National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2020

Revised: 7/2026



Little Round Top

Gettysburg National Military Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Little Round Top

Resource Level: Component Landscape

CRIS-CL Resource ID: 300180

Parent Landscape: 300133

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Gettysburg National Military Park

Alpha Code: GETT

Park Organization Code: 4400

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

Little Round Top is in the southeastern corner of Gettysburg National Military Park, located in the rolling hills of south-central Pennsylvania. The park preserves the site of the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, the Gettysburg National Cemetery, and approximately 1,830 commemorative monuments, markers, tablets, and statuary erected by Civil War veterans and citizens. Over three days, July 1 to 3, 1863, intense fighting in the fields and woods at the outskirts of the small town of Gettysburg became the “High Water Mark of the Confederacy,” when the Union victory halted Confederate Major General Robert E. Lee’s ambitious advance into the Northern states. With over 51,000 soldiers killed, wounded, captured, or missing, Gettysburg was a turning point in the war that prompted President Abraham Lincoln to pen his renowned “Gettysburg Address,” delivered on November 19, 1863 at the dedication of the cemetery, then known as the Soldiers’ National Cemetery. Significant sites on the battlefield began to be preserved almost immediately after the 1863 battle, and in 1895 the park came under federal ownership. Administered by the National Park Service (NPS) since 1933, the park now incorporates 6,032 acres of land across which the battle, its aftermath, and commemoration occurred.

One of the most significant actions of the Battle of Gettysburg was the battle for Little Round Top, which began in the late afternoon of July 2, 1863 and ended in the evening of the same day. Realizing the strategic importance of Little Round Top, Union General Gouverneur K. Warren called for troops to defend the top of the hill. Regiments from Maine, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts arrived at the summit to defend against Confederate regiments from Alabama and Texas. The rough and steep sides of Little Round Top proved to be a substantial obstacle during the Confederate advance, allowing the Union wounded to use the reverse, or eastern, wooded slope of the hill for cover from Confederate artillery. The hill’s boulder-strewn slopes also provided Union infantry ample materials to build stone breastworks during the night of July 2 and morning of July 3, and successfully hold their line and secure Little Round Top.

The general appearance of Little Round Top has changed little since the battle. Terrain leading up to the summit is still steep and rocky, densely forested in some areas and covered with grasses and shrubs in others. The 122-acre Little Round Top project area includes monuments and markers, defensive works, and stone fences, as well as the area around the Round Top Schoolhouse. Wheatfield Road, one of the oldest roads in the park, and several historic

commemorative-era avenues track through the site and provide access to a parking area and a network of paths at the summit. The excellent and wide-ranging observations from the summit make Little Round Top one of the most popular destinations in the park. The site is featured on the park's self-guided auto tour (Stop #8) that takes visitors to sixteen locations tracing the three-day Battle of Gettysburg in chronological order.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Little Round Top is nationally significant under National Register of Historic Places criteria A and C in the areas of Military History, Landscape Architecture, and Commemoration. Little Round Top was the site of an unsuccessful assault by Confederate troops against the Union left flank on July 2, 1863, the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, during the American Civil War. The site is also part of a designed, commemorative battlefield park developed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and the U.S. War Department's Gettysburg National Park Commission. The period of significance for Little Round Top is 1863-1938, which includes two eras, the Battle Era (1863) and the Commemorative Era (1864-1938). The period begins in July 1863 when it was part of the Battle of Gettysburg, spans decades of commemorative activities, and ends in 1938 when the last official Blue and Gray soldiers' reunion was held at the park on the 75th Anniversary of the battle.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Little Round Top landscape is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1863-1938) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2020. Many of the site's historic characteristics and features are still present. The large-scale natural systems and topographic features that shaped the battle and the commemoration efforts that followed are extant, preserving the original setting for historic circulation features, structures, and memorials. Rehabilitated field and forest patterns and reconstructed stone walls and breastworks convey the strategies of the war, while the many monuments and markers scattered amongst them memorialize the sacrifices. The alignments of Wheatfield Road, which was laid out before the Civil War, and four commemorative-period avenues are generally intact, except for Sykes Avenue that was moved by the NPS and altered to accommodate a parking area. A late twentieth-century schoolhouse and carriage house standing at the north edge of the project area are not historic but are compatible with the historic scene. (The school does not contribute to the significance of the park, but the Pennsylvania SHPO has determined that it possesses state-level significance within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.)

Since 1938, the NPS has made changes at the site, mostly related to circulation. The removal of iron railings and other features along the avenues has blurred the historic design intent of separating the commemorative road corridor from the surrounding battlefield. The trail constructed at the summit in 1899 has been expanded into a network of paths, but they have deteriorated due to heavy visitor use. Additions of fencing and signs aim to control pathside erosion and access to unauthorized social trails. Despite these changes, Little Round Top retains numerous authentic features from the period of significance and generally retains sufficient integrity to convey to the site's significance.

The Little Round Top landscape is in "fair" condition. The most significant issues at Little Round Top are at the summit. During busy periods the parking lot and path system are overwhelmed, forcing visitors to park along the shoulders of Sykes Avenue and step off the paved paths to pass by other people. This had led to soil compaction and erosion along the road and path edges, which has in turn created uneven and cracked pavement surfaces. The continued use of social trails radiating outward from the summit has also created erosion issues and is damaging sensitive vegetation.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Gettysburg National Military Park consist of two landscapes in the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) database: Gettysburg National Cemetery and Gettysburg Landscape. The Gettysburg Landscape consists of three component landscapes: Culp's Hill, Pickett's Charge, and Little Round Top.

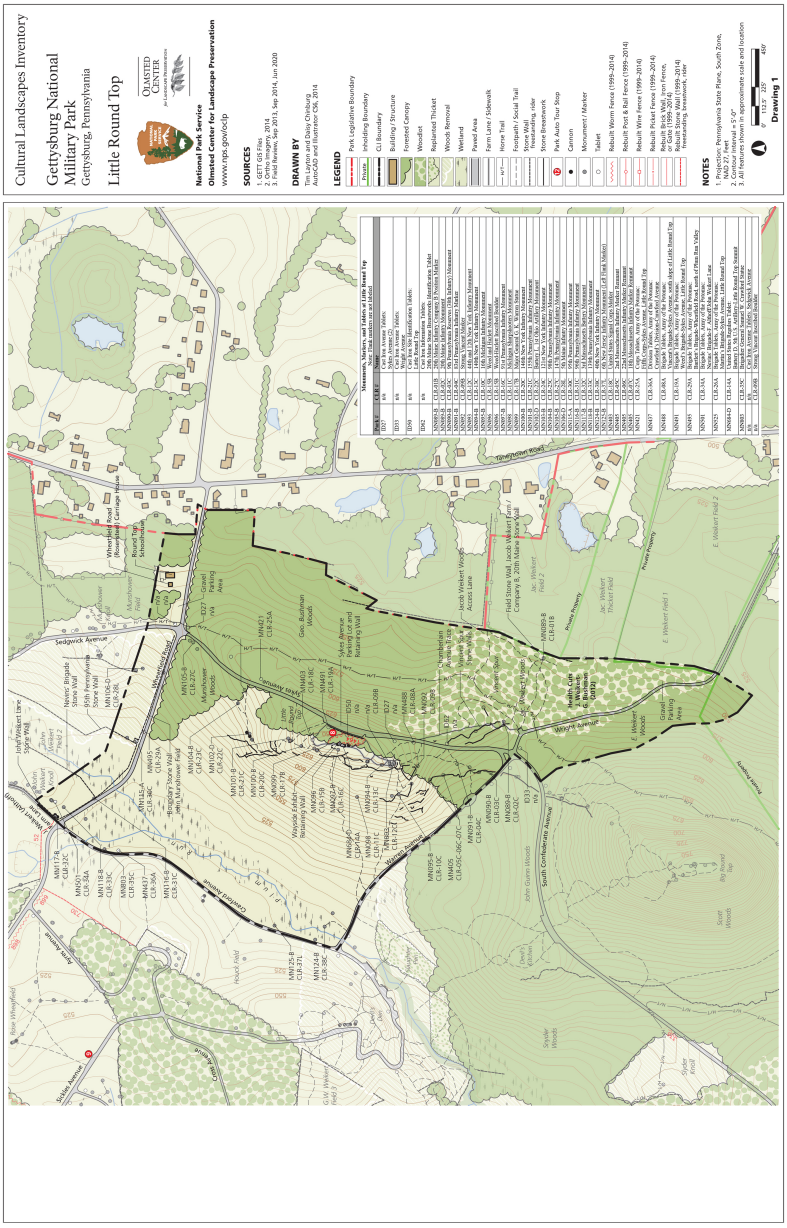
Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Gettysburg National Military Park	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Little Round Top	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



Site plan for Little Round Top, 2020.

Concurrence Information

Superintendent Acknowledgment:

Park Superintendent Acknowledgment: Yes

Park Superintendent Acknowledgment Date: 09/17/2020

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI is adapted from the report, Gettysburg National Military Park, Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan, completed in 2012 by Einhorn, Yaffe & Prescott, Architecture & Engineering, Albany NY; Rhodeside & Harwell, Landscape Architecture & Planning, Alexandria VA; Hunter Research, Historical Resource Consulting, Trenton NJ; Fuss & O'Neill, Inc., Traffic Planning, West Springfield MA; and C.S. Davidson, Inc., Surveying, Gettysburg PA. The CLI was prepared by Jeff Killion, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, at telephone 617-223-5053. The park contact is Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager, at telephone 714-338-4482.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2026

Gettysburg National Military Park
Little Round Top

Gettysburg National Military Park certifies the CLI update for Little Round Top, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Little Round Top

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI update for Little Round Top at Gettysburg National Military Park is hereby approved and accepted.

ZACHARY BOLITHO Digitally signed by ZACHARY BOLITHO
Date: 2026.07.02 15:02:44 -04'00'

Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park Date

Park concurrence form, July 2, 2026.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Little Round Top
Gettysburg National Military Park

Gettysburg National Military Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Little Round Top, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Little Round Top is hereby approved and accepted.

STEVEN SIMS Digitally signed by STEVEN SIMS
Date: 2020.09.17 12:43:09 -04'00'

Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park Date

Park concurrence form, September 17, 2020

Seq. No.	File Name	Caption

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Explanatory Narrative
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	07/02/2026	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2026 update to the Little Round Top has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State/Territory	County
Pennsylvania	Adams County

Area (Acres): 111.94

Land Tract Number(s)

01-111 (portions)
03-131
05-124 (portion)
05-125 (portion)
05-130 (portion)
05-131 (portion)
05-134
05-135
05-136
05-137
05-138 (portion)
05-145 (portion)
05-146 (portion)
05-149

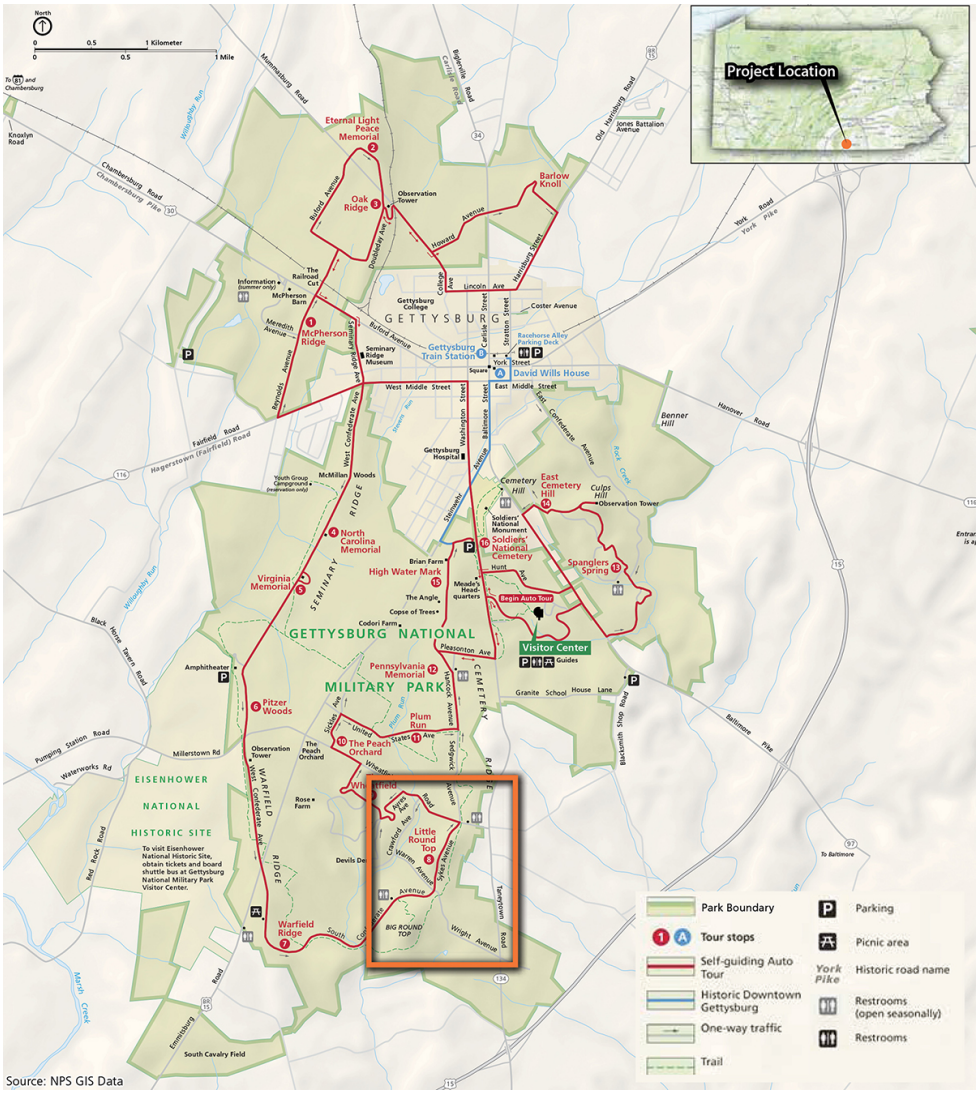
Boundary Description:

The CLI boundary for Little Round Top is the same the study area created for the Little Round Top Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan, completed in 2012. The area is located in the eastern portion of the park and is bounded on the north by a 200-foot offset north from the centerline of Wheatfield Road; on the east by the park's legislative boundary, the Jacob Weikert woods-fields, and the Emanuel Weikert woods-fields; on the south by the Emanuel Weikert-Plank 1863 property line; and on the west by the Emanuel Weikert-Scott 1863 property line and the centerline of the commemorative-era Crawford and Warren Avenues. (RoT Vol.II, 2018: 137; CLR 2012: 1-8)

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.797038	-77.237779	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.796176	-77.236957	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.795282	-77.234122	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.79498	-77.232129	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.794401	-77.232186	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.794302	-77.231623	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.793458	-77.231637	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.789745	-77.234387	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.787585	-77.234519	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.785966	-77.235074	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.785468	-77.23556	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.786515	-77.236386	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.788853	-77.23746	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.789286	-77.236849	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.791649	-77.239686	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.792161	-77.240912	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.793411	-77.240427	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.794996	-77.238985	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	39.796049	-77.238813	

Location Map:



Map showing location and boundaries of Gettysburg and Gettysburg National Military Park. The Little Round Top area is in the orange box. (National Park Service, "Gettysburg National Military Park, Little Round Top Rehabilitation, Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect," 2017: 3)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Gettysburg National Military Park is located in the Piedmont Province just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. South Mountain, with a crest of 2,000 feet above sea level, provides an impressive backdrop to the setting of Gettysburg's historic farm structures, fields, and woodlots. Located in the Triassic basin, the area has two major sedimentary rock formations: the Gettysburg red shale and Heidlersburg member of gray sandstone. These deposits were intruded by a molten, igneous diabase mass that formed long, thin dikes and the massive Gettysburg sill where the Gettysburg shale met the molten diabase causing metamorphosis. The igneous rock weathered slowly, producing long narrow ridgelines separated by a system of broad, relatively shallow valleys. The harder more resistant diabase rocks generally underlie the areas of high elevation, while the softer Gettysburg shale can be found under areas of lower elevation. Valley definition is heightened by a pattern of open field clearance by farming practices which left major stands of trees on the thin soils of the diabase ridgetops. (CLI 2010: 32)

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Gettysburg National Military Park is in a relatively rural area of south-central Pennsylvania, practically surrounding the small Borough of Gettysburg. The borough provides numerous attractions for visitors to the park, including a downtown historic district, restaurants, hotels, museums, and shops. Along with its association with the park, it serves as the commercial and governmental center of Adams County, and the home to a small private college and the Lutheran Theological Seminary. The surrounding area is characterized by agricultural lands and small towns. State and local roads radiate throughout the battlefield providing access to the surrounding county as well as the nearest major population centers, including Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (40 miles); Baltimore, Maryland (55 miles); and Washington, D.C. (80 miles). (CLI 2010: 32)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The park is in the 13th congressional district, Adams County, Pennsylvania. The park is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of Interior. The Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission was formed in 1990 to coordinate the management of the park with Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District and local government. (CLI 2010: 32-33)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)

Management Category Date: 09/17/2020

Management Category Narrative:

Little Round Top meets the "High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance" (formerly "Must Be Preserved and Maintained") management category because the property is related to the park's legislated significance. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) acquired most of the Little Round Top area by 1882. With establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park on February 11, 1895, all GBMA lands were transferred to the War Department of the U.S. Government. The park's enabling legislation authorized the Secretary of War to acquire certain additional lands that were part of battle or lands needed to preserve the important topographic features of the battlefield. It also directed the Secretary to preserve and maintain all existing and future monuments, improve existing avenues and build new avenues as needed, and mark the lines of battle of all troops. (FD 2016: 55-56)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Other

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Narrative:

A Philanthropic Partnership Agreement with the Gettysburg Foundation has been established to accomplish the work to address parking and visitor use issues at Little Round Top.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Legal Interest Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. The areas surrounding the Little Round Top include historic roads, farms, sites, and other historic properties from which the project area is visible. These properties include United States Avenue, Trostle Farm, Munshower Field, Houck's Ridge, Emmitsburg Road, South Confederate Avenue, Wright Avenue, Big Round Top, and Devil's Den. All were part of the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Eligibility: Eligible - Keeper

Eligibility Date:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Documentation Narrative Description:

Gettysburg National Military Park was formally established on February 11, 1895, under the management of the U.S. War Department. Administration of the park was officially transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, in 1933. With passage of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 1966, Gettysburg National Military Park was automatically listed without documentation in the National Register of Historic Places. At this time the park's acreage was around 3,865 acres.

On March 19, 1975, a "National Register of Historic Places, Inventory-Nomination Form" was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register for the 11,820-acre "Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District," which included the 3,865-acre Gettysburg National Military Park as well as resources in Gettysburg. The documentation focused primarily on Gettysburg's significance during the Civil War and the Battle of Gettysburg. Significance was identified under criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Conservation, Education, Military, Religion/Philosophy, Transportation, and Urban Planning. The period of significance was listed as "19th century," but no specific dates were given. Little Round Top was described as rising 650 feet, "its rocky western face overlooking the battlefield of the Second Day…From Little Round Top the famed cluster of diabase rock outcroppings that form Devil's Den, the Valley of Plum Run or Bloody Run, and the boulder strewn Wheatfield can be seen." (NR 1974, Sec.7: 8)

Three National Register documentation efforts were completed in subsequent years but did not include the Little Round Top area. On October 16, 1985, additional continuation sheets were accepted for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, focusing on Gettysburg's significance as a county seat representative of the architectural and cultural heritage of south-central Pennsylvania, and clarifying the period of significance to span 1786-1920. On October 14, 1994, a "National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form" was accepted by the Keeper under the name "Civil War Era National Cemeteries." The MPDF focused on national cemeteries established on or near specific Civil War conflict sites. On May 18, 2000, a "National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form" was accepted by the Keeper under the name "Adams County, PA, Properties Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863." This MPDF focused on properties associated with the Battle of Gettysburg that were not located in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. (NR 1985, Sec.7: 1; MPDF 1994, Sec.E: 1; MPDF 1999, Sec.E: 1)

On January 23, 2004, a "National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form" was accepted by the Keeper for the park, under the name "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery." The documentation refined and updated the significance of Gettysburg National Military Park, which had been

expanded to 5,989 acres. Significance was identified under criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Archeology-Historic, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, Military, and Politics/Government, as well as for John Badger Bachelder, Emmor Bradley Cope, Robert Edward Lee, Abraham Lincoln, George Gordon Meade, John Page Nicholson, David McConaughy, William Saunders, and Daniel Edgar Sickles. The period of significance was listed as 1863-1938, beginning with the Battle of Gettysburg and ending with the 75th Anniversary of the battle and the last official Blue and Gray soldiers' reunion. Key dates within the period included 1864, when commemorative efforts began; 1893, when the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission was established and park development began; 1895, when the battle ground became federal land; 1896, when the U.S. Supreme Court supported federal management of the battlefield under the War Department in United States v. Gettysburg Electric Railway Co. (160 U.S. 668); 1913, the 50th reunion of the battle when a Peace Memorial was proposed; and 1927, the death of Emmor Bradley Cope, the last surviving Battlefield Commission designer. The We are missing GBMA timeline here. 1893 is the beginning of Federal government involvement in the development of the park, The US Supreme Court decision gave the federal government the power of eminent domain, a tool the GNPC would use to acquire battlefield property.

After 2004, the NPS and the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) determined that all Civilian Conservation Corps and National Park Service development was non-contributing, whether it pre-dated or post-dated 1938. As a result, some specific features, such as the realigned Sykes Avenue and parking lot from the mid-1930s, although dating to the battlefield's National Register period of significance, would be treated as non-contributing resources. The park's 2016 Foundation Document recommended updating the 2004 National Register documentation to address additional resources identified in the 2012 Cultural Landscape Report for Little Round Top, as well as archeology. (CLR 2012: 2-28; EA 2017: 42,68; FD 2016: 51)

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," resources that contribute to the significance of the Little Round Top landscape have been described in the 2004 National Register documentation. The site's areas and periods of significance are also adequately documented. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, Little Round Top is considered "Entered-Documented."

Pre-CLI Documentation Status: Entered Documented

CLI SHPO/THPO Concurrence Date: 1/24/2004 12:00:00 AM

CLI Concurrence Narrative:

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Gettysburg National Military Park is nationally significant under Criterion A, for the Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War; Criterion B, for its association with several significant persons including Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, George Meade, Daniel Sickles, John Bachelder, John Nicholson, David McConaughty, Emmor Bradley Cope, and William Saunders; Criterion C, for designed landscape elements relating to the commemoration of the battlefield; and Criterion D, for remaining Civil War research questions that can be answered through archeological investigations. The park also meets Criteria Consideration D, for the Gettysburg National Cemetery, and Criteria Consideration F, for a property primarily commemorative in intent with its own historical significance. The park's period of significance is 1838-1938, beginning with the Battle of Gettysburg and ending with the last official Blue and Gray soldiers' reunion held at the park, on the battle's 75th anniversary. The period of significance is divided into two eras, the Battle Era (1863) and the Commemorative Era (1864-1938).

Little Round Top is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its role in the Battle of

Gettysburg and Criterion C in the areas of Landscape Architecture and Commemoration for features related to the preservation and memorialization of the battlefield. The site may also be significant in the area of Archeology, but such evaluation is beyond the scope of this CLI. The period of significance for Little Round Top is the same as that of the park, 1863-1938. Criteria Consideration F, for a property primarily commemorative in intent with its own historical significance, also applies at Little Round Top.

CRITERION A

Military:
Gettysburg National Military Park is the site of the American Civil War Battle of Gettysburg. In the summer of 1863, General Robert E. Lee led his Confederate Army of Northern Virginia north into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General George Gordon Meade, met the Confederate invasion near the Pennsylvania crossroads town of Gettysburg, and what began as a chance encounter quickly turned into a desperate, ferocious battle. Fought during the first three days of July 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg was a crucial turning point in the Civil War. The Union victory, often referred to as the "High Water Mark of the Rebellion," resulted not only in Lee's retreat to Virginia, but contributed to ending the hopes of the Confederate States of America for independence. Gettysburg was the Civil War's bloodiest battle and brought devastation to the residents of Gettysburg. The battlefield was also the inspiration for President Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address, delivered at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery on November 19, 1863. (FD 2014: 3)

The Little Round Top area was key terrain in the Second Day's battle. Its western slope, cleared by prior logging, provided a significant vantage point for the Union Signal Corps in the morning of July 2. In the late afternoon, the right flank of Longstreet's Corps drove Union forces from the Devil's Den and Houck's Ridge and into the Valley of Death at the foot of Little Round Top. As the Southerners advanced, Union forces occupied the summit of Little Round Top, using the elevated and defensive position offered by the rocky summit as a position to repulse a determined assault. Overnight the Union forces made use of the surrounding stones to build defenses and tend to the wounded in the woodlots covering the hill's east slope. On July 3, Little Round Top was mostly the site of random sniper fire with the Confederates choosing not to renew the assault on the Union far left and its strong defensive position on the hill. (CLR 2012: 2-30)

CRITERON C

Commemoration and Landscape Architecture:
In 1864 a group of concerned citizens established the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) to preserve portions of the battlefield as a memorial to the Union Army that fought there. In 1887 the U.S. Congress provided funds for marking the positions of the US Army regiments (US Regulars), and in 1893 provided funds for preserving the lines of battle and marking positions for all armies. That same year the Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC) was established, bringing federal oversight to the battlefield. The Memorial Association transferred their land holdings to the federal government two years later, in 1895, and Congress designated Gettysburg a national military park – the third such park in the nation under the management of the U.S. War Department. A federally appointed commission of Civil War veterans oversaw the park's development as a memorial to both armies by identifying and marking the lines of battle. Administration of Gettysburg National Military Park was officially transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service in 1933. In this commemoration period, a system of avenues was constructed along the lines of battle to bring visitors to key battle sites, and well over a thousand monuments, markers, and tablets were erected to acknowledge the actions of individuals and units on the field of battle. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 24; FD 2016: 3; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

The majority of the monuments commemorating Union volunteer regiments were funded and erected during the GBMA period (1864-1895). Regimental monuments were generally placed in the center of the regiment's line of battle with two stone flanking markers. Each monument was distinctive in design although some restrictions in size and material eventually were enforced by GBMA. Defense works also became memorials and monuments, and some such as those at Little Round Top were reconstructed. By the end of its administration, the GBMA had also placed pieces of artillery to mark battery locations in some of the areas they acquired, including those at Little Round Top. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 24-25)

The GBMA built gravel and dirt avenues along the lines of battle to provide access to battle positions and monuments, including Sedgwick Avenue in the Little Round Top area, which connected to the 1829 Wheatfield Road. Because the aims of the GBMA were to purchase and preserve only Union battle lines and positions, no avenues were opened along Confederate battle lines and only one monument to a Confederate regiment was erected at Culp's Hill. During the closing years of GBMA administration, first steps toward reunification occurred at Gettysburg with major reunions in 1887 and 1888. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 25; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

In response to national trends toward reunification and reconciliation, Congress made several attempts beginning in 1890 to nationalize the battlefield at Gettysburg. In the meantime, a privately-owned trolley company was chartered in 1891 and incorporated in 1892 to develop a railway over many significant and scenic portions of the battlefield. In January 1893 the company was granted a right-of-way and began construction of a line along the western slope of Little Round Top. In response to this threat to the integrity of battlefield topography and important battle positions, Congress passed a law that enabled the Federal Government to protect the battlefield. This law led to the appointment of a three-man Gettysburg Battlefield Commission to oversee the marking of the Confederate and Union lines and to open avenues along those Confederate lines. The Commission instituted condemnation proceedings against the trolley company in 1894 at the direction of the U.S. Congress. The case ultimately reached the U.S. Supreme Court, and in 1896 the court unanimously ruled in favor of the Government. In the meantime, Congress enacted legislation in 1895 that established Gettysburg National Military Park. The following year the GBMA formally transferred all of its debts and its assets (522 acres of land and more than 600 commemorative structures) to the War Department and the GNPC. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 25-26; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

During the period of GNPC management (1895-1933), significant improvements to the circulation network at Gettysburg were made. Led by battle veteran and engineer, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Emmor B. Cope, more than 20 miles of avenues were opened or improved between 1895 and 1905 using a Telford system of road construction, which had better drainage and durability than the earlier gravel and dirt roads. To further assist drainage, culverts, drop boxes, and stone gutters were installed, the latter comprised of hand-laid granite flagstone. Most of the avenues were 20-25 feet wide, and bridges were designed and built where necessary. New roads built in the Little Round Top area included Warren, Wright, Sykes, Chamberlain, and Crawford avenues. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 26-27)

The War Department also instituted a standardized approach to erecting markers and tablets along the lines of battle where Union and Confederate units participated, as well as a comprehensive sign system consisting of painted cast iron identification, guide, and regulatory tablets. The period also included a proliferation of commemorative bronze statues, erected by the state from which the portrayed person had originated. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 26-27)

The Commission's commemorative and park activities created a distinct and confined landscape on the government-owned grounds of the battlefield. These elements were imposed on only a small part of the battlefield: the avenues and the areas around the monuments that lined them. This designed part of the park was of newer construction, and was physically and visually separated from the older rural, vernacular landscape which was the field of battle. The formality of the Victorian era, and the desire of the Commission to provide complete order, produced a formal, commemorative, linear landscape of avenues from which the greater battlefield was seen from controlled points and observation towers. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 55)

Among the features used to precisely separate the avenues, memorials, and manicured grounds from the battle land beyond was fencing. Avenue fencing consisted of round locust posts with iron caps, and four galvanized iron rails. Two strands of wire between the bottom rails made the fencing functional to restrain livestock. Additionally, low granite pillars were placed along the edge of the avenues on short curves and topped with condemned Civil War cannonballs (shell stones). (NR 2003, Sec.8: 26-27)

After the 1927 death of Emmor Cope, the War Department and later the NPS began to make changes to the battlefield commemorative park. Stone gutters, shell stone bollards, and other features began to be removed, primarily to simplify maintenance or to adapt the road system to automobile traffic. Eventually,

most of the avenue fencing was removed because of the costs of maintaining it and because it did not look like 1863 battlefield fencing. Rustic agricultural fencing replaced the pipe rails and the commemorative corridor began to appear as a historic 1863 circulation system. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 28)

When NPS took over management of the park in 1933, it further modified the avenues to accommodate automobiles and eventually tour buses. This required some grade changes, widening of roads, straightening of roads, rerouting and abandoning of roads, asphalt paving, and other changes. Bridges and culverts were extended or reconstructed, and in some places parking areas were added or expanded. All of these types of alterations occurred at Little Round Top, highlighted by the construction of a new alignment for Sykes Avenue that would allow vehicles to take a straighter route to the summit. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 28)

As stated in the 2004 National Register documentation, NPS administrators of Gettysburg National Military Park did not share the memorial fervor embraced by those who participated in and survived the war. The NPS allowed a few monuments to be built after 1927, most commemorating Confederate States. The Eternal Peace Light Memorial, envisioned as a part of the commemorative park by the veterans in 1913 on the occasion of the battle's 50th anniversary, was not built until the 75th anniversary of the battle in 1938 and its dedication ceremony was a key event in that last reunion of the Blue and Gray. The dedication of this monument was the ending of the era of veteran sponsored monumentation. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 28)

National Register Significance Criteria:

Significance Criterion A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criterion C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1863 - CE 1938

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	The Late Victorian Eclectic Landscape	
Developing the American Economy	Transportation by Land and Air	Carriage Roads, Touring Roads and Parkways	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	

National Register Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative: Commemoration

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Gettysburg National Military Park /Soldiers' National Cemetery
NRIS ID:	66000642
Primary Certification Date:	01/23/2004

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1829	Built	Wheatfield Road is built.
CE 1841	Built	J. Weikert (Althoff) Farm Lane is established.
CE 1862	Purchased/Sold	By 1862, the land within the project area is owned by George Bushman (woodlot on east slope), Ephraim Hanaway (cleared lot on west slope), John Houck (Plum Creek valley), John Munshower (small tract south of Wheatfield Road, tracts north of road), E. Weikert (woods on south slope), Jacob Weikert (woodlot on southeast slope); John Weikert (tracts north of Wheatfield Road).
CE 1863	Built	By 1863 the Jacob Weikert Woods Access Lane is established.
CE 1863	Military Operation	July 1-3, Battle of Gettysburg. Battle action occurred at Little Round Top on July 2 and 3.
CE 1863	Built	Existing stone fences [95th Pennsylvania Stone Wall (portion); Boundary Stone Wall, John Munshower Field; Field Stone Wall, Jacob Weikert Farm/Company B, 20th Maine Stone Wall; John Weikert Lane Stone Wall (portion); Nevins' Brigade Stone Wall (portion)] become integral parts of the battlefield.
CE 1863	Built	Defensive stone walls are built along the summit of Little Round Top and at Vincent Spur.
CE 1863 - 1864	Memorialized	In 1863-1864, erection of Strong Vincent Inscribed Boulder and Weed-Hazlett Inscribed Boulder.
CE 1864 - 1895	Established	Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA), a state-chartered corporation, presides over the preservation of Gettysburg battlefield from 1863 to 1895.
CE 1864	Purchased/Sold	One of the first properties acquired by GBMA is the 29-acre Hanaway tract at the summit and west slope of Little Round Top.
CE 1878	Memorialized	Erection of the Strong Vincent Marker.
CE 1880 - 1890	Memorialized	In 1880-1890, erection of the 146th New York Infantry Monument.
CE 1882	Built	Sedgwick Avenue is built by GBMA.
CE 1882 - 1887	Rehabilitated	In 1882-1887, the GBMA restacks the defensive stone walls at the Little Round Top summit.
CE 1882	Purchased/Sold	The GBMA acquires most of the remaining Little Round Top area with the purchase of the Bushman-Weikert Woods.
CE 1883 - 1889	Memorialized	In 1883-1889, erection of Weed and Hazlett Monument.
CE 1884	Built	Round Top Park opens just south Wheatfield Road west of its intersection with Taneytown Road. It is accessed by the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railway builds a spur to the park, a popular picnic area.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1884	Memorialized	Erection of four memorials: 2nd Massachusetts Marker (Remnant); 18th Massachusetts Infantry Marker (Remnant); 22nd Massachusetts Infantry Marker (Remnant); and 8th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument;
CE 1885	Built	William Tipton purchases land in the Devil's Den area, opening a restaurant, refreshment stand, and photography studio known as Tipton Park.
CE 1885	Built	John Rosensteel opens the Round Top Museum displaying battlefield relics in a building located northeast of the intersection of Wheatfield Road and Sedgwick Avenue.
CE 1885	Built	David Weikert operates a much smaller relic shop, with GBMA permission, between the two Round Tops just west of the future site of the 38th Pennsylvania Monument.
CE 1885	Memorialized	Erection of 3rd Massachusetts Battery Monument.
CE 1886	Memorialized	Erection of three memorials: 20th Maine Infantry Monument; 147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument; and 155th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument.
CE 1887	Memorialized	Erection of Battery L, 1st Ohio Artillery Monument.
CE 1888	Memorialized	Erection of five memorials: 6th New Jersey Infantry Monument (Left Flank Marker); 40th New York Infantry Monument; 95th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument; 96th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument; and Major General G. K. Warren Statue.
CE 1889	Memorialized	Erection of nine memorials: 5th Maine Infantry Monument; 16th Michigan Infantry Monument; 20th Maine Infantry Company B Position Marker (listed under 20th Maine Infantry Monument); 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry Marker; 91st Pennsylvania Infantry Monument; 121st New York Infantry Monument; 139th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument; 140th New York Infantry Monument; and Michigan Sharpshooters Monument.
CE 1889	Built	Round Top Schoolhouse is built.
CE 1890	Built	Rosensteel builds a carriage house near the schoolhouse.
CE 1890	Memorialized	Erection of 9th Pennsylvania Reserves (38th Infantry) Monument.
CE 1893	Established	Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC), a War Department entity, is established, which marks the beginning of Federal government involvement in the development of the park.
CE 1893	Built	Gettysburg Electric Railway builds a line along the western slope of Little Round Top, immediately west of the GBMA's property. It also connects to Round Top Park and Tipton Park.
CE 1893	Memorialized	Erection of 44th and 12th New York Infantry Monument.
CE 1895	Established	Congress establishes Gettysburg National Military Park.
CE 1895 - 1897	Built	Crawford Avenue is built just west of Plum Run. A bridge and culverts are also built.
CE 1896	Purchased/Sold	The GBMA transfers their property, almost 500 acres, to the federal government.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1896 - 1902	Built	In 1896-1902,Warren Avenue is built, as well as a bride and culverts.
CE 1896 - 1920	Memorialized	In 1896-1920, erection of four Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Sedgwick Avenue, Sykes Avenue (2), and Wright Avenue.
CE 1896 - 1920	Memorialized	In 1896-1920, erection of Cast Iron Information Tablets: 20th Maine Stone Breastworks Identification Tablet.
CE 1897	Built	Sykes Avenue is constructed east of the summit. Culverts are also installed.
CE 1897 - 1905	Built	In 1897-1905, Wright Avenue is built and culverts are installed.
CE 1899	Built	Culverts are installed on Wheatfield Road.
CE 1902	Built	Chamberlain Avenue is built in the area known as Vincent Spur.
CE 1906 - 1907	Memorialized	In 1906-1907, erection of Corps Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Fifth Corps-Sykes Avenue.
CE 1907 - 1908	Memorialized	In 1907-1908, erection of United States Regular Tablets: Battery D, 5th U.S. Artillery-Little Round Top Summit.
CE 1909 - 1910	Memorialized	In 1909-1911, erection Division Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Crawford's Division-Crawford Avenue.
CE 1911 - 1912	Memorialized	In 1911-1912, erection of five Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Bartlett’s Brigade-Wheatfield Road, Martin's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, Nevins’ Brigade-F.Althoff/John Weikert Lane, Vincent's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, and Weed’s Brigade-Sykes Avenue.
CE 1917	Removed	The Gettysburg Electric Railroad is removed.
CE 1919	Memorialized	Erection of United States Signal Corps Marker.
CE 1930 - 1939	Built	In the 1930s a retaining wall is built on the west side of the Little Round Top parking area.
CE 1933	Removed	By 1933, Round Top Park, Roundtop Museum, Tipton Park, and Weikert’s relic shop are gone.
CE 1933	Established	Administration of the park is transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in August.
CE 1935 - 1936	Altered	The NPS relocates Sykes Avenue westward to the immediate eastern edge of the hill’s summit.
CE 1935 - 1936	Built	A parking lot is built along Sykes Avenue, next to the summit of Little Round Top.
CE 1938	Memorialized	On the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the last Blue and Gray Reunion, a meeting of surviving Civil War veterans from the both the north and the south, is held at the park.
CE 1949	Abandoned	Round Top Schoolhouse closes.
CE 1960 - 1969	Built	In the 1960s a wayside exhibit mortared retaining wall is built along one of the summit paths.
CE 1970	Removed	The NPS removes Chamberlain Avenue, leaving behind the rocky remnants of the Telford road base.
CE 1980 - 1989	Built	In the 1980s a wooden gate is erected at the north end of Sykes Avenue.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1980	Rehabilitated	The NPS undertakes a major tree removal project on the western slope of Little Round Top.
CE 1988	Memorialized	Erection of Brigadier General Samuel W. Crawford Statue on Crawford Avenue.
CE 1990 - 1999	Altered	In the 1990s around two-thirds of the wayside exhibit mortared retaining wall is removed to restore the original appearance of the adjacent monument.
CE 2005	Rehabilitated	The western portion of the Munshower Field is cleared of successional vegetation.
CE 2009	Built	Worm fencing is erected at the summit to control pedestrian traffic.
CE 2012	Rehabilitated	The Jacob Weikert Woods are thinned.
CE 2013	Altered	Chamberlain Avenue is paved as a 10-foot trail for pedestrian access to the 20th Maine Infantry Monument.
CE 2017	Rehabilitated	Completion of the project “Rehabilitate Historic Wood Fences Little Round Top/ Devils Den” resulted in replacement of 10% of the total fencing in the Little Round Top/Devils Den cultural landscape area. The remaining fences in this area were brushed, cleaned, and repaired as needed to extend the lifetime of the fence (PMIS 188762)

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. These summary narratives are excerpted from the 2012 “Little Round Top, Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan” by Einhorn, Yaffee, Prescott Architecture & Engineering; Rhodeside & Harwell Landscape Architecture & Planning; Hunter Research; Fuss & O’Neill, Inc.; and C.S. Davidson, Inc. Please refer to the CLR for a comprehensive presentation of Little Round Top’s site history.

PREHISTORIC AND NATIVE AMERICAN PERIOD CONTEXT, 10,000 B.C.E. – c.1740

The distinctive natural landscape features at Little Round Top that were formed by geologic processes gained significance on July 2, 1863 when they became part of the Battle of Gettysburg. These features included the hills named Little Round Top and Big Round Top, the saddle between the two Round Tops known as Vincent Spur, and a stream and marshy floodplain called Plum Run and the Valley of Death that separated the Round Tops from Devil's Den and Houck's Ridge. Covering this terrain from the end of the last ice age until colonial settlement was a mature native hardwood forest, probably of the oak-chestnut-hickory type. (CLR 2012: 2-29)

In Adams County as a whole, sites from all periods of prehistory are known, including Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites dating to before 6,500 B.C.E. In the immediate pre-Contact and Contact periods the Iroquoian Susquehannock tribe dominated the area, replacing or absorbing earlier cultural groups. By 1675 the Susquehannock were effectively destroyed as a political and cultural entity, and by 1750 few Indians were still living in Adams County. (CLR 2012: 2-2)

Around 56 prehistoric archeological sites are currently recorded within a four-mile radius of the study area, 24 of them within the park boundaries. During the archeological investigations completed in 2017 as part of pre-burn assessments, prehistoric materials were discovered within the project area. According to the 2012 CLR, there is a moderate probability of prehistoric archeological sites along the lower slopes adjacent to Plum Run and at locations near drainages on the eastern upland slopes and flats. (CLR 2012: 2-2,2-29; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

SETTLEMENT AND PRE-BATTLE SUBSISTENCE FARMS PERIOD CONTEXT, c.1740-1862

In the beginning of this period settlers of mostly Scots-Irish background migrated into the vicinity of Gettysburg. The period extends through several generations as Gettysburg grew and outlying areas became established farms. The Little Round Top project area, based on its rocky soils and steep topography, was not well suited to cultivation and served as a woodlot, or perhaps pasture, for nearby farms (Figures 1, 2). The woodlots on Little Round Top were actively managed, and evidence from land titles and post-battle photographs suggest that the west slope was harvested several years prior to the battle. Tree lines, stone walls, and fences marked property boundaries and enclosed pastures. (CLR 2012: 2-29)

Wheatfield Road was established around 1829 and it likely connected to farm lanes that provided access to the woodlots and pastures. By 1862, the land within the project area was owned by George Bushman (woodlot on east slope), Ephraim Hanaway (cleared lot on west slope), John Houck (Plum Creek valley), John Munshower (small tract south of Wheatfield Road, tracts north of road), Emanuel Weikert (woods on south slope), Jacob Weikert (woodlot on southeast slope); and John Weikert (tracts north of Wheatfield Road). (CLR 2012: 2-29,2-30)



Figure 1. View looking westward from Little Round Top toward Houck's Ridge and the Valley of Death. Photography by Brady, 1863. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-2B-2090. From Einhorn, Yaffee & Prescott, et.al., "Gettysburg National Military Park, Little Round Top, Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan" [hereafter CLR], 2012: 2-6)

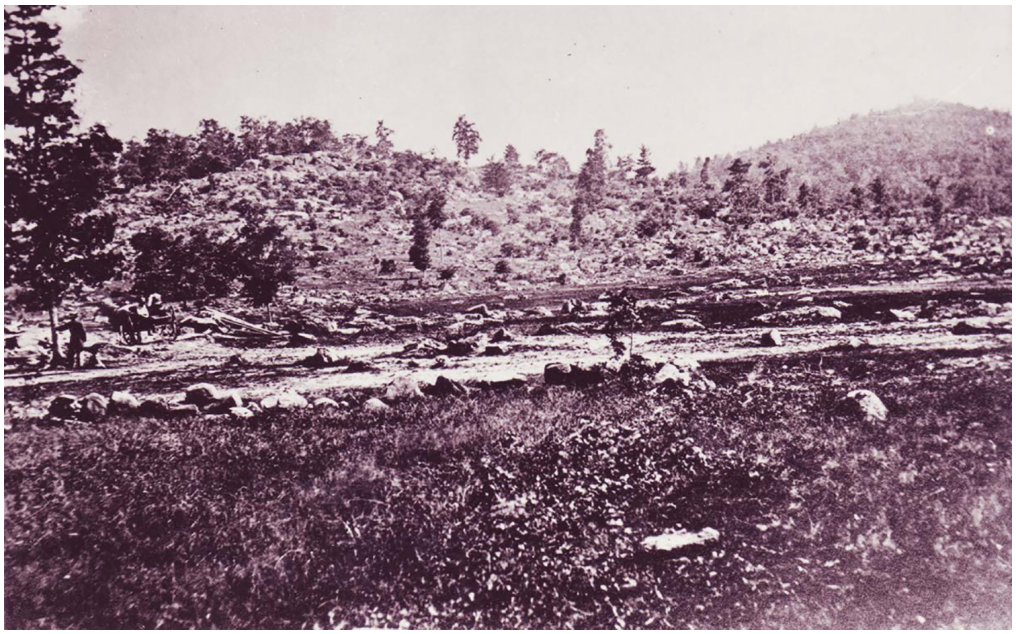


Figure 2. View of west slope of Little Round Top from Wheatfield Road. Photography by Brady, July 15, 1863. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints GETT 41135 #SF-2B-2087. From CLR 2012: 2-6)

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1-3, 1863

The battle of Gettysburg took place two years after the Southern states declared their secession and formed the Confederate States of America, and after Confederate victories at Fredericksburg in December 1862 and Chancellorsville in May 1863. Hoping for another decisive victory that would end the war, Major General Robert E. Lee led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia into the Union states. By this time, the Union troops were plagued by a succession of generals and demoralized by heavy losses in battle. After the defeat in Chancellorsville, President Lincoln replaced Major General Joseph Hooker with Major General George G. Meade to lead the Union Army of the Potomac north from Washington, D.C. in pursuit of the Confederate Army. (RoT Vol.I, 2018: 8)

In June 1863, as Lee's army of 75,000 men moved north into the Pennsylvania, the Confederate cavalry under Major General J.E.B. Stuart was responsible for scouting. Stuart was engaged to the east, hence Lee had no way of knowing the location of the Union troops. By late June 1863, Lee's army was dispersed but generally north and west of Gettysburg, while the Union army of 97,000 men was to the south. Somewhat by chance, Union cavalry encountered Confederate troops on June 30 and engaged near the McPherson farm on July 1. While neither Lee nor Meade intended to fight at Gettysburg, a full-scale three-day battle ensued, with tremendous losses to both armies. (RoT Vol.I, 2018: 8)

Day One:
Initially, Union troops hoped to hold a defensive line near the McPherson farm along Seminary Ridge until reinforcements arrived. Though outnumbered, they held their position until the afternoon, when they were driven into the town and retreated to Cemetery Ridge. Seeing Cemetery Hill and Ridge as the key terrain and high ground, the main body of the Union army arrived throughout the night and fortified the position. Lee's troops also converged in Gettysburg and encamped along Seminary Ridge to the west. Hoping to overwhelm the Union troops, but uncertain of their force, Lee planned attacks on both Union flanks, to the north and east of Cemetery Hill and the west and south of Little Round Top. (RoT Vol.I, 2018: 8)

Day Two and the Battle for Little Round Top:
By late afternoon on July 2, 1863, the summit of Little Round Top was a surveillance point and had become the strategic geographic anchor, the so-called loop of the "fishhook," for the left flank of the Union line. It offered the last defense of Taneytown Road and protected the rear of the Union Army's main line (Figure 3). (RoT Vol.II, 2018: 137)

The 3rd Corps, commanded by Major General Daniel E. Sickles, advanced from the main Union line and formed a line of battle from Devil's Den northwest to the Peach Orchard and Emmitsburg Road. By 6 p.m., Confederate divisions of Major General Lafayette McLaws and Major General John B. Hood crushed a section of the 3rd Corps' left flank and advanced toward the summit of Little Round Top. On the hill's upper slopes, the Confederates were met by the Union reinforcements, principally from Vincent's and Weed's Brigades of the 5th Corps, who rushed into position from the north and east by way of the cover provided by its eastern wooded slopes. (RoT Vol.II, 2018: 137)

During this fighting, the 20th Maine and the 15th Alabama clashed on Vincent Spur (a ridge on the south slope of Little Round Top overlooking the swale between the two Round Tops), a fight that ended with Colonel Joshua Chamberlain's famous order to the 20th Maine to "refuse the line" followed by a bayonet charge that swept away the 15th Alabama. (RoT Vol.II, 2018: 137)

At twilight, the Confederates withdrew to defensive positions beyond the slopes of Little Round Top among the boulders in the Devil's Den and the Slaughter Pen, the woods at the western base of Big Round Top, and the tree line west of Houck's Ridge. That night, Union forces dug in on Little Round Top strengthening the natural defenses with lines of stone wall defense works. (RoT Vol.II, 2018: 137)

Day Three:
On July 3, Little Round Top was the site of random sniper fire, but the Confederates choose not to renew the assault on the Union far left and the strong defensive position on Little Round Top.

Confident that the Confederate army could overwhelm the Union forces in the third day of the battle, Lee ordered a frontal attack across open fields, later known as Pickett's Charge. After a two-hour artillery bombardment of the Federal line on Cemetery Ridge and Cemetery Hill, some 12,000 Confederate soldiers advanced toward the Union line. Unsuccessful, the attack cost the Confederate army over 5,000 soldiers in one hour. (RoT Vol.I, 2018: 8 and Vol.II, 2018: 137)

Aftermath:
During the three days of fighting at Gettysburg, the Union and Confederate armies suffered a total of 51,000 casualties, of which 10,000 were killed or died of wounds, 30,000 were wounded, and 11,000 were captured or reported missing. The war continued for two more years, but the Confederate army never regained its strength. (RoT Vol.I, 2018: 9)

After the battle, the town and surrounding farms were devastated. Dead and wounded soldiers lay in the fields, woods, and along streams swollen by heavy rain. Some burials were made on the southeast and northwest slopes of Little Round Top but later relocated to the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The ground was littered with the detritus of war such as knapsacks, uniforms, abandoned or broken equipment, and ammunition boxes. Farm fences were toppled, vegetation was trampled or cut down, and stone breastworks stood abandoned (Figure 4). The majority of artifacts related to the battle were eventually removed by the army or collected by relic hunters. (CLR 2012: 2-12; RoT Vol.I, 2018: 9)

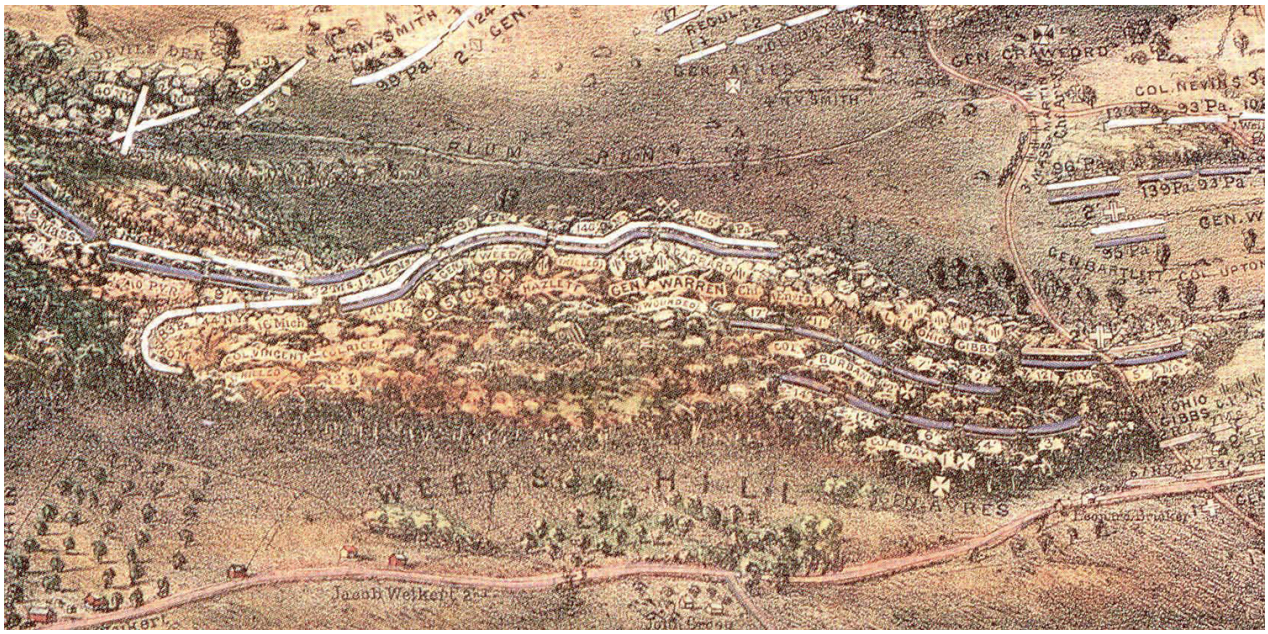


Figure 3. Enlarged section of Little Round Top by John B. Bachelder. Watercolor, 1864. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-121-0218. From CLR 2012: 2-15)



Figure 4. Stone breastworks on the summit of Little Round Top, July 6, 1863. Photograph by O'Sullivan. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-2B-2095. From CLR 2012: 2-7)

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, 1864-1894

Preservation of the historic battlefield commenced quickly. In 1864 the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) was established to hold and preserve the battlegrounds associated with the Union positions. One of the key properties acquired by the GBMA was the 29-acre Hanaway tract at the summit and west slope of Little Round Top in April 1864. Most monuments on Little Round Top were funded and erected under the auspices of the GBMA from 1878 to 1893 (Figures 5, 6). The GBMA monitored and approved monument placement according to plans that recognized the official Union battle lines and regimental locations. Veterans assisted with the placement of the regimental flank markers and raised funds to commission and erect memorials. The beginning of a system of avenues was also established but not formalized. (CLR 2012: 2-30)

Certain parcels in or adjacent to the project area not owned by the GBMA were used for purposes other than commemoration, mostly to promote tourism. The Gettysburg Electric Railway built a line along the western slope of Little Round Top, immediately west of the GBMA's property, in 1893 (Figure 7). A popular stop on the railway was Round Top Park at Bushman's Woods in the northeast corner of the project area, where passengers detrained for picnics and outdoor activities, including hiking to the summit. William H. Tipton operated a photo gallery and a park near Devil's Den on the south side of an early alignment of Warren Avenue. The fields at the western foot of Little Round Top were used as pasture. (CLR 2012: 2-30)

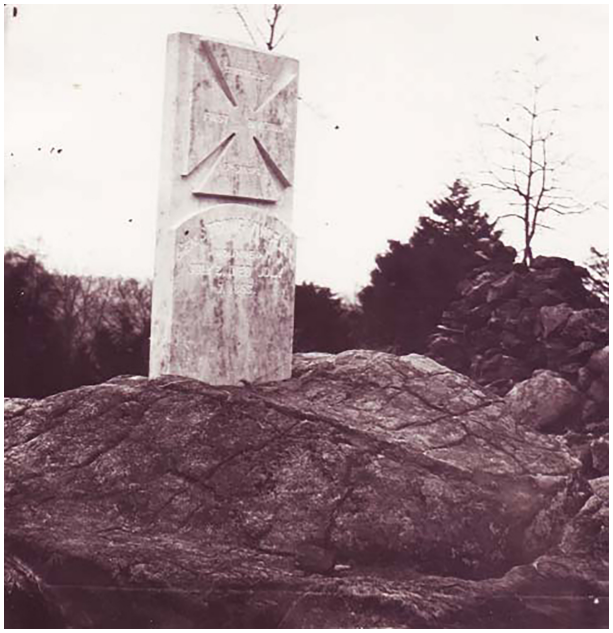


Figure 5. General Strong Vincent Tablet. Stereoview by Tipton, c.1879-1880. (GNMP Tipton Photographic Prints, GETT 41136 #1874. From CLR 2012: 2-17)



Figure 6. The 16th Michigan Infantry Monument, looking west from original location with rebuilt stone breastworks behind it. Photograph by Tipton, 1889. (GNMP Tipton Photographic Prints, GETT 41136 #OS-5036. From CLR 2012: 2-13)



Figure 7. View of Little Round Top from Devil's Den, c.1896. Note the electric trolley line in the background. Photograph by Tipton. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #OS-2B-2175. From CLR 2012: 2-13)

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION / U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT, 1893-1933

In 1893 the federal government established the Gettysburg National Park Commission to acquire and preserve land associated with the battle, including the prior holdings of the GBMA. In 1895, the GBMA officially conveyed its property, inclusive of the tracts it had acquired on the east and west slopes of Little Round Top, to the federal government. The Commission, under the leadership of Colonel John P. Nicholson, undertook significant improvements to the park, including the realignment and paving of avenues on Little Round Top (Figures 8, 9, 10). The Commission acquired parcels at the western foot of Little Round Top in the Valley of Death, initiated condemnation of the electric railway, and adopted standard landscape treatments such as walls, fences, bridges, Telford (stone) road surfaces, all designed to be suitable to a park setting (Figure 11). Much of this work on Little Round Top was completed between 1895 and 1903. (CLR 2012: 2-31)



Figure 8. Sykes Avenue at the north slope of Little Round Top, showing the paving surface and sweeping curves that made for a smooth and interesting carriage ride. Photograph by Tipton, 1897. (GNMP Tipton Photographic Prints, GETT 41136 #3106. From CLR 2012: 2-21)



Figure 9. Detail of flagstone gutter paving on Warren Avenue. Photograph by Tipton, 1904.(GNMP Tipton Photographic Prints, GETT 41136 #3140. From CLR 2012: 2-21)



Figure 10. Shell stones (mounted cannonballs) along Sykes Avenue at the 155th Pennsylvania monument, ca. 1905-1910. Unknown photographer (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-21P-2141. From CLR 2012: 2-22)



Figure 11. View of completed bridge on Warren Avenue over Plum Run. Photograph by Tipton, 1903. (GNMP Tipton Photographic Prints, GETT 41136 #3020. From CLR 2012: 2-22)

EARLY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS, 1933-c.1950

When the National Park Service (NPS) took over management of the park in 1933, it began to adapt the park to the boom in automobile tourism. On Little Round Top, the most significant change was the realignment of Sykes Avenue, the construction of a parking lot, and the development of a system of pathways on the summit (Figures 12, 13). Much of this work was carried out between 1934 and 1941 with assistance from Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) and federal Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) engineers. BPR engineers were persuasive in their desire for park roads to maintain grades and curvatures conducive to automobiles and buses, even if it meant altering terrain and avenue alignments. Park staff, particularly historian Frederick Tilberg, undertook the first landscape studies of Little Round Top. The Warren map of 1868-69 and historic photographs taken after the battle were used to inform decisions, including restoration of breastworks and brush and tree clearing projects to restore vistas to their appearance at the time of the battle (Figure 14). By 1941, most of the first-generation NPS improvements were complete and most remaining work was put on hold until after the Second World War ended in 1945. (CLR 2012: 2-30,2-31)



Figure 12. New Sykes Avenue parking lot, cut into the east slope of Little Round Top, c.1936. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-22R-068. From CLR 2012: 2-25)



Figure 13. Construction of walkways and retaining wall at the Sykes Avenue parking lot on Little Round Top, c.1936-1937. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-30W-093. From CLR 2012: 2-25)

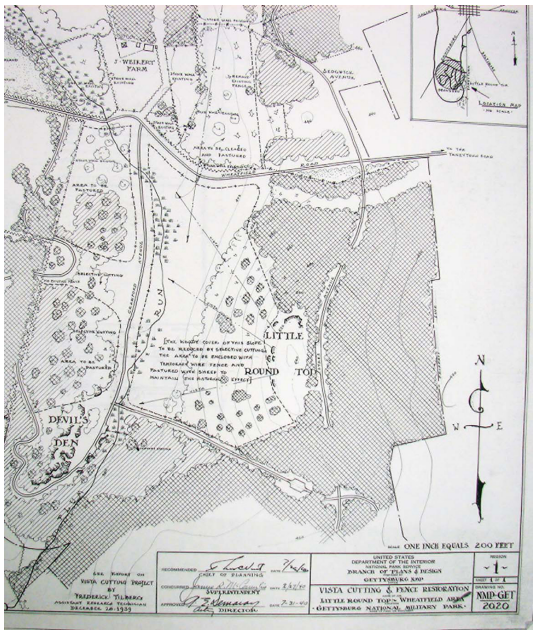


Figure 14. Detail from Vista Cutting and Fence Restoration Map, 1940. (GNMP General Maps Collection, GETT 41137 #NMP-GET-2020. From CLR 2012: 2-27)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LANDSCAPE REHABILITATION PROJECTS, c.1951-2020

Preservation and management approaches have changed over time but alterations to the terrain of Little Round Top have been minimal, with the exception of evolving NPS philosophy about approaches to the management of vegetation and beautifying of historic places. During the 1950s to 1960s, efforts were made to improve the visitor experience with new wayside exhibits, updated signage, paved walkways, expansion of the parking lot, and regularization of maintenance activities such as clearing of brush and rebuilding of fences and breastworks (Figure 15). Since the 1970s, the park has become increasingly aware of degradation to the landscape caused by visitation, vandalism, and invasive plant species (Figure 16). The park has instituted and/or studied various approaches to managing and minimizing these impacts. With the completion of a General Management Plan in 1999, the park has also made significant progress in rehabilitating the historic circulation system and patterns of fields and forest. These accomplishments are discussed in the Analysis and Evaluation section. (CLR 2012: 2-32)



Figure 15. Wayside exhibits on Little Round Top, c.1965. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-6E-020. From CLR 2012: 2-26)



Figure 16. Eroded area on east slope of summit at Little Round Top, 1967-1970. Erosion has been noted and an on-going challenge to landscape management for more than 40 years. (GNMP General Historic Photographic Prints, GETT 41135 #SF-17M-143. From CLR 2012: 2-28)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Fortification	Battery (Defense)	Yes	No	No
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Campground/Picnic Area	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transportation	Road-Related	NPS Class III Special Purpose Road	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Rail-Related	RR Trackage	Yes	No	No
Education	School	School	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	No	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Woodlot/Forest (Managed)	Woodlot/Forest (Managed)	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

In 2016, over 1 million people visited Gettysburg National Military Park. Peak visitation occurs from May through August. An average of over 101,000 visitors also came to the park per month during the spring and fall seasons. Visitation is the lowest in the winter months, from December through February, with an average of over 18,000 visitors per month in 2016. Visitors come to the park to participate in a wide variety of activities and programs. (EA 2017: 39)

Little Round Top is one of the most heavily visited sites within the park. This area is generally readily accessible, has a high concentration of memorials, and offers panoramic views of the battlefield. Park ranger guided walks and programs, battlefield tours with Licensed Battlefield Guides, education programs for school groups, biking, hiking, watching the sunset, and visiting to ‘pay respect’ at the monuments and memorials are some of the variety of uses of the Little Round Top area by visitors. Self-guided walking and auto tours as well as wayside exhibits are available to promote visitor understanding of the site’s significance. (EA 2017: 39)

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for Little Round Top include topography, natural systems and features, land use, vegetation, spatial organization, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. Several landscape characteristics have associated features that contribute to the site's overall integrity and significance, as well as features that do not contribute.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. This is evaluated through seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance, however, not all seven aspects must be present for a property to retain integrity. Analysis of the Little Round Top project area reveals that the overall landscape retains sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association.

Location:
Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred. Major fighting occurred at Little Round Top on July 2-3, 1863. Major topographic features and natural systems remain. Stone fencelines and stone breastworks have been preserved and reconstructed in their original locations, and restoration of historic field and forest locations is underway.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. Park avenues have been maintained and are still in use for the original purpose for which they were designed, providing access for park visitors to help them understand the events of the battle. Warren and Wright Avenues have undergone some changes but for the most part retain their original alignments. However, the NPS's realignment of Sykes Avenue has moved it off its original War Department alignment along the line of battle to its current location at the rear of the fighting. The loss of the pipe rail fences and other features that lined the avenues has diminished the original design intent of the overlaid commemorative corridor. The integrity of the Mission 66 path system at the summit also has diminished due to high visitor uses that have altered the original alignments, exacerbated erosion, and created social trails. The numerous monuments, tablets, and markers retain their original designs, although some have missing elements or have been altered from their original orientations. (Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape. The large-scale landscape features that defined the battle and the subsequent Commemorative Period have been maintained, retaining the original setting for the historic circulation features, structures, and memorials. The open conditions of the western slope have also been preserved, allowing visitors to understand Union army's tactical advantage in occupying Little Round Top's rocky summit.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape. The site's monuments, tablets, and markers are generally well-preserved and well-maintained, having been made of sturdy stone and bronze materials. Although the stone breastworks are materially intact due to reconstruction, some are overgrown with vegetation and some have dislodged stones due to visitors climbing over them while following unauthorized trails that occasionally cut through the structures. The asphalt paths at the summit are deteriorated and are contributing to the ongoing erosion problems. The Telford road bases along the avenues are intact, and their good condition testifies to the quality and durability of this construction method.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. This aspect of integrity is most evident in the markers, tablets, and monuments at the site,

which range from large rough-hewn boulders to intricately carved stonework. The high level of workmanship is a testament to the dedication expressed by the many builders, sculptors, governments, and descendants who were involved in erecting these memorials.

Feeling:
Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the sights and sounds of the battle are gone, the locations of avenues along the battlelines and the placement of memorials at troop locations allow visitors to understand the events of early July 1863. The park's ongoing rehabilitation of the historic field and forest patterns has also enhanced the historic feeling of the battlefield. The extant memorials convey the commemorative period of the park's development and the strengthen the sense of the battlefield as hallowed ground.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. The historic structures, avenues, and memorials represent battlefield commemoration efforts by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, the Gettysburg National Park Commission, and the U.S. War Department.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1863-1938), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). The Gettysburg landscape consists mostly of gently rolling terrain, interspersed with higher ridges and hills separated by plains and valleys. Little Round Top is a rocky landform about 112 acres in size whose summit rises approximately 165 feet from Plum Run, which flows north to south along Little Round Top's western base. At 670 feet above mean sea level, Little Round Top is just over half the size of Big Round Top that lies to south. The two Round Tops are separated by a low saddle named Vincent Spur. Despite its height relative to Big Round Top, the open character of Little Round Top's steep, rock-strewn terrain makes it distinguishable in the landscape from its much larger, forested neighbor. The slopes of Little Round Top range from slight two percent inclines along the floodplain of Plum Run to a one-to-one gradient along much of its western face. (CLR 2012: 3-33)

Historic Condition (to 1938):
Natural systems and topographic features of the Little Round Top area heavily influenced the battle, affecting the strategies and troop movements of both armies. Little Round Top is part of a dense, 2,000-foot thick igneous rock formation known as the Gettysburg Sill, which extends from Big Round Top north to Cemetery Ridge before turning east to underlie Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. The large rock outcrops and boulders that define much of the landscape of Little Round Top are the result of the gradual erosion of the softer rock and soil layers that covered the sill during the course of about 180 million years. In contrast to the craggy slopes and summit is the gently rolling terrain at the western base of Little Round Top. Here, the continuous flow of Plum Run has gradually eroded the less resistant Gettysburg shale to create the low-lying flat valley between Little Round Top and the Devil's Den. The views afforded by the exposed summit and western slope, as well as the protection provided by the boulders and rocky outcrops, gave the occupying Union forces of Little Round Top many tactical advantages during battle. (CLR 2012: 3-33,3-34)

While managed fields, pastures, orchards, and woodlots dominated the 1863 Gettysburg landscape (see Vegetation section below), pockets of naturally occurring woodlands and thickets grew in the bottomlands and along streams. At Little Round Top, such vegetation grew along Plum Creek at the time of the battle. Since these wet areas could not be farmed, or even used as pastures, fast-growing vegetation thrived to create a cluttered and dense character. The appearance of woodlands and thickets contrasted with the managed woodlots and groves that featured slow-growing uplands trees carefully tended by farmers and town residents. The historic limits of woodlands and thickets depended on the amount of land upon which the farmer would allow vegetation to grow unmanaged. (NR 2003, Sec 7: 4-5)

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:
The natural systems and topographic features that describe Little Round Top have changed very little over the years. The dominant landscape features of this area are Little and Big Round Top, two heavily wooded hills except for the western face of Little Round Top, an open area dominated by rock outcrops. At the base of Little Round Top is the area called Devil's Den, a boulder field of eroded granitic diabase material. North of Devil's Den is the area called the Valley of Death, containing Plum Run, rock outcrops, and wetland vegetation (Figures 17, 18, 19). (NR 2003, Sec 7: 6-7,9-10)

Topography and Natural Systems and Features at Little Round Top:

Little Round Top
(no date; Contributing)
This eminence on the southern end of the battlefield rises 165 feet above the surrounding terrain. At the time of the battle the western side of this hill was open, providing ideal observation and fields of fire from its summit to the west, northwest, and southwest. On July 2 the Union army anchored its left flank upon it and repulsed several attempts by Confederate infantry to capture it. The hill's

boulder strewn slopes provided Union infantry ample materials to build stone breastworks during the night of July 2 and morning of July 3. The rough and steep sides of Little Round Top proved to be a substantial obstacle during the Confederate advance on July 2. Union wounded used the reverse, or eastern, slope of the hill for cover from Confederate artillery. Today, the general appearance of Little Round Top is little changed since the battle. The west side is mostly clear of vegetation and strewn with boulders and rocks, preserving the wide-ranging views from its summit. Except for the eroded damage on the summit caused by high visitor use, Little Round Top retains an extraordinary amount of integrity to its historic era. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 50)

Plum Run
(no date; Contributing)
This tributary of Rock Creek has its headwaters on the Codori farm and flows southward through the park until exiting it below Big Round Top into Rock Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River. The waters, banks, and bogs or swamps associated with the stream influenced many aspects of the battle's development. Movements of troops and artillery during attack or retreat were considerably impeded and disorganized by the stream and the thickets that grew along many portions of the waterway. Today, the historic route, width, depth, and associated features of Plum Run are mostly intact. It collects all of the stormwater runoff from the western half of the project area, as well as additional flow from the fields north of Wheatfield Road, flooding the valley during periods of heavy rain. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 61; CLR 2012: 3-36)

Vincent Spur
(no date; Contributing)
This rocky and wooded saddle between the two Round Tops provided a strong defensive position for Vincent's Union Brigade on July 2. At its extreme eastern end, the 20th Maine won lasting fame for its determined stand against desperate attacks on its position. During the commemorative era, the Commission constructed four avenues through, around, and over this landform (Warren, Sykes, Wright, and Chamberlain Avenues). Although Chamberlain Avenue was eventually removed by NPS, its roadbed is still obvious in many places and part of it was converted into a paved pedestrian trail in 2012. Within the exception of the commemorative features, the spur retains its grade, elevation, extent, and contours. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 72; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Riparian Woodlands and Thickets
(no date; Undetermined)
The low-lying wet area that lines either side of Plum Run is the most densely vegetated zone within the project area. Along the stream are shrubs including black willow (Salix nigra), nine bark (Physocarpus opulifolius), silky dogwood (Cornus amomum), and gray-stemmed dogwood (Cornus racemosa). Numerous species of sedges (Carex sp.) and rushes (Juncus sp.) dominate the open wet areas including some state listed rare species. Indian grass (Sorghastrum nutans) is common in the dryer areas. Forbs in the area include swamp milkweed (Asclepias incarnata), indianhemp (Apocynum cannabinum), roadside agrimony (Agrimonia striata), New York ironweed (Vernonia noveboracensis) great lobelia (Lobelia siphilitica) and cardinal flower (Lobelia cardinalis), sneezeweed (Helenium autumnale), and white turtlehead (Chelone glabra). The NPS encourages native vegetation along the Plum Run stream corridor to stabilize its banks and to provide natural habitat. On the north side of Wheatfield Road, another wet meadow occupies the former Rosensteel ice pond site. The pond, which provided ice for cold storage, was filled by the Commission in 1905. This area continues to be fed by a small stream that meets Plum Run on the south side of Wheatfield Road, accounting for the constant inundation and wetland plant species. The wet meadow north of Wheatfield Road also hosts several state-listed rare species. Additional research is required to determine the historic extents and compositions of the two meadows. (CLR 2012: 3-38, 3-39)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Little Round Top	187775	Contributing					No
Plum Run	187776	Contributing					No
Vincent Spur	187777	Contributing					No
Wet Meadows	187778	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. View up the steep, rocky western slope of Little Round Top. The exposed character of this slope sets it apart from the taller Big Round Top, beyond and to the right. (OCLP 2020, IMG-200822)



Figure 18. Prominent rock outcrop on Little Round Top's west slope. Large boulders like these characterize the entire project area. (OCLP 2020, P6140062)



Figure 19. View of the Plum Run stream corridor, with the summit of Little Round Top in the background. (OCLP 2020, P6140016)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape

as a result of human interaction. Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. The site of the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg was primarily a rural landscape, composed of subsistence farms and managed vegetation that surrounded the market center and county seat of Gettysburg. The vast majority of the troop movement and combat of battle occurred on and across this agricultural setting of farm building complexes surrounded by managed fields used for agricultural purposes. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 2)

Historic Condition (to 1938):
Battle Era.
Many of the local fields were used for crops, meadows, or pastures, which depending on their use produced varying patterns of texture, color, density, and height. Crops were typically planted in areas where the soils were rich and well drained and where woody vegetation and boulder outcroppings were minimal. Most fields were fairly small, less than 15 acres, but during the battle era there were more than 3,500 acres of open fields within the current park boundaries. Those fields not in crops, meadows, or pastures were reserved for woodlots, groves, hedgerows, orchards, nurseries, and individual trees. These features were significant because many were essential in providing materials, food, cash reserves, and other items necessary in the everyday operation of a farm. Because of their usefulness, most of these vegetation features were actively managed by farmers. (NR 2014, Sec.7: 2-3)

The managed lands within the Little Round Top project area were primarily woodlots and groves associated with the adjacent farms. Woodlots and groves were a critical part of a farm and were needed to provide material for a variety of needs, including fencing, firewood, housing, and general carpentry over the life of a farm. Woodlots and groves were also cut and sold to raise revenue. Woodlots usually consisted of slow-growing upland trees located in areas where the soils were poor in quality. To encourage health, composition, and appropriate age distribution of the trees, woodlots were cleared of underbrush, shrubs, deadwood, and trees that were not healthy or that were undesirable. These open conditions allowed for the passage of wagons and teams and gave an appearance that was more orderly than would be found in naturally occurring woodlands. Additionally, tree heights in woodlots were typically lower than in woodlands because they were harvested before they reached their mature heights. Groves were smaller than woodlots but similar in composition. The main difference between the two features was their appearance. Local residents used some groves as gathering spots, such as for community picnics and church meetings because their appearance was more clean, orderly and open, and almost park-like, compared to woodlands or woodlots. (NR 2014, Sec.7: 3-4)

Commemoration Era.
The development of Little Round Top into a commemorative landscape began soon after the battle, leaving little time for the property owners to alter the landscape in significant ways. In April 1864 the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) acquired the 29-acre Hanaway tract covering most of the north and west slope of Little Round Top, which were among the first 70 acres acquired for preservation within the military park. The two earliest commemorative markers in the park – the Strong Vincent boulder and the Weed-Hazlet boulder – were established on the summit around this time, which was followed by many other monuments in subsequent years. The GBMA acquired most of the Little Round Top area in 1882 with the purchase of the Bushman-Weikert Woods parcels. (CLR 2012: 2-12)

As increasing numbers of tourists descended on Little Round Top, the landscape around the area began changing in response. In 1884 the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railway built a spur from Gettysburg to the rear (northeast) of Little Round Top where it terminated at Round Top Park, a popular picnic area and trailhead to Little Round Top, located in the grove of trees at the northeast corner of the project area, near the intersection of Wheatfield Road and Taneytown Road. In 1885 John Rosensteel opened the Round Top Museum displaying relics from the battlefield in a building located just northeast of the intersection of Wheatfield Road and Sedgwick Avenue. Around 1890 he built a carriage house nearby, next to a brick schoolhouse built a year earlier. With the GBMA's permission, David Weikert operated a much smaller relic shop located between the two Round Tops and just west of the future site of the 38th Pennsylvania Monument. Around the same time,

Gettysburg photographer William Tipton purchased land in the Devil's Den area opening a refreshment stand and photography studio known as Tipton Park. Lastly, in April 1893 construction began on the Gettysburg Electric Railway, a tourist trolley line from Gettysburg to various battlefield attractions. The route cut through the Little Round Top area next to Plum Run, damaging sensitive areas. The trolley marked an important moment in the military park's history, galvanizing public opposition to development within the battlefield and helping establish the Gettysburg National Park Commission in 1893. (CLR 2012: 2-13,2-14,2-18,2-19,2-30)

The GBMA amassed over 500 acres of battlefield land before turning the property over to the federal government in 1896. The 1895 law establishing Gettysburg National Military Park expanded upon a 1893 Commission Act, authorizing the federal government to preserve for the American people the "important topographic features of the battlefield" and to preserve and mark the battle positions. The law gave the Commission the tools to protect the historic and natural resources that comprised the battle setting in 1863. The Commission's preservation and memorial activities ultimately overlaid a distinct, formal, commemorative landscape of avenues, tablets and markers, and fencing on the original landscape of the battlefield. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 13; CLR 2012: 2-12,2-17,2-18)

The Commission, backed by federal finances and overseen by the U.S. War Department, was charged with surveying and acquiring the battle lines of both armies. Within the narrow commemorative corridors, care was taken to ensure that avenues and monuments were built in such a way as to keep the 1863 topography and battlefield features intact. Elsewhere, the Commission maintained woodlots in their historic condition, reforested areas that were wooded during the battle but where trees had died or been cut, and maintained historic field sizes, fence lines, patterns, and farm boundaries. The overarching philosophy was one of preservation, not improvement. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 13; CLR 2012: 2-17)

Subsequent changes to the battlefield accumulated slowly. The GBMA had sought to keep those portions of the landscape in their ownership just as it had been in battle while other portions of the former battlefield were to be improved for memorial purposes. By the end of the historic period, positions of some orchards changed, a few barns and outbuildings burned and were rebuilt, and houses were modernized, but few other changes occurred. By the time the NPS began administering the park in 1933, several land uses introduced in the Little Round Top area in the late 1800s had been removed, including Round Top Park, Roundtop Museum, Tipton Park, Weikert's relic shop, and the trolley line. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 9)

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:
Under the NPS, management of woodlots was suspended, and the stewardship of the battlefield transitioned from preserving the surviving 1863 farm patterns to permit the use of modern farming practices and soil conservation techniques. Although only a few changes were made initially, the new focus ultimately resulted in the removal of some fences and field boundaries to enable mechanical farming and implementation of conservation methods. Most of such changes in the battlefield occurred between 1974 and 1994. Since the completion of the General Management Plan in 1999, the park has been rehabilitating and reintroducing historic field patterns and fencelines and rehabilitating the historic woodlots. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 9)

Today, commemoration, agriculture, and tourism land uses continue in the park, and at Little Round Top. The NPS currently uses the park to provide interpretation of the Battle of Gettysburg for park visitors, and for agriculture through its permit program. Some parts of the battlefield are privately owned, and most uses in these areas are residential or agricultural, although there are a few commercial businesses operating on lands not yet acquired by NPS. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 9-10)

Vegetation patterns and species have persisted and evolved. From the old field plant species that fill the western slope to the mature hardwood tree canopy that covers the eastern slope, Little Round Top contains examples of nearly every phase of ecological succession. The range of soils from the riparian corridor of Plum Run to the rocky silt loams of the summit support diverse plant communities. Like most of the park, the vegetation at Little Round Top is relatively young. Even the mature forest along the eastern portion of the site contains few trees over 150 years old, due to

the logging practices that occurred there by private owners prior to the Battle of Gettysburg and later by both the War Department and the NPS. Today, the landscape of Little Round Top is maintained to appear much as it did in July 1863, perpetuating the field that covers the western slope while allowing the dry oak-mixed hardwood forest of the eastern slope to mature. As the park continues to implement the 1999 General Management Plan, the forests will be managed to reflect their 1863 appearance (Figures 20, 21, 22, 23, 24). (CLR 2012: 3-37; NR 2014, Sec.7: 9; EA 2017: 41)

Land Use and Vegetation Features at Little Round Top:

Emanuel Weikert Woods (portion)
(no date; Contributing)
A portion of the Emanuel Weikert Woods is in the southern portion of the project area, along Wright Avenue. This area was wooded during the battle and the site of heavy fighting. The woods are comprised of oak and mixed hardwoods and feature dense overstory and understory vegetation. Described as part of Vincent Spur in the 2004 National Register documentation. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 72)

G. Bushman Woods
(no date; Contributing)
Located on the eastern side of Little Round Top's northern slope, bounded by Sykes Avenue, Wheatfield Road, other woods associated with Little Round Top, and the park's legislated boundary. The woods were used as a staging area by Union brigades on the second and third days of the battle because of the proximity to battle action at Round Top and Wheatfield and for shelter it afforded troops there on the reverse slope of Little Round Top. In the 1880s, the northern portion of the woods along Wheatfield Road became the site of the Round Top Station of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad. This led to the development a privately-owned Round Top Park, where tourists were accommodated by a restaurant and a dance pavilion. These developments were removed after the woods were acquired by the U.S. Government. The woods are comprised of oaks and mixed hardwoods, with dense overstory and understory conditions, except west of Sykes Avenue where the understory is managed. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 40; CLR 2012: 3-39)

Jacob Weikert Woods
(no date; Contributing)
Located in the Vincent Spur area and extending to the southern tip of the project area. Union wounded used this woodlot for cover from Confederate artillery. In order to maintain and sustainably perpetuate the character of a woodlot involved in battle action, the park contracted for health cuts in the oak-mixed woods in 2012. Today this area features moderately dense overstory and understory vegetation. The Jacob Weikert Woods are described as part of Little Round Top and Vincent Spur in the 2004 National Register documentation. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 50,72; CLR 2012: 3-39; RoT Vol.II, 2018: 140; EA 2017: 41)

Maintained Grass Road Edges
(no date; Non-Contributing-Compatible)
Narrow strips of mown grass adjacent to the road edges of Crawford Avenue, Wheatfield Road, the north side of Warren Avenue, and portions of Sykes Avenue allow park visitors to easily reach the many monuments that are just off the edges of the roads. The grass edges generally denote the limits of the War Department-era commemorative corridors and are maintained as park-defined "Class A" areas, adhering to the highest level of groundskeeping standards within Gettysburg National Military Park. They were likely installed by the NPS after roadways were altered to accommodate vehicular traffic. (CLR 2012: 3-37)

Munshower Field (portion)
(no date; Contributing)
Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road, the southern edge of this field is within the project boundary. The field historically extended from Taneytown Road to the John T. Weikert farm. The eastern two-thirds of the field was open, probably used as meadow/pasture and orchard. It also included the small community of "Sedgwick Post Office" at its far eastern end. The western one-

third included a rocky ridge with scrubby thicket growth. During the battle, the field was used as staging and bivouac positions for soldiers of the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps during various times. Guns of Gibbs' and Barnes' batteries occupied the ridge at the edge of the thicket and supported Union infantry during the second day of the battle, protecting friendly forces as they retreated and firing into Confederates as they attacked Little Round Top. The open field and low thicket made both observation (fields of fire) and movement successful, and made this site attractive to corps commanders and the army commander as a means to protect the flank of the Round Tops. After the war, other buildings were built in the field, associated with Sedgwick P.O. and with Rosensteel's relic shop. With the exception of the Round Top Schoolhouse and an adjacent carriage house, the buildings were removed by the NPS. Today, Sedgwick Avenue nearly bisects the field into western and eastern halves. Non-historic and successional vegetation encroaches into the eastern portion of the field east of Sedgwick Avenue, but much of the forest that filled western half was removed in 2005. Thickets and scattered trees are found around the drainage at the western edge of the field. (NR 2003: Sec.7: 55)

Munshower Woods
(no date; Contributing)
Located on the north slope of Little Round Top, southwest of the intersection of Wheatfield Road, Sedgwick Avenue, and Sykes Avenue. The triangular-shaped wooded area is labeled on 1865 maps. Comprised of oaks and mixed hardwoods, the lot features a dense overstory canopy and low understory vegetation, which allows views through the woods from Sykes Avenue.

Old Field
(no date; Contributing)
Located on the western slope of Little Round Top. This area had been cleared of most timber a year or more before the battle, and as such provided excellent observation and fields of fire looking west, northwest, and southwest. On July 2 the Union army anchored its left flank upon it and repulsed several attempts by Confederate infantry to capture it. The boulder strewn field provided Union infantry ample materials to build stone breastworks during the night of July 2 and morning of July 3. Although the appearance of the field today is similar, the species that populate it now indicate a slightly more mature old field than what would have existed in 1863: isolated groups and masses of smooth sumac (Rhus glabra) and eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana) are commonly found mixed in with the grasses, perennials, and annuals. In addition to these native species, several species of invasive, exotic vegetation can be found on in the field, including tree-of-heaven (Alianthus altissima), Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora), and wild raspberry (Rubus idaeus). The NPS has instituted an aggressive species management plan to preserve the field's open character, which included a major tree removal effort in 1980. Described as part of Little Round Top in the 2004 National Register documentation. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 50; CLR 2012: 3-37,3-38,3-40)

Witness Trees-War Department
(c.1916; Contributing)
Four trees in the project area that were identified in a 1916 War Department report and received maintenance during the War Department's tenure, are extant along Sykes Avenue. They include two white oaks near intersection with Wheatfield Road, a white oak on the north slope with tag #150, and a rock oak on the north slope, near the 147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument / 5th Ohio flank marker.

Witness Trees-CCC
(c.1930s; Non Contributing-Compatible)
As part of the effort to realign Sykes Avenue in the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) undertook a massive tree planting effort on the summit of Little Round Top. The project attempted to restore the wooded character of the summit that was altered by the removal of the old Sykes Avenue alignment. Several large canopy trees that line Sykes Avenue at the summit can be attributed to this work. CCC features have been determined ineligible for listing in the 2004 National Register documentation. (CLR 2012: 3-40)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Emanuel Weikert Woods (portion)	187783	Contributing					No
G. Bushman Woods	187784	Contributing					No
Jacob Weikert Woods	187785	Contributing					No
Maintained Grass Road Edges	187786	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Munshower Field (portion)	187787	Contributing					No
Munshower Woods	187788	Contributing					No
Witness Trees – War Department	187789	Contributing					No
Witness Trees – CCC	187790	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20. Individual mature trees and tree stands along the western slope of Little Round Top. (OCLP 2020, IMG-090608)



Figure 21. Wet meadow with dense riparian vegetation along the Plum Run stream corridor. (OCLP 2020, P6140013)



Figure 22. Wet meadow and stone fence just north of Wheatfield Road, former site of the Rosensteel ice pond. (OCLP 2020, P6140007)



Figure 23. View west from the 20th Maine Infantry, Company B Monument, in the Jacob Weikert Woods. Note the thinned understory vegetation. (OCLP 2020, IMG-185732)



Figure 24. Mature trees along Sykes Avenue near the summit of Little Round Top. Note the parking lot and stone retaining wall. (OCLP 2020, IMG-085951)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The 1863 Battle of Gettysburg was fought in a rural landscape of country roads, farm buildings, fields, and woods, which created a patchwork appearance of open areas interspersed with natural and man-made features. Farms in the southern section of the future military park were generally smaller than those in the northern part of the park, but they all shared similar large- and small-scale features that affected the troop movement and battle combat. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 2)

Historic Condition (to 1938):
Battle Era.
As was typical of nineteenth-century Pennsylvania agricultural practices, buildings and structures associated with each individual farmstead were clustered together, with a farmhouse and barn comprising the core a complex that included a variety of support structures. Several factors determined the historic limits of each farm complex, such as the size of the farm, the wealth of the farmer, and location of the farm complex. Surrounding the building complex were farm lanes, fields, pastures, woodlots, groves, orchards, and natural areas, themselves defined by stone and wood fences, hedges, and natural features that physically and visually separated the diverse uses. The historic configuration of these features also depended on the amount land available to the farmer and the needs of the farm. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 2,4,6)

Commemoration Era.
The transition of the battlefield into a military park preserved the rural and vernacular landscape that served as the field of battle. New circulation features and observation points were deliberately imposed on only a small part of the battlefield, in the form of distinct linear corridors. Physically and visually separated from the greater landscape by railings and other small-scale features, these narrow corridors provided ordered and formal locations from which to view the battlefield. Concurrent with this new construction, spatial relationships within some areas of the battlefield landscape slowly changed as former fields transitioned to woodlands, understory vegetation took over woodlots, and wood fence lines deteriorated. New land uses associated with tourism also altered the patterns of field and forest. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 13)

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:
Under initial NPS stewardship, forest succession and new development continued to alter the 1863 patchwork of small farms and fields. In particular, the park's efforts to enhance viable agricultural leasing resulted in the removal of numerous fence lines. The park's 1999 General Management Plan laid out an ambitious plan for reinstituting the pattern of open fields and wooded areas present in 1863, as well as the patterns of circulation that were present at the time of the battle. Since 1999, landscape rehabilitation efforts have included rebuilding over 17 miles of historic fences, reestablishing 325 acres of fields, establishing 18 acres of riparian buffer habitat, and replanting 112 acres of historic orchards, 49 acres of woodlots, and 28 acres of thickets that were present at the time of the battle in 1863. (RoT Vol.I, 2018: 2, 11,13)

Today, the battle areas of the park reflect the pattern and placement of its nineteenth century agricultural settlement. Features that describe the historic spatial organization of the 1863 battlefield – roads, farmstead clusters, cultivated open fields, woodlots, and woodlands – retain considerable integrity to the historic period. At present, the historic commemorative corridor is distinguished from the agricultural landscape, mainly through roadside mowing practices. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 9-10,13)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. As the Battle of Gettysburg unfolded, the area's primary roads and secondary lanes served as strategic avenues of approach and were used by the armies to move troops and supplies through the agricultural landscape.

Historic Condition (to 1938):
Battle Period.
By the mid-nineteenth century Gettysburg had emerged as the county's economic and political center primarily due to its importance as a major road network and as the terminus of the Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad. With a total of ten roads, including three major turnpikes, intersecting at its square, the town became a vital transportation hub because it provided access to several major cities. While many of these roads were simply dirt, the wider turnpikes featured even grades and macadamized construction of "crushed rock of graduated size…laid on a foundation of stones." Farther from town, circulation consisted mostly of dirt lanes that provided farmers access to their homes and fields and connections to the main roads. These roads were narrow, hilly, and generally unmaintained. In the Little Round Top area, Wheatfield Road was established in 1829, which connected to Taneytown Road to the east and Emmitsburg Road to the west. The 1863 period plan shows Jacob Weikert Woods Access Lane and the John Weikert (Althoff) Farm Lane entering the project area. There may also have been other farm lanes in the project area. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 5,107; RoT Vol.II: Drawings 16A and 19A)

Commemorative Period.
In developing the park, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) and the War Department improved existing roads and constructed new ones, creating a formal, commemorative, linear landscape of avenues. Avenues were developed between 1882 and 1920 along the battle lines of the Union and Confederate armies, or to connect those battle lines. The avenues built by the GBMA were formalized and designed by Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC) engineer, E.B. Cope. They were principally laid out as 60-foot wide corridors that included the roadway itself, the monumentation, formal park grounds, and enclosure fencing. Within these commemorative corridors, care was taken to ensure that avenues and monuments were built in such a way as to keep the 1863 topography and features intact. Among the roads constructed during this was Sedgwick Avenue. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 13,116)

With the transition in 1895 to management by the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission and the War Department, significant improvements were made to the park's circulation network. This included a standardized approach to road construction using the Telford method, which featured a foundation of 8-inch wedge-like stones set on edge and happed and chinked with 4 inches of smaller stone. This was followed by a layer of clay to act as a binder and a top dressing on 1 to 2 inches of quarter-inch stone screenings. Finally, the surface was rolled using a 14-ton steamroller. Most avenues were 20 to 25 feet wide and bordered by hand-laid granite flagstone gutters and pipe rail fencing. Between 1895 and 1905, more than 20 miles of avenues were opened or improved using the Telford system of road construction. In the Little Round Top area this included Crawford, Warren, Wright, Sykes, and Chamberlain avenues. The natural surface and topography of the area was left intact wherever possible. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 25-26)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After the NPS took over management of the park, the avenues that had been designed for use by horse drawn carriages were adapted to accommodate automobiles and eventually tour buses. This required changing some of the grades, widening and straightening certain road segments, rerouting and abandoning other roads, and installing new asphalt paving. One such example occurred at the intersection of Sykes, Warren, Wright, and South Confederate avenues in c.1935. In some places, parking areas were added or expanded. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28; CLR 2012: 2-36)

Although these alterations have somewhat diminished the character, the park's extensive circulation system of avenues is extant and helps to connect different areas of the battlefield. The roadways are well maintained and, in some cases, preserved in their historic alignments. Additionally, more than two-thirds of the historic farm lanes and woodlot lanes remain in some form on the Gettysburg battlefield (Figures 25, 26, 27, see also Figure 24). (NR 2003, Sec.7: 10,14; CLR 2012: 3-1,3-2)

In addition to the roadways, a variety of paths and trails allow visitors to experience Little Round Top. Asphalt paths trace the heavily used summit area and are in fair condition, while informal social trails created by visitors connect to some of the project area's more remote monuments as well as Devil's Den. These informal trails are the cause of significant soil compaction and erosion (Figures 28, 29, 30, 31). (NR 2003, Sec.7: 50; CLR 2012: 3-1,3-2)

Circulation Features at Little Round Top:

Asphalt Paths and Stone Steps
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
A trail was constructed in 1899 at Little Round Top to supplement the new Sykes Avenue. Traces of this trail were likely incorporated into the larger network of asphalt paths that now weave their way through the most heavily visited areas of the Little Round Top summit. They were built by the NPS during the Mission 66 period to help mitigate erosion and soil compaction. Portions of the paths followed the abandoned alignment of the commemorative-era Sykes Avenue. Today the paths range in width from 3-7 feet, and many are in poor condition. Stone steps are used in areas of excessively steep grades, and range from relatively flat natural boulders to specifically cut quarried stones. Heavy foot traffic has worn many of these steps smooth, making them dangerous. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 50 and Sec.8: 48) (CLR 2012: 3-6)

Asphalt Pull-Offs
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
The NPS created asphalt pull-off parking spaces in areas of high concentrations of monuments. These pull-off areas, which occur along the west side of Crawford Avenue and both sides of Warren Avenue, are approximately 16 feet wide and are long enough to accommodate three or four cars or one bus each. (CLR 2012: 3-4; EA 2017: 40)

Chamberlain Avenue (Trace)
(built 1902, removed 1970; Contributing)
Chamberlain Avenue was built in 1902 in the area known as Vincent Spur to delineate the key position held by the 20th Maine Infantry on July 2, 1863. The road curved down the steep slope from Sykes Avenue to Wright Avenue, just south of the four-way intersection with Warren Avenue, Sykes Avenue, and South Confederate Avenue. In 1970 the NPS removed the roadway but left behind the rocky remnants of the Telford road base. The southern terminus of the roadway remains as an asphalt paved parking area for three cars. In 2012 some of the roadbed was paved for pedestrian access to the 20th Maine Infantry Monument. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 72; CLR 2012: 2-30,3-4; EA 2017: 44; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Crawford Avenue
(built 1895-1897; Contributing)
Crawford Avenue occupies a portion of the property purchased by the GBMA from General Crawford in May 1893. Today, Crawford Avenue serves as the western boundary of the study area, running south from Wheatfield Road to the Devil's Den, parallel to Plum Run that flows just to the east. The one-way road measures 0.345 miles long by 18 feet wide and is constructed of bituminous treated macadam with a Telford base. Cattle guards were added at both ends of the road when Little Round Top was converted to pasture in 1980-1981. There is an asphalt pull out along the road for visitor parking. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 116; LCS 080960; CLR 2012: 3-2,3-4)

Electric Trolley Bed (portion)
(built 1892, removed 1927; Contributing)
Operating from 1893 to 1916, the Gettysburg Electric Railway was a privately-owned trolley system that provided tours of the battlefield. Its removal resulted from a landmark 1896 Supreme Court case affirming eminent domain in the park for preservation purposes. Today the rail bed exists as pedestrian trail along Plum Run at Devils Den. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 92-23; LCS 080808; CLR 2012: 3-4)

Gravel Parking Areas

(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
A gravel parking area on the eastern side of Wright Avenue, toward the southern edge of the project boundary, and another on the north side of Wheatfield Road, just east of Sedgwick Avenue, provide visitor parking. The Wheatfield Road lot is a remnant from the old Round Top Museum building and provides parking for ranger programs. (CLR 2012: 3-45)

Grass Paths
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Small grassy clearings are maintained around several of the monuments along both Warren and Crawford Avenues. These mown grass paths provide access to visitors who would otherwise have to wade through waist-high meadow grasses to get a closer look at the monuments. (CLR 2012: 3-6)

Horse and Hiking Trail
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
A horse trail bisects the forested eastern slope of Little Round Top, part of a network of maintained trails that allows hikers and horseback riders to connect to various sections of the park without having to travel on the vehicular roadways. These trails are cleared of brush and fallen trees and marked with small aluminum signs. The trail is currently open only to hikers. (CLR 2012: 3-6; EA 2017: 45; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

J. Weikert (Althoff) Farm Lane (portion)
(1841, altered 1870-1879; Contributing)
This lane connected the John Weikert Farm buildings to Wheatfield Road, and during the battle it was crossed or occupied by U.S. troops from July 2-3, 1863. After the war the lane extended north to access the Masonheimer Farm & the War Department's United States Avenue. Today, the southern tip of the road lies within the study area, intersecting Wheatfield Road. The one-lane gravel drive is 550 feet long and 20 feet wide. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 101; LCS 005668)

Jacob Weikert Woods Access Lane (portion)
(built by 1863; Contributing)
This lane on the east slope of Little Round Top was present during the battle and likely used by the Union army, as the Company B stone wall was nearby. It is located at the at east boundary of project area and connects to Taneytown Road. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 107-109; CLR 2012: 2-30)

Parking Lot, Little Round Top
(built 1935-1936; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Built in 1935-1936, the parking lot is located just east of the Little Round Top summit along Sykes Avenue. The asphalt area is striped for 24 pull-in spaces on the west side and 12 parallel spaces on the east side, while a single bus parking space occupies the southeast corner. There are currently no designated accessible parking spaces. A run of granite curbing on the west edge separates the stalls from the adjacent asphalt path, and concrete wheel stops define the east edge. As one of the most heavily visited sites in the park, this parking lot is often congested. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 201-202; CLR 2012: 3-3,3-4,3-5,3-6; EA 2017: 44)

Sedgwick Avenue (portion)
(built 1882, altered 1900; Contributing)
Following part of the Munshower ridge, Sedgwick Avenue was built by the GBMA in 1882 and rebuilt by the War Department in 1900. Today, the southern tip of the road lies within the study area, intersecting Wheatfield Road. The road is 0.5 miles long and 20 feet wide and is constructed of bituminous treated macadam with a Telford base. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 116-117; LCS 080976)

Social Trails
(no date; Non Contributing-Incompatible)
Numerous social trails and eroded gathering spaces are present within the project area. Caused by visitors wishing to get a closer look at the site's monuments without a clearly defined path to get to them, these trails are the single largest cause of erosion and degradation at Little Round Top. (CLR 2012: 3-6)

Sykes Avenue (original alignment, 1895-1936)
(built 1897, altered 1935-1936, Contributing)
Sykes Avenue was originally constructed in 1897 by the Commission as a sinuous carriage trail that conveyed visitors to the summit of Little Round Top, providing a choreographed sequence of views as the roadway turned out to the summit and then back into the forest. In 1935-36, despite the objections of park historians, the NPS determined that the historic roadway alignment was too dangerous for automobiles and realigned portions of the road to take a straighter path just east of the summit. Remnants of the old Sykes Avenue alignment as it approached the summit are apparent today and are used as unpaved pedestrian trails from the parking lot to the monuments above. The HAER documentation states that the Telford base remains underneath the grassy pedestrian areas. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 51,72,116-117; LCS 080996; CLR 2012: 3-3; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Sykes Avenue (current alignment)
(built 1935-1936; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Unlike the Telford base used in the original alignment, the realigned Sykes Avenue made use of a macadam base. Today, Sykes Avenue tracks along the spine of Little Road Top, running from the four-way intersection with Warren Avenue, Wright Avenue, and South Confederate Avenue, to Wheatfield Road. The one-way road measures 0.14 miles long by 20 feet wide, and is constructed of bituminous treated macadam. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 51,72,116-117; LCS 080996; CLR 2012: 3-3; EA 2017: 6; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Warren Avenue
(built 1896-1902; Contributing)
Warren Avenue first appears in an 1887 map of Gettysburg advertising the Smith Granite Company of Boston, which produced many of the monuments within the park. As late as 1899, the roadway was described by E.B. Cope as a “poor earth road.” It was paved by the Commission and shifted to its current alignment in 1902. Today, Warren Avenue serves as part of the south boundary of the study area, running from Crawford Avenue at the base of the Devil’s Den to a four-way intersection with Sykes Avenue, Wright Avenue, and South Confederate Avenue. The one-way road is 0.3 miles long and 20 feet wide, and is constructed of bituminous treated macadam with a Telford base. Two asphalt parking areas added in the 1950s flank the roadway adjacent to the 38th Pennsylvania Infantry monument, allowing visitors to park and explore the monuments. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 72; LCS 080983; CLR 2012: 3-2,3-3,3-4)

Wheatfield Road (portion)
(built 1829, altered 1839, 1934-1939; Contributing)
The oldest road in the project area, it was used by Union artillery and elements of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps en route to various points on the battlefield on July 2. It provided a defined avenue of approach to battle action sites at the Peach Orchard, Stony Hill, Houck’s Ridge, the Wheatfield, and the Emmitsburg Road Ridge during crucial combat situations. Today, Wheatfield Road serves as the northern boundary of the study area and links Taneytown Road (SR 134) to the east and Emmitsburg Road (Bus. US 15) to the west. The two-way asphalt paved road is around 1.5 miles in length and 20 feet wide. The road also features a gravel parking area and approximately 200 feet of cast-in-place concrete curb. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 101; LCS 005674; CLR 2012: 3-2,3-5)

Wright Avenue (portion)
(built 1887, 1897-1905, altered 1940-1950; Contributing)
Initially surveyed in 1887, Wright Avenue remained an unimproved avenue until 1905. Today, the road runs from the four-way intersection with Sykes Avenue, Warren Avenue, and South Confederate Avenue to Taneytown Road (SR 134). The two-way road measures 0.730 miles long by 18 feet wide and is constructed of bituminous treated macadam with a Telford base. The road also includes a small gravel parking area. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 72; LCS 080987; CLR 2012: 3-4,3-5)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Asphalt Paths and Stone Steps	197623	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	69306	Yes
Asphalt Pull-Offs	197628	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Chamberlain Avenue (Trace)	197633	Contributing					No
Crawford Avenue (RD317)	197645	Contributing	080960		Location	69334	Yes
Electric Trolley Bed (RR02)	197665	Contributing	080808				No
Grass Paths	197669	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Gravel Parking Areas	197676	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Horse and Hiking Trail	197681	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	65295	Yes
Jacob Weikert Woods Access Lane (portion)	197682	Contributing					No
J. Weikert (Althoff) Farm Lane (portion) (RD05)	197702	Contributing	005668		Location	81952	No
Parking Lot, Little Round Top	197710	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	69300	Yes
Sedgwick Avenue (portion) (RD311)	197717	Contributing	080976		Location	69335	Yes
Social Trails	197719	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Sykes Avenue (original alignment, 1897-1936) (RD362)	197723	Contributing	080996				No
Sykes Avenue (current alignment)	197727	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Warren Avenue (RD316)	197735	Contributing	080983		Location	69332	Yes
Wheatfield Road (portion) (RD11)	197738	Contributing	005674		Location	83777	Yes
Wright Avenue (portion) (RD 319)	197747	Contributing	080987		Location	69367	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. Warren Avenue, looking north, with asphalt pull-offs in the foreground. (OCLP 2020, P6140034)



Figure 26. Looking north along Wright Avenue. (OCLP 2020, P6140042)



Figure 27. A portion of the Chamberlain Avenue road trace is now a paved path. (OCLP 2020, P6140038)



Figure 28. View of part of the path system at the summit of Little Round Top. Note the NPS-era wayside exhibits. (OCLP 2020, P6140056)



Figure 29. Smooth stone steps along the asphalt path leading to the summit of Little Round Top. (OCLP 2020, P6140058)



Figure 30. Mown grass path near the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves Monument. (OCLP 2020, P6140029)



Figure 31. Heavily rutted social trail leading from the 44th and 12th New York Monument down the hill to the Strong Vincent Marker. Trails like this, formed from repeated visitor use, are found throughout the site. (OCLP 2020, P6140049)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. Both armies made use of the existing agricultural buildings and structures for strategic cover and concealment. They also constructed defensive works with materials that were readily available, including rocks and stones, fence rails, trees, and earth.

Historic Condition (to 1938):
Battle Period.
Much of the troop movement and combat occurred in and around the farm building complexes and fields surrounding Gettysburg. These clusters were typically anchored by the farmhouse and barn, and ancillary structures such as wagon sheds, corn cribs, hog pens, chicken houses, smokehouses, blacksmith shops, springhouses, summer kitchens, woodsheds, and privies. Although no such features were present during the battle in the Little Round Top project area, there were several utilitarian fences that enclosed and divided agricultural fields, built by the farmers to contain or repel livestock. In the Little Round Top area, where the ground was rough and rocky, fences were made of wood and stone or exclusively of stone. Chestnut and locust were the preferred woods for their high durability. Stones were both plentiful, as they were constantly turned up when the fields were cultivated, and economical, because they required little maintenance. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 2-4)

The style of the fence was an important characteristic of the 1863 battlefield, because different styles presented different problems to the troops that faced them. Depending upon its style, a fence might be easier or more difficult to dismantle or might provide more or less cover, for example. The most common fence types were Virginia worm, post and rail, and stone walls or walls with rail riders. Other fences included stone with a post rail fence, sawn board or slab board post fence, and stacked rails. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 3)

Compared to entrenchments constructed by Civil War armies later in the war, the defensive works on the Gettysburg battlefield were small, yet substantial enough to provide protection and influence the fighting. At Little Round Top, most of the walls were constructed during lulls in the fighting, since soldiers stacked them to either strengthen a defensive line or to consolidate a position that had been gained through offensive action. Many of these defensive stone works were impressive, both in height (approximately 2-3 feet) and mass, although not constructed for permanence. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 6)

Commemorative Period.
No major buildings or structures appeared in the Little Round Top area until 1885 when John Rosensteel built the Round Top Museum to display battlefield relics. Located along Wheatfield Road and its future intersection with Sedgwick and Sykes avenues, the building was proximate to Round Top Park across the road. In 1889 a schoolhouse was constructed east of the museum, and in 1890 Rosensteel built a carriage house next to the museum. Meanwhile, the GBMA restacked the stone breastworks at the Little Round Top summit between 1882-1887. Although the rehabilitated Union defenseworks sometimes did not resemble their wartime appearance, they were representational of the defenses on their original sites and commemorated those original battle works. (NR 2003, Sec.8: 24)

During the War Department period, Emmor B. Cope, the park engineer, designed bridges for the system of avenues, as well as stone-paved gutters and culverts to handle the drainage. Colonel Cope's designs for the bridges and culverts were based on similar structures that he examined at Fairmont Park in Commissioner John Nicholson's native Philadelphia. In the Little Round Top area, bridges were constructed across Plum Run on Crawford and Warren avenues, and culverts were installed along all of the avenues. Many culverts featured mortared stone headwalls. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 9,13 and Sec.8: 24,26,28,47)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Today, historic buildings throughout the battlefield area are used for visitor interpretation, for park administrative functions such as resource management and maintenance, and to house park employees and others. There are no historic buildings in the Little Round Top project area, but the non-historic Round Top Schoolhouse and Rosensteel Carriage House are extant and used for park housing and storage. Both buildings are compatible with the historic scene (Figure 32). (NR 2014, Sec.7: 9-10)

The NPS extended or reconstructed bridges and culverts as part of adaptation of the avenues to accommodate automobiles and tour buses. The park replaced historic roadside paved stone gutters with asphalt gutters and rip-rap swales, altering the historic character of the road corridors. The park also removed some fences and field boundaries to enable mechanized farming and conservation practices. At Little Round Top, stone walls and fences that existed as part of the farm complexes at the time of the battle have been restored or replaced, including walls built for defensive purposes. (Note: There are some sections of stone wall in the project area that are not identified in the List of Classified Structures) New sections of stone wall and fencing are present in the area around the Skyes Avenue parking lot as a means of accommodating and controlling pedestrian circulation (Figures 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, see also Figures 22, 24). (NR 2014, Sec.7: 14,103-105; CLR 2012: 3-30)

Buildings and Structures at Little Round Top:

95th Pennsylvania Stone Wall (portion)
(built pre-1863; Contributing)
This stone wall runs in a north-south direction, perpendicular to Wheatfield Road, and forms the eastern boundary of John Weikert/Althoff Farm. One of several farm field boundary walls that were incorporated into battle positions, the wall features dry-laid, irregular-sized and shaped granite boulders and is 390 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2.5 feet high. A 200-foot long portion of the wall is in the project area. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 103; CLR 2012: 3-25)

Asphalt Gutters

(no date; Non Contributing-Incompatible)
Asphalt channels around 12- to 18-inches wide constructed by the NPS stretch along portions of Wright and Sykes avenues in areas susceptible to erosion. Before the NPS period, gutters were constructed of hand-laid cobbles, whose rough texture was effective in slowing runoff and preventing washouts. The current asphalt material does not have the same character as the cobbles. (CLR 2012: 3-37)

Boundary Stone Wall, John Munshower Field
(built pre-1863; Contributing)
This wall runs in an east-west direction along the north side of Wheatfield Road. At the time of the battle, this wall enclosed the Munshower Field and was likely incorporated into battle positions. Today, the wall measures around 700 feet, and at its west end includes an inset that wraps around the 95th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument. The wall consists of dry-laid, irregularly shaped boulders and is approximately 2 feet high. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 104-105; LCS 081006)

Crawford Avenue Bridge over Plum Run
(built 1895-1897, altered 1935; Undetermined)
During the War Department period, a bridge of mortared Gettysburg granite with metal bar and pipe railings was constructed at the north end of Crawford Avenue, over Plum Run. In 1935 the bridge was widened and original wood span was replaced with a concrete and steel I-beam slab. Today the bridge is 35 feet long and 19 feet wide. The park anticipates evaluating this feature as a contributing resource in a future National Register update. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28; LCS 005675; CLR 2012: 3-4; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Crawford Avenue Culverts
(built 1895-1897; Undetermined)
There are seven culverts on Crawford Avenue. The park anticipates evaluating this feature as a contributing resource in a future National Register update. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28; LSC 081029; CLR 2012: 3-36; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Field Stone Wall, Jacob Weikert Farm / Company B, 20th Maine Stone Wall
(built pre-1863; Contributing)
This stone wall runs north-south and is located just east of Vincent Spur and is adjacent to the 20th Maine Infantry Company B Position Marker. It also marks a small portion of the project area's east boundary. The dry-laid stone wall is around 135 feet long and 2 feet high. It is documented in the National Register under two names. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 104-108; LCS 081003; CLR 2012: 3-11)

Grass Swales
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Two- to three-foot wide mown grass swales line the east and west sides of Crawford Avenue and the north and south ends of Sykes Avenue, where stormwater is captured and allowed to infiltrate back into the water table. (CLR 2012: 3-36)

John Weikert Lane Stone Wall (portion)
(built pre-1863, restored 1907-1910; Contributing)
This stone wall runs north-south along the east side of the J. Wiekert (Althoff) Farm Lane. At the time of the battle, this wall marked the west side of John Weikert Knoll parcel and was likely used as part of battle positioning. The wall consists of dry-laid, irregular-size and shape granite and ironstone boulders, and measures 400 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 3 feet high. Around 200 feet of the wall lies within the project boundary. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 103; LCS 013002)

Little Round Top Modern Worm Fences
(built 2009; Non Contributing-Incompatible)
On the west of the Sykes Avenue parking area stands a modern, three-rail worm fencing that parallels the parking lot path and follows footpaths heading to the summit. Installed in 2009 by park/volunteers the fence was built to prevent visitors from using social paths from the parking area to the summit. They were constructed to resemble historic worm fences that would have been found surrounding farm fields at the time of the battle. In 2017 the fences were brushed, cleaned, and

repaired. The park is reviewing this type of feature in the commemorative landscape. (RoT Vol.II, 2018: 140; CLR 2012: 3-32; PMIS 188762; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Little Round Top Stone Walls
(built 1863, restored 1882-1887; Contributing)
Defensive stone walls are located throughout the summit and west slope of Little Round Top. The hill's boulder strewn slopes provided Union infantry ample materials to build stone breastworks during the night of July 2 and morning of July 3. Throughout its occupation until July 5, Union forces extended and refined these walls. Between 1882-1887, the GBMA restacked the stone walls, and most are extant today, providing evidence of the location of troops during the battle. The nearly continuous lines of breastworks just south and west of the summit are constructed of dry-laid, irregular-sized and shaped diabase granite boulders and rubble. The walls average 3 feet wide at base and 2 feet high. The breastworks are in various physical conditions: those that are most accessible to visitors have suffered varying degrees of damage and some nearly eradicated, while the more inaccessible breastworks are overgrown with vegetation and sometimes dislodged by vines and roots. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 50 and Sec.8: 24; LCS 005704; CLR 2012: 3-31)

Nevins' Brigade Stone Wall (portion)
(built pre-1863, restored 1907; Contributing)
This stone wall runs north-south and is marks the east side of John Weikert Knoll parcel and was likely incorporated into battle positions. Today the wall is around 2,400 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 3 feet high. Around 150 feet was removed from center. The wall consists of dry-laid, irregular-sized and shaped granite boulders. Approximately 200 feet of the wall is within the project area. (NR 2014, Sec.7: 103; LCS 006989)

Retaining Wall, Little Round Top Parking Area
(built 1936-1937; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Located on the west side of the parking area along Sykes Avenue, this stone wall retains the adjacent hill to accommodate an asphalt path paralleling the lot. The mortared stone wall is around 230 feet long and 2 feet high. Several gaps in the wall provide access to paths heading to the summit. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 201-202; CLR 2012: 2-32,3-31,3-32)

Rip-Rap-Lined Drainage Channel
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
In order to handle the heavy, fast-moving stormwater that typically runs off Little Round Top's north slope, a 3-foot wide channel of 8- to 12-inch stones was placed by NPS along the south side of Wheatfield Road. This channel slows the flow of water into Plum Run, reducing erosion and siltation that can occur during big storms. (CLR 2012: 3-37)

Round Top Schoolhouse
(built 1889-1893; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Between 1889 and 1949 a one-room schoolhouse operated on the north side of Wheatfield Road between Taneytown Road and Sedgwick Avenue. Today, the brick, 1-story building measures 35 by 30 feet and includes a cinder block lean-to addition on its north side. Although it has no associative value with the battlefield, it is compatible with the historic scene. The Pennsylvania SHPO has determined and reflects educational facilities of rural nineteenth century Pennsylvania, as part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. The building has been repurposed for use as park housing. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 29,55; LCS 006982; CLR 2012: 3-30; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Sykes Avenue Culverts
(built 1897; Undetermined)
There are two culverts along Sykes Avenue. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28; LCS 081034; CLR 2012: 3-36)

Vincent Spur Stone Walls
(built 1863, restored 1890-1902; Contributing)
The stone walls are located on the southeast slope of Little Round Top, and were built for defensive purposes by the Union army and restored in the 1890s. Constructed with dry-laid, irregular-sized

and shaped diabase granite boulders, the walls run in a north-south direction for about 900 feet, and are around 3 feet wide and 2 feet high. The trace of Chamberlain Avenue is nearby. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 103; LCS 005661)

Warren Avenue Bridge over Plum Run
(built 1902, altered 1935; Undetermined)
During the War Department period, a bridge of mortared Gettysburg granite with metal bar and pipe railings was constructed at the west end of Warren Avenue over Plum Run. In 1935 the bridge was widened and original wood span was replaced with a concrete and steel I-beam slab. Today the bridge is 38 feet long and 20 feet wide. The park anticipates evaluating this feature as a contributing resource in a future National Register update. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28; LCS 005678; CLR 2012: 3-4; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Warren Avenue Culverts
(built 1902; Undetermined)
There are four culverts along Warren Avenue. The park anticipates evaluating this feature as a contributing resource in a future National Register update. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28; LCS 081032; CLR 2012: 3-36; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Wayside Exhibit Retaining Wall
(built 1960s, altered 1990s; Non Contributing-Compatible)
This mortared stone wall was constructed during the Mission 66 program as part of an overlook just north of the 91st Pennsylvania Infantry Monument. In the 1990s nearly two-thirds of the wall was removed to restore the original appearance of the adjacent monument's surrounding plaza and to expose the 1863 topography. (CLR 2012: 3-31,3-32)

Wheatfield Road Culverts (some)
(built 1899; Undetermined)
Three culverts on Wheatfield Road are located within the project area. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28) (LCS 081038) (CLR 2012: 3-36)

Wheatfield Road (Rosensteel) Carriage House
(built 1890-1891; Non Contributing-Compatible)
A small stable and carriage house is all that remains of the Rosensteel compound that once occupied the northeast corner of the intersection of Wheatfield Road and Sedgwick Avenue. Today, the 2-story, wood frame structure measures 20 x 18 feet and features stable doors. Although it has no associative value with the battlefield, it is compatible with the historic scene. The structure is currently used for storage, however, the Pennsylvania SHPO has deemed it non-contributing and it will be removed from the landscape. (NR 2014, Sec.7: 29; LCS 006979; CLR 2012: 3-30 Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Wright Avenue Culverts (some)
(built 1903; Undetermined)
Three culverts on Wright Avenue are within the project area. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 28; LCS 081033; CLR 2012: 3-36)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
95th Pennsylvania Stone Wall (WA07)	197785	Contributing	006995				No
Asphalt Gutters	197792	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Boundary Stone Wall, John Munshower Field (WA59)	197797	Contributing	081006				No
Crawford Avenue Bridge over Plum Run (BR01)	197821	Undetermined	005675		Location	83777	Yes
Crawford Avenue Culverts (CU35)	197846	Undetermined	081029				No
Field Stone Wall, Jacob Weikert Farm / Company B, 20th Maine Stone Wall (WA65)	197854	Contributing	081003				No
Grass Swales	197857	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
John Weikert Lane Stone Wall (portion) (WA09)	197862	Contributing	013002				No
Little Round Top Modern Worm Fences	197868	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Little Round Top Stone Walls (WA13)	197873	Contributing	005704				No
Nevins' Brigade Stone Wall (portion) (WA08)	197878	Contributing	006989				No
Retaining Wall, Little Round Top Parking Area	197882	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wayside Exhibit Retaining Wall	197885	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Rip-Rap Lined Drainage Channel	197888	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
15 Round Top Schoolhouse (210) Non Contributing-Compatible Round Top Schoolhouse 006982 Location 69679 Yes	197898	Noncontributing – Compatible	006982		Location	69679	Yes
Sykes Avenue Culverts (CU34)	197909	Undetermined	081034				No
Vincent Spur Stone Walls (WA14)	197924	Contributing	005661				No
Warren Avenue Bridge over Plum Run (BR04)	197931	Undetermined	005678		Location	83771	Yes
Warren Avenue Culverts (CU36)	197936	Undetermined	081032				No
Wheatfield Road Culverts (some) (CU26)	197937	Undetermined	081038				No
Wheatfield Road (Rosensteel) Carriage House (209)	197941	Noncontributing – Compatible	006979		Location	81723	Yes
Wright/Howe Avenue Culverts (some) (CU32)	197947	Undetermined	081033				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 32. Round Top Schoolhouse (right) and Rosensteel Stable and Carriage House (left). (OCLP 2020, P6140002)



Figure 33. War Department-era bridge over Plum Run at Warren Avenue, near the intersection with Crawford Avenue. (OCLP 2020, P6140020)



Figure 34. Fieldstone fence along Wheatfield Road. (OCLP 2020, P6140005)



Figure 35. Stone breastworks at the 16th Michigan Monument. These neatly stacked stone walls have been rebuilt several times in the years following the battle. (OCLP 2020, P6140048)



Figure 36. Stone and mortar retaining wall at the summit, next to the 91st Pennsylvania Infantry Monument. (OCLP 2020, P6140055)



Figure 37. Stacked rail barricade designed to keep visitors on the path leading to the summit. (OCLP 2020, P6140060)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally

occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. The 1863 Battle of Gettysburg was largely fought within a mosaic of open fields, semi-open woodlots, and dense woodlands interspersed with roads and lanes, wood and stone fences, and farm buildings and structures. All of these features created unique fields of vision across the landscape that were critical in the strategies of both armies.

Historic Condition (to 1938):
Battle Period.
The views afforded by the exposed summit and western slope of Little Round Top, as well as the protection provided by the rocky outcrops, gave the Union forces many tactical advantages during battle. These factors directly contributed to Little Round Top's significance in the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg. Existing rock outcrops, fences, and woodlots, as well as quickly erected breastworks, not only provided protection for the armies but also specific vistas from which to engage in the battle. (CLR 2012: 3-33)

Commemoration Period.
Views and vistas remained intact in the years immediately after the war, but by 1890 certain points and views on the battlefield were being obscured by tree growth that had not existed at the time of the battle. In the meantime, a system of designed avenues, markers, and site furniture was planned atop the battle terrain. These formal and linear corridors gave visitors controlled access to the battlefield landscape and points from which to observe key events. Five observation towers ranging in height from 60 to 75 feet were also constructed to "afford the observer a complete and satisfactory view of the entire scene of the great battle and enable him to get a consistent and accurate idea of it as a whole." The panoramic view from the summit and western slope of Little Round Top made it one of the most popular destinations. (NR 2012, Sec.7: 1,13 and Sec.8: 39,50, citing Annual Report of 1896)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Many historic views in the park survive, but several others have been compromised due to intrusions by non-historic structures and lack of vegetation management. Two of the observation towers have also been removed. However, completion of the 1999 General Management Plan has allowed the park to restore the 1863 historic field and forest patterns, rehabilitate historic woodlots, and regularly maintain views and vistas (Figures 38, 39, 40, see also Figure 17). (NR 2012, Sec.7: 10,14)

Views and Vistas at Little Round Top:

Views from Summit to Devil's Den
(established 1863; Contributing)
The prominent rocky outcrop of the Devil's Den is visible from much of Little Round Top's southern and western slopes. This line of sight provided the defending Union troops a tactical advantage over the Confederate troops who launched attacks from the Devil's Den. (CLR 2012: 3-42)

Views from West Slope to Big Round Top
(established 1863; Contributing)
For the most part, the forest at the base of Big Round Top obscures the view of the peak. However, the sparsely vegetated plateau around the 16th Michigan Infantry Monument offers a glimpse of its summit. (CLR 2012: 3-42)

Views from Summit looking West
(established 1863; Contributing)
The 180 degree panorama available from nearly every point along the top half of Little Round Top's western slope is one of the main reasons for the site's popularity. (CLR 2012: 3-42)

Views to the Summit
(established 1863; Contributing)
Open views of the western rock face of Little Round Top and its summit are found along the western ends of Wheatfield Road and Warren Avenue that lie east of Plum Run. Views of the

summit and upper western slope from Crawford Road are also open, while views of the lower western slope are partially framed by vegetation growing along the banks of Plum Run. (CLR 2012: 3-42)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Views from Summit to Devil's Den	187779	Contributing					No
Views from West Slope to Big Round Top	187780	Contributing					No
Views from Summit looking West	187781	Contributing					No
Views to the Summit	187782	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 38. View across the Slaughter Pen to the Devil's Den, with the 16th Michigan Infantry monument in the foreground. (OCLP 2020, IMG-091351)



Figure 39. Distant panoramic views west from the summit of Little Round Top. (OCLP 2020, IMG-092147)



Figure 40. View of Big Round Top from the west slope of Little Round Top. (OCLP 2020, P6140053)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and

aesthetic concerns in the landscape. The wood and stone fences that characterized the agricultural landscape at the time of the war influenced the battle in ways never imagined by the farmers who built them. They are discussed in the Buildings and Structures section above. After the war well over a thousand commemorative memorials were erected in the battlefield landscape, and are now a major feature in the Battle of Gettysburg story.

Historic Condition (to 1938):
Battle Period.
Cannons, guns, ammunition, and other equipment followed the armies as the battle ensued in July 1863. After the battle the devastated landscape was littered with abandoned or broken weapons, equipment, knapsacks, and uniforms. Most of these features were taken by relic hunters, but some made it into museums.

Commemorative Period.
Throughout the commemorative period, battle veterans and memorial associations returned to Gettysburg to erect statues, monuments, tablets, and markers signifying the placement of regiments and the locations of specific events that took place during the battle. To ensure monuments were accurately sited based upon the location of troops during the battle, the GBMA field located each troop's position, which was later verified by the War Department prior to the placement of monuments and markers. As increasing numbers of veterans groups and memorial associations requested permission to erect memorials, the Gettysburg National Park Commission and the War Department took a more active role in the approval process, often serving as arbiter in the case of disputes between groups. Care was taken to ensure that monuments were sited and built in such a way as to keep the 1863 topography and features intact. Other ornamentation included more than 400 surplus cannon, some of which saw action in the 1863 battle, which were placed on the field in the locations from which they were engaged. (CLR 2012: 3-10; NR 2003, Sec.7: 13-14)

The memorials that were placed in the vicinity of Little Round Top can be divided into three categories – monuments, markers, and tablets – which reflected the group that erected them or the group or action that they memorialized.

-- Regimental Monuments:
Built in a variety of shapes, sizes and materials, these monuments marked the general position of individual regiments during the Battle of Gettysburg. Each of these monuments was erected by the veterans of the regiment they represented and often contained an inscribed record of the number of men who served, were wounded, and died during various campaigns of the Civil War. Accompanying many of the Regimental Monuments was a pair of smaller markers denoting the left and right flank of each regiment, helping visitors understand the placement of troops during battle. The flank markers of adjacent regiments often abutted one another, forming a continuous troop line. This is especially clear at the summit of Little Round Top. (CLR 2012: 3-10)

-- Location-Specific Markers:
Often more austere than the regimental monuments, these tablets and plaques commemorated the location of specific events such as the wounding of an officer or the site of a signal station. Many of this category of marker are among the oldest memorials in the park, often placed by the GBMA. (CLR 2012: 3-10)

-- Gettysburg National Park Commission Tablets:
These markers were usually located immediately adjacent to the park's avenues and marked the general location of various divisions, brigades, headquarters, hospitals, and other aspects of the battle on both the Confederate and Union sides. The tablets were located by E.B. Cope, commissioners John P. Nicholson, and Charles A. Richardson between 1896 and 1920. Cope produced several tablet designs, each memorializing a unique aspect of the battle, while Nicholson and Richardson provided the text for the tablets' inscriptions. Although found in a variety of shapes and sizes, the markers within this category all consisted of bronze-inscribed tablets with granite bases. (CLR 2012: 3-10)

Subtypes of tablets included the following:

-- Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac (1911-1912). Designated the general location of the various Union brigade commands during the battle. Bronze inscription tablets were attached to the slant faces of polished sea green granite monoliths. The squared bases of the monuments tapered to a smaller dimension at the tablet. Some of the tablets were made from melted down Civil War cannon. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 193-195)

-- Cast Iron Avenue Tablets (1896-1920). Identified the names of the commemorative avenues in the park. Raised letters and the raised border of the tablet were painted a contrasting color to the black of the painted tablet. Each tablet was mounted on a fluted post and set at or near the terminus of the avenues. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199)

-- Cast Iron Information Tablets (1896-1920). Provided direction to battle positions of units not adjacent to or visible from park avenues and public roads, identified breastworks, and designated the right flank of each of the armies. Similar in appearance to the avenue tablets, the lettering and borders are raised and painted a contrasting color to the black of the painted iron tablets. The tablets are mounted on fluted cast iron posts. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199)

-- Cast Iron Site Identification Tablets (1896-1920). Identified historic sites within the park, including topographical features that affected the outcome of the battle and the names of landmark farm houses. Similar in appearance to the avenue tablets, the lettering and borders were raised and painted a contrasting color to the black of the painted iron tablets. The tablets were mounted on fluted cast iron posts. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199)

-- Corps Tablets, Army of the Potomac (1906-1907). Consisted of a rock-faced granite monolith, with bronze tablets and corps insignia affixed to the polished surface of the obverse side. They indicated the general location of the center of the battle lines of the various Union corps during the battle. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 190)

-- Division Tablets, Army of the Potomac (1909-1910). Consisted of bronze narrative tablets affixed to the polished upright surface of otherwise rock-faced granite monoliths. The locations of the markers indicated the general position of the various Union divisions during the battle. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 190-191)

-- United States Regulars Tablets (1907-1908). Located the positions of United States Regular Army commands during the battle. They consisted of monoliths of red granite, the sides and reverse of which were rock-faced. The obverse faces were polished and had bronze inscription tablets and seals with the U.S. Coat of Arms affixed to them. Markers of artillery units include flanking bronze and/or wrought iron cannon mounted on cast iron carriages. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 188-189)

Other important small-scale features dating to the early commemorative period included pipe rail fences, shell stones, and hitching posts associated with the avenues. The simple railings were around 1.5 feet tall and provided visitors a clear boundary between the commemorative corridor and the surrounding historic battlefield. To further protect the edges of the avenues and the adjoining turf, Nicholson and Cope agreed upon a martial-looking design that incorporated varying sizes of condemned Civil War cannonballs (shell stones) mounted on cut granite blocks. These shell stones were erected mainly at avenue intersections, but also placed at avenue curves and in front of monument groupings. Shell stones with guard chains were installed in other places, and hitching posts were placed along avenues at high interest sites. However, in the late 1920s the shell stone bollards and some other small-scale features began to be removed. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 10,14 and Sec.8: 26,28,47)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After the historic period, several changes were made to small-scale features along the avenue system. As the NPS widened and straightened avenues to allow for higher-speed automobile traffic, the pipe rail fences were removed and incorporated into new park boundary fence. The railings were removed because of the high costs of maintenance and because they did not look like 1863 battlefield fencing. Rustic agricultural fencing replaced the pipe rails, and as a result the commemorative corridor began to appear as a historic 1863 circulation system. The shell stones

that characterized Cope's landscape design were also removed, as part of a government-wide scrap drive. (NR 2003: Sec.8: 28,58)

The non-historic rustic fencing along the avenues has been removed, and today the extents of the road corridors are primarily defined by grass shoulders, mow lines, and the edges of woods and fields. Almost all of the 1,830 monuments, markers, tablets, and statues erected in the park remain from the historic period and retain integrity. Over 50 such features, as well as several cannon, can be found in the Little Round Top project area, and are described below (see Figures 30, 38, 40). (NR 2003, Sec.7: 10,14)

The park intentionally limits signage in much of the park and advises visitors to use the park maps to find their way around. This philosophy was adopted to retain the landscape character that existed during the Battle of Gettysburg. The limited signage is primarily regulatory, directional, or in the form of wayside exhibits (see Figure 28). There are currently no benches or trash cans at Little Round Top. (CLR 2002: 3-8)

Small-Scale Features at Little Round Top:

2nd Massachusetts Marker Remnant
(built 1884; Undetermined)
Located on the south slope of Little Round Top, west of Sykes Avenue and behind a breastwork. Originally featured three cast iron tablets with inscription in raised letters. The tablets were surmounted by an iron likeness of the American Indian that appears on the state seal of Massachusetts and flanked by two flags. Manufactured in Boston, they were removed as regimental survivors erected more ornate stone markers. Remaining marker fragments mark the 2nd positions of the 2nd, 18th, and 22nd Massachusetts Infantry regiments, which occupied this position on July 3, 1863, until the end of the battle. A 3-foot tall fluted iron post is all that remains of the 2nd Massachusetts marker. (LCS 081117; CLR 2012: 3-13,3-14)

3rd Massachusetts Battery Monument
(built 1885; Contributing)
Located at the corner of the John Weikert (Althoff) Farm Lane and Wheatfield Road, just behind the fieldstone fence. It is a 1.8-foot square granite shaft topped by four polished granite cannon balls and set on a 3.6-foot base, with a total height of 6.8 feet. All four sides of the shaft are adorned with the polished insignia of the 5th Corps. The monument is flanked by two bronze Napoleon cannons on cast iron carriages. A battery of six Napoleons was placed here on the afternoon of July 2. Along with Gibbs battery on the western slope of Little Round Top, these cannons formed what Confederate Commanders referred to as "a Yankee Ring of Fire." The cannons were overrun by Gen. William Wofford's Confederate troops and re-captured by a Union counterattack. The top cannon ball on the stack of cannon balls that comprises the monument's capital was restored atop the stack in 1981 after it had been vandalized in the 1960s. The cannon ball has since been vandalized again and remains missing from the monument. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 133-134; LCS 009833; CLR 2012: 3-26)

5th Maine Infantry Monument
(built 1889; Contributing)
Located in Munshower Field, west of Sedgwick Avenue and north of Wheatfield Road. The monument is a smooth granite shaft measuring 4 x 2 feet with a cross gable cap set on a rough base that rests on a boulder. The overall height is 11.3 feet. There are reliefs of accouterments, the state seal, and Greek Cross with inscription on the east face. Two slant-topped flank markers measure around 1.6 x 1.2 feet; the left flank tablet is located inches from the northern edge of Wheatfield Road and marked by a narrow reflector strip while the right marker lies outside of the project area. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 132; LCS 009627; CLR 2012: 3-24)

6th New Jersey Infantry Monument (Left Flank Marker)
(built 1888; Contributing)
Located on the east side of Crawford, across the street from the 6th New Jersey Infantry Monument and right flank marker the west. The flanking marker is an apex topped granite shaft, 1-foot square.

The 6th New Jersey Infantry was actively engaged in this advanced position for two hours on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, until the unit was ordered to fall back in line with the rest of Ward's Brigade. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 134; LCS 009795; CLR 2012: 3-29)

9th Pennsylvania Reserves (38th Infantry) Monument
(built 1890; Contributing)
Located in a grassy clearing at the southern base of Little Round Top, just north of the intersection of Warren and Sykes avenues, atop a boulder. It is a 5 x 2-foot granite shaft with rough edges on a 6.9 x 3.1-foot rough granite base. The east face is adorned with a relief sculpture of an infantryman pausing beside the grave of a fallen comrade, and a bronze casting of the Pennsylvania state seal at the base. A historical inscription is incised into the polished surface of the west face. Flanking markers are 1 x 1.6-foot granite markers with rough edges. The right flank marker sits atop breastwork remnants near the infantry monument, while the left flank marker is outside the project area boundary in a clearing between Warren Avenue and South Confederate Avenue. The 9th Pennsylvania Reserves arrived at this location on the evening of July 2, 1863 and held it until the end of the battle. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 129; LCS 009889; CLR 2012: 3-12)

16th Michigan Infantry Monument
(built 1889; Contributing)
Located on a boulder cantilevered over a cliff at the edge of a plateau midway up the southwest face of Little Round Top. The granite monument measures 5.4 x 1.6 feet with a double slant cap containing a relief of a musket, set atop a sarcophagus-shaped granite base, 7 x 4 feet. Inscriptions are incised on both the east and west faces and a bronze Michigan state seal adorns the east face. The flanking markers have blunted-apex tops and are 1-foot square. Marking the position held by the regiment on July 2, 1863, the siting of this monument affords clear views all the way to the Devil's Den. After suffering many casualties at this advanced position, the regiment was moved into a position farther north on July 3. This monument was originally placed at ground level and later moved to its current location. The monument's original base remains approximately 10 yards to the southeast. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 130; LCS 009779; CLR 2012: 3-15)

18th Massachusetts Infantry Marker Remnant
(built 1884; Undetermined)
Located on the south slope of Little Round Top, west of Sykes Avenue and behind a breastwork. Originally featured three cast iron tablets with inscription in raised letters. The tablets were surmounted by an iron likeness of the American Indian that appears on the state seal of Massachusetts and flanked by two flags. Manufactured in Boston, they were removed as regimental survivors erected more ornate stone markers. Remaining marker fragments mark the 2nd positions of the 2nd, 18th, and 22nd Massachusetts Infantry regiments, which occupied this position on July 3, 1863, until the end of the battle. A 3-foot tall fluted iron post is all that remains of the 18th Massachusetts Marker. (LCS 081117; CLR 2012: 3-13,3-14)

20th Maine Infantry Company B Position Marker (listed under 20th Maine Infantry Monument)
(built 1889; Contributing)
Located in a small, forest clearing in front of a fieldstone fence that marks the park's eastern boundary. It is a square granite shaft with text inscribed its sloping face, approximately 2 x 2 x 2 feet at its highest point. Capt. Morrill's Company B held this position on the afternoon and evening of July 2, 1863 as skirmishers attacked the Army of Northern Virginia's right flank. The clearing around the marker is heavily compacted, the result of tour groups gathering in this location to hear the story of the 20th Maine Infantry. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 129; LCS 009635; CLR 2012: 3-11)

20th Maine Infantry Monument
(built 1886; Contributing)
Located near the crest of Vincent Spur on the south slope of Little Round Top, south of the old Chamberlain Avenue roadbed. It is a polished granite shaft, 3-foot square with a peaked cap on a 4-foot polished base set on a boulder. Inscriptions are on all four sides. Left and right flanking markers are slant faced, 1.6 x 1 feet. For many years it was mistakenly purported that this monument marked the apex of the "V" formed by Col. Joshua Chamberlain as he prepared to meet the oncoming Alabamans on the evening of July 2, 1863. The actual location of the apex is

approximately 20 yards northwest of the monument. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 129; LCS 009635; CLR 2012: 3-11)

22nd Massachusetts Infantry Marker Remnant
(built 1884; Undetermined)
Located on the south slope of Little Round Top, west of Sykes Avenue and behind a breastwork. Originally featured 3 cast iron tablets with inscription in raised letters. The tablets were surmounted by an iron likeness of the American Indian that appears on the state seal of Massachusetts and flanked by two flags. Manufactured in Boston, they were removed as regimental survivors erected more ornate stone markers. Remaining marker fragments mark the 2nd positions of the 2nd, 18th, and 22nd Massachusetts Infantry regiments, which occupied this position on July 3, 1863, until the end of the battle. A 3-foot tall fluted iron post is all that remains of the 22nd Massachusetts Marker. (LCS 081117; CLR 2012: 3-13,3-14)

40th New York Infantry Monument
(built 1888; Contributing)
Located in the Valley of Death and next to Plum Creek, north of Warren Avenue and east of Crawford Avenue. The monument is a granite shaft topped with a sculpture of an infantryman laying behind boulders with his musket at the ready. The sculpture is set on a 7 x 4-foot base and has an overall height of 6.1 feet. The shaft has a bronze New York state seal on the north face and bronze inscription tablets on the south and west faces. The two flank markers are 1-foot square granite shafts with apex tops. Sculpted by R.D. Barr of the Smith Granite Company, the bronze was cast by the Bureau Brothers. The 40th New York Infantry took up position here at approximately 4 p.m. on July 2, 1863, where they drove the Confederate troops back into the Devil's Den. The monument was later raised onto a larger base when the state of New York contributed additional funds. The monument still bears the marks of a 1913 act of vandalism that struck the hammer off of the soldier's gun. An adjacent boulder features a diamond insignia of the Union's 3rd Corps and "40 NYV" carved into its face. This carving predates the formal monument. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 134; LCS 009644; CLR 2012: 3-29)

44th and 12th New York Infantry Monument
(built 1893; Contributing)
Located at the summit of Little Round Top, this monument is visible from as far away as the Warfield Ridge observation on tower, over a mile away. Resembling a castle, it is constructed of undressed granite block and has a footprint of 21 x 28 feet. The top of the tower stands 44 feet above grade and houses a spiral stair that accesses the castellated overlook atop the arched chamber, but in 1993 a gate added to exclude access to stairs. The chamber contains bronze tablets memorializing the members of the 44th and 12th New York infantries. Built by George H. Mitchell it is the largest monument in the project area. It marks the position that the 44th New York held during the evening of July 2, 1863 until they were relieved during the morning of July 3, 1863. The tablets for the 12th New York, which served as headquarters guard during the battle, were added later as a tribute to the sister regiment. Although there are no left or right flank markers, an inscription describes a monument that marks the forward position of the 44th New York to be farther down the slope of the hill. The asphalt paving surrounding the monument is severely degraded, often breaking away in large chunks at the edges, revealing the walkway's gravel base. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 130; LCS 009648; CLR 2012: 3-16)

83rd Pennsylvania Infantry Marker
(built 1889; Contributing)
Located on the wooded south slope of Little Round Top, uphill from the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves marker. It is a bronze statue of Col. Strong Vincent atop an 8 x 5.6-foot rough-hewn granite base with a bronze casting of the Pennsylvania state seal and raised Maltese cross, itself atop a 5 x 3-foot smooth granite shaft with inscriptions on all four sides. The total height is 20.9 feet. The two flanking markers are 1.8 x 1.4 feet granite shafts with cross-gable tops. Constructed by P.F. Eisenbrown and Sons, with the bronze sculpture of Gen. Vincent by S.J.O. Kelly. This sculpture of Col. Vincent marks the general position held by the 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry as it was attacked by Confederate troops on the evening on July 2, 1863. After driving the Confederate troops back, the infantry was sent to Big Round Top before being withdrawn around noon on July 3 and moved

to a position farther north. The ground around the monument is severely compacted, the result of social trails created by park visitors.
(NR 2003, Sec.7: 129; LCS 009723; CLR 2012: 3-12)

91st Pennsylvania Infantry Monument
(built 1889; Contributing)
Located at the highest point of Little Round Top summit, this monument appears to hang over the western edge of hillside, just off the asphalt path that winds throughout the summit. It is a castellated granite tower comprised of three tiers of granite block courses, 5-foot square on a 7-foot square base and just over 25 feet tall. The flanking markers are 1-foot square blocks of granite with a flat tops and mitered edges. Three inset polished panels carry the incised inscriptions and the 5th Corps Maltese Cross finial tops the monument. Fabricated by the Ryegate Granite Works of Ryegate, Vermont, the monument marks the position held by the 91st Pennsylvania Infantry on July 2 and 3, 1863. It is the second monument erected at this site to the 91st Pennsylvania Regiment; the first was moved and repurposed in 1889 when this monument displaced it. It was inscribed to honor General Weed and Lieutenant Hazlett and moved to its current location. The mitered corners on the flanking markers are not original but were later added to remove chipped corners and make the markers appear more uniform. The left flank marker sits below its original grade. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 130; LCS 009728; (CLR 2012: 3-18)

95th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument
(built 1888; Contributing)
Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road between Sedgwick and Crawford Avenues, in an indentation of the fieldstone fence. The 3.2-foot square granite shaft is topped with an apex cap with arches and set on a rough-hewn, 5.6-foot square base with an overall height of 12.3 feet. The shaft has rough-hewn edges with a bronze tablets. There is one flanking marker to this monument, however it is set outside of the project area. This monument marks the defensive position the 95th Pennsylvania Infantry was placed in from July 2-5, 1863. The boundary stone wall for the John Munshower field and the 95th Pennsylvania stone wall that surround this monument were adjusted for the erection of this monument. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 133; LCS 009731; CLR 2012: 3-25)

96th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument
(built 1888; Contributing)
Located on the north side of Wheatfield Road, east of the John Weikert (Althoff) farm lane, within a fieldstone wall. The 8.9 x 2.8-foot rough-hewn granite shaft is topped with a sculpture of a prone infantryman, all set on a base of mortared granite blocks. The infantryman is lying in a defensive position with his gun cocked, ready to fire at a moment's notice. The granite shaft has smooth, recessed inscription tablets on two sides, while the end panels bear bronze tablets in their recesses. The model for the monument was designed and sculpted by August Zellers, while the granite monument was created by Richard Collins. The 96th Pennsylvania occupied this position from 5 p.m. on July 2 until the morning of July 5 when it exited the battlefield in pursuit of the retreating Confederate troops. The left flank marker is almost entirely buried, the result of several regrading and repaving efforts along Wheatfield Road over the past century. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 133; LCS 009732; CLR 2012: 3-26)

98th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument
(built 1884; Contributing)
Located on the north slope of Little Round Top, near Sykes Avenue. Set on a boulder, the 4-foot square polished granite shaft has an apex cap set on a 6-foot square smooth base and an overall height of 12 feet. The shaft has chamfered edges with raised and incised inscriptions on all four sides. The west side is adorned with a blue tile 6th Corps Greek cross. The older of two monuments to the 98th Pennsylvania Infantry, this monument was moved here when a newer monument was erected in its original place, just east of the John Weikert (Althoff) Farm Lane. This monument indicates the position of the 98th Pennsylvania Infantry just before it was ordered to attack the Confederate Army through the Valley of Death on July 2, 1863. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 134; LCS 009733; CLR 2012: 3-22)

121st New York Infantry Monument

(built 1889; Contributing)
Located in a grassy clearing on the west side of Sykes Avenue, on the north side of Little Round Top. This monument is 17.6 feet tall and consists of a bronze statue of an infantryman on a 7-foot square Quincy granite base. The base contains a bronze 6th Corps emblem, raised inscriptions and a bronze state seal on the west side, and bronze tablets on the north and south faces. Two flank markers measuring on-foot square are nearby. The sculpture was made by S.J.O. Kelly and the granite base by Frederick and Field. The 121st New York Infantry lay in reserve at this location from the night of July 2, 1863 until the end of the battle but was not actively engaged in battle. The ground around the monument has become worn and compacted as a result of heavy pedestrian traffic. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 131; LCS 009685; CLR 2012: 3-16)

139th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument
(built 1889; Contributing)
Located in the field east of John Weikert (Althoff) farm lane and north of Wheatfield Road. The 3.1 x 2.1-foot granite shaft is set on a 6.5 x 5.4-foot rough-hewn base, with an overall height of 14.3 feet. Inscribed polished panels adorn all four sides of the base. The west face has a relief of crossed flags and eagle, and a bronze Pennsylvania state seal. The cap contains a Greek Cross in relief. The left flank marker is a 1-foot square, flat topped granite shaft, located on the south side of Wheatfield Road, while the right flank marker is outside of the project area. This monument marks the location of the 139th Pennsylvania Infantry during the evening of July 2, 1863, which was sent here to help recapture the 3rd Massachusetts Battery C. It is the second monument to the 139th Pennsylvania on this site. The original privately funded monument was moved to Sickles Avenue after the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania funded this one. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 134; LCS 009756; CLR 2012: 3-27)

140th New York Infantry Monument
(built 1889; Contributing)
Located on a flat area of the summit, just north of the 44th and 12th New York Monument. It is a hewn granite shaft, on a 7 x 5.8-foot rough-hewn granite base, with an overall height of 7.3 feet. A bronze relief portrait of Col. Patrick O'Rourke adorns a recess in the stone on the west face of the monument and bronze inscription tablets are affixed to the north and south sides. Two flanking markers are 1-foot square apex topped granite shafts. The monument was constructed by the Smith Granite Company and the relief of O'Rourke was sculpted by J.G. Hamilton. It marks the spot where Col. O'Rourke was shot dead after leading the 140th New York to the summit of Little Round Top minutes before being attacked by Confederate Troops. A long-standing legend states that rubbing O'Rourke's nose will bring good luck, and as a result his nose is polished from visitors continually doing so. Asphalt pavement covers a portion of the monument's base, altering the monument's original appearance. The paving is heavily worn and cracked, and both of the flanking markers also sit below their original grade. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 130; LCS 009695; CLR 2012: 3-17)

146th New York Infantry Monument
(built 1880-1890; Contributing)
Located on a level area at the base of a rocky precipice that forms the top of Little Round Top's north slope. The piece is a Quincy granite shaft with a ridge cap and rough-hewn base 9.6 x 6.6 feet with an overall height of 8.4 feet. Raised inscriptions adorn all four faces. Flanking markers are 1-foot square flat granite tablets affixed to boulders approximately the same size as the tablet. Constructed by Frederick and Field. The 146th New York Infantry deployed here and erected stone wall breastworks on the afternoon of July 2, 1863 and remained here until the end of the battle. Gen. George Gordon Meade observed the battle from this position for a time on July 3, 1863. Heavy visitor traffic in this area has caused the ground immediately around this monument to become compacted. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 131; LCS 009697; CLR 2012: 3-20)

147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument
(built 1885; Contributing)
Located on a small boulder along the east side of Sykes Avenue, just south of its intersection with Wheatfield Road. The granite marker is in the shape of the 12th Corps star, measuring 3 feet tall and equally as wide, and 1.10 feet deep, with inscriptions on the north and south faces. The flanking markers are 1-foot square granite shafts with apex tops. This is a smaller version of the

main regimental monument, located on the southwest side of Geary Avenue. Made by the Smith Granite Company. This monument marks the position of the 147th Pennsylvania Infantry on the evening of July 1, 1863, approximately 24 hours before fighting broke out at Little Round Top. The regiment was moved to Culp's Hill on the morning of July 2, 1863. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 132; LCS 009764; CLR 2012: 3-24)

155th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument
(built 1886/1889; Contributing)
Located on a boulder at the base of a rocky precipice that forms the top of Little Round Top's north slope, punctuating an open, flat area along the slope. The polished granite shaft is 3.5 feet square and topped with a sculpture of a Zouave loading a musket. The plinth and shaft contain incised inscriptions, and the base is adorned with an acanthus-type cornice. Flanking markers are flat-topped, 1-foot square. Erected by the Ryegate Granite Works of Ryegate, Vermont. The monument was originally topped with an apex top, but when the state of Pennsylvania appropriated funds for each veterans group to erect a monument, the statue of the Zouave was added by the survivors of the 155th Pennsylvania Infantry in September of 1889. The monument occupies the location of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers on July 2 and 3, 1863. The stone right hand of the Zouave and the upper part of his rifle's muzzle are broken off. Heavy visitor traffic in this area has caused the ground immediately around this monument to become compacted. The foundation of the left marker is exposed from erosion. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 131; LCS 009773; CLR 2012: 3-21)

Battery L, 1st Ohio Artillery Monument
(built 1887; Contributing)
Located at the edge of a grassy plateau along the north slope of Little Round Top. The rectangular granite shaft is capped with a pyramid of granite cannon balls and a 7.2 x 5.2-foot base, with an overall height of 10 feet. A sculptured relief of Napoleon tubes adorns the west face with inscriptions on the east and a polished Maltese cross on the north and south faces. Flanking markers are flat topped, 1.2 x 2.4 feet. Constructed by the Ryegate Granite Works of Ryegate, Vermont. The 1st Ohio Battery was situated in two sections on the afternoon of July 2, one section on each side of Wheatfield Road. The left flank marker and the monument itself are on the south side of Wheatfield, marking Lieutenant H.F. Guthrie's section of the battery. The monument is flanked by two 12-pound bronze Napoleon cannons mounted on iron carriages. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 131; LCS 009857; CLR 2012: 3-21)

Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Bartlett's Brigade-Wheatfield Road, north of Plum Run Valley
(built 1911-1912; Contributing)
Located along the north side of Wheatfield Road, just east of the 95th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument. The bronze tablet measures 4 x 3.8 feet and is attached to a 3-foot square granite base, with an overall height of 5.4 feet. Foundations and granite pedestals were installed by Charles Kappes of Gettysburg and the bronze inscriptions were cast by Albert Russell and Sons Company. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 193-195; LCS 080805; CLR 2012: 3-25)

Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Martin's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top
(built 1911-1912, altered 1934; Contributing)
Located along the east side of Sykes Avenue, north of the main parking area. The bronze tablet measures 4 x 3.8 feet and is attached to a 3-foot square granite base, with an overall height of 5.4 feet. Foundations and granite pedestals were installed by Charles Kappes of Gettysburg and the bronze inscriptions were cast by Albert Russell and Sons Company. In 1934 the monument was rotated about its base to face the newly realigned Sykes Avenue. Today, the granite pedestal still rests askew of the base, indicating the monument's original orientation. The base has since been exposed, the result of regrading efforts related to the Sykes Avenue realignment. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 193-195; LCS 80858; CLR 2012: 3-23)

Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Nevins' Brigade-F. Althoff/John Weikert Lane
(built 1911-1912; Contributing)
Located in the small field north of Wheatfield Road and east of J. Weikert (Althoff) Farm Lane. Bronze tablet measuring 4 x 3.8 feet attached to a 3-foot square granite base, with an overall height

of 5.4 feet. Foundations and granite pedestals were installed by Charles Kappes of Gettysburg and the bronze inscriptions were cast by Albert Russell and Sons Company. Records movement and itinerary of Wheatons'/Nevins' Brigade during the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 193-195; LCS 80800; CLR 2012: 3-27)

Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Vincent's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, south slope of Little Round Top
(built 1911-1912; Contributing)
Located along the west side of Sykes Avenue, just south of the main parking area. It is a bronze tablet measuring 4 x 3.8 feet attached to a 3-foot square granite base, with an overall height of 5.4 feet. Foundations and granite pedestals were installed by Charles Kappes of Gettysburg and the bronze inscriptions were cast by Albert Russell and Sons Company. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 193-195; LCS 080786; CLR 2012: 3-14)

Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Weed's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top
(built 1911-1912; Contributing)
Located along Sykes Avenue, at the north end of the main parking area. It is a bronze tablet measuring 4 x 3.8 feet attached to a 3-foot square granite base, with an overall height of 5.4 feet. Foundations and granite pedestals were installed by Charles Kappes of Gettysburg and the bronze inscriptions were cast by Albert Russell and Sons Company. Erosion and compaction from excessive pedestrian traffic in the area has resulted in the tablet's concrete foundation becoming exposed. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 193-195; LCS 080856; CLR 2012: 3-20)

Brigadier General Samuel W. Crawford Statue
(built 1988; Contributing)
Located on the east side of Crawford Avenue, just south of the intersection with Wheatfield Road. The bronze statue of Gen. Crawford stands on a granite boulder with a bronze plaque on its west face. The statue is 11 feet tall, and the total monument is 14 feet tall. The flag has a bullet hole for each state in the Union. Sculpted by Ron Tunison and cast by Tallix Foundry in Beacon, New York, this statue was erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the 125th anniversary of the battle. Gen. Crawford commanded the 3rd Division of the 5th Corps, which was instrumental in seeing that the Confederate overrun of The Wheatfield did not progress further east into Union lines. Following the battle, Crawford purchased the land around the Valley of Death so it would not be developed, and in 1894 the park purchased the land from Crawford's heirs. This commemorative monument falls outside of the period of significance but has association with the theme of the park and is therefore listed in the National Register. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 200-201; LCS 080852; CLR 2012: 3-28)

Bicycle Rack
(n.d; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Testament to the popularity of touring the park via non-motorized means of transportation, an aluminum bicycle rack stands at the north end of the Sykes Avenue parking area. (CLR 2012: 3-8)

Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Sedgwick Avenue
(built 1896-1920; Contributing)
Located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Sedgwick Avenue and Wheatfield Road. The inscribed tablet measures 2.2 x1.10 feet and is mounted on a 3-foot high fluted post. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199)

Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Sykes Avenue (2)
(built 1896-1920, moved 1935-1939; Contributing)
One tablet is located on the west side of Sykes Avenue, south of the parking lot, and the other is located on the east side of Sykes Avenue, at the intersection with Wheatfield Road. The inscribed tablets measure 2.2 x 1.1 feet and are mounted on a 3-foot high fluted posts. The northernmost tablet was relocated in 1935-1939 when Sykes Avenue was realigned. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199; LCS 081181; CLR 2012: 3-8)

Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Wright Avenue

(built 1896-1920; Contributing)
Located on the southeast side of the intersection of Wright Avenue, Sykes Avenue, Warren Avenue, and South Confederate Avenue. The inscribed tablet measures 2.2 x 1.1 feet and is mounted on a 3-foot high fluted post. The tablet has been fractured and repaired. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199; LCS 081185; CLR 2012: 3-8)

Cast Iron Information Tablets: 20th Maine Stone Breastworks Identification Tablet
(built 1896-1920; Contributing)
Located on west side of wall at Sykes Avenue. Painted raised letter and border inscription tablet, 2.4 x 1.3 feet, mounted on a 3-foot high post. It reads: “This wall was built for defense, July 3rd P.M. 1863.” (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199; LCS 080921; CLR 2012: 3-8)

Cast Iron Site Identification Tablets: Little Round Top
(built 1896-1929, moved 1935-1939; Contributing)
Located on the west side of the parking lot on Sykes Avenue. The tablet features painted raised letters and border, measuring 2.1 x 1.8 feet with rounded corners, and mounted on a 3-foot high fluted post. It was moved in 1935-1939 when Sykes Avenue was relocated. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 199; LCS 080857; CLR 2012: 3-8)

Corps Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Fifth Corps-Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top
(built 1906-1907, altered 1934; Contributing)
Located on the east side of Sykes Ave, on the north slope of Little Round Top. The rough-hewn granite monolith measures 4.2 x 2.4 feet and is 7 feet tall. The bronze inscription tablet is 3.7 x 4.1 feet, and features corps insignia affixed to the west side. The tablet was manufactured by the Van Amringe Granite Company and Bureau Brothers. In 1934 the monument was rotated 180 degrees about its base to face the newly realigned Sykes Avenue. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 190; LCS 080855; CLR 2012: 3-23)

David Weikert Well
(n.d.; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Just north of the asphalt pull-off along Warren Avenue is a concrete pad that covers the well that once serviced David Weikert’s relic shop, which operated nearby for several years during the War Department Era. The well has been capped by a concrete pad with an unattached steel cover over an opening in the pad, posing a visitor safety issue. (CLR 2012: 3-32)

Division Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Crawford's Division-Crawford Avenue
(built 1909-1910; Contributing)
Located on the east side of Crawford Avenue, just south of the intersection with Wheatfield Road. The rough-hewn granite monolith measures 4.2 x 2.4 feet and is 7 feet tall, with a bronze inscription tablet, 3.8 x 3.6 feet, and corps insignia affixed to the west side. The tablet was manufactured by the Van Amringe Granite Company and Bureau Brothers. It marks the position of the Union’s Crawford Division. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 190-191; LCS 080851; CLR 2012: 3-28)

Major General G.K. Warren Statue
(built 1888; Contributing)
Located on the summit of Little Round Top on the uphill side of rocky precipice that forms the top of the north slope. Affixed to a prominent boulder, this bronze statue of General Gouverneur K. Warren, measures 8.4 feet in height, with a bronze tablet affixed to the south face of the builder and the inscription “Warren” cut into the boulder’s north face. A bronze sign forbidding visitors to climb on the boulder was added to the north face in 1899 by the War Department. The piece was sculpted by Karl Gerhardt and cast by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company. Dedicated on the anniversary of Warren’s death, this statue marks the “exact position of General Warren as he stood when looking over the field, July 2nd, 1863.” Upon discovering that Little Round Top was undefended at this time, Warren dispatched staff to locate reinforcing troops. Soldiers from the Union Army’s 5th Corps arrived just in time to meet attacking Confederate troops. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 178; LCS 009945; CLR 2012: 3-19)

Michigan Sharpshooters Monument

(built 1889; Contributing)
Located midway up the western slope, several yards downhill from summit. It is a rough-hewn granite block shaft, five courses in height, set on a 5-foot square base for an overall height of 7 feet. Inscriptions are incised into polished granite panels on all four sides, and a cross-gable cap adorns the top of the monument. The monument was made by the Smith Granite Company and recognizes the 1st US Sharpshooters, Companies C, I, and K and the 2nd Sharpshooters, Company B, all from Michigan. Although the monument is quite visible from both the summit area and the knoll around the 16th Michigan Monument, access along the rocky western slope is quite difficult. The clear views to the Devil's Den from this position make the strategic decision for placing a company of sharpshooters here immediately apparent. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 131; LCS 009781; CLR 2012: 3-16)

NPS Era Directional Signage
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
Roadside signs ranging from those required on all motorways to small wayfinding markers dot the landscape of Little Round Top. (CLR 2012: 3-9)

NPS Era Wayside Exhibits
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
At the northern end of Chamberlain Avenue and throughout the summit area, interpretive sign panels mark significant views and explain key historic elements or describe noteworthy events that occurred during the battle. The rectangular-shaped signs are mounted on metal supports. (CLR 2012: 3-8)

Property Markers
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
At the eastern edge of the NPS property are several boundary markers. The markers range from small, worn stone obelisks to newer aluminum signs posted on trees. (CLR 2012: 3-9)

Strong Vincent Marker
(built 1878, restored 1978; Contributing)
Located atop a boulder in the steep wooded area just west of Sykes Avenue and at the southern tip of the summit area. It is a marble tablet approximately 3 inches thick, 2 feet wide, and 4 feet tall. A Maltese cross adorns the top half of the tablet with an inscription below. The inscribed boulder and tablet and the nearby Vincent Strong boulder mark the location where Col. Strong Vincent was mortally wounded in combat on July 2, 1863. Placed in 1878, the marble tablet is one of the park's earliest constructed monuments. The tablet that exists today is a replica; the original tablet was replaced in 1978 when vandals broke it in half. The original tablet was installed with the inscription facing Devil's Den, while the existing replica was installed incorrectly, with the inscription facing Sykes Avenue. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 129-130; LCS 009980; CLR 2012: 3-15)

Strong Vincent Inscribed Boulder
(built 1863-1864; Contributing)
Located in the steep wooded area just west of Sykes Avenue and at the southern tip of the summit area, immediately adjacent to the 44th and 12th New York Infantry Monument. It contains an inscription similar to the one on the nearby Strong Vincent tablet, and with the tablet marks the location where Col. Strong Vincent was mortally wounded in combat on July 2, 1863. Mentioned in a 1864 written account from an early battlefield visitor, the inscribed boulder is one of the park's earliest known memorials. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 118; CLR 2012: 3-15)

United States Regular Tablets: Battery D, 5th U.S. Artillery-Little Round Top Summit
(built 1907-1908; Contributing)
Located along the eastern side of the walkway that traverses the summit of Little Round Top. This monument consists of four cannons flanking a tablet. The rock faced red granite monolith with rough-hewn sides measures 4 x 2 feet and is 7 feet in height. It has a bronze inscription tablet and bronze seal of the U.S. coat of arms, measuring 3.6 x 3.7 feet. Four flanking cannons are replicas of the style and size used during battle: three of the 10-pounder Parrott cannons were placed in 1895, with a fourth added later. The fourth cannon is the exact same style as the cannon used at

this location during battle. The ground around this tablet and the mounted cannons is heavily compacted due to overcrowding of visitors on the asphalt paving. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 188-189; LCS 080849; CLR 2012: 3-17)

United States Signal Corps Marker
(built 1919; Contributing)
Located along one of the asphalt paths on the summit of Little Round Top, set into the northeast face of a boulder known as the signal rock. The bronze tablet measures 3.5 x by 2.1 feet and is surmounted by an eagle in relief, with talons holding an olive branch and unsheathed arrows. Two unfurled signal flags separate the eagle from the inscription. Under orders from Gen. Meade, Gen. Warren went to the summit of Little Round Top to investigate the location of Confederate troops. When he arrived, he found that only the signal corps occupied this highly significant spot, and ordered the signal station to remain while he dispatched staff to locate reinforcing troops. This is the only signal station at Gettysburg that has been permanently marked and the only memorial to the signal corps in the park. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 182; LCS 009992; CLR 2012: 3-19)

Vehicular Gate
(no date; Non Contributing-Compatible)
The NPS erected two triangular wooden gates on the north end of Sykes Avenue in the 1980s, when traffic flowed to the summit of Little Round Top from the north. Originally, the NPS would close the gates during inclement weather, when ice and snow would have made vehicular travel to the summit dangerous. Today, Sykes Avenue traffic flows from south to north, rendering these gates obsolete. (CLR 2012: 3-32)

Weed-Hazlett Inscribed Boulder
(built 1863-1864; Contributing)
Located on the east side of the path on the Little Round Top summit, between the two northern cannons associated with the Battery D-5th U.S. Artillery tablet. The boulder supports the Weed and Hazlett Monument and designates the location which General Stephen Weed and Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett were killed during the battle for Little Round Top on July 2. This inscribed boulder reads: “C.E. Hazlett Fell, Com’g Batt’y D U.S. Art’y In Batt July 2nd, 1863.” This is one of the two earliest commemorative markers in the park. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 118; LCS 009982; CLR 2002: 3-18)

Weed and Hazlett Monument
(built 1883-1889; Contributing)
Located on the east side of the path on the Little Round Top summit, between the two northern cannons associated with the Battery D-5th U.S. Artillery tablet. The monument is set atop the Weed-Hazlett Inscribed Boulder. The granite monolith is constructed of rock quarried from the Devil’s Den, and measures 1.9 feet square on a 2.1-foot square base, with an overall height of 6 feet. Originally the monument to the 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, text inscription was modified in 1889 when the monument was re-purposed and moved to memorialize where Brigadier General Weed fell and where General Hazlett, assisting him, was shot and fell dead on Weed’s body. A granite sphere that topped the monument was vandalized and has been missing since at least 1960. The inscribed text on the west face of the monument is difficult to read because of the composition of the granite. Later monuments did not use this type of granite, resulting in much more legible inscriptions. The ground around this tablet is heavily compacted due to overcrowding of visitors. (NR 2003, Sec.7: 130; LCS 009982; CLR 2002: 3-18)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
2nd Massachusetts Infantry Marker Remnant (MN405, CLR-05C)	197994	Undetermined	081117				No
3rd Massachusetts Battery Monument (MN117-B, CLR-32C)	198003	Contributing	009833				No
5th Maine Infantry Monument (MN106-D, CLR-28L)	198008	Contributing	009627		Asset	1064293	Yes
6th New Jersey Infantry Monument (Left Flank Marker) (MN125-B; CLR-37L)	198013	Contributing	009795		Asset	1064324	Yes
9th Pennsylvania Reserves (38th Infantry) Monument (MN090-B,CLR-03C)	198015	Contributing	009889		Asset	1064268	Yes
16th Michigan Infantry Monument (MN095-B, CLR-10C)	198023	Contributing	009779		Asset	1064275	Yes
18th Massachusetts Infantry Marker Remnant (MN405, CLR-07C)	198027	Undetermined	081117				No
20th Maine Infantry Company B Position Marker (MN089-B, CLR-01B)	198032	Contributing	009635				No
20th Maine Infantry Monument (MN089-B, CLR-02C)	198038	Contributing	009635				No
22nd Massachusetts Infantry Marker Remnant (MN405, CLR-06C)	198042	Undetermined	081117				No
40th New York Infantry Monument (MN124-B, CLR-38C)	198049	Contributing	009644		Asset	1064322	Yes
44th and 12th New York Infantry Monument (MN093, CLR-12C)	198056	Contributing	009648				No
83rd Pennsylvania Infantry Marker (MN091-B, CLR-04C)	198062	Contributing	009723		Asset	1064271	Yes
91st Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (MN097-B, CLR-16C)	198069	Contributing	009728		Asset	1064277	Yes
95th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (MN115-A, CLR-30C)	198075	Contributing	009731		Asset	1064307	Yes

96th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (MN116-B, CLR-31C)	198082	Contributing	009732		Asset	1064308	Yes
98th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (MN104-B, CLR-23C)	198090	Contributing	009733				No
121st New York Infantry Monument (MN103-B, CLR-24C)	198094	Contributing	009685		Asset	1064287	Yes
139th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (MN118-B, CLR-33C)	198100	Contributing	009756				No
140th New York Infantry Monument (MN094-B, CLR-13C)	198104	Contributing	009695		Asset	1064273	Yes
146th New York Infantry Monument (MN100-B, CLR-20C)	198112	Contributing	009697		Asset	1064279	Yes
147th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (MN105-B, CLR-27C)	198116	Contributing	009764				No
155th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument (MN101-B, CLR-21C)	198119	Contributing	009773		Asset	1064281	Yes
Battery L, 1st Ohio Artillery Monument (MN102-D, CLR-22C)	198120	Contributing	009857				No
Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Bartlett's Brigade-Wheatfield Road, north of Plum Run Valley (MN495, CLR-29A)	198122	Contributing	080805				No
Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Martin's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top (MN525, CLR-26A)	198131	Contributing	080858				No
Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Nevins' Brigade-F. Althoff/John Weikert Lane (MN501, CLR-34A)	198135	Contributing	080800				No
Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Vincent's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, south slope of Little Round Top (MN488, CLR-08A)	198138	Contributing	080786				No
Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Weed's Brigade-Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top (MN491, CLR-19A)	198140	Contributing	080856				No

Brigadier General Samuel W. Crawford Statue (MN803, CLR-35C)	198141	Contributing	080852				No
Bicycle Rack	198142	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Sedgwick Avenue (n/a, n/a)	198143	Contributing					No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Sykes Avenue (2) (ID27, n/a)	198144	Contributing	081181				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Wright Avenue (ID33, n/a)	198145	Contributing	081185		Asset	1105135	Yes
Cast Iron Information Tablets: 20th Maine Stone Breastworks Identification Tablet (ID62, n/a)	198146	Contributing	080921		Asset	1106890	Yes
Cast Iron Site Identification Tablets: Little Round Top (ID50, n/a)	198147	Contributing	080857		Asset	1105160	Yes
Corps Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Fifth Corps-Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top (MN421, CLR-25A)	198149	Contributing	080855				No
David Weikert Well	198151	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Division Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Crawford's Division-Crawford Avenue (MN437, CLR-36A)	198152	Contributing	080851				No
Major General G. K. Warren Statue (MN099, CLR-17B)	198154	Contributing	009945				No
Michigan Sharpshooters Monument (MN098, CLR-11C)	198158	Contributing	009781				No
NPS Era Directional Signage	198159	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
NPS Era Wayside Exhibits	198160	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Property Markers	198161	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Strong Vincent Inscribed Boulder (n/a, CLR-09B)	198162	Contributing					No
Strong Vincent Marker (MN092, CLR-09B)	198163	Contributing	009980				No
United States Regulars Tablet: Battery D, 5th U.S. Artillery-Little Round Top Summit (MN684-D, CLR-14A)	198164	Contributing	080849				No

United States Signal Corps Marker (MN403, CLR-18C)	198166	Contributing	009992				No
Vehicular Gate	198169	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Weed-Hazlett Inscribed Boulder (MN096, CLR-15B)	198170	Contributing	009982				No
Weed and Hazlett Monument (MN096, CLR-15B)	198172	Contributing	009982				No

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The NPS completed archeological investigations in 2017 as part of assessments prior to a vegetation management project. The team found battle-related artifacts, as well as prehistoric materials. The NPS currently treats the entire project area as archeologically sensitive. (EA 2017: 10-11; Review comments, Peterson, 15 September 2020)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 07/02/2034

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/02/2026

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition. Recent improvements have included new roadwork, car and bus parking areas, retaining walls, trails, sidewalks, ramps, stairs, accessibility, drainage, retention areas, slope stabilization, erosion control, grading, seeding, plantings, interpretive signs, regulatory signs and other improvements.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/17/2020

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Little Round Top landscape is in “fair” condition. The site shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the site to degrade to a poor condition.

The most significant issues at Little Round Top are at the summit. During busy periods the parking lot and path system are overwhelmed, forcing visitors to park along the shoulders of Sykes Avenue and step off the paved paths to pass by other people. This had led to soil compaction and erosion along the road and path edges, which has in turn created cracked and uneven pavement surfaces. The continued use of social trails radiating on and around the summit has also created erosion issues and is damaging sensitive vegetation.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Disruption/Loss of Plant Species

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: As with erosion, vegetation trampling generally occurs in the most heavily used areas of the summit because many visitors walk off of established trails and park along paved roadways. In some areas, vegetation is non-existent within a few feet of heavily used areas due to trampling. Vegetation has also been trampled regularly along what has become unauthorized trails throughout the site. (EA 2017: 41)

Date Identified: 05/12/2026

Resolved? Yes

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Erosion is fairly widespread at the summit, ranging around 1 to 2 feet on either side of paved paths. At the summit, erosion manifests as shallow gullies a few inches in depth on average exposing the edge of pavement and, where monuments are nearby, exposing the base
of monuments. In addition to erosion caused by foot and vehicle traffic off of paved areas, erosion is also frequently caused by sheet flow of storm water during rain events. (EA 2017: 41)

Date Identified: 05/12/2026

Resolved? Yes

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Safety

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: During busy periods, cars and buses park parallel on the sides of Sykes Avenue, creating a conflict between pedestrians and vehicles by blocking the line of sight for both drivers and pedestrians. (EA 2017: 40)

2026: Parking continues to be a challenge on Little Round Top. Visitors compensate for the lack of parking on busy days by parking in spaces designated for buses, creating a conflict between buses and automobiles. Safety risks can arise if the buses have nowhere to park and unload. The footrail on the eastern side of Little Round Top (20th Maine) is exhibiting enough wear and tear to constitute a possible tripping hazard.

Date Identified: 05/12/2026

Resolved? No

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Some of the stone breastworks are overgrown with vegetation and some have dislodged stones due to visitors climbing over them while following unauthorized trails that occasionally cut through the structures. (EA 2017: 49)

2026: A protective wood barrier was built around the Weed-Hazlett Inscribed Boulder (MN096).Although the boulder was in good condition, the inscription was not. It had to be repainted because of significant erosion between 2020 and 2022. The inscription is almost completely eroded. It is only legible because of the paint.

Date Identified: 05/12/2026

Resolved? No

Type of Impact: Pollution

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Exhaust and noise from idling vehicles impair the visitor experience in the area by detracting from an otherwise contemplative atmosphere. (EA 2017: 40)

Date Identified: 09/22/2020

Resolved? No

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Soil compaction has also occurred on the summit of Little Round Top where visitors have walked off paved authorized trails in order to accommodate large crowds, or to access monuments or vistas where authorized trails do not lead. Inadequate parking at the summit has led some visitors to park along the edges of Sykes Avenue, which has compacted soils along the roadway where vehicles have partially driven off the pavement. (EA 2017: 41)

Date Identified: 05/12/2026

Resolved? Yes

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Common invasive species at the site include Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), Japanese stiltgrass (Microstegium vimineum), multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora), Japanese barberry (Berberis thunbergii), ailanthus (Alianthus altissima), and mile-a-minute (Persicaria perfoliate). (EA 2017: 41)

Date Identified: 05/12/2026

Resolved? Yes

Type of Impact: Visitation

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Social trails traverse (and degrade) culturally-sensitive areas and others lead nowhere. Some of these trails, along with authorized trails, are subject to erosion and uneven footing. Not all monuments in the project area have access provided by paved trails, which has led to the creation of unauthorized trails. Vehicles that are parked on the side of Sykes Avenue during busy periods damage vegetation and create soil erosion from parking partly off the edge of the pavement. All of these conditions potentially diminish the visitor experience for those visitors who notice such degradation and value the integrity of the park's natural resources. (EA 2017: 40)

Date Identified: 05/12/2026

Resolved? Yes

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Document Type:	Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date:	2012-03-02
Title:	Little Round Top: Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan, Gettysburg National Military Park
IRMA Link:	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2242136

Narrative:

The park's 1999 "General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement" (GMP) set forth a basic management philosophy and provided a framework for future decision making for the next 15 to 20 years. The plan articulated the purposes for the Gettysburg National Military Park, which included:
-- To preserve the significant topographical, natural, and cultural features that were significant to the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg
-- To mark the lines of battle, and to preserve the monuments and markers that commemorate the struggle. (GMP 1999: 5; RoT Vol.I, 2018: 37)

The GMP also presented mission goals that reflect the park's purpose and significance, which included:
-- The landscape, buildings, monuments, structures, archeological sites, artifacts, and archives that are significant to the outcome and commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg are protected, rehabilitated, and maintained in good condition. (GMP 1999: 5; RoT Vol.I, 2018: 37-38)

To accomplish its mission, the park's GMP provided guidance for the preservation, rehabilitation, and interpretation of resources that contribute to its significance. These include resources related to the battle and the commemorative features. To further define these resources, the GMP defined four resource areas, with Little Round Top part of the "Major Battle Action Area." Within this area, the GMP included the management prescriptions summarized below:
-- Resources, including historic structures, landscapes, archeological sites, and collections that contribute to the significance of the park are stabilized, preserved, and maintained in good condition.
-- Non-historic or modern structures and intrusions are eliminated.
-- The major features that organize the landscape—the pattern of open versus wooded land and the 1863 circulation system—are rehabilitated.
-- The features that were significant to the outcome of the battle of Gettysburg are repaired, rehabilitated, or restored.
-- Fences, orchards, vegetation, and other documented features define the limits of 1863 house sites and other buildings that acted as obstacles, cover, or points of observation. (GMP 1999: 76-77; RoT Vol.I, 2018:12,38)

The "Little Round Top Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan" (CLR) completed in 2012 focused on the enormous volume of visitors to Little Round Top, the existing capacity of paths and roads at the site, and the resulting impacts to the site's natural and cultural resources. The CLR made recommendations for vehicular circulation and parking, pedestrian circulation at the summit and core area, pedestrian circulation to additional sites including the west face monuments and the 20th Maine, and configurations of gathering areas. (RoT Vol.I, 2018: 21; RoT Vol.II, 2018: 138)

In 2017 the park completed "Gettysburg National Military Park, Little Round Top Rehabilitation, Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect" (EA). The report reexamined the treatment plan and treatment options in the CLR in order to find alternatives that better suit the park's vision for Little Round Top in the wider context of the park. Detailed recommendations addressing vehicular circulation, parking, pedestrian circulation, and gathering spaces are outlined in the "Proposed Action/NPS Preferred Alternative." (EA 2017: 7,35-36)

Proposed treatment projects for Little Round Top are as follows:

PMIS 250272 “Rehabilitate Little Round Top Visitor Use Area”
This project rehabilitates the cultural and natural landscapes of the Little Round Top Visitor Use area. This project will rehabilitate the landscape studied as part of the CLR for Little Roundtop. A primary goal of the project is the elimination of numerous safety concerns and resource damage in the project area. Many character defining features of the cultural landscape will be utilized to control pedestrian traffic. Rehabilitated commemorative era road alignments would be used to realign pedestrian walkways instead of introducing new circulation patterns. This project will provide an adequate pedestrian circulation system that keeps visitors off of the fragile natural environment, removes tripping hazards and clearly defines how visitors should use this site. Adequate pathways for visitor access will allow for vegetation regrowth and protect the soil from erosion, thus enhancing natural resource values of this site. This project is intended to alleviate resource damage without restricting visitor access to the site. Site drainage will be installed where needed to protect the rehabilitated natural and cultural landscapes. Foundations of monuments and markers in the project area will be stabilized and protected from visitor damage. In addition, odorscapes and soundscapes will be improved when the buses are located away from the primary resource. Work entails new roadwork, car and bus parking areas, retaining walls, trails, sidewalks, ramps, stairs, accessibility, drainage, retention areas, slope stabilization, erosion control, grading, seeding, plantings, interpretive signs, regulatory signs and other improvements. Considered the key point in the Union Army’s defensive line on July 2nd 1863, the 20th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment fought the most famous engagement on Little Round Top, culminating in a dramatic downhill bayonet charge that is one of the most well-known actions at Gettysburg and in the American Civil War. ($10 million, project underway)

PMIS 257051, “PLC-Rehabilitate Existing Stone Walls in Little Round Top-Devils Den Cultural Landscape”
This project intends to rehabilitate the historic stone walls in Devils Den/ Little Round Top Cultural Landscape. These stone walls were recorded as being present at the time of the battle by maps created by Gouverneur K. Warren, and are determined significant OCOKA (Observation, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles, Key Terrain, Avenues of Approach) features. Several of the walls have fallen down and been disturbed in some manner causing them to need to be re-stacked. This project will use a Public Lands Corp group to disassemble and re-stack the degrading walls preserving them for future generations of visitors. ($67,000, requested FY2022)

PMIS 189344, “Roadside and Trail Tree Care Project - Little Round Top & Devil's Den Cultural Landscapes”
Trees in populated areas of the park along roadsides, trails, and monuments will be assessed and maintained to remove damaged or decaying limbs to increase visitor safety and decrease emergency response for fallen tree removal. This is a pro-active approach to maintaining the wooded areas of our park that do not qualify as woodlots, yet they pose potential dangers to visitors and park resources. This project will remove/trim approximately 200 trees. ($95,000, requested FY2022)

PMIS 242281, “Rehabilitate Existing Stone Walls In the Pickett's Charge and Little Round Top Cultural Landscape.”
This project is to rehabilitate the existing stone walls on the battlefield in the Pickett’s Charge/Pitzer Woods and Little Round Top/Devils’ Den cultural landscapes. These stone walls were recorded as being present at the time of the battle by maps created by Gouverneur K. Warren, and are determined significant OCOKA (Observation, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles, Key Terrain, Avenues of Approach) features. These stone walls are either field stacked walls or stone walls with rider rails on top. Work will be accomplished by the Historic Preservation Training Center and/or contract. Every attempt will be made to include youth on this project. ($1.3 million, requested FY2023)

PMIS 163273, “Project Title: Restore Missing Fence Lines on the Battlefield: Little Round Top/Devil's Den”
Restore the missing fence lines on the battlefield in the Little Round Top/Devil’s Den area of the cultural landscape. Vegetation will be cut and removed in many areas to allow for fence installation and restoration. These wood fence types are Virginia worm, post and rail, stone and rider, and other smaller wooden fences. ($1.1 million, requested FY2019)

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Layton, Timothy W. et.al.	Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Record of Treatment: Volume I. [RoT-v1]	2018	Boston: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			
Layton, Timothy W. et.al.	Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Record of Treatment: Volume 2. [RoT-v2]	2018	Boston: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			
n/a	National Register of Historic Places [NR] –Inventory-Nomination Form, “Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, Continuation Sheets.” NRIS #75000155	1985	n/a			
National Park Service	Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Gettysburg Landscape, Gettysburg National Military Park	2010	Boston: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			

National Park Service	Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Vol. 1, [GMP] June 1999.	1999	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service			
National Park Service	Foundation Document [FD]: Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.	2016	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service			
National Park Service	Gettysburg National Military Park, Little Round Top Rehabilitation, Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect [EA].	2017	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service			
Peterson, Winona	Review comments, Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager, Gettysburg National Military Park, 15 September 2020.	2020	n/a			
Reed, Paula S.	National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form [MPDF], “Adams County, PA Properties Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.” NRIS #64500520	1999	n/a			

Sammartino, Therese T.	National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form [MPDF], “Civil War Era National Cemeteries.” NRIS #64500445	1994	n/a			
Einhorn, Yaffee & Prescott, et.al.	Gettysburg National Military Park, Little Round Top, Cultural Landscape Report [CLR], Treatment & Management Plan.	2012	n/a			
Harrison, Thomas J.	National Register of Historic Places [NR] –Inventory-Nomination Form, “Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.” NRIS #75000155	1974	n/a			
Harrison, Kathleen Georg	National Register of Historic Places [NR] –Registration Form, “Gettysburg National Military Park /Soldiers' National Cemetery.” NRIS #66000642	2003	n/a			

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type	Source
GETT_Little Round Top CLI Update Notes_2026.pdf			