternative B: Redesign Access to Existing East Opening

This alternative retains the existing east opening in the enclosure wall at Section II, and redesigns the circulation to provide a universally accessible walk that is inconspicuous from the approach along the main drive, but which can be clearly understood by visitors as providing access to the annex. This new walk directs circulation away from the burials in Section II, but remains adjacent to the northeast corner of the section. This alternative would also include removal of the west opening in the enclosure wall that is presently inaccessible.

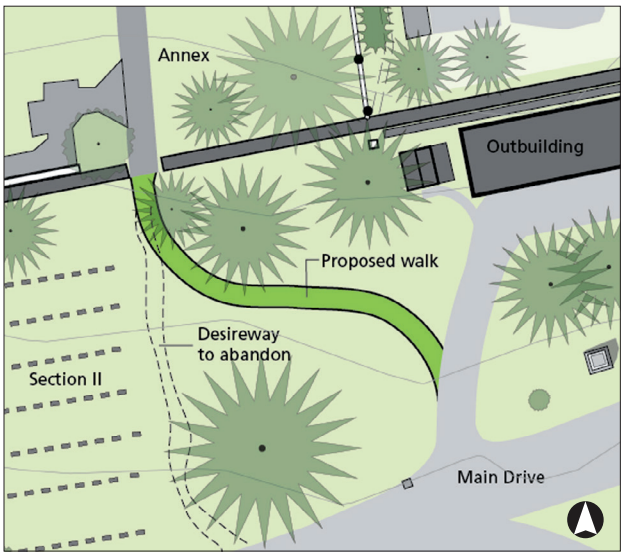


Figure 4.31. Concept for improving access to the annex from the original cemetery under task OCE-6, Alternative B showing proposed addition of surfaced walk (in bright green) that shifts access away from the burial area. This alternative would also include elimination of the west access point behind Section I. (SUNY ESF)

Recommended actions under Alternative B include:

- Build a surfaced walk that meets ABA Accessibility Standards extending along a gently curving alignment from the existing west opening to the service drive north of the main drive (fig. 4.31). Use pavement that is compatible but distinguishable from historic materials, such as a concrete with a distinctive aggregate that recedes visually. Minimize impacts to the existing mature Norway spruce adjoining the existing access path.

- Install a sign at intersection of service drive and main drive to indicate direction to the annex, designed in a tablet style (see General Treatment Recommendation #6).

- Close existing east opening in the enclosure wall using face stones that match the historic stone; reinstall original capstone stored behind the outbuilding.

- Prepare ground and reseed existing eroded desireways through the original cemetery lawn.

ORIGINAL CEMETERY GROUNDS

This section contains treatment tasks for the grounds of the original cemetery outside of the enclosure and Civil War burial area.

Task OCG-1. Enhance Historic Character of the Main Drive

The main drive, also referred to as the lower drive and upper drive, was designed by Saunders and laid out in ca. 1865 as a 21-foot-wide macadam road. Brick gutters were added along the margins in 1897, and asphalt pavement (oil binder on gravel) was added between 1919 and 1921. The main drive has changed since the end of the historic period in 1928 due to the addition of parking areas and removal of brick gutters, the addition of a section of concrete curbing, and the use of asphalt pavement that has a more uniform character than the historic asphalt.

The recommended treatment of the main drive is to remove the non-historic changes and to resurface with

asphalt that is closer in character to the historic pavement. The brick gutters are not recommended for rebuilding under the treatment philosophy for the landscape because they are not significant to the Saunders design of the cemetery. Rebuilding the brick gutters would also present a significant maintenance burden to current cemetery operations. Consideration should abe given to restoring the main drive to its historic width; it is not known whether the brick gutters were within the existing pavement or on the edges now in turf.

It is recommended that the main drive be resurfaced with chip seal or similar seal coat that has the character of the historic bitumen binder on gravel (brand name of Tarvia). Chip seal, which originated in the 1920s, is a single layer of asphalt binder covered by embedded aggregate, one stone thick.[60] While the precise appearance of the Tarvia aggregate used in the national cemetery has not been documented, it was most likely a light-colored crushed gravel. Use of chip seal is recommended because it would be closer in character than the existing even-surfaced asphalt, and would also recall the character of the original macadam (gravel) surface (fig. 4.32). Chip seal is less expensive than traditional highway asphalt, and provides a stable, firm, and slip-resistant surface consistent with ABA accessibility standards.[59]

Planning for resurfacing of the main drive should include the following:



Figure 4.32. Detail of a chip-seal surface (bottom) and a chip-seal road at Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site after about five years of vehicular use. The cemetery's main drive should have more defined edges than this rural road. (SUNY ESF)

• Undertake archaeological testing to determine the historic (pre-1935) width of the road (should be 21 feet), the extent to which the original macadam roadbed remains, and whether any of the historic Tarvia pavement installed between 1919 and 1923 remains. Remains of the brick gutters should also be documented.

• Select aggregate for the proposed chip-seal surface to match the historic Tarvia (if documentation is found through archaeological investigation). If the historic aggregate cannot be determined, use light gray crushed gravel similar to native Gettysburg granite, with a fine grade no greater than 3/8" (fig. 4.33). Ensure the aggregate is well embedded in the asphalt, but do not apply an asphalt top coat (sealcoat) that would conceal it. The aggregate should match the overall appearance of that used on the Civil War burial area walks (see CWBA-3).

• Coordinate resurfacing with the planned regrading of the Civil War burial area (see task CWBA-3) and replanting of the upper drive maple allée (see task OCG-6). The existing surface of the upper drive appears to be several inches above the grade of the burial area.

• Consider milling down the existing asphalt rather than full reconstruction as a cost-saving measure and to preserve the historic macadam roadbed (if intact).

• Maintain the existing drainage system.

• Remove the non-historic rustic stone gutter along the upper drive (BS-13). The gutter disrupts the symmetry of the drive and allée, and also presents a maintenance burden due to the frequent need to remove weeds that grow in the joints.

• Remove the former parking strip across from the lodge to return to the approximate historic width of the main drive. This work, which could be undertaken independent of resurfacing of the main drive, would include:

» Removal of the section of brick sidewalk inside of the south pedestrian gate added in 1939.

» Removal of the stone curb and asphalt pavement at the 1939 parking area.

» Alignment of the south edge of the main drive pavement with the south edge of the south pedestrian gate/pier, if the current width of the gates is maintained as recommended under task OCE-1, Alternative A.

• Remove the non-historic concrete curb at the former bus parking area along lower drive in front of Sections I and V. This action could be undertaken independent of resurfacing of the main drive. Retain the adjoining non-historic brick steps that provide access to Section I. These steps are compatible with the historic character of the landscape and are necessary for access to Section I.

• Remove the parking strip in front of the Lincoln Address Memorial, and the adjoining widened areas along the spur to the Taneytown Road gates to reestablish the historic alignment. This work should be coordinated with restoration of the walk to the Lincoln Address Memorial, which originally extended across the existing parking area (see Task OCG-5). This action could be undertaken independent of resurfacing of the main drive.

• Resurface the service drive to the outbuilding consistent with the chip seal proposed for the main drive. While the service drive remained without asphalt pavement into the 1930s, retention of an asphalt surface is recommended for accessibility, to reduce maintenance, and to maintain visual uniformity with the main drive.

Task OCG-2. Enhance Historic Character of Specimen Trees, Groves, and Shrubs

The cemetery's existing collection of specimen trees, groves, and shrubs reflect substantial changes from the original 1865 plantings designed by William Saunders and the additions under War Department administration through 1928. The intent of this task is to enhance the historic character of the cemetery's vegetation and spatial character by replanting those lost since the end of the historic period in 1928, and removing post-1928 plantings that detract from the historic character of the landscape. This treatment will reestablish many specimens that were part of the original Saunders plantings, in keeping with the intent of the General Management Plan to enhance features significant to the Saunders design. Historic tree species that are now considered invasive or are threatened by diseases and pests, are recommended for replacement with alternative species that have a similar habit.

The trees and shrubs addressed under this task exclude those that are part of the perimeter evergreen border adjoining the later burial sections as well as the hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary (see tasks OCE-3 and 4), those associated with Reynolds Monument, New York State Monument, and Lincoln Speech Memorial (see OCG-3, 4, and 5), and the trees and shrubs within the Civil War Burial Area including the maple allée along the upper drive (see CWBA-1, 6, and 7). This task is organized by five areas of the landscape: lodge and outbuilding area, front lawn, east lawn, south lawn, and south end.

Lodge and Outbuilding Area (Drawing 4.1)

• Enhance Historic Character of Lodge Plantings: Remove non-historic holly tree, Japanese dogwood, and three understory shrubs along the west side of the lodge to reestablish the historic open space. Replant a sugar maple that existed historically in front of the side entrance. Prune up the canopy on the existing Norway maple; when this tree needs replacement, use a sugar maple, which is not invasive and was the original tree species. Because no documentation has been found on foundation plantings around the lodge (after 1907), maintain existing daylilies and wintercreeper. Keep wintercreeper off the building. Norway spruce are proposed east of the lodge along the enclosure fence (see task OCE-3).

• Replant Shrubs at 75th Pennsylvania Monument: To either side of the 75th Pennsylvania monument, plant two Japanese quince shrubs to replace specimens that existed historically. The existing moss cypress trees to the rear (V-3), planted around 1890, were sheared as low and wide conical shrubs by 1905,

and continued to be sheared as taller shrubs into the 1930s (see left edge of figure 4.43). After this time, they were allowed to grow into trees, which resulted in loss of their formal character and scale relationship to the 75th Pennsylvania monument. These trees should be removed and replaced-in kind to create a cluster of shrubs that follows the arc of the service drive; plant shrubs where the existing clumps are located, and the others to the side and rear. The shrubs should be loosely clipped to maintain rounded conical forms approximately four to six feet tall, with turf between them.

Front Lawn (Drawing 4.1)

• Remove Hollies at Comfort Station and Plant Shrubs: Remove three large non-historic holly trees (planted ca. 1938) at the public comfort station to extend the historic open space of the front lawn and the area surrounding Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery monument (the two southern hollies block the aim of the east cannon). English ivy and vinca in the understory of the trees should also be removed and replaced with turf, but the vinca around the comfort station may be retained. There were historically no shrubs immediately surrounding the comfort station, but there were two Japanese maples and several unidentified shrubs dating to the War Department era near the drive. As a compatible new addition to retain some vegetation around the public comfort station while maintaining views from Dilger's monument, plant several deciduous shrubs at the periphery of the building using species used historically in the cemetery, such as bridal wreath spirea (*Spirea prunifolia*).

• Replant Sugar Maples along Drive: Plant two sugar maples next to the existing sugar maple along the east leg of the main drive across from the Reynold Monument to reestablish a row of sugar maples that were part of the original Saunders design and remained through the historic period (there was a second inner row that was removed prior to ca. 1900).

• Replant Hemlock Grove near 5th New York Battery Monument: The original cemetery plantings (ca. 1865) included hemlocks along the Evergreen Cemetery boundary between the maple allée along the upper drive and Baltimore Street. The hemlocks also screened the Evergreen Cemetery outbuilding erected in ca. 1885, which was replaced with the larger existing brick garage in 1965. The last of the hemlocks were removed after 1988, leaving the blank brick wall of the garage as the backdrop for the 5th New York Monument erected in 1888 (fig. 4.33). To reestablish the historic backdrop of the monument and screen the garage, replant the hemlocks extending in an irregular line from the public comfort station to beyond the west edge of the Evergreen garage to screen the adjoining parking area. At their mature size, there were approximately seven hemlock trees; more should be planted initially to reestablish screening, and then be thinned as they mature. The hemlocks should be planted and maintained to keep the 5th New York left flank marker visible, and to allow adequate growing conditions for the proposed arborvitae hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery fence (see task OCE-4). If hemlock woolly adelgid



Figure 4.33. Taft's 5th New York Monument and the backdrop of the non-historic Evergreen Cemetery garage looking north (left, 2015), and simulation showing replanting of hemlock trees that would reestablish the historic backdrop and screen the garage. (SUNY ESF)

cannot be controlled, substitute Norway spruce for the hemlocks.

East Lawn (Drawing 4.1)

• Remove Non-Historic Trees and Overgrown Shrubs: Remove existing non-historic and overgrown trees and shrubs to reestablish the historic open space of the east lawn. Removals include the boxwood and yew specimens along the former walks to the New York State monument, which are too far overgrown to bring back to their historic shrub form. Before removal, consider taking cuttings to propagate replacement plants (see task OCG-4). Remove one non-historic American holly (ca. 1938) along the east side of the former north walk; retain American holly (pre-1900) on west side. Remove five trees along the south edge of the east lawn that were added by the park after 1933 on historically open lawn, including a hemlock, Douglas fir, Norway spruce, American holly, and a Norway maple. A Siberian spruce at the west edge of the lawn that dates to the historic period is also recommended for removal because it has grown very tall and narrow, and disrupts the historic open space between the New York State Monument and the Civil War Burial Area. Do not replant these trees.

• Replant Maples along Eastern Edge of East Lawn: A row of sycamore maples was planted in 1865 along the main drive to frame the eastern edge of the east lawn; three remained in 1928, and these were removed after 1933. It is recommended that the original row of six trees be replanted. Because sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) is identified as an invasive plant in Pennsylvania, plant silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) as a native replacement that has a similar habit and was used historically in the cemetery. Use an improved variety, such as 'Silver Queen' that has more upright branching with a dominant leader.

• Replant Trees in Northwest Corner of East Lawn: The existing large tuliptree and Kentucky coffeetree at the northwest corner of the lawn adjoining Section VIII are remnants of the original 1865 grove that framed the Civil War Burial Area. There is existing space to replant three historic trees: a sweet buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*), a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum,* in place of invasive Norway maple that existed historically), and a silver maple (*Acer saccharinum,* in place of invasive sycamore maple that existed historically).

South Lawn (Drawings 4.1, 4.2)

• Replant Trees along North End of South Lawn: The existing gingko and yellow buckeye are remnants of a group of approximately fifteen trees from the original 1865 grove along the south edge of the Civil War burial area; a basswood, beech, and a cucumber tree are either later historic plantings or replacements. A Norway maple is a non-historic tree in place of a sycamore maple. To reestablish this grove of trees, plant eight trees including purple beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea)*, red oak (*Quercus rubra*), mountain silverbell tree (*Halesia tetraptera*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). In place of an ash, which is threatened by emerald ash borer, and a sycamore maple, an invasive plant in Pennsylvania, plant silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), a native species that has a similar habit and was used historically in the cemetery. Over time, these trees will screen views of Soldiers' National Monument upon the approach from the Taneytown Road gate, but this was the historic condition (fig. 4.34)

• Replant Trees along Perimeter of South Lawn: Plant approximately six trees removed since the historic period, including arborvitae, white pine, larch, and hemlock. East of the rostrum, plant two deciduous trees where trees existed historically, but disappeared by 1928, to provide balance with the grove on the west side of the rostrum. Use a sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and a cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminate*). A copper beech was recently planted south of the rostrum where there were two European larch trees prior to 1928.

• Replant Missing Buckeye Trees: In 1887, a line of four or five buckeye trees was planted along the south end of the upper drive to either side of Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery dedicated that same year; there was also what was later identified as a horsechestnut, probably a preexisting tree that may have actually been a buckeye. Buckeyes are native to Ohio and were subsequently designated as the state tree. By the 1960s, four trees remained; today, three remain, two of which are recent replacements. It is recommended that the two missing buckeye trees be replanted to reestablish the historic row. Although not part of the original Saunders planting plan, these trees are important for their association with the cemetery's commemorative development. The 1964 tree inventory identified the trees as Sweet or yellow buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*). This tree is very close in habit to the Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra,* the actual state tree) and as younger specimens generally can be distinguished only by examining the fruits (yellow buckeye has two nuts, Ohio buckeye, one); it also grows taller than the Ohio buckeye. Plant the species that matches the existing trees to maintain uniformity to the row.[61]

South End (Drawing 4.2)

• Replant Trees along East and South Enclosure: To replace trees lost since 1928, plant a grove of approximately four European larch (*Larix decidua*) east of the 1st Massachusetts Memorial, and a red maple (*Acer rubrum)*, sugar maple (*Acer saccharum)*, and a tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) at the southeast corner of the cemetery (these could be incorporated into a larger planting proposed under task OCE-5, alternative B, to reinstate the historic enclosure provided by the deciduous grove in Evergreen Cemetery). At the center of the base of the hill, replant two weeping willows (*Salix babylonica)*, a tree with traditional funerary symbolism, which existed historically in this location.

• Replant Globe Arborvitae at 2nd Maine Monument: Two globe arborvitae historically flanked the small granite monument at the 2nd Maine (Hall's) Battery dedicated in 1890. These were probably planted to make the small monument more prominent. The shrubs were removed at some point between 1928 and 1964. Replant two single dark-green globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*); the historic variety is not known; 'Woodwardii,' a compact green variety would be appropriate. These naturally maintain a broad rounded shape, but should be kept to approximately four feet tall.

• Remove or Prune Trees in Viewshed from Lincoln Address Memorial: Since the historic period, historic and non-historic trees have grown into the viewshed opening from the Lincoln Address Memorial looking south across the battlefield toward Little Round Top (VV-2). This view was part of the Saunders plan and was maintained throughout the historic period. Ad-



Figure 4.34. The existing view from the main drive across the south lawn to Soldiers' National Monument (left, 2013), and the proposed treatment showing replanting of trees that existed historically in this area. The view of the monument would be revealed as one continued walking east on the main drive. (SUNY ESF)

ditional evaluation is necessary to determine extent of pruning or tree removal necessary to open the view. Preliminary recommendations include:

» Remove red maple and non-historic tuliptree and shagbark hickory at the base of hill near south enclosure wall. While the red maple dates to the historic period, it is within the line of sight toward Little Round Top. Replace with a weeping willow, a species used historically in this area that will not grow as tall.

» Trim or remove historic tulip poplar next to the red maple as necessary to open the view.

• Address Trees within Section III: Maintain the existing hemlock and hickory for their aesthetic value. To reestablish the historic open space of the south end in the long term, do not replant the trees when they are in sufficient decline to warrant removal. Reduction in shade in the burial section will also reduce the amount of biological growth on the headstones. The existing large white oak tree, planted after 1928, interrupts the historic open space of the south end surrounding the Lincoln Address Memorial, is partly obstructing the south view of the battlefield, and is dislocating headstones in Section III. Two appropriate alternatives for this tree include:

» Remove tree to reestablish open space and views, and to reset the headstone (tree appears to be in decline as of 2017).

» Retain tree if healthy due to its aesthetic value and reset the dislocated headstone to stand upright to the south within the walk of the section. When the tree warrants removal due to condition, do not replant and reset the headstone in its original location.

• Plant Shrubs in Section III: The slope below the Lincoln Speech Memorial was historically an open field with a U-shaped shrub border of flowering shrubs and some trees including paper birch, balsam fir, yellowwood, and arborvitae. Expansion of Section III after 1963 resulted in removal of many of the shrubs. To balance the existing plantings within Section III and reestablish some of the historically lush planting scheme, it is recommended that new shrubs be planted primarily at the base of the slope and west half of the section. These shrubs will also make up for visual interest lost through the removal of trees required to reopen the south view. Use varieties represented by extant historic shrubs, including mock orange (*Philadelphus spp.*), Fuzzy Pride of Rochester (*Deutzia scabra*), and bridal wreath spirea (*Spirea prunifolia*); plant where possible within existing gaps in graves, or in center of walks between graves. Further field investigation is required to determine where there is space for planting shrubs. Depending on the size of the nursery stock and location, archaeological testing may be required prior to planting to avoid grave disturbance.

Task OCG-3. Reestablish Historic Design of Reynolds Monument Triangle

The Reynolds Monument, dedicated in 1872 within the triangle formed by the main drive, was originally surrounded by a narrow circular walk ringed by globe-shaped dwarf boxwood shrubs. The boxwoods were replaced with arborvitae that were removed in ca. 1892. At the corners of the triangle were specimen arborvitae shrubs planted in 1865; these became overgrown and were replaced with European yew in 1892 (fig. 4.35). In 1923, the War Department removed the circular walk. Two remaining corner yews were removed in 1991 and the circular gravel walk/border was rebuilt at the same time with a border of yew shrubs. These yews are presently overgrown and several are missing, and the walk is covered in grass.

To enhance the historic formal setting of the Reynolds monument, it is recommended that the overgrown circular walk be reestablished and the corner shrubs be replanted (fig. 4.36). Replanting of the original boxwood and arborvitae plantings is not recommended, since they disappeared well before the end of the historic period. While the walk disappeared near the end of the historic period, it is recommended for reestablishment because it currently exists beneath the turf,



Figure 4.35. Historic photograph (1904) showing the character of the grounds surrounding the Reynolds monument and New York State monument to guide treatment of these areas under tasks OCG-3 and OCG-4. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4817)

and was a long-standing feature of the landscape that defined the formal setting of the Reynolds monument.

Recommended actions for this task include:

- Remove the seven existing overgrown, non-historic yews; maintain 82nd Ohio monument in existing location

- Rebuild the circular gravel walk (approximate width of 2.5 feet). To reduce maintenance, install pavement that matches the visual character of gravel, such as a poly-pavement or chip-seal that have surface aggregate of fine gray gravel. This surface should be consistent with the treatment of the walks in the Civil War burial area (see task CWBA-3) and around the New York State monument (see task OCG-4). There should be a smooth transition where the main drive is tangent to the circular walk. Maintain neat turf edges.

- Plant a single yew in the middle of each of the three triangles formed by the circular walk and the legs of the main drive. These should have a columnar habit and loosely sheared into upright forms maintained around five feet tall. The historic yews were common or English yew, *Taxus baccata*, but the variety is not known. An appropriate variety is Irish yew, *Taxus baccata 'Fatigiata'* that has an upright, narrow habit. Choose a variety with dark green foliage.

- Install a General Orders tablet at the front (east) point of the triangle (see Task OCG-12).

Task OCG-4. Reestablish New York State Monument Knoll, Walks, and Shrubs

The New York State Monument, dedicated in 1893, was set within the east lawn on a low knoll surrounded by a network of circular and radial walks surfaced in light-gray or white gravel. In 1897, yew and boxwood shrubs of seven different varieties were planted at the intersections of the walks, and maintained as clipped shrubs (see fig. 4.35). These included English, Washington, Irish, and Japanese yew, and roundleaf, longleaf, and English boxwood, but the locations of each of



Figure 4.36. The Reynolds triangle looking east showing existing condition with overgrown yew shrubs and turf-covered walk (left, 2015), and simulation showing removal of yews and proposed reestablishment of corner yews and walk. (SUNY ESF)

these varieties has not been documented. The walks were removed in 1934-35 after the historic period as part of the regrading of the burial area, and the shrubs were allowed to grow in their natural form. Some of the boxwood and yews remain, but are overgrown and managed as trees.

The loss of the walks and managed shrubs detracts from the historic formal setting of the Neoclassical-style monument. It is therefore recommended that the topography, walks, and plantings be reestablished, and that a manicured character be maintained (fig. 4.37). This work should be undertaken as part of the regrading and rebuilding of walks in the Civil War burial area (see task CWBA-3).

Recommended actions for this task include:

- Remove the overgrown boxwood and yew shrubs as recommended under task OCG-2.

- Undertake archaeological testing to determine if there are subsurface traces of the walks that could provide additional information about the historic grade, gravel surface, and alignment.

- Amend the topography to reestablish the bed of the walks and an even grade to the low knoll surrounding the monument. Additional investigation is necessary to determine the grade of the knoll; it appears to have pitched downward to the north based on historic photographs.

- Build a 10-foot-wide circular walk and four 8-foot-wide radial walks, and surface using a pavement that has the character of fine gravel, using a polypavement or chipseal system to reduce maintenance and provide a universally accessible route. The walks should be constructed to withstand use by large lifts that are necessary to inspect and maintain the monument. Two appropriate alternatives for this action include:

  » Use a fine, light-colored gray gravel aggregate to replicate the historic walk color, which was most likely intended to coordinate with the color and Neoclassical style of the monument.

  » Use a fine, gray gravel aggregate that is consistent with the main drive and walks proposed for reestablishment in the Civil War burial area and at the Lincoln Address Memorial.

- Replant pairs of shrubs at the intersections of the radial walks: paired yews at the inner intersections with the circular walk, and boxwoods at the outer intersections with the main drive (except at the upper drive beneath the maple allée) and outer circular walk of the Civil War burial area. Maintain shrubs as rounded, sheared forms approximately three feet wide and three feet tall. Because the locations of the



Figure 4.37. The east lawn and grounds around the New York State Monument showing existing overgrown shrubs, looking west from the public comfort station walk (left, 2015); Simulation showing proposed reestablished shrubs, walks, and view of Soldiers' National Monument (right). The simulation also shows maples along the drive proposed for replanting (see task OCG-2). Note alignment of new walk with existing brick walk to the public comfort station. (SUNY ESF)

historic varieties is not known, it is not recommended that they be used. Two appropriate alternatives for plant materials include:

» Use cuttings from the existing historic yew and boxwood plants to propagate new specimens (see task OCG-2). This alternative will perpetuate the genetic lineage of the shrubs.

» Use commercially available European yew (*Taxus baccata*) and common boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*). If boxwood blight (fungus *Cylindrocladium buxicola*) cannot be controlled, substitute with Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata 'Convexa')*.

Task OCG-5. Resurface Lincoln Address Walk and Replant Allée

The Lincoln Address Memorial, completed in 1912 in place of the summerhouse erected in 1881, was surrounded by a pre-existing gravel drive with a turnaround (C-5) that was lined by Norway maple trees dating to the same time as the summerhouse (fig. 4.38). To the south was a view across the battlefield toward Little Round Top (VV-2). Post-historic changes include shortening of the drive for a parking area along the main drive in ca. 1935; removal of two shot finials from the curbing in front of the memorial during World War II; loss of the allée of maple trees and addition of two beds of yucca (V-12) in ca. 1950; and in 1982, resurfacing of the drive (walk) with red brick. A brick spur walk to a water fountain (C-4) was built at the same time. The south battlefield view became obscured with the growth of a large oak near the memorial and other trees at the base of the hill.

To return historic character to the grounds around the Lincoln Address Memorial, it is recommended that historic built and plant materials be reestablished, and that the view south across the battlefield be reopened (addressed under task OCG-2) (fig. 4.39).

Recommended actions for this task include:

- Remove non-historic parking area and curbs along main drive as recommended under task OCG-1 to allow for rebuilding of the walk and replanting the maple allée.

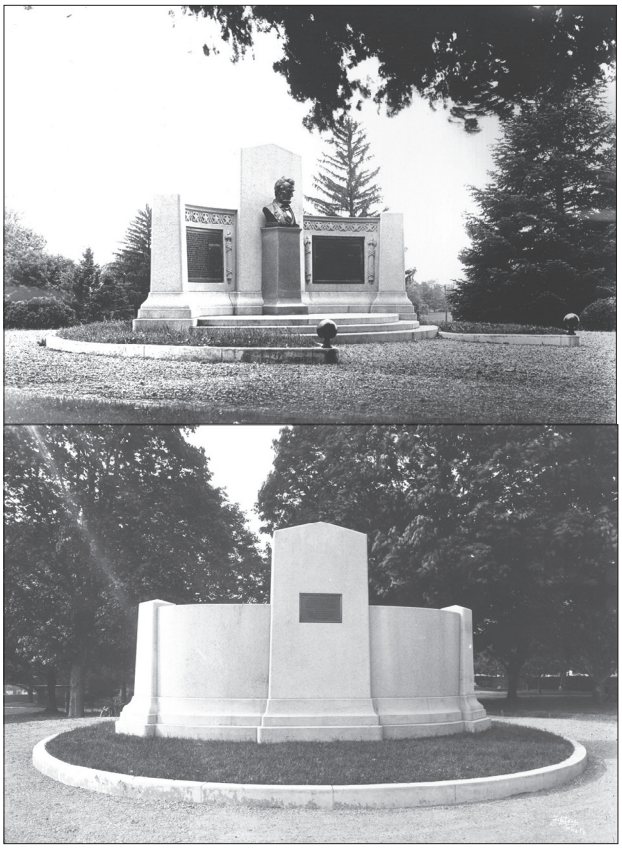


Figure 4.38. Historic views of the Lincoln Address memorial showing historic character to inform treatment: Cannon-ball finials, gravel drive, and open space/view (left, 1925), and the rear of the memorial looking north showing the Norway maple allee in the background (right, ca. 1912). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2525, 3245)

- Remove two beds of non-historic yucca (V-12).

- Remove non-historic Norway maple tree along main drive that is not in line with the historic allée.

- Remove brick surface to walk and non-historic extension to site of drinking fountain (C-4), as well as brick pad at Lincoln Address tablet.

- Rebuild missing foot of walk at main drive (parking area site), maintaining width of existing walk (approximately 12 feet wide).

- Surface the walk with a pavement that has the character of the historic fine gray gravel, using a polypavement or chipseal system to reduce maintenance and provide a universally accessible route. Maintain trimmed edge to turf along walk for a well-tended



Figure 4.39. The Lincoln Address Memorial looking south from the main drive showing existing conditions (top, 2015), and simulation showing proposed restoration of the walk and maple allée under task OCG-5. The simulation also shows the removal of the parking area along the drive proposed under task OCG-1, and opening of the battlefield view to the right of the memorial under task OCG-2. The large oak behind the memorial could also be removed under task OCG-2. (SUNY ESF)

appearance. Maintain and protect turf around the Lincoln Address tablet from wear; consider use of a reinforcement grid (such as Geoblock®).

- Replant maple allée with five trees along main drive and four trees to either side of the walk. Trees should be planted approximately 10 feet from the walk and main drive and 18 feet apart. Because the historic species, Norway maple, is considered invasive, use sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). As the maples mature, prune to create a high canopy that retains views along the walk from the main drive to the memorial.

- Replicate and install two missing shot finials on the curbs in front of the memorial.

Task OCG-6. Replace Missing Shot Pyramids

Eight of the nine pairs of artillery monuments (SSF-2) in the national cemetery were historically flanked on the right of each gun by a shot pyramid—pyramidal stacks of cannonballs on a stone pad. The shot were removed in 1942, but the stone pads were left and are today mostly covered by turf. .

To enhance the historic character of the artillery monument groups and the military symbolism of the landscape, the shot should be returned to the existing stone foundation blocks at each of the eight artillery monuments that had them historically (fig. 4.40). There were no guns and shot pyramids at Taft's 5th New York monument. The park presently has shot in storage that are consistent with the historic caliber used at the national cemetery, and there should be enough to reassemble the sixteen pyramids, each of which contained 55 shot (880 total).[62] The stone blocks under the pyramids and those under the gun carriages should be edged and maintained approximately two inches above grade, which will facilitate mowing and trimming. This may require resetting the blocks. Areas of turf around the guns eroded by visitors should also be repaired; consider installation of a reinforcement grid to protect the turf, such as Geoblock®.

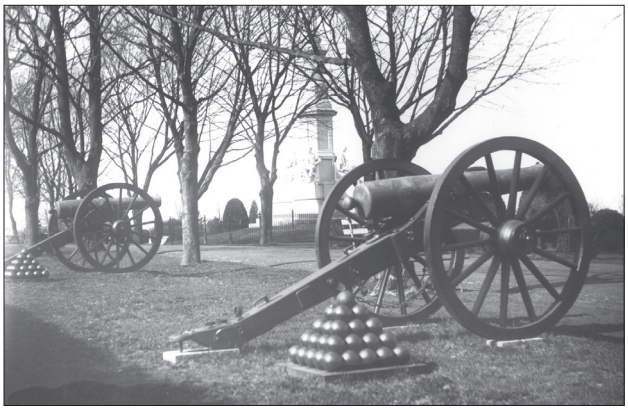


Figure 4.40. Historic photograph of newly-installed standard shot pyramids at Bancroft's Battery showing form for restoration under task OCG-6, looking northwest toward the upper drive, ca. 1897. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4763)

Task OCG-7. Remove Oil Shed and Tank

The existing non-historic white-painted frame shed (ca. 1935) on the west side of the outbuilding is in poor condition and is visible to visitors on the main approach into the cemetery. It is recommended for removal, along with the concrete access walk that is presently covered in turf, to enhance the historic well-tended character of the landscape. Removal of the oil shed is also required for implementation of task OCE-6, Alternative A (new access to the annex). If this alternative is not selected, the site should be returned to turf.

Because the oil tank is still in use, it should be relocated to an inconspicuous temporary location, such as behind the lodge or at the annex parking lot, until a permanent location is selected as part of a permanent maintenance facility for the cemetery (see Treatment Guideline #4).

Task OCG-8. Return Historic Exterior Character to Outbuilding

The outbuilding, built in 1890, was designed by the Quartermaster in a Romanesque Revival style intended to be seen from the approach into the cemetery. The three front bays originally featured arched openings with side-hinged doors that were set within blind arches. In 1959, the park replaced the doors with lower and wider rectangular overhead doors that significantly altered the historic Romanesque design and gave the building a more utilitarian character not befitting its conspicuous location in the cemetery landscape. In addition, the color scheme was changed from the 1911 national cemetery standard white and bronze green trim, to the existing red (which may be the original 1890 color), and paneled shutters were removed from the windows on the rear side. The original east side paneled door was replaced with a metal glazed door. To enhance the historic character of the outbuilding, it is recommended that the exterior of the building be returned to its appearance during the treatment period of the 1920s. The building will become more visible with recommended replacement of the overgrown moss cypress shrubs (trees) in front (see task OCG-2).

Recommended actions under this task include:

- Remove the existing overhead doors and rebuild the historic arched doorways (fig. 4.41). Similar doors on the Roller Building (maintenance area on Pleasanton Avenue) should be used as a guide, and the original stone thresholds remain to indicate the size of the historic openings. If the historic doors cannot accommodate the width of current mowers and other maintenance equipment, alternative storage options should be considered, such as construction of a new maintenance building in the annex parking area (see Treatment Guideline #4). If maintenance equipment wider than the historic doors must be



Figure 4.41. The outbuilding looking northeast showing existing non-historic overhead doors (left, 2015), and simulated rebuilding of the historic doors under task OCG-8. The door images are from the original 1890 architectural elevation drawing. The simulation does not show the proposed regulation paint colors. (SUNY ESF)

kept in the building, it may be appropriate to increase the size of the doors while maintaining the historic design and proportions.

• Repair the brick masonry, including repair or replacement of bricks and mortar joints that do not match the historic materials, especially around the front doors and the east stepped parapet walls and cornices.

• Rehang paneled shutters on the single west side window and the five rear windows. These windows will be more visible to visitors if the annex parking area is improved for visitor use and a new access into the original cemetery is built next to the outbuilding, as recommended under task OCE-6.

• Replace the existing glazed metal door on the east side entrance with a paneled wood door that matches the historic doors on the west side.

• Repaint the outbuilding according to national cemetery regulation colors: trim, white; doors, window sash, and shutters: bronze green (Pantone Bronze Green 18-0317 TPX).[63] Virginia creeper or Boston ivy, which covered the building during the 1890s, is not recommended for replanting because of its potential damage to the painted trim and the maintenance needed to keep it constrained.



Figure 4.42. The lodge, looking north showing louvered shutters and the standard white-dark (green) paint scheme used during the treatment period of the 1920s, photographed 1938. The Gettysburg Address tablet had been removed from the wall beneath the porch. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41135-26S-1042)

These recommendations should be further developed through preparation of a Historic Structure Report and feasibility study that addresses future use of the building, either as a continued maintenance facility or for alternate uses such as visitor orientation. In the interim, the existing white metal/fiberglass garage doors should be painted a dark color, such as the current deep red, to make them recede visually. Maintenance vehicles should be parked inside the outbuilding during open hours, or outside only during times of low visitation, to reduce their visibility from the main drive.

Task OCG-9. Enhance Historic Exterior Character of Lodge

The lodge, a standard Quartermaster design completed in 1907, historically featured louvered shutters, and by the treatment period of the 1920s its trim, windows, and doors were painted in the 1911 national cemetery standard white and dark (green) color scheme (fig. 4.42).[64] The shutters were removed after World War II and the existing ramp to the front porch was built in 1991. The ramp has a conspicuous appearance due to its location facing the entrance gates and its white-painted wood railings, balusters, and lattice skirt. It is recommended that the color scheme and shutters on the lodge be returned to regulation colors, and that the ramp be redesigned to reduce its visibility. The Lincoln Address Memorial tablet, a standard feature of Civil War-era national cemeteries containing the text of the Gettysburg Address that is presently in park storage, should be reinstalled on the front wall beneath the porch.[65]

Recommended actions under this task include:

• Reinstall louvered shutters on all windows where there is the original hardware.

• Repaint the lodge according to national cemetery regulation colors: trim, white; doors, window sash, and shutters: bronze green (Pantone Bronze Green 18-0317 TPX); porch ceiling: light blue; steps: sides white, treads and risers, dark gray; porch floor: dark gray.[66]

- Remount the Lincoln Memorial tablet on the front wall of the lodge beneath the porch, reusing the historic mounting holes. Paint the tablet regulation colors: black with copper-bronze border and letter faces. [67]

- Redesign the ramp to make it less conspicuous by replacing the wood railings with a black-painted pipe railing that will recede visually and be distinct from the historic porch railing; and by painting the ramp flooring and skirt a dark gray similar to the stone foundation of the lodge. The proposed planting of Norway spruce along the Baltimore Street fence (see task OCE-3) will also help to conceal the ramp.

Task OCG-10. Remove Fence from Lodge Yard

The existing unpainted wood fence in the lodge yard was added in ca. 1950 and rebuilt in 1992. During the treatment period of the 1920s, the lodge yard was an open lawn area without enclosure; a lattice fence existed earlier farther into the yard, but was removed with construction of the new lodge in 1907. The existing rustic fence, which consists of a plank and picket sections, detracts from the well-tended character of the landscape and should be removed. It presently serves no practical purpose. If a visitor orientation area is developed in the lodge yard (see General Treatment Recommendation #3), shrubs should be planted along the general alignment of the fence to provide screening from the main drive.

Task OCG-11. Repaint Flagstaff

The flagstaff (SSF-15), a historic 75-foot-tall steel pole erected in 1928 on the site of earlier wooden flagstaffs dating back to 1874, is painted a non-historic aluminum paint that has been used since 1942. The existing condition of the flagstaff with failing paint is not consistent with national cemetery standards. To enhance historic character, paint the pole its original white color, with black at the base collar, consistent with historic national cemetery regulations. Renew the gold leaf on the ball finial. Trees along the conifer enclosure should be managed to retain views of the fully-staffed flag (see task OCE-1). The proposed sugar maples east of the flagstaff, which can reach a mature height of a 60 to 80 feet as specimens, should also be managed to retain views of the flagstaff within the cemetery (see task OCG-2).

According to current national cemetery regulations, the US flag must be displayed during the hours the cemetery is open. Regulations also call for flying the flag at half-staff on Memorial Day, and for flying the POW/MIA flag on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, National POW/MIA Recognition Day, and Veterans Day.[68] There is no requirement for lighting and displaying the US flag 24-hours per day. It is recommended that the historic and current practice of displaying the flag during the open hours of the cemetery be continued. Installation of ground-mounted floodlights would be inconsistent with the NPS night skies initiative that seeks to protect the natural lightscape. Installation of down-lighting at the top of the pole, typically involving an enlarged finial or additional circular fixture below it, would adversely affect the historic character of the flagstaff.[69]

Task OCG-12. Replace Missing Act of Congress and General Orders Tablets

The existing two Act of Congress tablets are remnants of the original collection of six installed in 1882 along with ten Bivouac of the Dead tablets (in Civil War Burial Area, see task CWBA-9), and one General Orders tablet that was removed in ca. 1975. The General Orders tablet was located at the front of the Reynolds triangle. The location of all six matching Act tablets is not known, but based on some historic photographic documentation, they were probably distributed along the upper and lower drives, as well as near the Lincoln Address Memorial.

Recommended actions for this task include:

- Install four missing Act of Congress tablets and one General Orders tablet. Unless the tablets are found in park storage, new ones should be fabricated from historic molds available at the Army's Rock Island (IL) Arsenal.

- Remount tablets on posts that fit historic dimensions of the tablet insert. Most of the current posts are larger standard 6 x 6 dimensional posts notched at the top to receive the tablets. The new posts should conform to the historic mounted height (approximately 24 inches). It would be appropriate to substitute a more durable material for the posts provided they maintain the appearance of painted wood.

- Repaint tablets with the historic color scheme: black with aluminum paint for the borders and faces of the letters, and black on the posts.[70]

The following are recommendations for each tablet, as keyed to Drawings 4.1 and 4.2:

- General Orders tablet (missing): fabricate and install at historic location at east point of Reynolds triangle, facing the Baltimore Street gates.

- Act of Congress tablets (the proposed locations are intended to create an overall even distribution along the main drive):

  » A-1: Existing (lower drive, east lawn), keep in current location.

  » A-2: Existing (south end, near 1st Massachusetts monument), keep in current location.

  » A-3: Missing; fabricate and install along upper drive, across from eastern unknown plot.

  » A-4: Missing; fabricate and install along upper drive, across from western unknown plot.

  » A-5: Missing; fabricate and install along upper drive at middle of south lawn.

  » A-6: Missing; fabricate and install along lower drive at middle of south lawn.

Task OCG-13. Change Color of Settees

In 1878, the Quartermaster acquired wrought-iron and wood-slat benches known as settees for installation at all national cemeteries. The fifty shipped to Gettysburg were typically set out in pairs along the drives and along the walk to the Lincoln Address Memorial (fig. 4.43). The settees were removed after the historic period and introduced back into the cemetery in the 1990s, but were refinished from the original bronze green to a blue-green verdigris on the ironwork with a clear varnish on the wood slats. At present, there are twenty-six settees placed along the upper and lower sections of the main drive, and near the rostrum individually or in sets of up to four.

To enhance the historic character of the cemetery landscape, it is recommended that the settees be repainted in their historic bronze green color (Pantone Bronze Green 18-0317 TPX semi-gloss), including both the iron frame and the wood slats. The settees should be set out in pairs as they were historically along the drives and the walk to the Lincoln Address Memorial. If additional seating is necessary, it would be appropriate to reintroduce or replicate additional settees, but the total number should not exceed the original fifty.

Task OCG-14. Install Burial Section Markers

William Saunders designed the original Civil War burial area with granite markers that identified each of the twenty-two burial plots. When the War Department and the National Park Service added the eight





Figure 4.43. The settees showing historic placement along upper drive and dark (bronze green) paint (left, ca. 1899), and current examples along lower drive showing verdigris color and varnished slats (right, 2015). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3080; SUNY ESF)

new burial sections (equivalent of plots) outside of the original burial area between 1893 and 1967, none were identified by a marker. Visitors to the cemetery presently have no way of identifying these added burial sections in the landscape, or in printed or digital guides and waysides.

To improve current cemetery operations and visitor orientation, it is recommended that plot markers be installed at each of the eight added burial sections. Such section markers are a standard national cemetery feature, and typically are a granite post with an angled top face placed at the ends of each section. These should be part of a comprehensive grave locator system (see Treatment Guideline #3).



Figure 4.44. Section marker at Presidio National Cemetery in San Francisco showing typical design and materials used historically in the National Cemetery System, photographed 2009. (SUNY ESF)

The proposed grave markers should be designed as a compatible but distinguishable addition to the historic landscape that provides sufficient visibility to allow visitors to readily identify the burial section, but not detract from the historic character of the landscape. An appropriate design is a simple dark granite marker approximately 18 inches tall, with an inscribed angled face similar to what is used at other historic national cemeteries (fig. 4.44). The dark granite would recede in the overall landscape, but stand out against the white marble headstones in the background and be visible a distance back from the main drive. Consider inscribing the date that the section was established to the side of the marker.

Place one marker at or near the front center of each section, similar to the orientation of the plot markers in the Civil War burial area, as shown on Drawing 4.1. In Section I, markers should be placed in front of the two separate plots. In Section II, the markers should be installed to either side of the front row of mostly private monuments (Officers' Row) due to the length of the section and the proximity of the front row to the main drive. In Section III, install one marker at the center front of the burial section, off the circular walk around the Lincoln Address Memorial.

Task OCG-15. Enhance Historic Character and Accessibility of Comfort Station Walk

The brick walk to the public comfort station and Baltimore Street (C-3), with its solider-course edges and herringbone tread, was built at the same time as the building in 1928. Sections of the walk adjacent to the entrances to the men's and women's rooms were replaced in concrete for the addition of accessible ramps, and a brick pad was added for a drinking fountain. Turf has grown in the joints and over the edges. To enhance the historic character of the walk, which will become more visible with the recommended removal of the adjoining holly trees (see task OCG-2), the concrete ramps should be rebuilt in brick that provides a universally-accessible firm and stable surface. Sections of the existing brick walk may require resetting to create an even surface. The entire walk should be weeded and the turf removed and edged.

The current width of the walk, approximately 3.5 feet (after removal of turf), meets the minimum accessibility standard for use by a single wheelchair.[71] Widening of the walk is not recommended for the entire length, because it would require alteration of the gate in the Baltimore Street fence. If the walk between the main drive and the comfort station requires widening to a standard five-foot width, this could be accomplished in a way that maintains the historic character of the walk by adding additional soldier courses along both edges.

CIVIL WAR BURIAL AREA

This section includes tasks within the semi-circular Civil War burial area of the original cemetery, excluding the bordering main drive (upper and lower) (see task OCG-1), but including the maple allée.

Task CWBA-1. Remove Evergreen Trees

The existing eleven evergreen trees within the Civil War burial area (V-5) were planted between ca. 1880 and 1882 as part of a collection of approximately sixty-five shrubs planted primarily in empty burial areas and at the drive intersections. William Saunders felt that the addition of these shrubs "destroyed the beauty of the grounds."[72] These were maintained as mostly sheared shrubs into the early twentieth century. The National Park Service removed the small shrubs as part of the regrading of the burial area completed in 1935, and allowed the larger shrubs to grow in their natural habit, resulting in the trees that exist today. Because the shrubs have lost historic character and cannot be returned to their historic form, they should be removed to reestablish the open spatial character of the burial area and views of Soldiers' National Monument that were central to the original Saunders design. If necessary to protect the graves (most of the shrubs were planted in empty burial sections), leave the roots in place, but grind down the stumps to below the surface to allow for reestablishment of turf. In keeping with the recommended treatment philosophy that calls for reestablishing only those features significant to the Saunders design of the landscape, the evergreens should not be replanted. The level of the ground at each tree, which is at the historic grade, should be recorded to inform the planned regrading of the burial area proposed under task CWBA-3.

Task CWBA-2. Relocate GAR Bench

The GAR bench (SSF-16), dedicated by the Sons of Union Veterans in 1941 after the historic period, is located in the middle of the historic walks, and was probably placed to take advantage of shelter by the two adjoining cypress trees. While it is a non-historic feature, the bench still has commemorative value and should be managed as a cultural resource in the cemetery landscape. There is no known significance to the existing location. To prepare for regrading of the burial area and rebuilding the walks (see tasks CWBA-3 and 4), it is recommended that the bench be moved to the south side of the upper drive, due south of its existing location. This location will maintain the visibility of the bench and allow it to function as a resting place for visitors. As part of the relocation, clean the bench and set it on a firm foundation at its intended height. The GAR/ Sons of Union Veterans should be engaged to participate in the relocation and rededication of the bench.

Task CWBA-3. Reestablish Historic Grade of Burial Area

William Saunders' design for the semi-circular Civil War burial area featured a gently sloping rise toward the center crossed by four interior circular drives and three radial drives (walks). The topography consisted of gently sloping terraces between the semi-circular granite curb grave markers that had a nine-inch reveal above grade at the front, with a slightly higher reveal (probably ten inches) along the rear side (fig. 4.45). The unknown blocks, installed in 1874, were designed to have an installed height of six inches, which created the appearance of a six-inch cube. Over the years, the turf and soil built up, reducing the height of the grave markers above grade in some areas, and the stones shifted out of alignment. The interior walks were maintained in macadam until ca. 1926, when the gravel surfaces were replaced by turf. The most substantial change occurred after the historic period, when the park reset the granite curb grave markers and unknown blocks on new concrete foundations, and then regraded the burial grounds to create an even slope that was flush with the top of the granite curb grave markers. The unknown blocks were left above grade, but their height was reduced to about four inches. It is not known if the plot markers were reset on new footings, but most were reduced from the original 14-inch height (currently between 8 and 14 inches). The regrading substantially al-

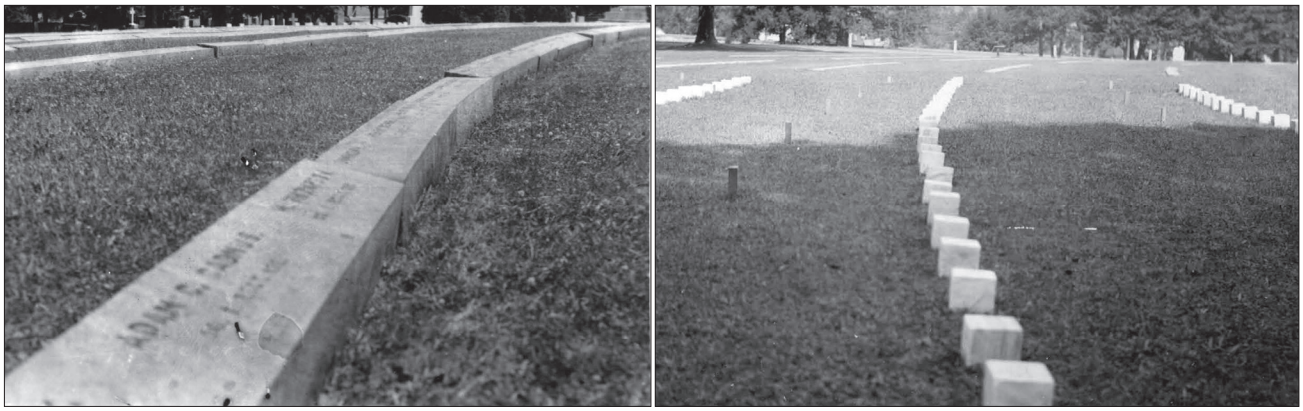


Figure 4.45. The granite curb grave markers and unknown blocks in the Civil War burial area prior to regrading, photographed 1934. These images show the historic character of the topography and reveal of the markers recommended for restoration. (Left: ECW Report, 1934; Right: ECW Report, 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park)

tered William Saunders' design and effectively removed the grave markers as defining features of the landscape.

As a significant characteristic of the Saunders design, the topography within the Civil War burial area should be returned to its historic grade. The regrading should implement the Saunders intent to create gently sloping terraces "…falling away in a graduate and regular slope in every direction, from the center to the circumference…"[73] This treatment will return the grave markers to their historic above-grade condition, and allow for rebuilding of the walks/drives (see task CWBA-4) (fig. 4.46). It is recommended that the grade be adjusted rather than changing the height of the markers because the foundations added in 1933-34 remain solid and historic photographs indicate that the headstones were set at their historic level, and that fill was brought in to raise the grade (fig. 4.47). This suggests the recommended regrading may mostly involve removal of added fill. Archaeological investigation is necessary to confirm historic conditions.

Recommended actions for this task include:

- Complete a detailed topographic survey of the burial area to document existing conditions. A survey developed with LiDAR imaging would document existing inconsistencies in grade and could reveal traces of the historic walks and other features that are not readily visible.



Figure 4.46. Existing view of the Civil War burial area looking southwest (top, 2013), and a simulation showing proposed restoration of the grade and historic reveal of the grave markers. The simulation also shows the proposed removal of the evergreen trees (overgrown shrubs) and views of Soldiers' National Monument under task CWBA-1, the rebuilding of the walks in the burial area under task CWBA-4, and the replanting of the shrub belt around the national monument proposed under task CWBA-7. (SUNY ESF)

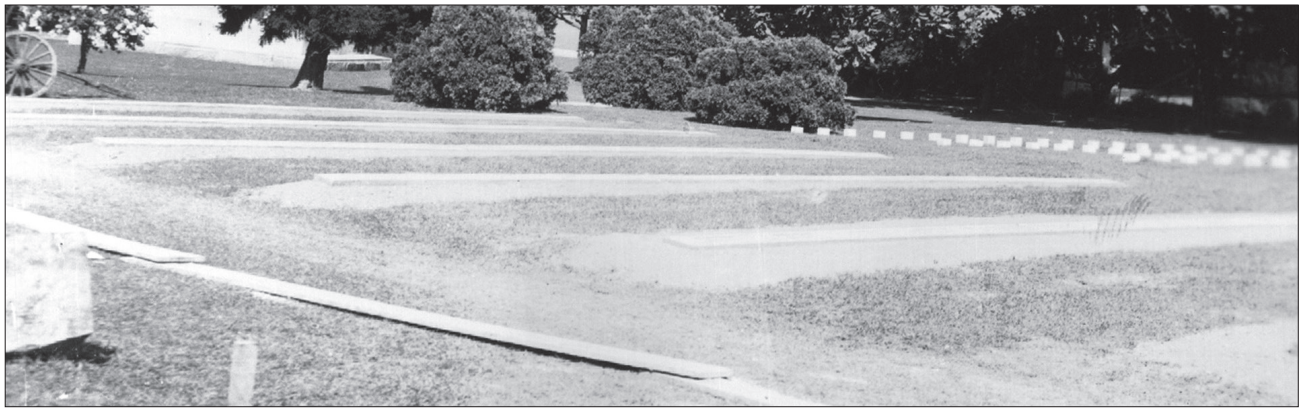


Figure 4.47. The reset granite curb headstones showing elevation above historic grade (turf areas) and preliminary fill added around the headstones where the foundations were excavated, June 1935. Fill was later brought in to create an even grade between the headstones. (ECW Report, April 1934 to June 1935, Gettysburg National Military Park)

- Undertake comprehensive archaeological testing extending to the Soldiers' National Monument knoll to document historic grade levels; confirm the extent of cut and fill from 1935, the location of graves, and the historic reveal of the granite curb grave markers (on both sides) and the plot markers; and whether there are any remnants of the macadam beds of the circular and radial walks (drives). The existing Collis and 1st Minnesota memorials, and the evergreen trees planted in the 1880s (proposed for removal under task CWBA-1) should provide benchmarks for the historic grade level. Archaeological testing could also confirm the dimensions of the shrub belt around the central lawn area proposed under task CWBA-7, depending on the amount of disturbance.

- Determine if lowering of the upper drive is necessary to return the historic grade to the burial grounds (see task OCG-1); if it is, the drive should be resurfaced as part of the regrading project. The allée of Crimson King maples may also need to be removed to allow for resurfacing of the upper drive and regrading of the burial area (see task CWBA-6). At the least, two trees that are on the alignment of the former circular walks will have to be removed.

- Remove the existing non-historic concrete radial and circular walk (C-2).

- Remove turf and fill added in 1934–1935, and adjust the grade to reestablish the historic terraces and five-foot-wide walks between each row based on data from the recommended archaeological testing, and the nine-inch reveal on the granite curb headstones (presumably the reveal of the front side). The overall grade should be returned to the levels after the last major leveling of the grave mounds that was completed in 1879, not to subsequent levels that may have increased due to accumulation of soil and organic matter.

- Reset plot markers to a consistent 14-inch height above grade. These may require setting on concrete foundations to maintain their alignment.

- Reestablish the turf following rebuilding of the circular and radial walks (task CWBA-4). The turf should match the composition of the turf in adjoining areas of the cemetery, but could include new varieties that are more drought resistant.

Implementation of this task will require additional maintenance over existing conditions due to the need to mow around, rather than over, the granite curb headstones. Trimming around the headstones will be necessary as it is now to maintain a well-tended appearance in keeping with national cemetery regulations. Expenditure of such additional resources to enhance the historic character of a national cemetery would not be without precedence in the National Park System. At Poplar Grove National Cemetery at Petersburg National Battlefield, the park completed a comprehensive landscape rehabilitation in 2017 that reversed similar inappropriate changes made by the NPS in the 1930s

to its burial area. Headstones that were cut-off and laid flat with the ground—not unlike the raising of the grade in the Gettysburg burial area—are being replaced with new upright Civil War-style headstones and blocks.[74]

Task CWBA-4. Reestablish Burial Area Walks

Saunders' design for the four interior circular and three radial walks in the Civil War burial area provided a geometric structure to the landscape that helped define the burial plots and the central lawn area. The walks, originally intended as carriage drives, were macadam construction with a fine gravel/earth surface and turf edges (fig. 4.48). The four circular walks were 13 feet wide, and the radial walks were 10 feet wide. Most of the gravel surfaces (except for the innermost circular and central radial walk) were replaced with turf in ca. 1926, and the regrading completed in 1935 cut and filled over the remaining road beds, further obscuring the historic geometry and circulation. The existing pebble-surfaced concrete radial walk, circular walk, and plaza on the south side of Soldiers' National Monument is not compatible with the width, grade, and materials of the historic walks.

As features significant to the Saunders design of the Civil War burial area, the complete system of drives should be reestablished. This is an appropriate treatment because the structure and some of the gravel surfaces of the walks remained through the historic period, and because the loss of the gravel surfaces on the other walks occurred very late in the historic period. Reestablishing the walks would also enhance visitor accessibility to the burial area.

Recommended actions under this task include:

- Undertake archaeological testing to determine if there are remains of the macadam roadbeds and grade of historic walks, as recommended under task CWBA-3.

- Remove the existing concrete radial and circular walks, as recommended under task CWBA-3; also remove concrete pavement in plaza and temporarily move the non-historic Kentucky Memorial (SSF-28).

- Coordinate rebuilding of the walks with treatment of the upper drive (task OCG-1) and replacement of the maple allée (task CWBA-6).

- Preserve and reuse the macadam base structure (roadbed), if extant and in good condition, and/or construct new beds that conform to the historic grade and widths (13 feet for circular walks, 10 feet for radial walks, and for the plaza as shown on Drawing 4.1).

- Surface walks with a pavement that has the character of the historic compacted gray gravel/earth, using a polypavement or chipseal system to reduce maintenance and provide a universally accessible route. The surface should be visually consistent with the adjoining pavement of the lower upper drives.



Figure 4.48. The macadam walks (drives) in the Civil War burial area showing intended historic character for treatment, looking northeast across an unknown plot, ca. 1920. The walks had a well-groomed gravel surface with neat turf edges. Reinstallation of the intersection bollards (one visible at left) is not recommended because they were not part of the Saunders design. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2536)

• Reestablish turf as recommended under task CWBA-3; maintain trimmed edges of walks for a well-tended appearance. Maintain and protect turf around high-traffic areas, such as at intersections and in front of the plot markers; consider use of a reinforcement grid (such as Geoblock®).

• Reinstall the Kentucky Monument in a position that allows for returning the iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument (see task CWBA-8).

Task CWBA-5. Enhance Historic Character of Grave and Plot Markers

The existing granite curb headstones, installed in 1865 and reset in 1934–35, and the government-issued white marble unknown blocks installed in 1874 and reset in 1935, are character-defining features of the landscape that convey the distinctive design of the cemetery as well as standard features of the Civil War-era National Cemetery System. The collection includes granite plot markers dating to 1865, and four government white-marble upright tablet headstones in the Illinois plot added in ca. 1898. The recommended treatment for all of these markers, which are to be retained in place at their historic height above the ground as part of the proposed regrading is preservation with other longer-term treatment possible for the unknown blocks.

Recommended actions for this task include:

• After completion of the regrading recommended (task CWBA-3), clean all of the markers to remove biological growth, staining, and deposits from the later topographic changes, and to provide a clean appearance while retaining patina, consistent with national cemetery regulations (fig. 4.49).

• Continue to paint the inscriptions on the granite curb grave markers and plot markers in black to enhance their visibility. The present paint, recently adopted in place of latex, is lithichrome black stone paint applied by brush, with a lithicrome clear UV sealer.[75] Methods of painting that would provide a cleaner, crisper edge to the inscriptions should be explored to convey a higher level of workmanship that is consistent with the original design of the stones.



Figure 4.49. Detail of a granite curb headstone showing the existing blurry margins of the black-painted inscriptions, 2013. The black staining on the stone would be removed under the recommended cleaning. (SUNY ESF)

• Assess the condition of the unknown blocks, and identify those that may warrant repair or replacement. Use of marble consolidants could be used to repair chips and cracks. Replacement of individual blocks should be weighed against maintaining overall visual uniformity to the plot. Replacement is appropriate, according to DO (Director's Order)-61, when repair is not feasible and when the blocks "…do not convey the appropriate sense of dignity and decorum befitting their intended purpose." Replacement of an individual block should maintain the same materials (West Rutland, Vermont white marble), finish, dimensions, and inscription font. Replacements would require removal of the 1935 concrete footings, unless the new blocks could be securely pinned to the bases of the existing blocks.

Due to the soft nature of marble and the level of erosion that is presently evident, it may be necessary in the long term to consider replacement of all blocks. Wholesale replacement may be necessary when the inscriptions become illegible, and when erosion and other impacts have altered the historic cube form of the blocks, in keeping with the direction of DO-61. Replacement of granite curb headstones in the long term due to condition is unlikely, given the hard nature of the stone.

Addressing errors of fact on the grave marker inscriptions is an important issue, but is not one that impacts the historic character of the landscape. In general,

changes in historic inscriptions are not a preferred treatment, and replacement stones should contain the same information that was standard on the stone being replaced. The complete policy for addressing errors of fact is contained in RM (Reference Manual)-61, § 9.9.5.

Task CWBA-6. Replant Maple Allée

The upper drive was originally planted in 1865 with an allée of evenly-spaced green-leafed Norway maple trees that William Saunders designed to frame the semi-circular burial grounds, and probably also to provide a ceremonial approach to Soldiers' National Monument. These trees matured to form a continuous canopy and backdrop to the burial area (fig. 4.50). By the late twentieth century, the trees were in decline and some had been removed. In 1988, they were replaced by a different variety of Norway maple with dark red leaves, known as Crimson King. These trees were also planted at different spacing than the historic trees, including two on the alignment of the former circular walks (drives). Because of these changes in character, the existing allée is evaluated as non-contributing. To reestablish the original even spacing, continuous canopy, and historic green foliage, it is recommended that the entire allée be replanted with a maple species that is closer in character to the historic Norway maples, which are not recommended for replanting because they are listed as invasive in Pennsylvania.

Recommended actions under this task include:



Figure 4.50. The maple allee along the upper drive looking southwest showing intended mature character to inform treatment, ca. 1905. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2553)

- Remove the existing allée of Crimson King maples, including the older sugar maple and white pine at the southwester end of the allée that were not replaced in 1988. To reduce ground disturbance, grind the stumps and core roots to allow for replanting.

- Coordinate replanting with treatment of the upper drive (see task OCG-1), and regrading of the Civil War burial area (see task CWBA-3), including removal of the concrete pavement at the plaza behind Soldiers' National Monument.

- Establish planting locations that provide uniform spacing along the length of the drive and keep pairs of trees aligned across the drive and even with respect to the centerline. Plant trees mid-way in space between the edge of the drive and the grave markers (existing trees are planted farther back from the drive). Begin measurements from the center point behind Soldiers' National Monument (in the proposed narrowed plaza) and measure outward, as shown on Drawing 4.1. The historic spacing was approximately 15–20 feet between trees on each side of the drive, and 3-5 feet from the edge of the drive; this may be modified to optimize growing conditions, protect the graves, encourage more compact growth, and ensure that a continuous canopy can form quickly. Spacing must avoid placement of trees on the circular drives proposed for reestablishment under task CWBA-4. The existence of the non-historic stone gutter along the south side of part of the drive (proposed for removal under task OCG-1) should be excluded when measuring even spacing to either side of the drive centerline.

- Plant sugar maple as a replacement for Norway maple because it has a similar ovate habit, is a native tree, and was used historically in the cemetery. Use a cultivar with a smaller habit, such as *Acer saccharum* "Green Mountain" that has a maximum height between 40 and 60 feet, and a spread of between 25 and 45 feet.[76]

- Prune trees to maintain a high canopy over the upper drive, and to reduce shade on the adjoining

arborvitae hedge proposed for replanting under task OCE-4, Alternative A.

Task CWBA-7. Reestablish Saunders Planting Design in Burial Area

William Saunders' planting design for the Civil War burial area consisted of pairs of arborvitae at the head of each of the three radial walks (drives), and an undulating belt of shrubs that defined a lawn space around Soldiers' National Monument while maintaining open views from the graves to the monument. This shrub belt was planted in ca. 1869 in a mix of evergreen and deciduous shrubs (planting plan not known). A photograph from ca. 1878 indicates that deciduous shrubs predominated along the exterior of the bed and were maintained at around five feet tall. In 1880, the shrub belt was thinned and conifers from it were transplanted into the adjoining burial plots. Photographs after this time confirm the shrub belt featured an inner border of globe arborvitae and masses of deciduous shrubs in the rest of the bed (4.51, see also figure 4.2). A narrow strip of turf separated the shrub bed from the adjoining circular drive (walk). The War Department added pampas grass and flowering annuals to the bed in later years, before the entire bed was removed in ca. 1910 because it had become overgrown. The only shrubs retained from the bed were pairs of arborvitae along the radial walks. These and the original arborvitae at the head of the radial drives were removed after 1928.

Because the shrub belt was a defining feature of the Saunders design for the Civil War burial area, it is recommended that it be reestablished, as discussed in the treatment philosophy section of this chapter, and that the pairs of arborvitae at the head of the drives also be replanted. Because there is limited documentation on the planting plan for the shrub belt, the historic form of the bed should be accurately reestablished, and a contemporary planting scheme be developed based on the overall character that existed by the 1880s.

Recommended actions under this task include:

Shrub Belt

- Undertake an archaeological investigation to determine if there are traces of the shrub bed in the ground that can be used to verify its dimensions (traces may have been destroyed during regrading in 1934–1935). This could be undertaken as part of the regrading proposed under task CWBA-3. If there are no traces, calculate the dimension of the bed based on drawing 4.1, which is in turn based on the 1865 Saunders plan.



Figure 4.51. The shrub belt showing character to inform treatment, ca. 1885. This photograph was taken after the shrub belt was thinned in 1880. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1894c)

• Complete regrading of the burial area and rebuilding of the walks as proposed under tasks CWBA-3 and CWBA-4.

• Lay out the bed of the shrub belt; extend it to the edge of the upper drive and the edges of the radial walks, but not to the edge of the circular walks (leave approximately three feet of turf).

• Prepare the bed soil to ensure it will support healthy shrub growth.

• Plant shrubs to reestablish the overall character of the bed shown in figure 4.51, and on Drawing 4.1: a single continuous row of dark green globe arborvitae along the inner undulating border, with paired arborvitae at the lower corners of the beds at the radial drives. The historic variety is not known; *Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardii,' a compact green variety, would be appropriate. The other shrubs should be composed of white-flowering deciduous species to establish continuous, informal massing in the remainder of the beds. Use rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*) that is documented in the beds historically, and deciduous shrubs that Saunders preferred and are documented elsewhere in the cemetery, such as bridal wreath spirea (*Spiraea prunifolium)* and Pride of Rochester (*Deutzia scabra*). Plant the more upright rose-of-Sharon in the interior of the bed, and the cascading shrubs along the outer margins.

• Maintain the globe arborvitae at approximately three feet high and the deciduous shrubs at five feet high to create spatial enclosure but maintain views between the burial plots and Soldiers' National Monument. Globe arborvitae normally do not require shearing; the deciduous shrubs will require regular pruning to remove dead wood and keep the desired height.

• Mulch and edge the bed to maintain a well-tended appearance.

Paired Arborvitae

• Plant pairs of American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis)* at the heads of the three radial walks at the intersection with the innermost circular walk. Use a variety that has a compact, loosely conical form (fig. 4.52).



Figure 4.52. One of the paired arborvitae at the heads of the radial drives proposed for replanting under task CWBA-7, and the iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument proposed for reinstallation under task CWBA-8, looking southwest, ca. 1900. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2526)

• Maintain the shrubs at a maximum height of approximately six feet tall.

Task CWBA-8. Rebuild Soldiers' National Monument Fence

In ca. 1870 shortly after dedication of Soldiers' National Monument, the cemetery commissioners had an ornamental iron fence installed around the base of the monument knoll. The fence consisted of panels approximately five feet tall and six-feet long, following the alignment of the adjoining circular drive (see fig. 4.52). Although not a Saunders-designed feature, the fence was a long-standing part of the landscape that reinforced the sacred nature of the monument, and had the practical function of preventing visitors from climbing on the monument. In 1935, the National Park Service removed the fence as part of its beautification of the cemetery landscape, and probably gave it away for a war-time scrap drive. In 1941, the park installed a low concrete post-and-chain fence in its place.

To reestablish the historic character of the Civil War burial grounds, it is recommended that this fence be rebuilt. Recommended actions under this task include:

• Remove existing non-historic concrete post-and-chain fence (SSF-31).

• Undertake archaeological testing to confirm the location of the historic fence posts.

• Fabricate a replica of the historic fence based on historic photographs and specifications from the 1942 scrap drive documentation: 36 panels (slightly curved), each panel 5' 9" long, 57" high, with rods ¾" thick with spear-shaped tops and horizontal bars ½" x 2".Molds could also be taken from the 1886 fence around the Copse of Trees along Hancock Avenue, which appears to be the same design. [77] Provide a gate to allow access to the interior at the rear side for mowing and maintenance of the monument.

• Install the fence according to the archaeological findings, or approximately three feet back from the inner edge of the circular drive proposed for reestablishment under task CWBA-3. Maintain turf beneath and around the fence. Adjust the location of the non-historic Kentucky Memorial (SSF-28) if necessary.

Task CWBA-9. Enhance Historic Character of Bivouac Tablets

In 1882, the War Department produced tablets for seven half-stanzas of the poem Bivouac of the Dead (identified as verses A through G). Gettysburg received ten of the tablets, with duplicates for verses A, B, and G. These were installed in and adjoining the burial area along the upper and lower sections of the main drive, and along the circular walks within the burial area. The tablets were originally installed with the base of the tablet almost at ground level. The tablets were probably moved with regrading of the burial area, and the duplicate tablets were removed, leaving seven along the upper and lower drives. The tablets have non-historic verdigris-colored paint on the borders and letter faces.

Actions recommended for this task include:

• Fabricate one each of the following three missing tablets: Verse A ("The muffled drum's sad roll has beat…"); Verse B ("On fame's eternal camping ground…"); and Verse G ("Rest on embalmed and sainted dead…").

• Remount tablets on posts that fit the dimensions of tablet insert. Most of the current posts are larger standard 6 x 6-inch dimensional posts notched at the top to receive the tablets. The posts should be installed at their original mounted height that had the bottom edge of the tablet approximately two inches above the turf; if for mowing and maintenance it is necessary to have the tablets higher, maintenance of the existing mounted height of approximately 18 inches would be appropriate. A substitute material may be used for the posts to provide greater durability provided it maintains the appearance of painted wood.

• Repaint tablets with the historic color scheme: Semi-gloss black with aluminum paint for the borders and faces of the letters. Paint the wood posts black.[78]

The following are recommendations for the location of each tablet, as keyed to Drawings 4.1 and 4.2.

B-1 (Verse A/The muffled drum's sad roll): Extant, keep in current location along upper drive.

B-2 (Verse B/On fame's eternal camping ground): Extant, keep in current location along upper drive

B-3 (Verse C/No rumor of the foe's advance): Extant, keep in current location along upper drive

B-4 (Verse A/The muffled drum's sad roll): Missing (documented in historic photo, GETT GL27a), install along reestablished outer circular walk at Maine plot.

B-5 (Verse E/The neighing troop): Extant, keep in current location along lower drive.

B-6 (Verse F/Your own proud land's heroic soil): Extant, keep in current location along lower drive

B-7 (Verse G/Rest on embalmed and sainted dead): Extant, keep in current location along lower drive.

B-8 (Verse D/No vision of the morrow's strife): Move from current location along lower drive in east lawn to reestablished outer circular drive at Indiana plot.

B-9 (Verse B/On fame's eternal camping ground): Missing, install along reestablished middle circular walk between Wisconsin and Connecticut plots.

B-10 (Verse G/Rest on embalmed and sainted dead): Missing, install along reestablished middle circular walk between New Hampshire and Rhode Island plots.

Task CWBA-10. Reintroduce Gun Monuments

In 1868, the cemetery commissioners acquired four six-pounder guns on wood carriages as commemorative features; three were typically positioned at the head of the radial walks surrounding Soldiers' National Monument, and one at the head of the Reynolds Monument triangle. Several additional cannons were acquired later and set out on the lower sections of the radial walks. All were stored inside during the winter. Cannons, usually in the form of upright tubes, were standard features of Civil War-era national cemeteries. The Gettysburg cannon monuments were not part of the Saunders design, but were a long-standing feature of the cemetery late into the historic period, at least until the gravel walks were removed in ca. 1926. They were never set out under National Park Service administration.

To enhance the historic military and commemorative character of the cemetery, the cannon monuments should be reintroduced into the landscape, using the same six-pounder guns (American Model 1841, preferably of Civil War vintage), along with the same style of carriage. While the cannons were historically moved indoors during the winter, it would reduce maintenance to keep them in place year-round. This would require use of more durable materials or coatings for the carriages, and they should be placed on inconspicuous stone or concrete footings, similar to those used on the existing artillery monument cannons. Shot pyramids should not be installed along with the guns

Because the historic position at the head of the radial walks would obstruct accessibility, it is recommended that a single cannon monument be placed in two locations in the lawn between the radial drives, adjoining the innermost circular drive as shown on Drawing 4.1. The cannon monument on the main drive at the head of the Reynolds triangle is not recommended because it may have disappeared well before the end of the historic period, probably when automobiles began to use the main drive.

Reintroduction of these cannon monuments will require interpretation about their historic function, which was distinct from the paired guns that flank the artillery monuments installed in the 1890s. Reintroduction of the cannon monuments is appropriate because they co-existed historically with the artillery monument cannons.

Task CWBA-11. Reintroduce Fern Benches

The earliest benches in the cemetery were cast iron with an ornamental fern pattern to the back and legs. They were acquired in ca. 1868 and maintained through ca. 1930, and were typically placed along the radial walks surrounding Soldiers' National Monument, near the lodge, and later along the walks to the New York State Monument. There were originally eight benches; at least one survives in park storage.

To enhance the historic character of the Civil War burial grounds, it is recommended that five replicas be made of the bench in storage. As shown on Drawing 4.1, place one on each of the three radial walks in the lawn surrounding Soldiers' National Monument, and a pair on the southern approach to the monument from the upper drive (in place of existing national cemetery standard settees). These should be placed on the paved surface of the walk, as they were historically. If this interferes with accessibility, the benches may be placed off the walk, on a paved pad that is inconspicuous within the surrounding turf. These benches will supplement the national cemetery standard settees elsewhere in the cemetery (see task OCG-13).

ANNEX

This section contains treatment tasks for the grounds of the national cemetery annex, including the adjoining parking area. Treatment of the existing two access openings through the enclosure wall of the original cemetery is discussed under task OCE-6. Marking of the burial sections (individual rows) in the annex is not recommended as it is for the original cemetery because the flat markers are all inscribed with both the section and grave numbers.

Task A-1. Redesign Access Walks to Original Cemetery

As discussed under task OCE-6, the current access points between the original cemetery and the annex are functionally inadequate and their character is not befitting a national cemetery. Under task OCE-6, there are two proposed alternatives, both of which include removing the west access point and terminating the existing concrete walk at that point (see task A-2 for the proposed new walk to extend to the 73rd Ohio monument). The following are recommendations for redesigning the walks within the annex in response to these two alternatives.

Alternative A: Establish New Access Opening to Annex

Under this alternative, the existing concrete walk in the annex parking area would be extended south into the original cemetery through a new opening in the enclosure wall. Two holly trees against the enclosure wall will require removal of lower limbs, or possibly removal of the entire tree. The existing east opening in the enclosure wall is proposed for removal under this alternative. It is recommended that the existing asphalt walk to this opening be realigned to provide a smoother connection to the concrete walk along the enclosure wall, as shown on Drawing 4.3. This treatment should include removing the concrete pad at the end of the concrete walk that was apparently intended for benches that were never installed.

Alternative B: Redesign Access to Existing East Opening

If this alternative is chosen, the existing asphalt walk to the east access opening in the original cemetery enclosure wall would be retained in its existing configuration. The adjoining concrete connection to the concrete walk along the enclosure wall may be retained, and benches installed on the adjoining pad as apparently intended.

Task A-2. Reestablish Access to Historic Commemorative Works

The two commemorative works along the west side of the annex, the 55th and 73rd Ohio, were historically meant to be viewed from Taneytown Road and Steinwehr Avenue. The 55th Ohio is set outside the annex enclosure fence and remains clearly visible and connected to the public roads and sidewalks. In contrast, the 73rd Ohio, which was moved from the bank along



Figure 4.53. The 73rd Ohio monument looking north along Taneytown Road showing current separation and lack of access (left, 2015), and simulation showing proposed realignment of the enclosure fence and addition of a walk and crosswalk. (SUNY ESF)

the enclosure wall into the annex in 1976 to remove a traffic hazard, is inaccessible and inconspicuous. It is separated from Taneytown Road by the annex enclosure fence and is set back father from the road than it was historically, which does not permit clear reading of its inscriptions (fig. 4.53). There is no sidewalk along the east side of Taneytown Road from which visitor can get close to the monument. There is also no defined circulation to the monument with in the annex. The 73rd Ohio right flank marker and adjoining 55th Ohio left flank marker are likewise inaccessible because they are located inside the annex enclosure fence.

To reestablish access to these monuments and thereby enhance their historic commemorative purpose, the following actions are recommended (see Drawing 4.3):

- Realign the annex enclosure fence to the rear of the 73rd Ohio so that the monument regains its historic spatial and visual connection to Taneytown Road (see fig. 4.53).

- Enhance the historic connection of the 73rd and 55th Ohio flank markers, which are presently inside the enclosure fence, to Taneytown Road. The flank markers are in their original locations and were not relocated for road widening .[79] (The 73rd Ohio left flank marker remains on the bank below the stone enclosure wall of the original cemetery; the right flank 55th Ohio marker is missing). There are two appropriate treatment alternatives:

  » Alternative A: Keep the flank markers in their current location, and realign the enclosure fence to reestablish the visual connection with Taneytown Road, as shown on Drawing 4.3.

  » Alternative B: Move flank markers to the outside of the enclosure fence, keeping the same relative position. The monuments will need to be positioned on the sloped turf bank of the road.

- Build an asphalt-surfaced walk as shown on Drawing 4.3 from the existing concrete walk in the annex along the stone enclosure wall (at west access opening to original cemetery proposed for elimination, see OCE-6) to Taneytown Road to allow visitors access to the monument and provide new connections between the annex and park resources to the west, including a brigade tablet and the 136th New York monument along Taneytown Road, as well as the national cemetery parking area.
This walk will require that a pedestrian gate be maintained in the proposed realigned annex enclosure fence. It will also require a curved alignment to provide an accessible route down the bank to Taneytown Road. The base of this walk should align with the front of the 73rd Ohio and connect to the public sidewalk along the west side of Taneytown Road (there is insufficient space or grade along the east side of the road to build a sidewalk). As part of this walk to Taneytown Road, the park would need to work with PennDOT to designate a cross-walk on Taneytown Road to provide a connection to the existing public sidewalk along the west side of the road.

Task A-3. Replace Missing 55th Ohio Right Flank Marker

The 55th Ohio monument, dedicated in 1887, included two flank markers made of the same Ohio sandstone: the left flank marker on Taneytown Road and the right flank marker on Steinwehr Avenue. The right flank marker was removed at an undetermined date, prior to demolition of the houses on Steinwehr Avenue between 1980 and 1990. It is recommended that a new flank marker be fabricated, matching the materials and design of the existing left flank marker. The right flank marker should be installed equidistant from the monument as the left flank marker (approximately 200 feet), to the east of the annex entrance and between the sidewalk and the enclosure fence, unless documentation can be found on a more precise historic location.

Task A-4. Improve Screening in Perimeter Enclosure

The enclosure of the annex as completed in 1993 features an open aluminum picket fence and trees that provide some screening from surrounding traffic, parking, and commercial development. Most of the trees are deciduous and do not provide winter or ground-level screening. Along the west side of the cemetery where the graves are within approximately ten feet of




Figure 4.54. Existing condition of the annex enclosure: looking south showing lack of screening between the graves and Taneytown Road (left, 2015); and looking southwest from the Gettysburg Tour Center parking lot and dumpster area showing openings in enclosure plantings (right, 2015). (SUNY ESF)

the fence, there is little to screen the traffic and commercial development on Taneytown Road (fig. 4.54). Along the northeast side of the burial area, the character of deciduous trees and gaps in plantings does not sufficiently screen the Gettysburg Tour Center parking area. There is also little vegetation to screen the park's parking area along the east side of the annex. The depth of the setback of the burial area from Steinwehr Avenue provides sufficient seclusion for the graves while maintaining valuable views of the cemetery from the street and entrance into the annex.

To enhance the sense of seclusion to the annex burial area, similar to what is afforded the graves in the original cemetery, additional screening should be added to the east and west enclosure.

Recommended actions for this task include:

- Plant vegetation on or along the west enclosure fence to improve screening of the graves from Taneytown Road, extending from the proposed realignment at the 73rd Ohio monument north to the northern extent of the burial area (not to the 55th Ohio monument), as shown on Drawing 4.3. Two alternatives are recommended for plant materials:

  » *Alternative A:* Plant a hedge along the inner side of the fence. Options include a clipped arborvitae hedge (*Thuja occidentalis)* maintained at the height of the fence. Arborvitae tolerate light shade, but the lower limbs of the adjoining trees should be trimmed to increase light levels on the east side of the hedge. Arborvitae would take additional cyclical maintenance to retain a rectangular shape. A hedge of bridal wreath spirea (*Spirea vanhoutte)* or similar flowering deciduous shrub could provide a draping form that would grow through the fence. It would not require annual shearing, but would require cyclical pruning and mulching to maintain a neat appearance.

  » *Alternative B:* Plant deciduous vines on the enclosure fence as a space- and maintenance-saving type of screening. Possible species include the large-leafed Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia macrophylla*), flowering climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris)*, and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). These vines, however, may be perceived as having an untidy character when not in leaf. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) was historically used on national cemetery enclosure walls, but is not recommended because it is considered an invasive when mature, and may not readily climb the metal fence.

- Fill in gaps in the tree screen along east enclosure: Plant Norway spruce or similar evergreens in the gaps along the Gettysburg Tour Center parking lot, and plant a row of trees along inner side of fence to screen the annex parking area, as shown on Drawing 4.3.

• Install a solid dark-finished wood plank fence along the rear (outer) side of the enclosure fence along the Gettysburg Tour Center parking lot and alley to further improve screening. This fence is necessary because many of the perimeter trees are deciduous and cannot fully screen the parking lot, which includes dumpsters, from the annex burial area.

Task A-5. Install Benches in Annex Burial Area

The annex as completed in 1993 contains just two benches, located at the Steinwehr Avenue entrance. Within the cemetery, there are no places for visitors to rest and contemplate. To make the annex more welcoming to visitors and provide the same amenities as found in the original cemetery, it is recommended that pairs of benches be installed along the main semi-circular drive (asphalt walk) and at the Masonic memorial, as shown on Drawing 4.3. These benches should be a contemporary style that recedes in the landscape (fig. 4.55).



Figure 4.55. Two suggested designs for annex benches. Use of backless benches would reduce their visibility in the landscape. (Left: Regency bench, belson.com; right: Backless perforated metal bench, canaansitefurnishings.com)

TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

The treatment recommendations provided in this chapter are conceptual, and in most instances will require continued park planning to address funding, scheduling, and public input, as well as to balance the needs of competing park programs. Tasks may also require environmental assessments and public review to identify preferred alternatives, although the General Management Plan (1999) vetted most of the major recommendations. Because of the need for additional park planning, the recommendations are not ranked according to priority.

FMSS WORKPLANNING

Gettysburg National Cemetery's cultural landscape is managed through the National Park Service Facility Management Software System (FMSS). This system is structured to track costs associated with asset management, as well as asset condition. FMSS is also fundamental in generating funding requests for capital improvement projects. Integration with FMSS is essential to implementing the landscape treatment recommendations of this report.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 provide preliminary guidance on translating the treatment recommendations in this report into Facilities Maintenance work orders for deferred maintenance and capital improvements. These tables also indicate the tasks that should be planned as coordinated work orders because they overlap, require similar additional planning, or involve use of common materials. These include the following:

• Archaeological testing is necessary on a number of tasks to provide additional documentation on historic dimensions and materials and to verify remnants, including resurfacing of the main drive (OCG-1), reestablishment of the knoll and walks around the New York State Monument (OCG-4), reestablishment of the historic grade in the Civil War burial area (CWBA-3), rebuilding of the burial area walks

(CWBA-4), and replanting the shrub belt (CWBA-7). In addition, archaeological testing may be necessary for any ground disturbance, such as planting of trees and shrubs above a certain size, and installation of burial section markers (OCG-14).

• Five tasks include rebuilding of walks or drives that could use the same surface treatment, including resurfacing of the main drive (OCG-1), and rebuilding the walks around the Reynolds Monument (OCG-3), New York State Monument (OCG-4), Lincoln Address Memorial (OCG-5), and within the Civil War burial area (CWBA-4).

• Regrading of the Civil War burial area (CWBA-3) and grounds around the New York State Monument (OCG-4) should also be coordinated with rebuilding the walks (CWBA-4) and replanting of the maple allée along the upper drive (CWBA-6) since the latter two tasks could be impacted by changes in topography.

• All tree and shrub plantings could be undertaken as a single work order, including the perimeter evergreens (OCE-6), specimens and groves within the cemetery grounds (OCG-2), shrubs at the Reynolds Monument (OCG-3) and New York State Monument (OCG-4), the maple allée at the Lincoln Address Memorial (OCG-5), the maple allée along the upper drive (CWBA-6), and the shrub plantings within the Civil War Burial Area (CWBA-7).

• Removal of the oil shed (OCG-7) and construction of a new access point to the annex (OCE-6, Alternative A) should be coordinated with construction of a new oil shed or maintenance facility and improvements to the annex parking area (Treatment Guidelines #4 and #5).

ENDNOTES, TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1 The landscape treatment recommendations in this chapter address exteriors of buildings, but not interiors or subsurface archaeological resources, utilities, and collections.

2 "An Act to Incorporate the Soldiers' National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee* (Harrisburg: Singerly & Myers 1864), Section 3, page 54.

3 "Minutes of Meetings of Ever-Green Cemetery Board, August 14, 1863," cited in Kathleen Harrison, "This Grand National Enterprise / The Origins of Gettysburg's Soldiers' National Cemetery & Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 1982), 34.

4 The 1870 Congressional legislation (16 Stat. 390) does not specifically order the renaming, but it is suggested in the title of the legislation. See Chapter 3, Analysis and Evaluation (endnote #3), for additional background on the use of the name Gettysburg National Cemetery.

5 "An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries," Public Law 37, 1867.

6 Executive Order 6228 (5 U.S.C. §124-132). The transferred national cemeteries, including "Gettysburg, Pennsylvania," were listed in EO 6228 as "miscellaneous memorials" transferred to NPS. EO 6228 followed the general intent of the transfer contained in EO 6116, Organization of Executive Agencies, June 10, 1933. Gettysburg National Cemetery maintained its own administrative identity, although actual administration was eventually merged with the national military park.

7 As a cultural resource, management of the Gettysburg National Cemetery's landscape is defined by 36 Code of Federal Regulations: *Parks Forests and Public Property, Part 2: Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation* (preservation of natural, cultural and archeological resources).

8 National Park Service, "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" (NPS policy, http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nps28/28chap7.htm), Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes, D. Stewardship, 1. General Treatment. These standards also include two process-related standards: "1. A proposed treatment project is initiated by the appropriate programming document, including a scope of work and cost estimate from a CLR or ICAP. Such projects include preservation maintenance as well as major treatment. No treatment is undertaken without an approved CLR or work procedure specifying the work, and Section 106 compliance. 2. A treatment project is directed by a historical landscape architect and performed by qualified technicians."

9 NPS, "Director's Order #100: Resource Stewardship for the 21st Century," effective date of December 20,

2016, https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DO_100.htm (accessed February 23, 2017).

10 NPS *Management Policies 2006* contain two brief paragraphs on national cemeteries (Section 8.6.10.1), which stipulate that all NPS-administered national cemeteries will be managed as historically significant resources and as integral parts of their larger historical parks, and that enlargement of national cemeteries for additional burials will not be permitted.

11 National Cemetery Regulations (NPS), 36 CFR 12, Section 12.2, 1986.

12 36 CFR 12, Sections 12.5, 12.7.

13 National Park Service, *A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement* (August 25, 2011, www.nps.gov/calltaction), 5.

14 Gettysburg National Military Park, *Preferred Alternative and Background*, *General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (National Park Service, finalized June 1999), 130 [hereafter, "GMP"], 5.

15 GMP, 130.

16 GMP, 115, 125, 130. The pipe-rail fence restoration is listed in Table 9, but not mentioned in the narrative on page 130.

17 GMP, 115, 130. Alternative C for the national cemetery cross-references management prescriptions described under Alternative B.

18 GMP, 132.

19 National Park Service, "Foundation Document, Gettysburg National Military Park" (Draft, November 2015), 17-18.

20 Foundation Document, 11.

21 Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resource Program Manager, final comments on Treatment chapter, May 24, 2017. Peterson contacted the VA and has requested that future headstones arrive without painted inscriptions. Headstones with painted inscriptions began to be used in the 1990s; the number of headstones with painted inscriptions has not been determined.

22 Office of the Quartermaster General, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911); National Cemetery Administration, "National Shrine Commitment, Operational Standards and Measures," version 4.0, October 2009.

23 It is difficult to determine from historic photographs whether true gold leaf was used on the Baltimore Street gates. Reed Engle states in "Cultural Landscape Report for Soldiers National Cemetery" (ca. 1992) that details were highlighted with gold leaf, bronzing, or gilt paint. Paint analysis would be required to determine what was used historically, but in any case, gold leaf is appropriate since it was historically a national cemetery regulation color.

24 Examples of use of name Gettysburg National Cemetery or variant National Cemetery, Gettysburg, PA (but not Soldiers' National Cemetery): *Annual Report of the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of the War*, 1874; War Department, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries,* 1911; Harlan Unrau, "Administrative History, Gettysburg National Military Park and Cemetery," 1991; NPS, "Civil War Era National Cemeteries," https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/pennsylvania/gettysburg_national_cemetery.html; National Archives catalog, Department of the Interior. . .Gettysburg National Cemetery records, https://catalog/archives/gov/id/10461279; National Cemetery Administration, List of Department of the Interior National Cemeteries, http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/doi.asp .

25 The name Soldiers' National Cemetery was occasionally used after 1872, such as on a drawing of the cemetery published in the Gettysburg *Compiler* on May 30, 1899. More often, it was referred to simply as the "National Cemetery," or as "U.S. National Cemetery at Gettysburg."

26 Merriam-Webster Dictionary, s.V. "annex": something "incorporated within the domain" of an entity.

27 National Park Service, *NPS* Uni*Guide Standards: Volume 1 Park and Facility Identity Signs* (NPS, n.d., accessed March 2, 2017), 1.1-1. No documentation was found on cemetery entrance signs that existed during the historic period (1863–1928). Black connotes solemnity and formality, and would be the most appropriate color for the entrance signs and other new signage within the cemetery proper if allowable under the NPS sign standards. Likewise, if allowable under the standards, it would be historically appropriate to use all capital letters in signage to further denote solemnity and respect.

28 Rabbittransit, Freedom Transit webpage, http://www.rabbittransit.org/Schedules/FreedomTransit.aspx (accessed March 16, 2016). The Lincoln/Eisenhower route presently services the Baltimore Street entrance.

29 Gettysburg National Cemetery is the only one of the fourteen NPS national cemeteries listed in the National Cemetery Administration's webpage, "Department of the Interior National Cemeteries," where the web link is through the park: http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/doi.asp.

30 Site inspections of cemetery by author, 2015-2016.

31 Site visits by author to, and websites for, Richmond, Culpeper, Cold Harbor, Glendale, and Fort Harrison national cemeteries, Virginia. The Department of Veterans Affairs also maintains a "Nationwide Gravesite Locator" on its website, http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/.

32 Similar unstaffed indoor visitor orientation areas are maintained at other national parks, such as in the garage

and stable at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York.

33 *Ibid*.

34 Clark, Clark, Millis, and Gibson, "General Development Plan, Gettysburg National Cemetery" (map prepared for the National Park Service, ca. 1970), unnumbered drawing, GETT map collection.

35 GMP, 133.

36 National Park Service Denver Service Center, "Preliminary Site Plan, National Cemetery Annex," July 10, 1987, GETT 305 41027. This plan proposed that the entire parking area be converted to a maintenance facility

37 The park plans on aligning the Wayside Exhibit Plan with the recommendations of this CLR. Toni Dufficy, GETT Chief of Interpretation, e-mail to Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager, March 10, 2016.

38 Suggested source: Gardenmarkers.com, http://gardenmarkers.com/products/sampler-pack (accessed March 14, 2016).

39 Suggested source: National Band & Tag Company, https://nationalband.com/horticulture-tags/tree-tags-2/ (accessed March 14, 2016).

40 Suggested sources: Premier Site Furniture, Walnut Bike Rack http://www.premiersitefurniture.com/product/walnut-bike-rack/ (comes in black); Pirie Bicycle Rack, Pirie Enterprises, http://www.pirie.net.au/bicycleracks.html (accessed March 14, 2016).

41 GETT staff, comments at treatment workshop, January 19, 2016.

42 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, *Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual*, chapter 3, page 1, http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-8305 (accssed December 30, 2006); Gettysburg National Military Park, "Water Quality," http://www.nps.gov/gett/learn/nature/waterquality.htm (accessed March 15, 2016).

43 Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, comments on draft treatment plan, September 22, 2016.

44 Minutes of Meetings of Ever-Green Cemetery Board, August 14, 1863.

45 Winona Peterson and Angie Atkinson, Head of Licensed Battlefield Guides, comments on draft treatment report, September 22, 2016.

46 The recommended treatment tasks incorporate all except for three of the recommended actions from Reed Engle, "Cultural Landscape Report, The Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished park report, ca. 1993), 219–229. These exceptions include rebuilding features that were not part of the original Saunders design that were removed well prior to the treatment date of 1928: #6, reconstruction of the wellhouse along the upper drive that was removed in ca. 1915; #9, replication of the terra cotta vases, which were removed by ca. 1917; and reconstruction of the 1874 wood flagstaff and flagstaff mound, which were removed in 1891 (existing 1928 flagstaff is considered historic). The details of the Engle recommendations differ from those in this CLR based on new research findings and/or a different treatment philosophy.

47 GETT Superintendent Ed Clark, Chief of Cultural Resources Zach Bolitho, and Cultural Resources Program Manager Winona Peterson, final comments on revised treatment draft, May 24, 2017.

48 International Fire Code, Appendix D, Fire Apparatus Access Roads, Section D103, International Code Council website, http://publicecodes.cyberregs.com/icod/ifc/2012/icod_ifc_2012_appd_sec003.htm (accessed March 21, 2016). The International Fire Code requires that an emergency vehicle lane be a minimum of 20 feet wide, and both the Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road entrances currently meet this requirement. Maintenance of both as emergency vehicle lanes is not required.

49 The urns, eagles, and other details may have originally been highlighted in bronze or gilt paint, in addition to gold leaf; see Engle, "Cultural Landscape Report for Soldiers' National Cemetery," 11. Paint analysis could help determine the exact type of coating used historically. In any case, gold leaf is historically appropriate since it is the standard paint scheme for iron gates identified in the National Cemetery Regulations (1911), 16.

50 See ca. 1875 photograph showing interior (west) side of gates, figure 1.84, photograph ACHS026.

51 International Fire Code, Appendix D.

52 Paint analysis could help determine the exact type of coating used historically, on the remaining historic urns on top of the masonry piers. In any case, gold leaf is historically appropriate since it is the standard paint scheme for iron gates identified in the National Cemetery Regulations (1911), 16.

53 "The Dimensions of an Ambulance," DimensionsInfo.com, http://www.dimensionsinfo.com/ambulance-dimensions/ (accessed March 22, 2016).

54 Donald Wyman, *Hedges Screens & Windbreaks: Their Uses, Section and Care* (New York: Whittlesey House, 1938), 223-226.

55 Winona Peterson and Angie Atkinson, Head of Licensed Battlefield Guides, comments on draft treatment report, September 22, 2016. Winona Peterson met with the Evergreen Cemetery board in 2016 to discuss the draft recommendation of restoring the historic pipe-rail fence and hedge.

56 Rutgers University, "Landscape Plants Rated by Deer Resistance," https://njaes.rutgers.edu/deerresistance/

(accessed April 28, 2016). Japanese holly and plum yew are hardy to Zone 6 (may require winter protection).

57 Photograph of CCC crews installing Lafayette Square Fence, Gettysburg National Military Park Superintendent's Report, March 1934, GETT; Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program, "Terrestrial & Palustrine Plant Communities of Pennsylvania," "Northern hardwoods forest," http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/Uplands.aspx (accessed March 29, 2016).

58 United States Access Board, Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Standards, Section 403 (referring to Section 302), Walking Surfaces, https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/aba-standards/chapter-4-accessible-routes (accessed March 30, 2016). The Access Board has issued standards for Outdoor Developed Areas applicable to national parks under the ABA Standards.

59 ABA Accessibility Standards, Section 403.

60 National Cooperative Highway Research Program, *Synthesis 342: Chip Seal Best Practices* (Washington, D.C.: Transportation Research Board, 2006), 7. Chip seal is today used mainly on rural roads and to extend the life of asphalt pavement. Under heavy vehicular use, the aggregate often gets worn to a fairly even surface. In the national cemetery where pedestrian use predominates, the rougher texture could be maintained.

61 Ohio State University, Pocketgardner, "Aesculus octandra," http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/ae_andra.html (accessed April 21, 2016).

62 Information from park staff, treatment workshop, January 20, 2016.

63 National Cemetery regulations (1911), 14; photograph of outbuilding showing dark (green) shutters and window sash, GETT 17M 0140, 1952. The existing dark red may be the original 1890 color, but was not the standard during the treatment period of the 1920s.

64 Window shutters are called blinds in the National Cemetery Regulations (1911).

65 E-mail, Lucas Flickinger, GETT Monument Preservation Branch, to Winona Peterson, April 12, 2016, confirming that the Gettysburg Address Memorial tablet is in park storage.

66 National Cemetery regulations (1911), 14; photograph of lodge showing dark (green) shutters, screens, and window sash characteristic of the 1920s treatment period, Superintendent's Report, 1938, GETT 41113. The existing off-white may be the original color (or a primer), but was not the standard during the treatment period of the 1920s.

67 National Cemetery regulations (1911), 15. Most Lincoln Memorial tablets are today painted with aluminum paint. The Gettysburg tablet was originally mounted on the outbuilding in 1911, and was moved to the lodge in 1918 and then removed by the park service in 1935 for installation near Soldiers' National Monument.

68 National Park Service, Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations (October 3, 2011), Section 3.11 A.

69 National Park Service, "Night Sky," http://www.nature.nps.gov/night/ (accessed April 11, 2016).

70 National Cemetery regulations (1911), 15.

71 ABA, Section 403.

72 "The Journal of William Saunders 1898–99," "Gettysburg Cemetery" entry, pages 4–9, in National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry Records, 1842–1994, collection 3020, box 4, Cornell University Library.

73 William Saunders, "Remarks on the Design for the Soldiers' National Cemetery," *Report of the Select Committee* (Harrisburg: Singerly & Myers, 1864), 37-38.

74 National Park Service, "Poplar Grove National Cemetery: Restore Facilities, Resources & Character Defining Elements," PMIS PETE 152860.

75 Lucas Flickinger, GETT facilities maintenance, in draft treatment report comments, September 22, 2016.

76 Missouri Botanical Garden, "*Acre saccharum* 'Green Mountain,' http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d363 (accessed April 18, 2016).

77 J. Walter Coleman to Regional Director, Region 1 (June 30, 1942), in Correspondence and memoranda January 1, 1939-, Box 38, file #19, RG 79, GNMP, National Archives Records Center, Philadelphia (based on notes taken by Kathy G. Harrison, park historian's files); NPS List of Classified Structures, Copse of Trees Iron Fence, Long Physical Description.

78 National Cemetery regulations (1911), 15.

79 Winona Peterson, communication with John Auwaerter, March 8, 2017.

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (DRAWINGS 4.1, 4.2)

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Asset Type/Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
ORIGINAL CEMETERY ENCLOSURE (OCE)					
OCE-1. Enhance Historic Character of Baltimore Street Gate	*Alternative A*: Retain existing width --Remove existing gates --Fabricate new gates *Alternative B*: Return to historic width --Remove existing gates --Relocate southern posts --Fabricate new gates and fence panel --Adjust brick sidewalk and drive	--OCE-3: Planting Norway spruce north of the gates under this task will enhance the character of the gateway --OCG-1 Changes to the gates should be coordinated with recommended repaving of the main drive, which includes removal of the parking area adjoining the gates.	Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting, regilding
OCE-2. Enhance Historic Character of Taneytown Road Gate	*Alternative A*: Return to historic width --Remove existing gates --Fabricate replica of historic gates *Alternative B*: Retain existing width --Remove existing gate --Design new gates	--OCG-1: Changes to the gates should be coordinated with recommended repaving of the main drive, which includes narrowing the section near the gates.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting, regilding
OCE-3. Reinforce Saunders Design of Evergreen Border	Perimeter Norway spruce: plant gaps; use yew where views to be maintained; plant Norway spruce near lodge to screen views Interior conifer groves: replant/shift out of added burial sections	--OCE-6: Evergreen plantings should be coordinated with plans to remove or introduce new access points to the Annex.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Pruning lower limbs that obstruct headstones
OCE-4. Address Historic Design of Boundary with Evergreen Cemetery	*Alternative A*: Rebuild historic fence and replant hedge --Remove Lafayette Square Fence and rhododendrons --Fabricate and install historic pipe-rail fence --Plant arborvitae hedge *Alternative B*: Design new fence and replant hedge --Design new pipe-rail fence --Plant arborvitae hedge *Alternative C*: Retain Lafayette Square Fence and add plantings --Add rhododendrons	--CWBA-6: Replanting of the adjoining maple allée should be undertaken along with replanting of the hedge to create maximum light to the hedge during establishment --Coordinate project planning with Evergreen Cemetery	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering/feeding of new plantings Alternatives A, B: shearing hedge, painting fence, pruning of maple allée to retain maximum light on hedge
OCE-5: Reestablish Wooded Enclosure at Site of Civil War-era Grove	*Alternative A*: Plant deciduous grove in Evergreen Cemetery *Alternative B*: Plant trees in national cemetery	--OCE-4: The planting for the reestablished woods should allow for sufficient space and light for replanting of the hedge along the Evergreen Cemetery enclosure under alternative A of OCE-4.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Retain lower canopies/under-story to screen views of

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		--Coordinate project planning with Evergreen Cemetery			Evergreen Cemetery
OCE-6: Redesign Access to Annex	*Alternative A*: Establish new access opening to annex --Remove non-historic oil shed (see OCG-7) --Create opening in enclosure wall --Build surfaced walk from service drive to annex parking area/ADA spaces --Install signage --Close existing west and east access openings by restoring enclosure wall *Alternative B*: Redesign access to existing east opening --Build surfaced walk from service drive to opening --Install signage --Close existing west access by closing opening in enclosure wall	--OCG-7: This task removes the non-historic oil shed on the site of the proposed access in Alternative A --OCE-3: this task should be planned to adjust to changes in the access points to the annex --A-1: This task redesigns the walks within the annex to the access points --Alternative A should also be coordinated with planning for potential building of a new maintenance facility and redesign of annex parking area (see General Treatment Recommendations #4 and 5).	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance or Capital Improvement/ New Construction	Sweeping walks, edging turf
ORIGINAL CEMETERY GROUNDS (OCG)					
OCG-1: Enhance Historic Character of the Main Drive	--Archaeological testing to determine existence of gutters, historic width; maintain existing drainage system --Remove two parking areas near gates --Remove concrete curb at Section V --Resurface drive and service drive with pavement that has character of historic Tarvia	--OCE-1, OCE-2: Recommended changes to Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road gates may include changes to the drive pavement --CWBG-3, 4: Regrading of the Civil War burial area and rebuilding of walks should be coordinated to ensure consistent grades and appearance of drive and walk pavements.	1100 Roads 69443 National Cemetery Drive RT 037	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Sweeping drive, edging turf
OCG-2: Enhance Historic Character of Specimen Trees, Groves, and Shrubs	*Lodge and Outbuilding Area* --Enhance historic character of lodge plantings --Replant shrubs at 75th Pennsylvania *Front Lawn* Remove Hollies at Comfort Station and Plant Shrubs --Replant Sugar Maples along Drive (east curve) --Replant Hemlock Grove near 5th New York Battery Monument *East Lawn* --Remove Non-Historic Trees and Overgrown Shrubs --Replant Magnolia in East Lawn	--OCG-3, OCG-4, OCG-5: Work could be coordinated with these three tasks that also include removal of non-historic trees and shrubs, and replanting of historic specimens (Reynolds triangle, New York State Monument, Lincoln Address Memorial). --Coordinate with potential tree labeling/identification (see General Treatment Recommendation #7, Develop Vegetation Management Plan and #6, Develop Plan for Contemporary Furnishings)	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Pruning and inspection Maintenance of understory (mulch or trim)

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (DRAWINGS 4.1, 4.2)

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Asset Type/Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
	--Replant Maples along Eastern Edge of East Lawn --Replant Trees in Northwest Corner of East Lawn *South Lawn* --Replant Trees along North End of South Lawn --Replant Trees along Perimeter of South Lawn --Replant Missing Buckeye Trees *South End* --Replant Trees along East and South Enclosure --Replant Globe Arborvitae at 2nd Maine Monument --Remove or Prune Trees in Viewshed from Lincoln Address Memorial --Address Trees within Section III --Plant Shrubs in Section III				
OCG-3: Reestablish Historic Design of Reynolds Monument Triangle	--Remove existing yews --Rebuild circular walk --Plant yews at corners of triangle	--OCG-1: Resurfacing of the main drive should meet the grade of the rehabilitated walk in Reynolds triangle. --OCG-12: Task calls for installing a General Orders tablet at east point of triangle.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Shearing shrubs into rounded forms Sweeping walks, edging turf
OCG-4. Reestablish New York State Monument Knoll, Walks, and Shrubs	--Remove overgrown and non-historic shrubs/trees --Undertake archaeological testing to determine historic grade, exact location of walks --Reestablish topography of knoll --Rebuild walks --Replant shrubs	--CWBA-3: Regrading of the adjoining Civil War burial area could be undertaken in conjunction with recommended restoration of grade around NYS Monument	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Shearing shrubs into rounded mounds Sweeping walks, edging turf
OCG-5. Resurface Lincoln Address Memorial Walk and Replant Allée	--Remove yucca --Remove Norway maple --Remove brick surface of walk and drinking fountain walk, regrade, and seed --Rebuild foot of walk --Surface walk with pavement that has character of fine gravel	--OCG-1: Recommended work on main drive includes removing the non-historic parking at the north end of the walk; extend the walk to the reestablished historic edge of the main drive	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Sweeping walks, edging turf

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (DRAWINGS 4.1, 4.2)

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Asset Type/Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
	--Replant maple allée --Replicate two missing shot finials on curbs in front of memorial				
OCG-6. Replace Missing Shot Pyramids	Replace two missing shot pyramids at each of the artillery monuments except 5th New York -- Ensure shot are secured together and to base to prevent removal		3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting Edging turf
OCG-7. Remove Oil Shed and Tank	Remove non-historic building and concrete access walk.	--OCE-6: Alternative A recommending creating new access to the Annex at site of the oil shed)	4100 Buildings 69594 Cemetery Oil Shed	Facility Maintenance/ Demolition	
Task OCG-8. Return Historic Exterior Character to Outbuilding	--Remove existing overhead doors and rebuild original arched doorways --Repair brick masonry pointing --Rehang paneled shutters to windows --Replace non-compatible east door --Repaint in historic regulation colors	--General Treatment Recommendation #3 suggests the Outbuilding as one of three possible sites for a visitor orientation area	4100 Buildings 69596 Cemetery Garage	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting Masonry repointing
OCG-9. Enhance Historic Exterior Character of Lodge	--Rehang shutters on windows with original hardware --Repaint in historic regulation colors --Remount Lincoln Memorial tablet to wall of lodge beneath front porch --Redesign ramp	--OCE-3. Redesign of the ramp should take into account that Norway spruce are recommended for the adjoining lawn area.	4100 Buildings 69593 Cemetery Lodge	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	
OCG-10. Remove Fence from Lodge Yard	Remove non-historic fence	--Consider removal as part of potential redesign of lodge yard as a visitor orientation area (see General Recommendation #3)	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	
OCG-11. Repaint Flagstaff	Paint historic regulation colors; do not light	--OCE-3: Design rehabilitation of perimeter conifer border to maintain internal and external views of the flag.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting Pruning of trees to maintain views of flag
OCG-12. Replace Missing Act of Congress and General Orders Tablets	--Fabricate four missing Act tablets and one General Orders tablet (locations on Dwgs. 4.1, 4.2) --Mount on posts that conform to historic size --Repaint in historic regulation colors	--CWBA-9: Fabrication of new tablets could be coordinated with fabrication of missing Bivouac of the Dead tablets.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting

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GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (DRAWINGS 4.1, 4.2)

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OCG-13. Change Color of Settees	--Repaint in historic regulation colors --Set out in pairs, evenly distributed along main drive and other areas (do not group pairs together)	--See CWBA-11 for fern benches.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting
OCG-14. Install Burial Section Markers	--Install stone section markers at front center of added burial sections --Use contemporary design compatible with historic character of the landscape		3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Capital Improvement/ New Construction	
OCG-15. Enhance Historic Character and Accessibility of Comfort Station Walk	--Remove weeds, edge --Rebuild concrete ramps in brick --Reset bricks to provide firm and stable surface; address adequacy of width for ADA	--OCG-2: Non-historic hollies growing over the walk proposed for removal under this task.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Edging and weeding of brick walk
CIVIL WAR BURIAL AREA (CWBA)					
CWBA-1. Remove Evergreen Trees	Remove eleven evergreen trees (overgrown shrubs); do not replant	--CWBA-3, 4: Trees need to be removed prior to regrading and rebuilding of burial area walks --Consider grinding stumps and leaving roots to avoid impacts to graves.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	
CWBA-2. Relocate GAR Bench	--Move bench to upper drive and reset at intended height (preparation for rebuilding of burial area walks) --Maintain turf around new location of bench	--CWBA-1, 3, 6: Remove bench prior to removal of adjoining evergreen trees and regrading of burial area; ensure new location does not interfere with replanting of the maple allée. --OCG-1: Ensure new grade of bench is consisting with changes to grade that may be made with rehabilitating the main drive (removing layers of asphalt).	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	
CWBA-3. Reestablish Historic Grade of Burial Area	--Complete topographic survey of existing conditions --Undertake archaeological testing to determine historic grade and location of walks --Remove existing turf and concrete walks/plaza area --Remove fill added in 1934-35 and reestablish historic grade --Retain granite curb markers and unknown blocks on existing foundations --Reset plot markers at consistent 14" height	OCG-1, CWBA-6: Address necessity of changing grade of upper drive and removing maple allée before regrading burial area	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	May require additional time for mowing, (same amount of trimming around grave markers)

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	--Reestablish turf				
CWBA-4. Reestablish Burial Area Walks	--Coordinate planning with archaeological testing for CWBA-3 to confirm existence of macadam walk/roadbeds --Temporarily move Kentucky Memorial --Preserve and reuse macadam beds, if extant, or construct new beds that conform to historic widths and alignments --Surface walks with pavement that has the character of compacted gravel/earth --Reinstall Kentucky monument	CWBA-1, 3, 6: Removal of evergreen trees and regrading of burial area required prior to rebuilding of walks, which will require removal of some trees in maple allée; consider coordinating removal and replacement of allée. OCG-1: Ensure walks are consistent with changes to grade that may be made with rehabilitating the main drive (removing layers of asphalt)	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Sweeping walks, edging turf
CWBA-5. Enhance Historic Character of Grave and Plot Markers	--Clean markers --Continue to paint inscriptions on curb markers --Repair unknown blocks	CWBA-3: Undertake work on markers after completion of regrading; will expose areas of stone currently below grade that require cleaning.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	
CWBA-6. Replant Maple Allée	--Remove existing allée of Crimson King Norway maples --Replant allée using sugar maples that reestablishes the historic color and uniform spacing	OCG-1, CWBA-3, 4: Coordinate replanting with repaving of upper drive and removal of stone gutter, and with regrading of burial area and rebuilding of walks.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Pruning of lower canopy to maintain adequate light levels for lawn
CWBA-7. Reestablish Saunders Planting Design in Burial Area	--Coordinate planning with CWBA-3, including archaeological testing to asses remains of shrub bed --Lay out bed of shrub belt --Plant shrubs to reestablish overall character of shrub belt --Plant pairs of arborvitae at heads of radial walks	CWBA-3, 4: Coordinate with recommended regrading of burial area (to include archaeological testing) and rebuilding of walks that will delineate the limits of the shrub belt.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Weeding, mulching, prunign, edging of shrub belt Shearing of arborvitae at heads of radial walks in rounded pyramidal forms
CWBA-8. Rebuild Soldiers' National Monument Fence	--Remove existing concrete post and chain fence --Undertake archaeological testing to confirm location of historic fence --Fabricate and install replica of historic fence		3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ORIGINAL CEMETERY (DRAWINGS 4.1, 4.2)

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Asset Type/Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
CWBA-9. Enhance Historic Character of Bivouac Tablets	--Fabricate three missing tablets --Move and/or maintain all tablets within burial area as shown on Drawing 4.1 --Fabricate new posts that match historic dimensions --Repaint tablets in historic regulation colors	OCG-12: Fabrication of new tablets could be coordinated with fabrication of missing General Order and Act of Congress tablets.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting
CWBA-10. Reintroduce Gun Monuments	Acquire or fabricate two six-pounder cannons and display in lawn around Soldiers' National Monument		3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	
CWBA-11. Reintroduce Fern Benches	Fabricate replicas of historic fern benches; install three along the radial walk closest to Soldiers' National Monument		3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting

NOTES

1. Maintenance includes work needed to sustain historic character of treated landscape features and to inform creation of Facility Operations, Preventative Maintenance, and Recurring Maintenance work orders in FMSS. Cycles of maintenance are not addressed in this CLR.

TABLE 4.2. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY - ANNEX (DRAWING 4.3)

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks	FMSS Asset Type/Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
A-1. Redesign Access Walks to Original Cemetery	*Alternative A: Establish new access opening to Annex* --Realign walk to existing east access opening *Alternative B: Redesign access to existing east Opening* --Retain existing alignment of walk --Close west opening	OCE-6: Plan work with selected alternative for improving access from original cemetery (new opening or modify existing)	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Capital Improvement/ New Construction	Sweeping walks, edging turf
A-2. Reestablish Access to Historic Commemorative Works	--Realign annex enclosure fence around 73rd Ohio monument and 73rd & 55th Ohio flank markers (preferred alternative) --Build asphalt walk past monument to Taneytown Road	A-3: Coordinate realignment of fence with proposed new perimeter plantings.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery — 7100 Outdoor Sculptures / Monuments / Interp 236273 GETT Monuments	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance Capital Improvement/ New Construction	Sweeping walks, edging turf
A-3. Replace Missing 55th Ohio Right Flank Marker	--Fabricate missing flank marker, using existing left flank marker as a guide --Install between sidewalk and enclosure fence along Steinwehr Avenue		7100 Outdoor Sculptures / Monuments / Interp 236273 GETT Monuments	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	
A-4. Improve Screening in Perimeter Enclosure	--Plant vegetation at enclosure fence along Taneytown Road --Fill in gaps in tree screen along east enclosure --Install solid plank fence along east enclosure at Gettysburg Tour Center parking lot and alley	A-2: Coordinate realignment of fence and flank markers along Taneytown Road with proposed new perimeter plantings.	3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Watering, feeding until established Pruning shrubs Staining/painting fence
A-5. Install Benches in Annex Burial Area	Install pairs of benches within annex burial area using contemporary but compatible/inconspicuous design		3100 Maintained Landscapes 81139 Gettysburg National Cemetery	Capital Improvement/ New Construction	

NOTES
1. Maintenance includes work needed to sustain historic character of treated landscape features and to inform creation of Facility Operations, Preventative Maintenance, and Recurring Maintenance work orders in FMSS. Cycles of maintenance are not addressed in this CLR.

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Treatment Plan
Original Cemetery (north)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. CLR Drawings 1.3, 1.4, 2.1

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Building
- Road or walk: asphalt, brick/concrete
- Gutter or curb, drain inlet
- Fence: wood picket, iron
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: granite curb, unknown blocks
- Grave markers: upright tablet, flat markers
- Iron tablet with key
- Gun monument
- Bench
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous
- Lawn
- 2' contour lines
- Feature recommended to receive treatment
- Non-contributing feature to remove
- Tree to retain but not replace

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2016.
2. All features, including those subject to treatment, shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to individual stones and actual canopy.
4. Plan does not show settees, interpretive waysides, and NPS operational signs.
5. TG = Treatment Guidelines

0 50 Feet 100

Drawing 4.1

IRON TABLET KEY

- Bivouac of the Dead poem
- Act of Congress
- General Orders No. 80
- Regimental position
- American Legion Tablet

REGIMENTAL MONUMENT KEY

- * 2 flanking guns with shot pyramids
- \+ Includes flank markers (LF, RF)
- ++ Only flank markers
- ^ Narrative iron tablet

1 1st Minnesota Memorial vase
3 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
4 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry ++
5 82nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry ++
6 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ++
8 Taft's 5th New York Battery +
10 Dilger's 1st Ohio Battery I * ^
11 Hill's 1st West Virginia Battery C *
12 Bancroft's 4th U.S. Artillery *
13 Eakin's 1st U.S. Artillery *

TREE AND SHRUB KEY (V)

Aa - *Abies alba* - European silver fir
Ac - *Abies concolor* - White fir
An - *Abies nordmanniana* - Nordmann fir
Ao - *Aesculus octandra* - Sweet buckeye
Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
Apc - *Acer platanoides* - "Crimson King"
App - *Acer pseudo-platanus* - Sycamore maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* -Silver maple
Asr - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar maple
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood varieties
Ck - *Cornus kousa* - Japanese dogwood
Cl - *Chaenomeles lagenaria* - Japanese quince
Co - *Chamaecyparis obtusa* - Hinoki cypress
Cp - *Chamaecyparis pisifera* - Sawara cypress
Cpa - *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero* - Golden-plume cypress
Cpf - *Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera* - Thread cypress
Cps - *Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*-Moss cypress
Ef - *Euonymus fortunei* - Wintercreeper
Fsp - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea* - Purple beech
Gb - *Ginko biloba* - Maidenhair tree
Gd - *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust
Ht - *Halesia tetraptera* - Silver bell tree
Kp - *Kohlreuteria paniculata* - Goldenrain tree
Io - *Ilex opaca* - American holly
Ld - *Larix decidua* - European larch
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Ma - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree
Mm - *Magnolia macrophylla* - Large-leaf Magnolia
Ms - *Magnolia soulangeana* - Saucer magnolia
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pm - *Pseudotsuga menziesii* - Douglas-fir
Po - *Picea orientalis* - Oriental spruce
Pom - *Picea omorika* - Siberian spruce
Pp - *Picea pungens* - Colorado blue spruce
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Qa - *Quercus alba* - White oak
Rm - *Rhododendron maximum* - Great laurel
Sp - *Spirea prunifolia* - Bridal wreath spirea
Ta - *Tilia americana* - Basswood
Tb - *Taxus baccata* - European yew
Tc - *Taxus canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Tcu - *Taxus cuspidata* - Japanese yew
Tda - *Tsuga diversifolia* - Japanese hemlock
Th - *Taxus x media 'Hicksii'* - Hick's yew
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Toc - *Thuja occidentalis compacta* - dwarf arborvitae
Tog - *Thuja occidentalis globosa* - Globe arborvitae
Tor - *Thuja orientalis* - Oriental arborvitae

Cps Existing tree/shrub to remove
Cps Proposed tree/shrub

Matchline Drawing 4.2

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Treatment Plan
Original Cemetery (south)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. CLR Drawings 1.3, 1.4, 2.2

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Road or walk: asphalt, brick/concrete
- Gutter or curb, drain inlet
- Fence: wood picket, iron
- Stone wall, stone fence
- Grave markers: granite curb, unknown blocks
- Grave markers: upright tablet, flat markers
- Iron tablet with key
- Gun monument
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous
- Lawn
- 2' contour lines
- Feature recommended to receive treatment
- Non-contributing feature to remove
- Tree to retain but not replace

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2016.
2. All features, including those subject to treatment, shown at approximate location and scale.
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4. Plan does not show settees, interpretive waysides, and NPS operational signs.

0 50 Feet 100

Drawing 4.2

Bishop Field
Ziegler Field
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
TANEYTOWN ROAD
CYCLORAMA DRIVE
Visitor parking
EVERGREEN CEMETERY
SOUTH LAWN
SOUTH END
SECTION III
Rostrum
Lincoln Address Memorial
Matchline Drawing 4.1
OCE-3: Reestablish interior conifer groves
OCE-3: Replant gaps in enclosure screen with Norway spruce
OCE-3: Remove non-historic trees from perimeter screen
OCG-12: Install Act tablet
OCG-1: Resurface main drive
OCG-6: Restore shot pyramids
OCG-2: Replant missing trees along perimeter of south lawn
Wisteria vines
OCE-2, Alt. A: Reconstruct historic gateway
OCG-1: Restore width of drive
OCG-1: Remove parking area
OCG-5: Restore Lincoln A.M. grounds
Reestablish maple allee
Remove Yf
Reopen view
Remove brick surface, install gravel aggregate
Remove Ap
Remove walk
Remove Yf
Restore shot finials
OCG-6
OCG-14
OCG-2: Phase out non-historic trees within burial area
OCG-2: Plant shrubs
OCG-2: Remove and trim trees to reopen south view from Lincoln Address Memorial
OCG-2: Replant weeping willows
OCG-2: replant maples and tulip poplar
OCG-2: Replant missing buckeye tree
OCG-2: Replant larch
OCG-2: Replant globe arborvitae at 2nd Maine
OCG-2: Remove or prune oak
OCE-4, Alt. A: Remove Lafayette Square fence and rhododendrons, reconstruct pipe-rail fence and plant arborvitae hedge
OCE-5, Alt. A: Reestablish Wooded Enclosure (on Evergreen Cemetery property)
OCE-5, Alt. B: Plant additional trees within national cemetery (within outlined area)
Repair lawn

IRON TABLET KEY

- Act of Congress
- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address location

REGIMENTAL MONUMENTS KEY

- * 2 flanking guns with shot platforms
- \+ Includes flank markers (LF, RF)

2 McCartney's 1st Massachusetts Battery A *
7 Huntington's 1st Ohio Battery H * +
9 Hall's 2nd Maine Battery *
14 Edgell's 1st New Hampshire Artillery *

Outside cemetery, adjoining enclosure wall:
17 Harn's 3rd New York Battery *

TREE AND SHRUB KEY

Aa - *Abies alba* - Silver fir
Af - *Abies fraseri* - Fraser fir
An - *Abies nordmanniana* - Nordmann fir
Ang - *Acer negundo* - Box elder
Ao - *Aesculus octandra* - Sweet buckeye
Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
App - *Acer pseudo-platanus* - Sycamore maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
Asr - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar maple
Cf - *Cornus florida* - Flowering dogwood
Cg - *Carya glabra* - Pignut hickory
Cla - *Carya laciniosa* - Shellbark hickory
Cp - *Chamaecyparis pisifera* - Sawara cypress
Cpa - *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa auero* - Golden-plume cypress
Cpf - *Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera* - Thread cypress
Ds - *Deutzia scabra* - Fuzzy Pride of Rochester
Fsp - *Fagus sylvatica purpurea* - Purple beech
Gb - *Ginko biloba* - Maidenhair tree
Gd - *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Kentucky coffeetree
Gt - *Gleditsia triacanthos* - Honeylocust
Io - *Ilex opaca* - American holly
Ld - *Larix decidua* - European larch
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Ma - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumber tree
Ms - *Magnolia soulangeana* - Saucer magnolia
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Ph - *Philadelphus sp.* - Mock orange
Pn - *Pinus nigra* - Austrian pine
Po - *Picea orientalis* - Oriental spruce
Pom - *Picea omorika* - Siberian spruce
Pp - *Picea pungens* - Colorado blue spruce
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Qa - *Quercus alba* - White oak
Sb - *Salix babylonica* - Weeping willow
Sp - *Spirea prunifolia* - Bridal wreath spirea
Ta - *Tilia americana* - Basswood
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Td - *Taxodium distichum* - Bald cypress
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Tor - *Thuja orientalis* - Oriental arborvitae
Yf - *Yucca filamentosa* - Adam's needle

Cps Existing tree/shrub to remove
Cps Proposed tree/shrub

Cultural Landscape Report
Gettysburg National Cemetery

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Treatment Plan
Annex

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
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SUNY College of Environmental
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MAJOR SOURCES

1. GIS data, 2013, GETT
2. CLR Drawings 1.4, 2.1

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter
Illustrator CS6, 2016

LEGEND

- Property line
- Building
- Asphalt road or walk
- Concrete walk
- Brick walk
- Picket fence
- Stone wall
- Flat government grave markers
- Bench
- Trees: deciduous, coniferous
- Shrubs: deciduous, coniferous
- Lawn
- 2' contour lines
- Feature recommended to receive treatment
- Feature to remove

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2016.
2. All features, including those subject to treatment, shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Grave markers and trees are representative and may not correspond to individual stones and actual canopy.
4. Plan does not show settees, interpretive waysides, and NPS operational signs.
5. TG = Treatment Guidlines

0 50 Feet 100

Drawing 4.3

STEINWEHR AVENUE
TANEYTOWN ROAD
BALTIMORE STREET
U.S. PRIVATE PROPERTY
Gettysburg Tour Center Parking
Meyers House
Old Gettysburg Village Stores
Homestead Diorama Museum (Orphanage Annex)
Annex parking area (see TG #5)
Hall of Presidence and First Ladies (Swope House)
Outbuilding
Lodge
Site for possible stormwater retention basin (see TG #8)
A-3: Install 55th Ohio right flank marker
Provide improved cemetery map and sign (see TG #6)
A-4: Erect solid fence on rear side of enclosure fence to improve screening of parking lott and alley
A-4: Plant evergreens to improve screening of parking lot
A-5: Install benches in burial area (suggested locations)
A-4: Plant vines on fence or plant hedge to improve screening of Taneytown Road from graves
A-2: (Alt. 1) Realign fence around 55th and 73rd Ohio flank markers
Existing sidewalk
A-2: Establish crosswalk
A-2: Relalign annex enclosure fence; Build walk to Tanetown Road
Existing views into original cemetery proposed for screening (see task OCE-3)
OCE-6: Remove access to annex, restore enclosure wall
A-4: Plant evergreens to screen parking lot
A-1, Alt. A: Realign asphalt walk
A-1, Alt. A: Extend existing concrete walk
OCE-6, Alt. A: Remove existing access to annex, restore enclosure wall
OCE-6, Alt. A: Construct new access to annex
ORIGINAL CEMETERY: SEE DRAWINGS 4.1, 4.2

REGIMENTAL MONUMENTS KEY

+ Includes flank markers (LF, RF)

15. 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry +
16. 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry +

TREE AND SHRUB KEY

Ap - *Acer platanoides* - Norway maple
Ar - *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
As - *Acer saccharinum* -Silver maple
Bs - *Buxus spp.* - Boxwood varieties
Cc - *Carya spp.* - Hickory
Cj - *Cryptomeria japonica* - Japanese cedar
Ck - *Cornus kousa* - Japanese dogwood
Ig - *Ilex glabra* - Inkberry
Io - *Ilex opaca* - American holly
Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweetgum
Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip poplar
Pa - *Picea abies* - Norway spruce
Pc - *Pyrus calleryana* - Callery pear
Pr - *Prunus serotina* - Black cherry
Ps - *Pinus strobus* - White pine
Qp - *Quercus palustris* - Pin oak
Sv - *Syrina vulgaris* - Common lilac
Tb - *Taxus baccata* - European yew
Tc - *Tsuga canadensis* - Eastern hemlock
Tcu - *Taxus cuspidata* - Japanese yew
To - *Thuja occidentalis* - white cedar or arborvitae
Zs - *Zelkova serrata* - Japanese zelkova

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Maps & Plans Collection

Photograph Collection
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Boardman Collection (copies, from personal collection of Sue Boardman)
Pfanz Collection, vertical file B60-29
Uncataloged 20th Century Photographs

Gettysburg National Military Park, Historian's Files

Library of Congress

American Memory website, https://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html
Online map and photograph collections (national cemeteries, Gettysburg Battlefield)
Historic American Building Survey records

Cornell University Library, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry Records, 1842–1994, collection 3020.
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Hazelwood Cemetery, Rahway, New Jersey
Cemetery plan by William Saunders

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Appendix A
Selected Landscape Chronology

Pre-1736	National Cemetery site part of homeland of Susquehannock people; most of land is forested.
1736	Soon after this date, Europeans arrive and establish the Marsh Creek Settlement in south-central Adams County; widespread agricultural clearing begins.
1741	The Penn family plots the Manor of Maske; national cemetery site part of two tracts within the manor initially owned by John Carson and William Guinn.
1800	Taneytown Road probably built by this date.
1804	Emmitsburg Road (Steinwehr Avenue) built or improved.
1810	Gettysburg-Petersburg Turnpike (Baltimore Pike) built.
1854	Evergreen Cemetery, designed by James Belden, opened.
1855	Evergreen Cemetery gatehouse built.
1856	Brick sidewalk to cemetery along Baltimore Pike built.
1861	Beginning of Civil War; national cemetery site composed of four agricultural fields owned by Menchy, Benner, Weirick, and Pierce; and part of Meyers homestead and orchard.
1863	First Union soldier buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Section C (soldiers' plot).
	Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3; national cemetery site part of Union stronghold on Cemetery Hill.
	By July 24, the US Department of Agriculture releases William Saunders to work on the national cemetery plan.
	Evergreen Cemetery Association resolves on August 14 that property be sold to the state for the national cemetery, at cost, with the single stipulation that the boundary with Evergreen Cemetery be enclosed by an open iron railing. William Saunders recommends acquisition of additional land to even-out the boundaries.
	The *Adams Sentinel* reports on October 6 that William Saunders at the cemetery plotting and laying out the grounds.
	First body is reinterred to the national cemetery around October 17; work on reinterring bodies from the battlefield and hospital graves to national cemetery begins in earnest on October 27; known graves marked by temproary wood headboards; unknown graves by wood stakes.
	Dedication of Soldiers' National Cemetery on November 19; President Lincoln gives Gettysburg Address from speaker's stand in Evergreen Cemetery.
1864	Contract for reinterment of remains to the national cemetery is completed on March 18; graves mounded to allow for settling.
	Soldiers' National Cemetery is incorporated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on March 25.

Cemetery board passes resolutions on June 10 allowing development of the cemetery landscape to begin.

Construction of stone enclosure wall underway by October.

Pipe-rail fence installed along Evergreen Cemetery boundary and stone lodge completed in December.

1865 Planting of trees and shrubs begin in March; reported 1,000 trees of ninety-five varieties; work completed by November.

Contract for granite curb headstones and plot markers approved by March.

Iron fence and gates on Baltimore Pike completed in June, and broken-stone base (macadam) probably completed for main drive.

Cornerstone laid for Soldiers' National Monument on July 4.

Granite curb headstones and plot markers are completed on November 7; no headstones provided for unknown plots (wood stakes removed from unknown graves and maintained as open grass plots)

1867 Installation of 1st Minnesota monument in Minnesota plot.

1868 Lodge enlarged and redesigned with Mansard roof and porch; frame barn built to the west.
Four six-pounder guns on carriages delivered for installation as monuments around the national monument; one later installed in front of Reynolds monument.
By the fall, sculptures for Soldiers' National Monument begin to arrive.

Pennsylvania General Assembly passes legislation on April 14 authorizing transfer of Soldiers' National Cemetery to the federal government.

1869 Soldiers' National Monument dedicated on July 1; surrounding lawn and shrub belt completed soon after.

1870 Around this time, eight fern-style iron settees and 29 white-painted terra-cotta vases acquired.
Iron fence installed around Soldiers' National Monument.

Congress passes legislation authorizing the Secretary of War "to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries" on July 14.

1871 Work begins on Major John F. Reynolds monument.

1872 Soldiers' National Cemetery is transferred to federal ownership as part of the National Cemetery System on April 18; official name becomes Gettysburg National Cemetery.

1873 Wood flagstaff installed to the right of Soldiers' National Monument.
Frame gun storage shed built next to barn near lodge.
Flowerbeds added near cemetery entrance; rose shrubs planted behind each plot marker.
White-painted wood bollards added to drive intersections in burial area; replaced with granite bollards in 1879.

1874 979 white-marble government blocks installed to marker unknown graves in the three unknown plots.
107-foot-tall wood flagstaff on a 5-foot high mound installed in lawn south of the Baltimore Street entrance; smaller flagstaff at Soldiers' National Monument removed in 1878.

1875	Brick kitchen built in yard west of the lodge; cistern added along west side of lodge. 40-foot-deep well with pump built along upper drive west of Soldiers' National Monument.
1878	Quartermaster provides cemetery with fifty standard iron and wood-slat settees.
1879	Final grading of the burial area (removal of grave mounds) completed. Rostrum constructed. South end of cemetery graded and prepared for planting.
1880	Turfed drainage swales and catch basins completed along the main drive; drain to outlets with stone headwalls along Taneytown Road . Hexagonal well house built above well along the upper drive. Evergreen shrubs in belt around Soldiers' National Monument thinned; specimens moved to burial grounds, in empty sections; additional evergreens planted in burial plots through 1882.
1881	Hexagonal summerhouse and access drive built on Saunders' flagstaff site at south end of cemetery; U-shaped shrub border planted on sloping ground to the south.
1882	Cemetery receives iron tablets installed at all national cemeteries: 10 Bivouac of the Dead in burial area; 6 Act of Congress, and 1 General Orders No. 80 along main drive.
1885	1st Massachusetts Battery A monument dedicated (first regimental monument in cemetery)
1886	75th Pennsylvania Volunteers monument dedicated.
1887	61st Ohio, 82nd Ohio, 1st Ohio Battery H monuments dedicated in cemetery; 55th and 73rd Ohio monuments dedicated outside cemetery along Taneytown Road (annex site).
1888	74th Pennsylvania monument dedicated.
1889	5th New York monument dedicated.
1890	2nd Maine Battery monument dedicated.
1890	Around this time, Quartermaster begins to phase out vases within the burial area. Frame barn and gun storage shed replaced by Quartermaster-designed Romanesque Revival-style brick outbuilding; service drive extended to form a loop. Perimeter screen of Norway spruce thinned to open views of battlefield from within cemetery; thinning continues through 1892. Queen Anne-style brick house and carriage house built on lot north of lodge (future annex parking lot). Around this time, Swope tract (battle-era Pierce field/annex site) abandoned for agricultural use; begins to revert to woods.
1892	Gate built along Taneytown Road to provide access to Hancock Avenue, in place of stile introduced ca. 1875. Circular hedge removed from around the Reynolds Monument; yew planted at points of triangle in place of arborvitae.
1893	New York State Monument dedicated. First burial section outside of original semi-circle (Section VIII) laid out, based on William Saunders' advice.
1895	Gettysburg National Military Park is established by Congress; national cemetery remains a separate federal entity.

1896	Gettysburg National Military Park begins to install standard iron tablets to mark 1st Ohio, 4th US Artillery, 1st US Artillery, and 1st New Hampshire artillery positions in the national cemetery (positions without monuments); park also begins to install pairs of cannons with shot pyramids at each artillery position, except for 5th New York.
1897	Boxwood and yew shrubs added along walks to New York State Monument. Brick gutters built along main drive in place of turf swales.
1898	1st West Virginia Battery C monument is dedicated. Four government recessed-shield-style headstones added to Illinois plot around this time.
1906	Officers' Plot (Section II) established. Collis Memorial dedicated in Pennsylvania plot.
1907	1864 lodge and 1875 kitchen replaced by brick Quartermaster-designed Foursquare-style lodge; brick walk to lodge from Baltimore Street rebuilt in Granolithic concrete.
1908	Gettysburg National Military Park installs standard monuments for US Regulars at positions of 1st and 4th US Artillery along upper drive, replacing earlier iron tablets.
1910	Around this time, walk to flagstaff, rose shrubs at plot markers, and shrub belt around Soldiers' National Monument removed. Development of houses along Steinwehr Avenue within annex site begins.
1911	Summerhouse removed for Lincoln Address Memorial.
1912	Lincoln Address Memorial dedicated. 1st New Hampshire Artillery monument dedicated (last in cemetery). Gettysburg National Military Park installs tablet for Third Volunteer Brigade along upper drive.
1915	Wellhouse along upper drive removed; well capped.
1919	Lower drive surfaced in Tarvia (bituminous surface); upper drive surfaced in 1923.
1920	Garage built around this time near Swope carriage house (annex parking lot).
1923	Reynolds Monument circular walk removed.
1924	World War I Plot (Section I) established around this time.
1926	Gravel surface replaced by turf on burial area drives (walks) except central walk; cannon monuments probably removed from burial area.
1928	1874/1891 wood flagstaff replaced by 75-foot steel pole; flagstaff mound removed. Quartermaster-designed brick comfort station built in east lawn along with brick walk; pedestrian gate added to Baltimore Street enclosure fence.
1930	Cast-iron fern benches (1868) removed from cemetery around this time.
1933	Administration of national cemetery transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in August. Pipe-rail fence (1864) and arborvitae hedge (1865) along Evergreen Cemetery boundary removed. Shearing of evergreen shrubs in Civil War burial area ceases around this time.
1934	Installation of Lafayette Square fence, removed from East Cemetery Hill, completed along Evergreen Cemetery boundary.

	Work begins by CCC on resetting granite curb headstones and unknown blocks on concrete foundations.
1935	Following features removed: remaining walks in Civil War burial area and around New York State Monument; small evergreen shrubs in burial area (1880/82) and paired arborvitae at heads of walks (1865); iron fence around Soldiers' National Monument (ca. 1869); iron settees (1878). Headstone foundations completed; Civil War burial area regraded into continuous lawn, flush with top of headstones. Brick gutters removed from along main drive; main drive resurfaced in asphalt; curbed parking areas built near Baltimore Street and Taneytown Road entrances. Frame shed built around this time next to brick outbuilding. Rustic stone gutter built around this time along south edge of upper drive.
1938	Rhododendrons planted along Lafayette Square fence, and holly trees elsewhere in cemetery.
1939	Baltimore Street entrance widened; lower and simpler gates installed; brick sidewalk along Baltimore Street (1856) relaid and widened.
1941	Iron gateway at Taneytown entrance (1892) replaced with set of lower and simpler gates. Daughters and Sons of Civil War Veterans install bench and sundial in Civil War burial area as memorial to the GAR. Concrete post and chain fence installed around Soldiers' National Monument.
1942	Some shot pyramids at artillery monuments (ca. 1898) may have been removed for war-time scrap drive; remainder removed by 1980.
1947	Section III established; reinternments mainly from World War II casualties returned from overseas. Bethlehem Steel acquired 5.25-acre Swope Tract (future annex site) with intention to donate it to the NPS (donation completed in 1963).
1949	Successional woods on Bethlehem Steel-owned Swope tract (battle-era Pierce field/annex) cleared.
1950	Around this time, circular walk reestablished around Soldiers' National Monument; yucca planted to either side of walk to Lincoln Address Memorial.
1953	Section IV established around this time.
1956	Battle-era grove in Evergreen Cemetery at south end of national cemetery cleared.
1960	Section V established around this time.
1963	After this date, Section III is expanded to north and south.
1964	Section VI established.
1967	Section VII established (last added section in original cemetery).
1968	Development of the national cemetery annex begins; interments continue through 1972; graves marked by variety of temporary markers; no grave mounds provided.
1970	By this date, the GAR sundial is removed from the Civil War burial area.
1975	State of Kentucky dedicates a memorial to Lincoln at rear of Soldiers' National Monument. Drinking fountains added south of drive to Lincoln Address Memorial and near comfort station.
1976	Around this time, flat granite grave markers installed at each grave in annex. 73rd Ohio monument relocated to annex to remove traffic hazard on Taneytown Road.

1980	NPS acquires rear portion of Smith (Hall of Presidents) property around this time (annex parking lot); Swope carriage house (ca. 1890) and garage (ca. 1920) on property demolished for annex parking area. NPS acquires Keppel property in annex west of Smith property; connection to original cemetery provided on property through enclosure wall Acquisition and demolition of houses along Steinwehr Avenue (ca. 1910/15) begins.
1982	Gravel drive to Lincoln Address Memorial is rebuilt in brick, with extension to a drinking fountain.
1988	Concrete axial walk and circular walk built in Civil War burial area (on general alignment of original Saunders-designed walks). Norway maple allée along upper drive replanted with Crimson King variety.
1990	Last of six Steinwehr Avenue houses demolished for completion of annex landscape.
1991	Circular walk and border of yew shrubs reestablished around Reynolds Monument.
1993	Annex landscape is completed (plantings, entrance plaza, flagstaff, enclosure fence, walks, Friend-to Friend Masonic Memorial). Norway spruce planted to fill in gaps in perimeter screen along original cemetery enclosure. Thirteen of original set of 50 settees (1878) returned to cemetery from elsewhere on the battlefield; painted verdigris with clear varnish on slats (originally all dark green).

Appendix B
Tally of Headstones and Interments
Gettysburg National Cemetery

CIVIL WAR BURIAL AREA (SEMI-CIRCLE)			
State and US (Known) Plots — Granite Curb Headstones			
Plot	**Tally of Interments (bodies) on Plot Markers (1865)**	**Post-1865 Interments (documented added remains)**	**Number of Inscribed Headstones (2017)**
Maine Plot	104	-1	103
New Hampshire Plot	49	0	49
Vermont Plot	61	0	61
Massachusetts Plot	159	0	159
Rhode Island Plot	12	2	14
Connecticut Plot	22	0	22
New York Plot	861	14	875
New Jersey Plot	78	0	78
Pennsylvania Plot	534	43	577
Delaware Plot	15	0	15
Maryland Plot	22	-1	21
West Virginia Plot	11	0	11
Ohio Plot	131	3	134
Indiana Plot	80	1	81
Illinois Plot	6	4	10 (including 4 gov't headstones)
Michigan Plot	171	4	175
Wisconsin Plot	73	0	73
Minnesota Plot	52	4	56
US Regulars Plot	138	3	141
Total	***2579***	***76***	***2655*** [1]
Unknown Plots — Government Blocks			
Plot	**Tally of Interments (bodies) on Plot Markers (1865)**	**Uninscribed Blocks (blank—presumed grave numbers)** [2]	**Number of Inscribed (Numbered) Blocks (2017)**
Outer North	411	9 (207, 210, 315, 321, 332, 346, 348, 373, 404)	402
Inner North	143	0	143
South	425	5 (759, 760, 823, 921, 923);	419 (+ 1 inscribed block missing, # 555)
Total	***979***	***14***	***965*** [3]
Total Interments (bodies) in Civil War Burial Area: approximately 3,620*			
** Based on one body beneath each inscription on the granite curb headstones and presumption of empty graves beneath uninscribed blocks. Exact number of bodies in each grave not known due to discrepancies in burial records (disinterments, multiple interments in single grave, etc.)*			

ADDED SECTIONS [4]	
Section Number	**Number of Headstones [5] (2017)**
Section I (former World War I Plot, ca.1924)	227
Section II (former Officers' Plot, 1906)	417
Section III (ca.1947)	538
Section IV (ca. 1953)	70
Section V (ca. 1960)	142
Section VI (1964)	74
Section VII (1967)	26
Section VIII (original Added Section, 1893)	103
Total	***1,596***
Total Interments (bodies) in Added Sections: 1,882 (2017) [6]	
Total Interments (bodies), Civil War Soldiers in original cemetery (Civil War burial area and added sections): approximately 3,724	
ANNEX [7]	
Total Government Flat Markers (2017)	***2,177***
Total Interments in Annex (2017): approximately 2,177 * ** Presuming one body per marker*	

NOTES

1. All inscriptions are on continuous granite curb headstones, except for four upright government headstones in Illinois plot. Interments marked on these headstones include remains unknown by name, but known by state.
2. Reasons why 14 unknown blocks were not inscribed with a grave number upon installation in 1874 has not been determined, but probably had to do with gravesites that were listed as empty in the original burial record and the desire by the Army Quartermaster to have the blocks uniform and evenly spaced. Prior to 1874, the three unknown plots were open grass plats not marked by individual headstones or headboards, only by a single plot marker at the head of the plot.
3. One block, grave 555, is missing but is presumed to have remains in the grave.
4. The Added Sections are the equivalent of burial plots in the Civil War burial area (sections within the Civil War plots refer to the individual rows).
5. Sections I, II, and VIII include both government headstones and private markers.
6. There is one headstone for each grave in the added burial sections, but some graves have multiple interments (generally wives and other close kin, usually marked on back of headstone). Grave #3 in Section VIII is a vault with 19 unidentified US Civil War remains.
7. The tallies for the annex reflect one interment in each marked grave; the existence of multiple bodies per grave was not checked for this tally.
8. Tallies for the added sections and the annex may increase due to future interments in reserved gravesites.

SOURCES

1. Winona Peterson, GNMP Cultural Resources Program Manager, Memorandum to File, "Total Number of Bodies Buried in National Cemetery," August 8, 2017.
2. Headstone tally for Civil War Burial Area and Section VIII field checked 7/13/2017 by Rebecca Fischer, Bruce Beckman, Kyle Maurer, Alyce Evans, and Winona Peterson; interments in section VIII checked by Rebecca Fischer and Winona Peterson, 8/1/2017.
3. Marker and interment tally for Added Sections, Annex, and total Civil War remains: GETT inventory, June 2017; records of GETT Acting Chief of Maintenance, Randy Hill.

Appendix C
Historic National Cemetery Regulations (1911)

Source: War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911).

These are the regulations that were in place for the management of the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape during the period of significance and at the recommended treatment period (1928). The following are excerpts that pertain to the management and appearance of the cultural landscape.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

3. The national flag will be displayed from sunrise to sunset every day. The post flag will be used in pleasant weather and the storm flag in stormy and windy weather.

4. The entrance gates will be kept closed between sunset and sunrise.

5. Visitors will be allowed in the cemeteries only between sunrise and sunset. They will be required to be orderly and will not be permitted to throw paper or other litter on the grounds, or to cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, or plant. Any person who persists in violating this rule, after being warned, will be ordered out, and if necossnry ejected from the grounds. If ejection become necessary, only such force will be used as may be required and care will be taken to avoid undue violence.

6. The cemeteries will not be used as picnic grounds.

7. The taking of photographs of private monuments, or the sale of photographs, souvenirs, refreshments, etc., will not be permitted without authority of the Quartermaster General.

8. The speed of automobiles, bicycles, and other vehicles will be limited to 6 miles per hour.

9. Roadways within the inclosures will not be used as public highways for drayage purposes or general traffic.

10. Sight-seeing or other similar large automobiles or busses will not be permitted to enter any cemetery without authority of the Quartermaster General.

11. The gates will be closed over all carriageways if found necessary to do so in order to enforce the provisions of the three preceding paragraphs.

12. Should the roadways be seriously damaged by automobiles or other heavy vehicles, especially during wet weather, the fact will be reported to the office having supervision.

15. The cemeteries will be placed in the best possible condition prior to Memorial Days, and all assistance practicable will be rendered to patriotic organizations in carrying out the ceremonies appropriate to such occasions. Exclusive privileges for holding such services will not be granted to any organization, but equal rights will be extended to all. The flag will be displayed at halfstaff. All graves will be decorated with the small flags provided therefor; additional flags for this purpose will be requested when needed. When Memorial Day falls on a Sunday, the ceremonies will be held on the following Monday.

16. Pedestrians will not be permitted to cross the grave sections in passing between points outside the inclosure ; nor will the cemeteries be used as public highways.

17. The erection of telephone, telegraph, or electric-light poles, the running of wires, the laying of water or sewer pipes, or any other work of this nature by individuals or corporations, will not be permitted without authority of the Secretary of War.

BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSURES

59. The lodge will be kept neat and in good order, and the office maintained in proper condition at all times to receive visitors.

60. The office will be used as the depository for public records and for receiving visitors, and not as a living room.It will be kept entirely free of household furniture other than that authorized for the office. War relics, guns, bayonets,

shot, old uniforms, plants, etc., will not be kept in the office, nor will unauthorized signs, posters, mottoes, etc., be displayed therein.

61. The office door will be kept unlocked between the hours of sunrise and sunset. Visitors will be invited to enter the office, where they will be courteously received and made to feel that they are entering a room set apart especially for their accommodation and are not intruding upon the domestic affairs of the superintendent.

PAINTING

65. All painting will be done in the spring, so far as practicable, and will conform to the following:

***BRICK OR STONE LODGE.**—Outside Work: Brickwork or stonework will not be painted ; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. Exposed concrete or plaster will not be painted. Woodwork of roof, window frames, sash, door frames, wooden sills, porches, columns, risers and sides of porch steps, outside of hanging gutters, down spouts, and frame of area way, white. Doors, blinds, and latticework under porches, bronze green. Slate roofs will not be painted. Tin roofs and inside of gutters, red. Shingle roofs: New shingles will be stained moss green; old shingles will not be painted, but if already painted they will be repainted moss green. Ceilings of porches, light blue. Floors of porches and treads of steps, dark gray. Bronze or copper screens will not be painted ; if already painted, they will be repainted bronze green.*

OUTBUILDINGS.—The same as specified for lodge of similar material.

BRICK ROSTRUM.—Brick walls and columns will not be painted ; if already painted, they will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. If roofed, the top will be painted red, and the underside, including the rafters, light blue ; if not roofed, the rafters will be painted white.

FLAGSTAFF.—Flagstaff and guy wires, white. Where flagstaff has ornamental-iron base, the base will be painted black. Wooden steps on flagstaff mound, dark gray. If steps are of brick, stone, or concrete they will not be painted or whitewashed.

ARBORS, WELL HOUSES, AND HYDRANTS.—Arbors, white. Well houses as specified for frame lodge. Ironwork and woodwork of windmill, light gray. Outside hydrants, black.

SETTEES AND VASES.—Settees, bronze green ; vases, white.

TABLETS, SHOT, ETC.—Following is the standard formula for painting iron tablets, shot, cannon, and gun carriages: Add to lampblack sufficient turpentine to make a very thick paste, care being taken that no dry lampblack remains in the mixture; let stand over night, and thin with linseed oil to the required consistency. When ready for use add Japan varnish in the proportion of a half joint of varnish to a half gallon of the paint, and thoroughly stir the mixture before using. The borders of tablets or the faces of letters (except on the Lincoln Memorial tablets) will not be painted with the above described mixture, but will be painted with aluminum, care being taken to clearly outline the border and the faces of the letters. The border and the faces of the letters of the Lincoln Memorial tablets will be painted with copper-bronze paint. Tablets will be kept in the best possible condition at all times. When the paint thereon becomes gummy it will be scraped or burned off, care being taken not to damage the letters, and the tablets repainted.

INCLOSURES.—Iron fences, gates, and posts, black. Letters and shields, outlined with gold leaf. Brick or stone piers will not be painted ; if already painted, they will be repainted to match wall or fence. Wooden fences, light gray.

DRIVES, WALKS, AND DRAINS

66. Drives, walks, or drains will not be established, extended, or abolished, or the character or material of their construction changed, without authority of the Quartermaster General. Drives and walks which are not maintained as grass-covered drives and walks will be kept properly crowned, free from weeds or other growths, and properly defined by the alignment and trimming of the grass edges. Brick walks will be kept free from fungus or other growths.

67. Gutters, when paved, will be kept free from grass, weeds, leaves, or other obstructions. When not paved grass will be allowed to grow over them. Bermuda, or other strong-rooted creeping grasses, when kept closely cut, make excellent revetting for the gutters, and will be used wherever practicable. Outlets and culverts will be kept open, and catch basins, manholes, etc., frequently cleaned out.

LAWNS

69. The grass will be cut often during tbe growing season. During a drought the grass will be cut less frequently and

not so short, as cutting too close during a dry period is injurious. During a continued dry, hot period, when there is practically no growth, it is advisable to cease cutting. The length of the cut may be regulated by raising or lowering the bed knives of the mowers.

70. Coarse weeds will be kept down, and as far as practicable taken up by the roots.

71. Care will be taken to avoid injury to monuments or headstones when cutting the grass. Sickles or shears will be used in cutting the grass around the bases of monuments and headstones and along the edges of drives and walks which can not be reached with lawn mowers. Grass roots around the bases of monuments or headstones, or along the edges of drives, walks, or gutters will not be dug up or pulled up to avoid trimming by hand.

72. A judicious and an economical treatment with wellrotted manure will be resorted to in order to maintain the lawns at a high standard. Where the soil is poor this work will be kept up by treating a portion of the cemetery every year. If the cemetery is adjacent to a military post arrangement should be made, if practicable, through the Quartermaster General, to utilize manure from the post stables.

73. A well-kept sward, graceful shade trees, pretty shrubs and evergreens are of greater importance and contribute more to the beauty of the cemetery than a promiscuous distribution of flower beds. A few flowers about the lodge and at one or more other prominent points are all that should be maintained, as the expense and attention required in the cultivation of a large number of flowers can be better utilized in the care of the lawns.

74. Ground moles will be exterminated by traps and other available means.

75. Flower beds will not be mounded, nor will mounds be made around any monument, flagstaff, or other structure in the cemetery. Where mounds already exist, they will not be leveled without authority of the Quartermaster General.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

76. Superintendents will acquaint themselves with the proper mode of cultivating trees and shrubs, especially the kinds that thrive best in the locality of the cemetery.

77. Trees, shrubs, bushes, or vines will not be planted or removed, nor will any flower beds be established, altered, or abolished without authority of the Quartermaster General, or by special instructions of the landscape gardener of the Quartermaster's Department.

78. Transplanting should not be attempted in very hot or very dry weather. In the case of evergreens it should be done preferably during the spring in northern climates and during the fall in southern climates. A liberal amount of native soil should be removed with the plants and the roots disturbed as little as possible, special care being taken that they are not long exposed to the sun or wind and that the soil about them is well covered with leaves or mulch. The hole should be sufficiently large and deep to admit of a considerable quantity of rich subsoil being deposited therein before the plant is placed in position ; but the plant should not be placed deeper in the earth than before its removal. The soil around them should be kept loosened and mulched (covered with straw or earth) as a protection from the sun, and the roots well watered in dry seasons. Frequent inspections will be made to prevent the accumulation of insects on the plants.

79. Any fruiting bushes or vines now on any grave sections, not planted wholly for ornamental purposes, will be immediately removed. Any large fruit trees now existing, or grape vines now being used as screens or for covering trellises, arbors, rostrums, etc., will be allowed to remain unless their removal is directed.

80. Trees and shrubs will be kept clear of dead, dying, or broken limbs and snags. When injured by storms the fact will be promptly reported to the office having supervision, the trees and shrubs so damaged immediately pruned, and all broken limbs removed. When a tree dies the fact will promptly be reported to the office having supervision and authority for its removal requested.

81. As a rule, evergreen trees and shrubs need little or no pruning. The removing of the lower limbs, branches, or foliage from this class of trees is strictly prohibited. When, in the opinion of superintendent, the lower branches of evergreens should be removed a report should be made to the Quartermaster General, stating what pruning is required and describing the location of the trees, and instructions awaited.

82. The trunks of deciduous trees will not be deprived of their lower limbs, unless directed by the Quartermaster General or the landscape gardener.

83. Mistletoe is injurious to trees and will not be permitted to grow thereon. Trees will also be kept clear of poison ivy.

84. Superintendents may remove such of the branches of bushes as may be necessary to give them the full benefit of light and air. This can be accomplished by pruning out some of the older branches or thinning out of some of the young shoots where they are too dense, cutting them close to the base of the plants.
85. When removing trees care will be taken to avoid injury to monuments, headstones, shrubs, or other trees. The stumps and large roots will be removed in each case and the ground leveled and properly seeded or sodded.
86. Ivy growing on the inside face of the inclosing wall will be kept trimmed on a line parallel with the lower edge of the coping. The ivy will not be allowed to bulge or form uneven or bulky masses on the face of the wall. Only one layer will be maintained, and all shoots or growths which project beyond such layer will be cut off twice a year, in the spring and in the latter part of the summer. Where ivy is grown, an open border, 12 to 16 inches wide, adjacent to and parallel with the inside face of the wall, will be maintained, the earth being frequently loosened and kept free from grass, weeds, dead leaves, etc.
87. Flowering vines, such as running roses, clematis, etc., may be grown on the porches of the lodges, on arbors, and on rostrums. Ivy or other nonflowering vines will not be grown on the lodges, outbuildings, or rostrums, except where such growths already exist, in which case they will be allowed to remain unless otherwise directed by the Quartermaster General.
88. Flowers or other plants growing in boxes, tubs, pots, cans, or other receptacles will not be permitted without authority of the Quartermaster General. This does not apply to the interior of the lodge, except the office.
89. Brushwood, leaves, debris, or rubbish of any kind will not be burned in the vicinity of trees, evergreens, vines, shrubs, or lawns.

INTERMENTS AND DISINTERMENTS

90. All officers, cadets, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, and Army and Navy paymasters' clerks, who died in the Regular or Volunteer service of the United States, or who die after having been mustered out or honorably discharged, are entitled to burial in any national cemetery free of cost...
103. Graves will be dug 5 feet deep for commissioned officers or their wives, or for unmarried enlisted men, and 7 feet deep for married enlisted men. Where rock is encountered, graves need not be dug 7 feet unless it is definitely known that the widow of the enlisted man is to be buried therein.
106. When a disinterment is made the old grave site will be used as soon as practicable by making a new interment therein. Where one or more grave sites in an old section is vacant, due to the former occupancy of the space by a tree or some ether obstruction, and it is desirable to use such space for burial purposes in order to complete the symmetry of the section, the matter will be reported to the Quartermaster General for instructions.
109. Special care will be taken that graves are on a line with one another so that the headstones will be in alignment, both laterally and longitudinally. Where headstones are out of alignment the matter will be immediately rectified.
110. When filling the graves the earth will be thoroughly tamped as it is thrown in and the graves carefully sodded. Graves will not be mounded. When the graves sink, as they ultimately will, they will be filled level with the ground. The turf will be removed in as large and regularly shaped pieces as practicable, so that it can be neatly replaced when the graves are filled. Sunken graves should be leveled in the early spring.

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES

115. The erection of mausoleums or sarcophagi will not be permitted.
116. The erection of private monuments, headstones, or footstones will not be permitted until both the proposed design and the inscription have been approved by the Quartermaster General.
125. When private monuments are not provided. Government headstones of the regulation pattern will be erected at the graves of officers and enlisted men entitled thereto, inscribed with the name, rank, and service of the decedent, and the number of the grave.
126. Monuments or headstones erected at individual graves will be set on the center line, at the head of the grave, with the inscription facing the grave, and in alignment, both laterally and longitudinally, with the headstones at the other graves in the vicinity. Government headstones will be set and maintained 18 inches above ground ; and the blocks 6 inches above ground. Headstones will be reset and aligned when necessary, the work being done as far as

practicable by the regular labor. The resetting and aligning of not less than 10 headstones per day, per man, should be required.

128. When a private monument is damaged, or when repairs or straightening are required, the fact will be reported to the Quartermaster General.

129. Markers (of iron or other material), such as are usually furnished by military or other organizations, will not he allowed on any lot or grave site.

*130. **Headstones will be kept clean**.—In burial sections having little or no shade, the headstones should be cleaned at least once in five years; in sections more or less shaded, at least once in three years ; in sections densely shaded the headstones should be cleaned with sufficient frequency to keep them free from mold. The regular labor will be used for cleaning headstones, but will be so apportioned as not to interfere with the other work. The cleaning of not less than 50 headstones per day, per man, is considered a fair average and should be required. Palmetto-fiber scrubbing brushes and Sapolio will be used. Superintendents and assistant superintendents will assist in this work whenever practicable.*

131. When headstones are so discolored that they can not be thoroughly cleaned with Sapolio, report will be made to the Quartermaster General for special instructions.

132. Acids will not be used for cleaning monuments or headstones without specific authority. They will not be painted, whitewashed, or kalsomined.

VASES, CHAIRS, PLANTS, ETC.

134. Imitation wreaths or flowers, or vases, urns, tubs,hanging baskets, or other fixtures intended for plants, or chairs, settees, or other obstructions will not be allowed on any lot or grave site. Such of those as have been placed thereon will be removed.

135. Natural wreaths, evergreens, cut flowers, or floral emblems may be placed upon the graves. These will be removed by the superintendent after a reasonable time.

136. A general ornamentation of the grounds appropriate to national cemeteries w^ill be maintained, but the planting of trees, shrubs, vines, or other plants on any burial lot or grave site will not be permitted. Such of these as have been planted will be removed when they become winter killed or die from other causes. This applies also to plants at the bases of monuments, headstones, or markers. Parties erecting private monuments will be advised of this regulation with a view to having the foundations so constructed that they will not be exposed.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

149. Discarded headstones will be listed with other unserviceable property. When discarded the inscriptions will be at once carefully obliterated with a cold chisel.

GARDENING

195. Plots, however small, will not be set apart within the inclosure for raising vegetables, etc. At certain cemeteries, in isolated locations, where a portion of the reservation is within the inclosure and where fresh vegetables can not readily be obtained, upon application to the Quartermaster General permission may be granted to maintain a small vegetable garden outside the inclosure. When such permission is granted, vegetables will be cultivated only for the use of the superintendent's family. The cemetery laborers will not be used for, or the work of the cemetery neglected in, cultivating the plot.

Appendix D
State Historic Preservation Officer
Concurrence on CLR National Register Recommendations

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us

December 2, 2015

Ed Clark, Superintendent
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, PA 17325

RE: BHP ER 1996-0437-001-LL Gettysburg National Cemetery Draft Cultural Landscape Report

Dear Superintendent Clark:

We appreciate the opportunity to review and provide comments on the recommendations for updating the National Register documentation for the Gettysburg National Cemetery based on the findings of this Cultural Landscape Report. This document is an excellent resource and the authors/researchers and the Gettysburg National Military Park should be commended for its detail, analysis and evaluation. Since the Gettysburg National Military Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 and the resource is located on federal land, then the process starts with the Federal Preservation Office (FPO). If further or more extensive comments from the SHPO are requested by the FPO or the Park, we will be happy to provide them.

It is our opinion that the following recommendations are based upon sound documentation and analysis, and are in keeping with the National Register of Historic Places guidelines.

- Revision to use the official name of the property, Gettysburg National Cemetery, rather than the original name, Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg (except when referring to the development of the cemetery between 1863 and 1872)

- Recommendation that all resources within the Gettysburg National Cemetery be inventoried and evaluated as part of the cemetery

- Recommendation that the Statement of Significance for Gettysburg National Cemetery be expanded to address the historic significance of the cemetery as the Congressionally designated primary memorial to the military history of the United States.

- Documentation be expanded to address the significance of additions and alterations made to the landscape through the period of War Department administration beginning in 1872.

- Recommendation that a Period of Significance of 1863 to 1928 be documented under Criterion C to address the significance of the original Saunders design and the overlay of national cemetery and commemorative additions.

- Recommendation of revisions of contributing or non-contributing sites, structures and objects

If you have any questions, please contact Cheryl L. Nagle at 717-772-4519 or chnagle@pa.gov.

Sincerely,

Douglas C. McLearen, Chief
Division of Archaeology & Protection

DCM/cln

cc: Winona Peterson, NPS email only
David Maher, BHP email only

Appendix E
Current NPS National Cemetery Regulations and Policies

The following are contents of current NPS National Cemetery regulations and policies, with links to online documents (as of July 2017):

1. **36 CFR 12, National Cemetery Regulations, National Park Service Department of the Interior**

https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/36/part-12 or
https://www.nps.gov/romo/learn/management/upload/CFR-2010-title36-vol1-chapI.pdf

12.1 Applicability and scope.
12.2 Purpose of National Cemeteries.
12.3 Definitions.
12.4 Special events and demonstrations.
12.5 Interments.
12.6 Disinterments and exhumations.
12.7 Headstones and markers.
12.8 Memorial headstones and markers.
12.9 Commemorative monuments.
12.10 Floral and commemorative tributes.
12.11 Recreational activities.
12.12 Information collection.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1, 3, 9a, and 462(k); E.O. 6166, 6228 and 8428.
SOURCE: 51 FR 8979, Mar. 14, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

2. **Director's Order #61: National Cemetery Regulations** (July 29, 2010, replaced Release #1 November 1985)

https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DO_61.pdf

1. Background and Purpose
2. Authority and Related Guidance
3. Requirements and Instructions
    - 3.1 Operations and Maintenance of National Cemeteries as Cultural Resources
    - 3.2 Visitor Use
    - 3.3 Interment Eligibility and Limitations
    - 3.4 Interment Facilities and Services Provided
    - 3.5 Pre-interment Actions and Related Matters
    - 3.6 The Interment
    - 3.7 Cremated Remains and Group Burials
    - 3.8 Disinterments and Direct Exhumations
    - 3.9 Headstones, Markers, and Commemorative Monuments
    - 3.10 Ceremonies and Special Events
    - 3.11 Flags
4. Responsibilities of Officials

(continued)

3. **Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations** (November 4, 2011)
(Provides additional guidance on DO-61)

https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/RM-61.pdf

1. Background and Purpose

2. Authority and Related Guidance

3. Requirements and Instructions

- 3.1 Operation and Maintenance of National Cemeteries as Cultural Resources
  - 3.1.1 Minimum Planning Requirements
  - 3.1.2 Treatment and Use of Component Parts of National Cemeteries
- 3.2 General Provisions
  - 3.2.1 Visitation
  - 3.2.2 Cemetery-Specific Regulations
  - 3.2.3 Access and Traffic Control
  - 3.2.4 Floral Regulations
  - 3.2.5 Filming and Photography
- 3.3 Eligibility for Interment in NPS-administered National Cemeteries
- 3.4 Interment Facilities and Services Provided
  - 3.4.1 Basic Facilities and Services Provided
  - 3.4.2 Viewing of Remains at NPS National Cemeteries
  - 3.4.3 Military Honors
  - 3.4.4 Interment Flag
  - 3.4.5 Burial Vaults and Grave Liners
  - 3.4.6 Pallbearers
- 3.5 Pre-interment Actions and Related Matters
  - 3.5.1 Scheduling of Interments
  - 3.5.2 Environmental Considerations
  - 3.5.3 Requests for Interments on Weekends and Holidays
  - 3.5.4 Gravesite Assignment
  - 3.5.5 Burial Permits
  - 3.5.6 Opening the Grave
  - 3.5.7 Accidental Damage
  - 3.5.8 Side-by-Side Burials in Single Gravesite
- 3.6 The Interment
  - 3.6.1 General
  - 3.6.2 Late Arrivals
  - 3.6.3 Placement of Interment Flowers Delivered to the Gravesite Prior to Arrival of the Funeral Party
  - 3.6.4 The Funeral Procession, Committal Service, and the Interment
  - 3.6.5 Closing the Grave
  - 3.6.6 Temporarily Marking the Grave
  - 3.6.7 Recording the Interment
  - 3.6.8 Interments Postponed Because of Weather, Weather-related Conditions or Emergencies

3.7 Cremated Remains and Group Burials
- 3.7.1 Scattering of Cremated Remains
- 3.7.2 Burial of Cremated Remains
- 3.7.3 Group Burials

3.8 Disinterments and Direct Exhumations
- 3.8.1 Disinterments
- 3.8.2 Directed Exhumations
- 3.8.3 Accidental Disinterment of Unmarked Remains
- 3.8.4 Accidental Disinterment within a Burial Section

3.9 Headstones, Markers and Commemorative Monuments
- 3.9.1 General Guidance
- 3.9.2 Memorial Headstones and Markers
- 3.9.3 Commemorative Monuments
- 3.9.4 Repair and Replacement of Damaged Headstones
- 3.9.5 Errors of Fact

3.10 Ceremonies and Special Events

3.11 Flags

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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