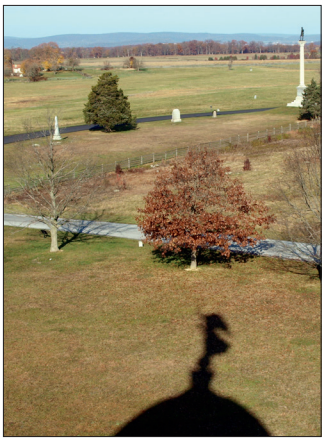
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U.S. Department of the Interior



Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Treatment Philosophy and Guidelines for the Battlefield Commemorative Area

Gettysburg National Military Park



We are building for the ages to come, a monument for the instruction of the people and the glory of the Republic... the essentials are, excellence, completeness and permanence.

Gettysburg National Park Commission, 1897

Treatment Philosophy and Guidelines for the Battlefield Commemorative Area

Gettysburg National Military Park

Historical Overview

Treatment Framework

Treatment Philosophy

Treatment Guidelines

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College of Environmental Science and Forestry

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts 2025

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

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Cover Image: Battlefield Commemorative Area along Cemetery Ridge looking northwest from the Pennsylvania Monument toward Hancock Avenue, 2019. (State University of New York - College of Environmental Science and Forestry, hereafter, SUNY ESF)

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FOREWORD

Gettysburg is a landscape shaped by conflict, remembrance, and transformation. While the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 marked a pivotal moment in the American Civil War, the years that followed were equally important in shaping how we understand this place today. Veterans, their families, and government officials returned to this ground not only to mark history, but to influence how future generations would remember it.

This report was born out of a need to better understand and manage the Battlefield Commemorative Area, also known as the commemorative landscape, that overlays the battlefield. In 2016, the National Park Service began to confront difficult but essential questions: How do we preserve a landscape that reflects both the events of the battle and the evolving ways it has been remembered? Where should restoration efforts be focused? How do we responsibly consider new commemorative features in a park already rich in meaning?

Over the past decade, we have worked through these questions with care, collaboration, and deep respect for the veterans who shaped this place. The result is this report—a planning and preservation tool that outlines broad strategies for managing the commemorative landscape created between the end of the battle and 1938, when the last major veteran reunion took place. It also acknowledges later additions and the ways in which they both contribute to and diverge from the original vision.

This document is not an endpoint—it is a guide. It offers a thoughtful foundation for making informed decisions that respect the layers of meaning embedded in this landscape. While not every question can be answered here, it provides the necessary context and direction to help protect the integrity and significance of Gettysburg for future generations.

Gettysburg National Military Park exists today because of the efforts of those who fought here, remembered here, and worked to ensure its preservation. As stewards of this legacy, we have a responsibility to care for both the battlefield and the stories it holds. This report is one step toward meeting that responsibility.

Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park

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Many thanks to other current and former Gettysburg National Military Park staff who participated in treatment workshops and reviewed report drafts, including Ed Clark, Superintendent (former); Zach Bolitho, Deputy Superintendent; Toni Dufficy, Chief of Interpretation and Education (former); Chris Gwinn, Chief of Interpretation and Education; John Heiser, Historian (retired); Kristina Heister, Superintendent; Randy Hill, Supervisor - Facility Operations and Landscape Preservation Maintenance; Rachel Nicholas, Historian; and Marc Pratt, Chief of Facilities Maintenance (former). From the National Park Service Olmsted Center of Landscape Preservation, many thanks to Bob Page, Director, and Tim Layton, Historical Landscape Architect, for their participation in the treatment workshops, project direction, and assistance with refining the treatment philosophy and guidelines.

From the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, many thanks to student researchers who assisted with developing treatment content and graphics from the First Day Union 1st Corps Cultural Landscape Report that provided a basis for the recommendations in this report.

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INTRODUCTION

The Battlefield Commemorative Area of Gettysburg National Military Park is the portion of the battlefield developed by veterans between 1864 and 1927 for commemorative and functional purposes. The area is a designed landscape historically characterized by mostly narrow corridors that contained avenues flanked by monuments, memorials, markers, cannons, observation towers, mown turf, rebuilt earthworks, fences, and other post-battle features (fig. 0.1). The Eternal Light Peace Memorial on Oak Hill, dedicated in 1938, was the final historic addition to the Battlefield Commemorative Area.[1]

This report provides guidance on treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area as a companion to a report completed in 2004 to guide rehabilitation of the vernacular battlefield landscape, entitled "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape." The current report has not been developed in response to a specific rehabilitation program but rather to inform future planning and foster consistent landscape treatment. This report is based on the broad guidance in the park's General Management Plan (1999) and documentation in the National Register of Historic Places (2004). The report also builds on research, planning, and treatment from recently completed cultural landscape reports, but its guidance is less prescriptive.[2]



Figure 0.1. The Battlefield Commemorative Area along Hancock Avenue and the surrounding vernacular 1863 battlefield, looking southwest from the observation tower at Ziegler's Grove (now gone), ca. 1903. (Detroit Publishing Company photograph, digital ID master-pnp-det-4a06530u, Library of Congress)

The national military park landscape is comprised of two main areas: Major Battle Action Area (1863 battlefield) and the Battlefield Commemorative Area, which together comprise one historic landscape with two nationally significant layers of historic development. Begun in 1864 under the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, the Battlefield Commemorative Area was developed under veteran leadership through 1927 by the Gettysburg National Park Commission and the US War Department under the leadership of Colonel John P. Nicholson (1842–1922) and commission engineer and later superintendent Colonel Emmor B. Cope (1834–1927). The park as completed by 1927 honored those who fought in the battle, marked the movements of both armies, and instilled military character and order into the visitor experience of the battlefield. The Park Commission designed the commemorative area as a distinguishable but compatible overlay on the rural

landscape of the 1863 battlefield without altering the battlefield's key terrain, observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, or avenues of approach/withdrawal.

Today as in the past, the Battlefield Commemorative Area, also known as the commemorative park landscape, is the portion of Gettysburg National Military Park that enables visitors to access the battlefield and learn about the Battle of Gettysburg (fig. 0.2). It is also the portion of the park that receives the highest visitor use and requires ongoing repair and rehabilitation to adapt to current needs, from interpretation and transportation to maintenance and accessibility. Overall, the Battlefield Commemorative Area retains many of the character-defining features from its historic development between 1864 and 1927 (1938 for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial) as documented in the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 0.2. The Battlefield Commemorative Area along Hancock Avenue showing existing conditions and visitor use in the same general area as figure 0.1, looking south toward Little Round Top, 2019. The commemorative area is defined by the mown turf; the meadow to the left reflects the character of the 1863 battlefield. (SUNY ESF)

Since its transition from veteran administration in 1927 and more notably, to National Park Service administration in 1933, the Battlefield Commemorative Area has lost details that conveyed its solemn military character and allowed visitors to understand it as a distinct addition to the 1863 battlefield. The purpose of the guidance in this report is to assist the park in developing treatment to enhance the historic pre-1927 character of the commemorative area and improve its contemporary use.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODS

The Battlefield Commemorative Area is part of the nationally significant cultural landscape of Gettysburg National Military Park. As defined by the National Park Service, a cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. Cultural landscapes include tangible characteristics such as buildings and structures, planted vegetation, and small-scale features, as well as less tangible natural systems, spaces, views, land use, cultural traditions, and archeological sites. Overall, cultural landscapes encompass entire outdoor environments and may be characterized by features outside of management boundaries.[3]

The two layers of history within the national military park landscape correlate to different types of landscapes. The Battlefield Commemorative Area meets the National Park Service definition of a Historic Designed Landscape, which is an artistic creation reflecting styles and specific plans. The larger 1863 battlefield, by contrast, meets the definition of a Historic Vernacular Landscape, which reflects patterns of settlement, use, and development over time. The battlefield also meets the definition of a Historic Site due to its association with the Battle of Gettysburg.[4]

The treatment philosophy and guidelines in this report reflect National Park Service cultural resource management policies and the scope of treatment outlined in the National Park Service *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports* (1998). Cultural landscape reports are the implementation documents for park planning related to treatment of a park's cultural landscapes. Treatment is a preservation strategy for long-term management based on a landscape's historical significance, existing condition, contemporary use, and park management objectives. This report for the Battlefield Commemorative Area follows the recommendation of the *Guid*e that a management philosophy for the landscape be prepared to inform treatment planning. The philosophy is based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, and forms the basis for treatment guidelines, which are recommendations for the management of specific types of landscape features. Each guideline includes one or more examples to illustrate how treatment could be implemented. These examples are illustrative and are not intended as substitutes for treatment tasks in existing or planned cultural landscape reports.

Preservation is the default treatment in the absence of guidelines for specific features or areas of the Battlefield Commemorative Area. Routine and cyclic maintenance practices are not within the scope of treatment, but an overview of the park's maintenance work related to the commemorative area is included in the Treatment Philosophy chapter.[5]

PROJECT AREA

This report focuses on the Battlefield Commemorative Area as defined in the park's 1999 General Management Plan and refined in research for recent cultural landscape reports. This area is characterized by numerous narrow corridors along the park roads, known historically as military avenues, and larger nodes of commemorative features. The commemorative area extends throughout much of the Gettysburg battlefield, including the First Day Battlefield, Second Day Battlefield, Third Day Battlefield, Culp's Hill, and East Cavalry Field (fig. 0.3). The report also addresses individual commemorative works within the 1863 battlefield and in outlying areas outside of the park. Gettysburg National Cemetery, which has been administered as part of the national military park since 1933, is not

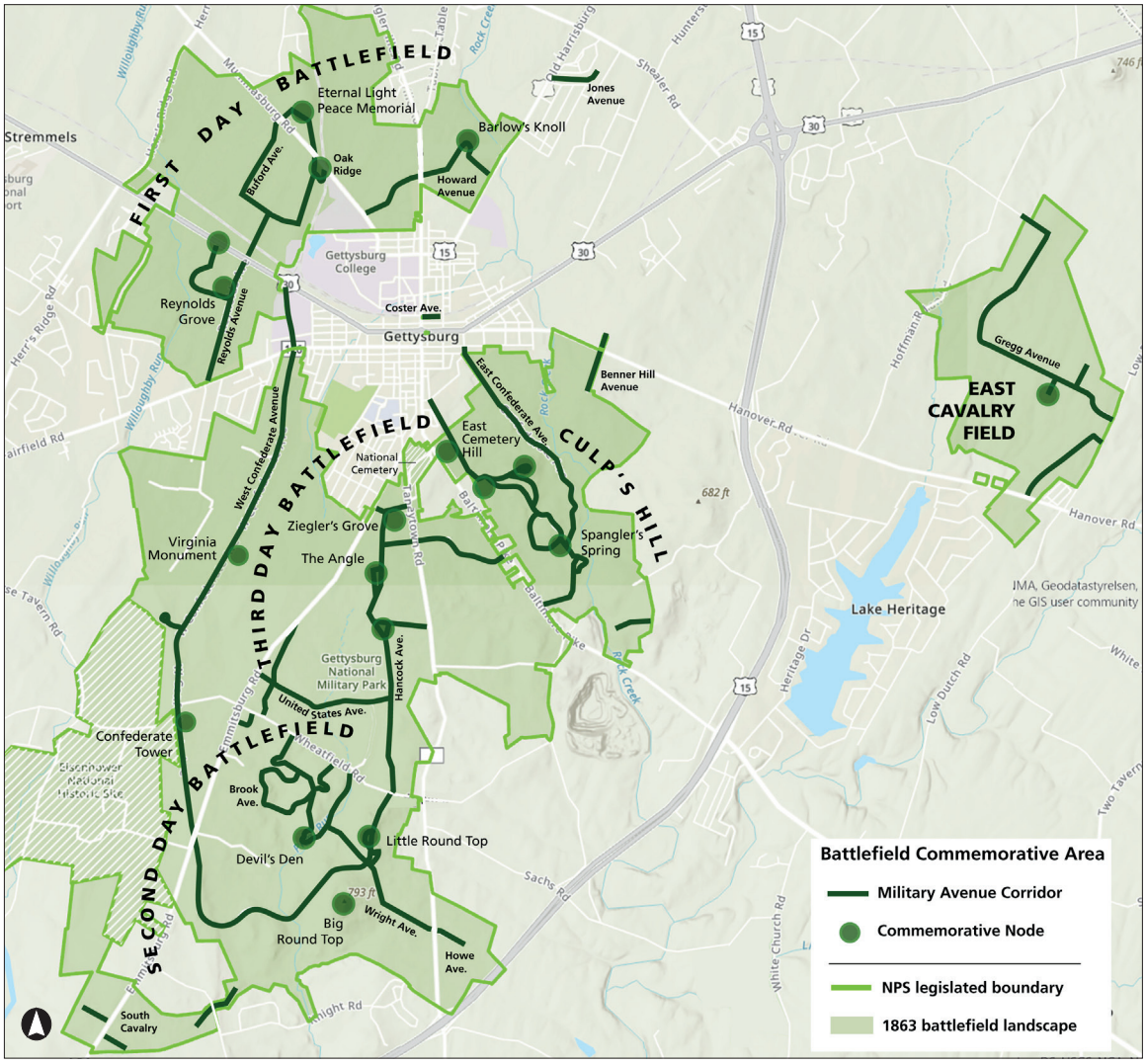


Figure 0.3. Map of the existing general extent of the Battlefield Commemorative Area along military avenue corridors and at commemorative nodes (larger commemorative areas). Not all commemorative nodes are shown on the map. Park land outside of the national military park is indicated by white hatching. (ESRI ArcPro map with NPS roads and boundaries data, annotated by SUNY ESF based on National Register areas and extents of military avenues and commemorative grounds)

addressed in this report because it reflects a different commemorative context than the battlefield, with its own distinct purpose and design.[6]

The Battlefield Commemorative Area is described as an area of distinct historic development within the larger 1863 battlefield in the 1999 General Management Plan, the 2004 National Register documentation, and in most of the park's cultural landscape reports. Existing inventories, however, do not organize the park by these two historic layers of development. The organization of the park into fifteen cultural landscapes as part of the National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) reflects specific geographic extents, 1863 property boundaries, and battle action areas (fig. 0.4). The park's Facilities Management Software System (FMSS), which inventories assets and asset types (Locations), identifies six larger cultural landscapes in the park (fig. 0.5).[7]

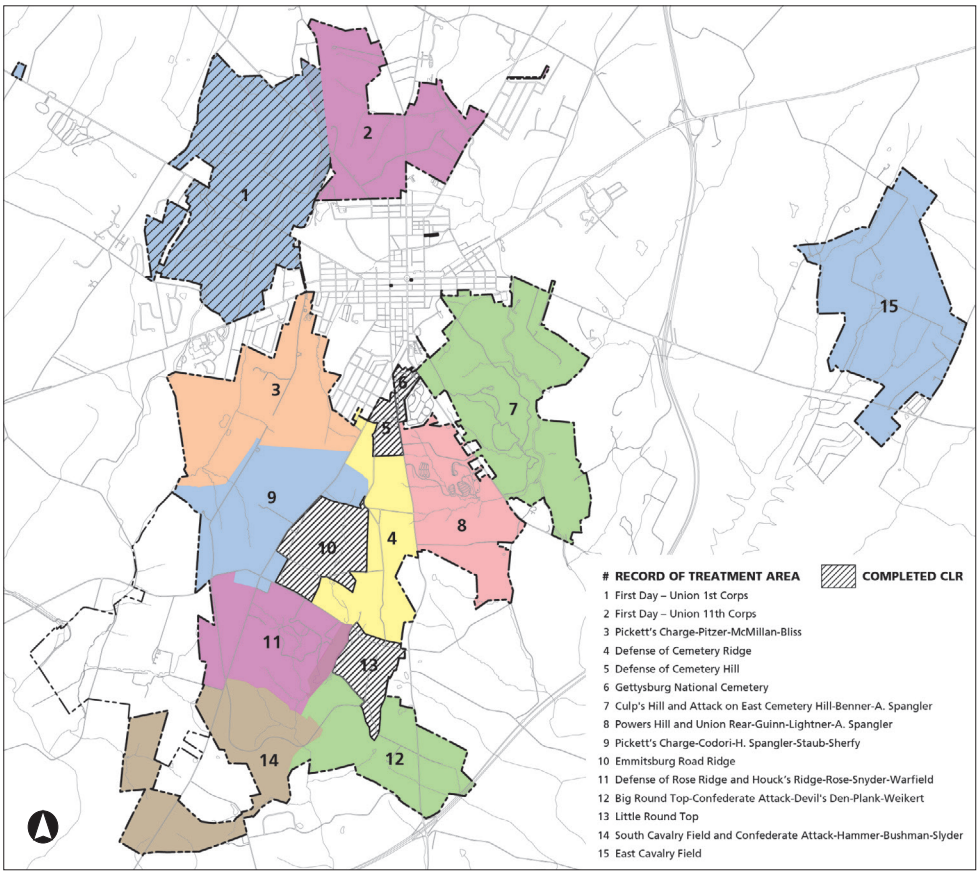


Figure 0.4. Map of the fifteen cultural landscape areas of Gettysburg National Military Park and those with completed cultural landscape reports, which address the Battlefield Commemorative Area to varying degrees. Cultural landscape reports for areas 7 and 11 are underway. (National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, *Cultural Landscape Report Record of Treatment,* 2018, updated by SUNY ESF)

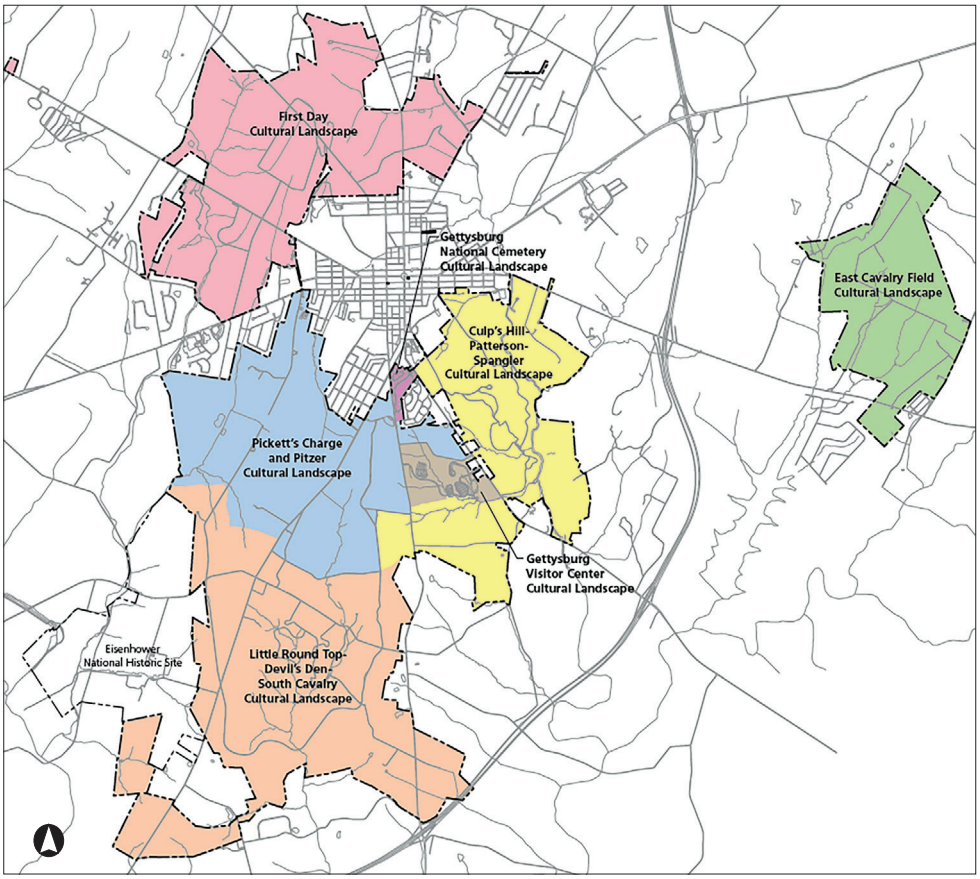


Figure 0.5. Map of the six maintained landscapes of Gettysburg National Military Park as delineated in the park's Facilities Management Software System/FMSS. (National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, *Cultural Landscape Report Record of Treatment,* 2018, figure 11)

REPORT ORGANIZATION

The first chapter of this report is a brief overview of the history of the Battlefield Commemorative Area that focuses on its development during the War Department period (1895–1933) that covers the end of the overall period of significance in 1927 as documented in the National Register of Historic Places. Chapter 2 documents a framework for treatment that summarizes relevant park legislation, policies, and planning that form the basis for the third chapter that describes a treatment philosophy. This philosophy provides an overall vision for management of the Battlefield Commemorative Area, defines its relationship to the 1863 Battlefield Area, and articulates the broad thinking behind treatment guidelines in chapter 4. The guidelines are organized by the following landscape characteristics and associated historic commemorative feature types:[8]

Natural Systems
Spatial Organization
Land Use
Topography
- Monument mounds
- Commemorative (rebuilt) Defense Works

Circulation
- Military Avenues
- Avenue Gutters
- Parking Areas
- Walks and Trails

Vegetation
- Mown Turf
- Trees
- Shrubs, Vines, Groundcover, and Beds

Buildings and Structures
- Observation Towers
- Bridges and Culverts
- Retaining Walls
- Commemorative Stone Walls

Views and Vistas
Small-Scale Features [9]
- Monuments, Markers, and Statues
- Tablets - Inscription (military)
- Tablets - Identification (avenue, site)
- Artillery Groups (cannons)
- Outlying Commemorative Works
- Fences and Gates
    - Military Avenue Fences
    - Monument and Area Fences
    - 1863 Fences at Commemorative Grounds

    - Gates
- Railings
- Shell Stones and Chains
- Flagpoles
- Boundary Markers
- Contemporary Park Furnishings

The guidelines for each of these nine characteristics begins with an overview of its history and how the characteristic has changed since the end of the National Register-documented period of significance in 1927 (1938 for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial).[10] This content is not intended as comprehensive documentation on the Battlefield Commemorative Area or individual commemorative features. Since research on commemorative areas throughout the park has not been completed, this content may not address all situations.[11]

Guidelines for treatment of each feature type describe recommended future conditions and focus on changes needed to enhance the historic character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area and its contemporary use and function. Each set of guidelines concludes with an example that illustrates the recommended treatment.

RESEARCH

Because the scope of this project is to provide general treatment guidance and not comprehensive resource documentation, historic and existing conditions research has been completed at an overall limited level of investigation as defined in the National Park Service *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*.[12] Research focused on obtaining sufficient documentation to identify the overall historic and existing landscape characteristics of the Battlefield Commemorative Area, to identify typical landscape feature types, and to understand current park operations. The main secondary sources consulted for this project include:

- Kathleen Georg Harrison, "National Register of Historic Places documentation, Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery" (2004).
- John Milner Associates and Heritage Partners, "Design of the Commemorative Military Park: Contextual Documentation & Resource Evaluation" (draft, 2003).
- Cultural Landscapes Reports (CLRs): Emmitsburg Road Ridge / Cemetery Ridge (2002), Defense of Cemetery Hill (2004), Little Round Top (2012), Record of Treatment (2018), First Day-Union 1st Corps Battlefield (2021), and Culp's Hill Area (draft, 2024).
- Historic American Engineering Record, "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads" (HAER PA-485, 1998).

- Miscellaneous notes and other documentation on the commemorative landscape compiled by park historians.

Consulted primary sources included historic photographs and maps in the park archives and Library of Congress, and textual materials in the park archives pertaining to the design of the commemorative area under Gettysburg National Park Commission and War Department administration.

Existing conditions were documented based on completed cultural landscape reports, online resources, and on field visits. Research for the treatment philosophy and guidelines was based on the park's 1999 General Management Plan, treatment workshops held with park staff in 2016 and 2019, and on the most recently completed Cultural Landscape Report for the First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURE CATEGORIES

The Battlefield Commemorative Area consists of four categories of character-defining features that contribute to the park's national level of significance: park features, monuments and memorials, military markers (tablets), and commemorative defense works. Certain features may fit within more than one category. Overall, these feature categories reflect Congress's intent in establishing Gettysburg National Military Park in 1895: to make the battlefield accessible, preserve and mark battlefield features, and commemorate those who fought in the battle for both the United States (US) and the Confederate States (CS).[13]

PARK FEATURES

The purposes of park features are primarily functional, ornamental, and interpretive. They were historically designed to support visitor access to the battlefield, delineate commemorative areas and features, identify battle lines, and enhance the solemn military character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area and distinguished it from the surrounding 1863 battlefield. Most park features reflect a standard design used across the national military park to give it a readily recognizable identity. Historic park features built between 1883 and 1927 include fences that delineated commemorative areas (now gone); military avenues such as Reynolds Avenue that were laid out along the ground where the regiments lined up before going into battle; avenue structures such as bridges and culverts; observation towers that gave visitors broad prospects across the battlefield; and iron tablets that identified historic sites and avenue names (fig. 0.6). Mown turf is also a character-defining park feature. Many park features have been altered or removed since the end of the historic period in 1927 (1938 for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial).



Figure 0.6. Representative park features (structures, small-scale features) of the Battlefield Commemorative Area. Left: East Confederate Avenue and culvert (1902, altered 1934) looking southeast, 2019. Middle: West Confederate Avenue observation tower (1895) looking west, 2023. Right: Iron avenue tablet (ca. 1896) on West Confederate Avenue looking south, 2023. (SUNY ESF)

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Among the most conspicuous and well-preserved features of the Battlefield Commemorative Area are the park's monuments and memorials, which were designed to honor those who fought in the Battle of Gettysburg and memorialize battle events. These include the hundreds of stone and bronze monuments in a great variety of styles that honor military units, such as the 74th Pennsylvania Infantry monument (1888) on the First Day Battlefield; statues of battle commanders, such as the Meade equestrian statue (1896) on Cemetery Ridge that honors Major General George Meade, Army of the Potomac; and other memorials, such as Confederate state memorials along West Confederate Avenue and the First Shot Marker on Chambersburg Road (fig. 0.7). Memorials also include natural features that were modified to serve commemorative purposes, such as the Copse of Trees and the Strong Vincent inscribed boulder (1864) at Little Round Top.[14]

Other feature types that were intended as memorials include the military avenues that were named to commemorate US military commanders, such as Coster Avenue (ca. 1900) in the Borough of Gettysburg, named in honor of General Charles Coster, commander of the 134th New York Infantry that held the battle line marked by the avenue.



Figure 0.7. Representative monuments and memorials. Left: 74th Pennsylvania monument, Howard Avenue, looking northeast, 2019. Middle: General Meade equestrian statue off Hancock Avenue, looking northeast, 2019. Right: First Shot Marker, Chambersburg Road, looking north, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

MILITARY MARKERS (TABLETS)

These are features designed to document battle history and identify its key landmarks, most reflecting a standard design used across the national military park. Examples include cast-iron inscription tablets that narrate actions, movements, and positions of the US and CS armies, such as Garden's Battery tablet (ca. 1900) on West Confederate Avenue; and bronze tablets that identify command positions of the armies, such as Gable's Brigade tablet (1912) along Reynolds Avenue and the headquarters of General Lee (ca. 1919) along Chambersburg Road (fig. 0.8). In addition, canons that feature the same type of gun used by a regiment on cast-iron carriages mark the site of battery (artillery) positions, such as Breathed's Battery (ca. 1915) along Confederate Cavalry Avenue, are flanked by cannons (fig. 0.9). Each cannon was historically flanked by a pyramidal pile of shell or shot, but only the granite pads remain.



Figure 0.8. Representative military markers. Left: Garden's Battery casti-iron inscription tablet along South Confederate Avenue looking northeast, 2023. Middle: Gable's Brigade tablet along Reynolds Avenue looking east, 2018. Right: Biesecker Woods identification tablet along West Confederate Avenue looking northwest, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

Other feature types that also serve as military markers include monuments that mark the center of a regiment's battle line, where the troops lined up before heading into battle. Small stone markers of a design and material that matched the monument marked the regiment's left and right flanks. Battle lines were also marked by military avenue alignments.

COMMEMORATIVE DEFENSE WORKS

Defense works such as breastworks and artillery lunettes that were within or adjacent to military avenues and other publicly accessible areas of the park were rebuilt (restored) as part of the park's program of battlefield restoration and commemoration. Examples include artillery lunettes on East Cemetery Hill rebuilt with added earth and turf in the 1880s, and Rodes's CS Division breastworks along Seminary Avenue rebuilt around 1896 with a stone wall in place of the original parapet wall of stacked rails that had disappeared after the battle (fig. 0.10). These are character-defining features of the Battlefield Commemorative Area that reflect preservation philosophies and practices of their day and are also significant remnants of the 1863 battlefield.





Figure 0.9 (left). Standard cannons and a cast-iron tablet marking the site of Breathed's Battery along Confederate Cavalry Avenue, looking south, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 0.10 (above right). A commemorative defense work showing Rodes's CS Division breastworks along Seminary Avenue completed in ca. 1896, looking north, 2016. The park commission oversaw the rebuilding of the stone parapet wall.The earth bank behind it dates to the battle. The identification tablet is a non-standard design. (SUNY ESF)

ORGANIZATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD COMMEMORATIVE AREA

Commemorative features are found throughout the Battlefield Commemorative Area in two types of landscape distinguished by extent, location, and use: military avenue corridors and commemorative nodes. Today, these areas are not as distinct as they were historically due to removal or alteration of features for park operations, interpretation, and battlefield restoration since 1933. There are also commemorative works within the 1863 battlefield landscape outside of the military avenues corridors and nodes, and in outlying communities outside of park boundaries, each of which may have small areas of commemorative landscape.

MILITARY AVENUES CORRIDORS

Military avenue corridors are the system of park roads and associated maintained landscape built across the 1863 battlefield between the 1880s and 1910s, mostly along regimental battle lines.[15] The military avenues are today mostly asphalt-paved roadways that connect with public roads. Several unimproved avenues are turf-covered and are not open for vehicular use. Observation towers serve as vertical extensions of the avenue system. There are presently forty-four named military avenues. Through open agricultural fields, the corridors typically feature mown-turf shoulders that extend to 1863 battlefield stone walls or rail fences, or where pipe-rail avenue fencing existed historically (fig. 0.11). Within these shoulders are monuments and markers. Through wooded areas, the corridors are

Figure 0.11 (below). A representative military avenue corridor through open fields along Howard Avenue on the First Day Battlefield that follows the battle lines of two divisions of the US 11th Corps, looking northeast, 2019. The mown shoulders extend to the approximate location of avenue fences that were removed after 1933. (SUNY ESF)





Figure 0.12. A representative military avenue corridor through woods with a Park Commission-designed bridge along Brooke Avenue, looking southeast at the crossing of Rose Run, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

less regular and are typically defined by mown turf extending to the wooded edge (fig. 0.12).There are also some military avenues that do not have a paved surface.

COMMEMORATIVE NODES [16]

Commemorative nodes are the larger areas of historically maintained landscape on the battlefield that are focal points and gathering areas, and typically incorporate clusters of commemorative works, important battle-era sites, observation towers, and parking areas. Some grew out of the earliest memorialization efforts that began shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg. Commemorative nodes include East Cemetery Hill, site of the first commemorative development under the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, and the nearby summit of Culp's Hill and Spangler's Spring; Reynolds Grove, Oak Grove, and Barlow's Knoll on the First Day Battlefield; Devil's Den, The Loop, Little Round Top, and Big Round Top on the Second Day Battlefield, and Ziegler's Grove, The Angle, and the area around the Meade Equestrian statue on the Third Day Battlefield (figs. 0.13, 0.14). The Eternal Light Peace Memorial grounds completed on Oak Hill in 1938 was the last of the commemorative grounds to be developed. Today, many commemorative nodes are stops on the park's auto tour of the battlefield.[17]

Figure 0.13 (below left). A commemorative node at Barlow's Knoll on the First Day Battlefield, consisting of a cluster of commemorative works, flagpole, and mown grounds at a bend in Howard Avenue looking northeast, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 0.14 (below right). A commemorative node at the Meade equestrian statue along Hancock Avenue, consisting of the statue on a mound surrounded by a mown turf, with monuments and tablets along the periphery looking northeast, 2019. (SUNY ESF)







Figure 0.15. Monuments and markers in the 1863 battlefield landscape at the Wheatfield looking northwest toward the 81st Pennsylvania monument, 2023. The monument and flank markers are accessed by mown paths along the battle lines. (SUNY ESF)

ISOLATED COMMEMORATIVE WORKS

Many monuments, memorials, and military markers are located within the Major Battle Action Area, as well as in locations outside park boundaries, and are therefore isolated from the larger Battlefield Commemorative Area. Some are accessed by paths that begin at the military avenues. These isolated works may have small areas of associated commemorative landscape, with features such as walks, monument mounds, mown turf, and fences. Examples include the First Shot marker at the Wisler Farm on Chambersburg Road, Hupp's Battery in McPherson Woods, several monuments in the Wheatfield, and the Hunt headquarters tablet along Taneytown Road (figs. 0.15, 0.16). Outlying commemorative works, mostly military markers (iron tablets) and a lesser number of monuments, are outside park boundaries in public rights-of-way, on public property, or on private property (fig. 0.17).

Figure 0.16 (below left). A military marker on park land along a public road, showing the headquarters tablet of Brigadier General Henry Hunt along Taneytown Road looking west, 2019. The commemorative area associated with this marker is limited to the monument mound, mown turf, and indent in the 1863 stone wall. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 0.17 (below right). A military marker in the public right-of-way outside park boundaries, showing the headquarters tablet for Ewell's 2nd CS Corps along Hanover Road looking northeast, 2019. (SUNY ESF)





INTRODUCTION ENDNOTES

1 The name Battlefield Commemorative Area is based on Gettysburg National Military Park, "Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1" (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 1999), hereafter "1999 GMP." This plan, which remains the guiding management document for the park's landscape, organizes the battlefield into three resource areas: Major Battle Action Resource Area, Battlefield Commemorative Resource Area, and Other Resource Areas. For simplicity, "Resource" has been omitted in this report when referring to the commemorative area. The "Foundation Document / Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, August 2016), refers to the Battlefield Commemorative Area as the "Commemorative Landscape."

2 1999 GMP; Kathleen Georg Harrison, National Register of Historic Places registration form, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery" (Unpublished report, signed January 23, 2004); *Cultural Landscape Report for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield (2021) and "Cultural Landscape Report for Culp's Hill and Attack on East Cemetery Hill" (Final draft, 2024)*

3 National Park Service, "Cultural Landscapes," https://www.nps.gov/subjects/culturallandscapes/understand-cl.htm (accessed June 28, 2024).

4 NPS-28, section 3, "Cultural Landscape Categories."

5 Project Scope, "Treatment Philosophy for the Commemorative Landscape, Gettysburg National Military Park," Task Agreement P15AC01525, National Park Service and the Research Foundation for The State University of New York, North Atlantic Coast Cooperative Educational Support Unit, 2015; NPS-28, "Cultural Resource Management Guideline," chapter 7: "Management of Cultural Landscapes," part B, "Research," https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nps28/28chap7.htm (accessed March 15, 2023); Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service 1998), 83. Treatment recommendations in cultural landscape reports are generally more prescriptive than the guidelines in this report.*

6 Overall battlefield areas defined in National Register form, Section 7. Treatment of the Gettysburg National Cemetery landscape is addressed in *Cultural Landscape for Gettysburg National Cemetery (National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2017).*

7 *Cultural Landscape Report Record of Treatment, Gettysburg National Military Park (*National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2018); Gettysburg National Military Park, FMSS Locations, 2016.

8 This list reflects the inventory methods of the NPS Park Cultural Landscape Program inventory methods and the NPS Cultural Resource Information System – Cultural Landscapes (CRIS–CL). Buildings, structures, and small-scale features (notably the monuments) are also inventoried according to the CRIS-Historic Structures (CRIS–HS, formerly List of Classified Structures). A single resource which meets the definitions, as outlined in NPS-28 (1998), for multiple resource types can be captured in all appropriate modules of CRIS. Resources should be inventoried in all pertinent modules, i.e CRIS-HS and CRIS-CL.

9 This report does not address the treatment of non-historic small-scale feature types in the Battlefield Commemorative Area, such as NPS interpretive waysides, traffic signals and signs, and traffic control devices (bollards, rocks, etc.), except as they relate to overall character of the landscape.

10 Post-1927 monuments and memorials are documented as contributing resources in the park's National Register documentation, despite being outside of the period of significance, because they align with the commemorative purpose of the national military park. Other changes made after 1933, such as replacement of culverts and realignment of military avenues, are not contributing, except for the 1930s-era park buildings (West End and South End contact stations, comfort stations). It is beyond the scope of this report to make recommendations for changing the existing National Register documentation.

11 For primary sources on the history of the commemorative landscape, see the Nicolson and Cope journals in the park archives, which are filled with information about the development and philosophy behind the design elements of the park's commemorative landscape. Secondary sources include the park's National Register documentation (2004), and completed cultural landscape reports. For history on individual commemorative works, see also the NPS Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS)-Historic Structures, and the 1976 List of Classified Structures hard-copy records (source of information on commemorative works that has not to date been transcribed into the electronic CRIS database).

12 NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline," chapter 2: "Research," https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nps28/28chap2.htm (accessed March 15, 2023).

13 This is not a comprehensive list of feature types. See Historical Overview chapter for additional information on features that characterize the Battlefield Commemorative Area (commemorative park landscape).

14 Confederate states installed their own memorials along West Confederate Avenue around the centennial of the battle in the 1960s, and several additional monuments were added through 2000. Today, park policy does not allow installation of new commemorative works.

15 The military avenue system was documented by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER No. PA-185). Roads that existed in 1863, such as Mummasburg Road and Wheatfield Road, are not part of the military avenue corridors because the park commission treated them as part of the 1863 battlefield landscape. The park commission improved some public roads with Telford pavement to connect the military avenues, and many were lined by commemorative works.

16 The Roller and Storage Building complex (Maintenance Facility) and grounds, while developed during the historic period and forming a node of development on the 1863 battlefield, is the only example of its type in the park. It is not identified as a landscape type for the purposes of this report.

17 A comprehensive inventory of commemorative grounds throughout the park has not been undertaken.

1. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW [1]

The origins of the Battlefield Commemorative Area trace back to the founding of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in 1864 and the addition of hundreds of monuments around the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888. Federal involvement in the management of the battlefield park began in 1893 during the waning years of the Memorial Association with Congress's creation of the veteran-led Gettysburg National Park Commission, which administered Gettysburg National Military Park from its establishment in 1895 through 1922. It was during Park Commission administration that much of the Battlefield Commemorative Area acquired the character that remains in large part today. Colonel Emmor B. Cope, a Civil War veteran, oversaw several additions until his death in 1927. The last veteran-associated commemorative addition was the Eternal Light Peace Memorial dedicated in 1938.[2]



Figure 1.1. The Battlefield Commemorative Area at Oak Ridge along Doubleday and Robinson avenues as improved by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, looking north, 1905. The 12th Massachusetts monument (1885) and alignment of Doubleday Avenue predated the work of the Park Commission. (Detroit Publishing Co. photograph, digital ID cmaster-pnp-det-4a11027u, Library of Congress)

The purpose of the park from its initial establishment through redesignation as a national military park was to both preserve the 1863 battlefield and to mark and commemorate the battle—the latter purpose leading to the creation of the Battlefield Commemorative Area. According to park historian Kathleen Georg Harrison, this commemorative landscape was intended "to provide a contemplative setting where visitors could dwell upon the soldiers' deeds and sacrifices to perpetuate liberty and restore the nation. This was thought to be a fitting adjunct to the memorial character of the [Gettysburg] National Cemetery."[3] Congress called for park development on the battlefield to include marking military positions of both the U.S. and C.S. armies with narrative tablets; to open, improve, and fence avenues along the battle lines; to enact rules and regulations to care for monuments; and to provide for convenient access to all commemorative works.[4]

The Battlefield Commemorative Area, a term defined in the park's 1999 General Management Plan for the commemorative landscape on the battlefield, was a clearly defined landscape with its own distinctive character that employed standard features used throughout the national military park. The park was structured along so-called military avenues lined by commemorative works and mown turf (fig. 1.1). This landscape was well-tended to convey honor to those

who sacrificed their lives on the battlefield, while also evoking the times in which the park was developed. According to historian Harrison,

> The resultant designed landscape [Battlefield Commemorative Area] gave Gettysburg "the look of sacred space: set apart, marked with monuments, a sacred precinct like those at Delphi or Olympus to honor heroes." [quoting Rainey, "The Memory of War"] . . .The design that was achieved by Cope and Nicholson [Gettysburg National Park Commission] represented martial and national power; the coat of arms of the country, the shell stones, the flagpoles, the lean no-nonsense lines of the tablets and towers were ubiquitous. They evoked patriotism and nationalism at a time when the country was developing into a world power and when the country was deeply conscious of its own nationalism.[5]

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION PERIOD, 1864–1895

In 1864, as construction of Gettysburg National Cemetery was underway, veterans and local leaders formed the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association with the dual missions of battlefield preservation and commemoration. As chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Memorial Association's purpose was:

> . . .to hold and preserve the battle-grounds of Gettysburg. . .as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the historic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs of their brave defenders [U.S. soldiers].[6]

The association's plans for the battlefield park developed slowly, and it wasn't until the 1880s that they became realized through the interest of veterans and funding by states in the years leading up to the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1888. Plans called for acquiring land, laying out avenues to allow visitors to access the battlefield, and guiding the design and placement of commemorative works to mark key U.S. sites on the battlefield (marking of Confederate positions was not part of the purpose). The Memorial Association adopted an innovative landscape treatment philosophy that called for the commemorative additions to be compatible with, but differentiated from, the 1863 battlefield, reflecting the same concepts adopted almost a century later in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.[7] In his 1890 guide to the battlefield, John Bachelder alerted visitors to this treatment philosophy:

> It is of the utmost importance that the tourist and student of history should bear always in mind which of the driveways [roads] existed at the time of the battle, and those which have been constructed since. The distinction will be readily observed, however, as the roads retain their original names (generally the same as the towns to which they lead) and the avenues, which are named after general officers, are designated by guide-boards. If they are enclosed, wire fence is used in place of the rail fence common to the vicinity.[8]



Figure 1.2. The Memorial Association's Brinkerhoff wire fencing along Hancock Avenue showing contrast with 1863-style rail fences in the background, 1889. This photograph also shows an example of the wood signs (guide boards) that the association used to mark military positions. (Detail of SV373, Boardman Collection)

Figure 1.3. Cannons and rebuilt earthworks (lunettes) completed by the Memorial Association on East Cemetery Hill, looking southwest toward Evergreen Cemetery, circa 1888. The cannons were not the same type that was used in these lunettes during the battle. The monument is to the 4th Ohio. (SV163a, Boardman Collection)

By the early 1890s, the Memorial Association had completed, or overseen, the following developments in the park:

- Acquisition of strips of land between 60 and 300 feet in width along the battle lines as identified by veterans, for construction of military avenues (park roads). By using battle lines, park development avoided key terrain where battle action occurred.[9] The avenues were intended to provide access, interpret and mark the battle lines, and commemorate battle officers through their names.
- Acquisition of larger parcels of battlefield to preserve key battle terrain, such as at Little Round Top, the Wheatfield, Reynolds Grove, and Oak Ridge.
- Installation of Brinkerhoff wire fencing (a type of turned wire) along the boundaries of park property that crossed open fields. The Memorial Association selected this fencing because it was distinguishable from vernacular rail fencing that characterized the 1863 battlefield landscape, while also being compatible through its inconspicuous appearance (fig. 1.2).
- Use of painted signs (guide boards) to identify military avenues and regimental positions.
- Placement of cannons and shot that conveyed the military character of the battlefield (fig. 1.3).
- Rebuilding of earthworks and preservation of battle-era woodlots and fields.
- Installation of ornamental iron fences to denote sacred ground at East Cemetery Hill (Lafayette Square Fence, installed about 1889), and around the Copse of Trees at the High Water Mark (1886).

Installation of monuments on the battlefield, one of the most conspicuous aspects of park development, was left to the Union states and veterans, who were required to meet regulations finalized by the Memorial Association in 1887.



These required that the primary monument be placed in the position held by the regiment on the line of battle, and that smaller monuments known as markers could be placed on secondary or advanced positions. The Memorial Association required that all monuments be of stone or real bronze (as opposed to white bronze made of zinc) and have full inscriptions that identified the regiment, brigade, division, and corps, the time the regiment held the position, and a brief account of the regiment's action. The Memorial Association also required the marking of left and right flanks where possible (depending on land ownership and access) with stone markers of no less than two feet in height, inscribed with the regiment number. Monuments

with statues had to have the soldier facing the enemy's line, and the surrounding ground had to be sodded. Many of the monuments were set on turf-covered mounds. States also added their own requirements for monuments they funded, usually involving display of the state seal. New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan monuments featured finely wrought bronze plaques with the state seals in bas relief.

Many of these regimental monuments were installed or in the works by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888, and by 1895, there were approximately 339 monuments and one statue on Memorial Association property, plus the High Water Mark of the Rebellion memorial along Hancock Avenue dedicated in 1892. Some monuments featured associated landscape features in addition to mounds and turf, including fences, cannons, and plantings. Overall, however, the Memorial Association had not developed the commemorative landscape very far by the early 1890s, with many areas characterized by muddy avenues bordered by rough ground surrounding the monuments (fig. 1.4).



Figure 1.4. Hancock Avenue on Cemetery Ridge showing character as developed through the 1880s during the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period, looking south toward Big Round Top, 1890. (LCAB3a, Boardman Collection)

Events held for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888—publicized throughout the country—made apparent that the whole story of the Battle of Gettysburg was not being represented through the work of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. Omissions included the lack of marking of U.S. Regular Army positions, and with growing interest in reconciliation that followed the twenty-fifth anniversary, the lack of marking of Confederate regimental positions. Many realized that the federal government, through the U.S. War Department, was the appropriate entity to address these omissions and complete the battlefield park so that it told the story of both sides. In 1887, Congress appropriated the first funds to the War Department to mark positions of U.S. Regulars, and in 1893, Congress appropriated funds to mark C.S. positions and for acquiring land and opening avenues along those lines.

The Secretary of War created the Gettysburg National Park Commission in 1893 to implement this work. Its three veteran commissioners were Brigadier General W. H. Forney of Alabama, John B. Bachelder of Massachusetts, and Lieutenant Colonel John P. Nicholson of Pennsylvania who served as commission chair until his death in 1922 and is credited as the visionary behind the park. The commissioners were charged with continuing the core work of the Memorial Association to preserve the battlefield and ensure complete and accurate marking of military positions.[10] Civil War veteran Emmor B. Cope was hired as the commission's engineer and was responsible for designing park features



Figure 1.5. Cannons, sign (tablet), and wire fencing at Calef's Battery along Chambersburg Road on the First Day battlefield completed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, looking south towards Herbst Woods, circa 1896. (GETT 41140, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

and implementing plans. By 1894, work had begun on the first federally-funded project, the construction of West Confederate Avenue, and on marking U.S. Regulars artillery positions. The commission marked these with single cannons and shot pyramids of the type historically used at the position, identified by tablets similar to street signs used at many parks and rural cemeteries, and enclosed by wire fencing similar to the type used by the Memorial Association (fig. 1.5).

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK – WAR DEPARTMENT PERIOD, 1895–1933

On February 11, 1895, President Grover Cleveland signed legislation establishing Gettysburg National Military Park under the administration of the U.S. War Department, the executive cabinet responsible for the Army, with direct management assigned to the Gettysburg National Park Commission established two years earlier. Gettysburg—the nation's most celebrated battlefield—was the fifth national military park to be established by Congress and was considered the primary Civil War commemorative park in the east, with Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (1890) the counterpart in the west. [11]

Congress continued the dual purpose of the park first enshrined in the 1864 charter of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and included in earlier federal legislation establishing the Park Commission: to preserve the 1863 battlefield and to commemorate the battle. In contrast to the charter of the Memorial Association, the federal legislation called for marking lines of battle for both the U.S. and C.S. armies and improving and extending the system of military avenues to cover both sides. This reflected efforts at reconciliation that had grown out of the twenty-fifth anniversary reunion in 1888, although many U.S. veterans remained unreconciled.[12] According to park historian Kathleen Georg Harrison, "The park [Gettysburg] became a symbol of national unity and a benchmark for reunification, a symbol that was never more obvious than at the grand reunion of Civil War veterans at Gettysburg in 1913, at the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the battle."[13]

From the seventeen acres at Gettysburg National Cemetery that it had administered since 1872, the War Department became responsible in 1895 for a roughly developed park of 522 acres, from Oak Ridge south to Little Round Top, containing rural 1863 battlefield that was crossed by designed commemorative areas with hundreds of monuments and markers. A massive plan for expansion of the national military park, documented on the so-called Sickles Map, was referenced in the federal park legislation. The plan not only included

improvement and expansion of the military avenues, but also acquisition of large tracts of battlefield and restoration of features in the battlefield landscape. Privately-owned monument plots were also incorporated into the park. Through the work of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, the expansion and development of the park was substantially completed prior to World War I (fig. 1.6). The dissolution of the Park Commission in 1922 upon the death of chair Colonel John P. Nicholson coincided with diminished resources for park development as Congress limited Army funding and staffing after World War I. Colonel Emmor B. Cope, the commission's engineer responsible for the design of much of the commemorative area, provided continuity in his position as park

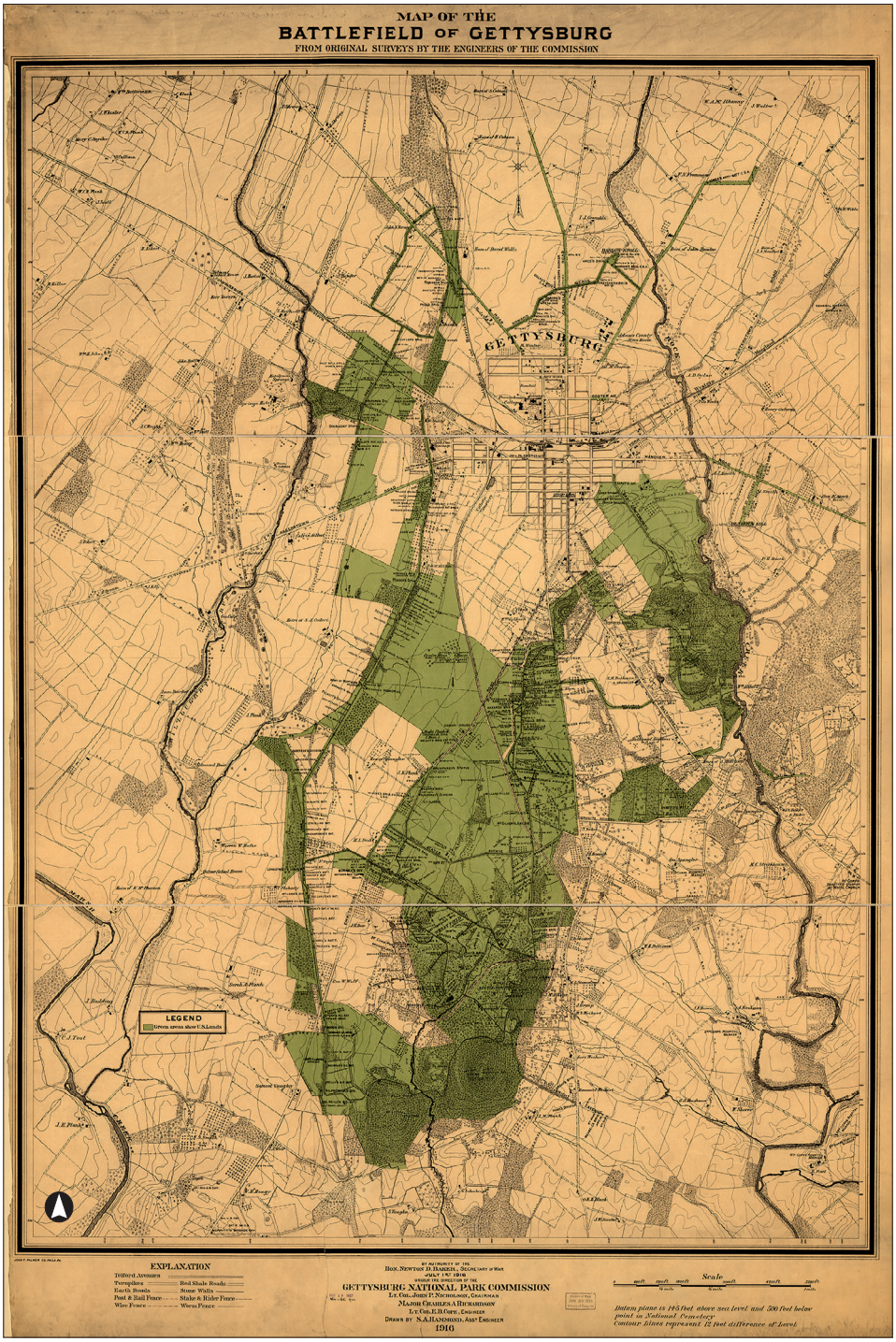


Figure 1.6. Map of the extent of Gettysburg National Military Park (areas shaded green) by 1916. The commemorative area is primarily along the roads lined by monument labels. ("Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg...", digital ID g3822g-cw0351550, Library of Congress,)

superintendent until his death in 1927. Cope's death marked the end of veteran-led administration of the national military park. Between 1927 and 1933, the War Department continued to administer the park, but due to ongoing budget constraints and loss of veteran leadership, these years reflect a shift in treatment of the commemorative area.[14]

PARK COMMISSION DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMEMORATIVE AREA

The Gettysburg National Park Commission under the leadership of Colonel John P. Nicholson and Colonel E. B. Cope transformed the roughly developed Memorial Association commemorative area into a refined landscape that facilitated visitor access, expanded marking, conveyed solemn honor, and established a distinctive identity. Congress did not give the Park Commission power to erect regimental monuments; this was reserved for regiments and the states, as it had been under the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, although the commission was charged with reviewing and approving state and regimental monument plans.



Figure 1.7. Gettysburg National Park Commission improvements to the commemorative area. Top: Stone Avenue showing typical Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association development, looking north toward the McPherson barn, circa 1903. Bottom: Same view showing Park Commission improvements including improved avenue, stone gutters, mown turf, and new avenue fencing, 1906. (GETT 41136–photographs T211a and T2224a, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

In its planning for improvements, the Gettysburg National Park Commission followed the Memorial Association's philosophy that treated commemorative development as a distinguishable and compatible overlay on the 1863 battlefield. The commission developed a renewed military character to the commemorative area evident in standardization, simplicity, order, and high standards of construction and maintenance (fig. 1.7).

Soon after the establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park in 1895, the Park Commission charged E. B. Cope with studying other parks for inspiration. Cope visited Druid Hill Park in Baltimore (1860) and Fairmount Park in Philadelphia (1855), which were among the first landscaped urban parks in the U.S. along with New York's Central Park (1858) designed by Frederick Law Olmsted. At these parks, Cope studied and made drawings of their structures and designed landscapes, including their road construction, drainage, bridges and culverts, and signs. Cope's design of park infrastructure was apparently also influenced by the War Department's management of national cemeteries, in particular its use of cast-iron tablets to convey cemetery regulations, site identification, and interpretation. Gettysburg National Cemetery's enclosure

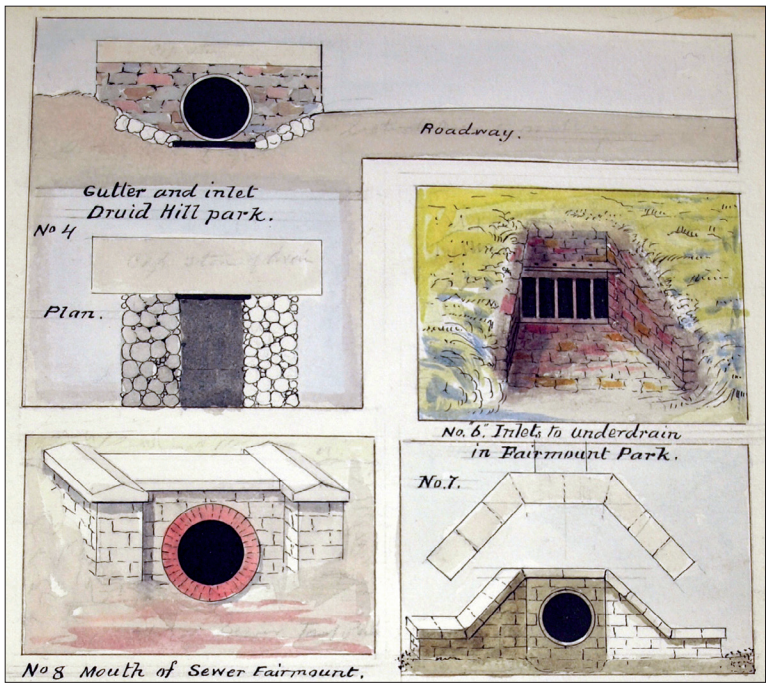


Figure 1.8. Workers laying foundation stone for the Telford pavement on Confederate Avenue (Section 4), circa 1895. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901,* Government Printing Office, 1902)

wall of gray Gettysburg granite may have also inspired Cope to specify the use of that local material for the park's bridges, culverts, gutters, and retaining walls.

Many of the commission's improvements to the commemorative area of the battlefield were completed between 1895 and 1905. The structure of the park landscape was an expanded system of military avenues, primarily along battle lines, which connected with observation towers to provide visitors with physical and visual access across the battlefield. Walks and trails, such as through Ziegler's Grove and up Big Round Top, extended visitor access beyond the avenues. The commission created systematic designs for drainage structures, avenue fencing, paired guns to mark artillery positions, and iron tablets. These tablets, designed to be visible from a carriage, marked and narrated military positions without monuments, identified avenues and other park features, and marked historic sites, such as Little Round Top. Between 1905 and 1922, corresponding with the later years of the Park Commission, some of the prior work continued, but the major work aside from routine maintenance involved the replacement of many of the iron tablets with more elaborate bronze tablets to locate headquarters, corps, division, and brigade positions, and the construction of small buildings in a few places along the military avenues to shelter the guards who protected the park. After dissolution of the Park Commission in 1922 following the death of Colonel Nicholson, the park was directly administered by the War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, until 1933, with E.. B. Cope serving until his death in 1927. After his death, changes were made to the commemorative area to accommodate automobiles and reduce maintenance. By this time, the national military park contained approximately 384 regimental monuments, 19 statues, and 350 military markers (tablets), and about twenty-four miles of military avenues.[15]

Figure 1.9. Example of E. B. Cope's watercolor drawings from his study of drainage structures at Fairmount and Druid Hill parks, 1896. ("Cope Report on Drainage," 1896, GETT 41145, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)



Military Avenue System [16]

E. B. Cope developed specifications for new avenues and rebuilding ("piking") the Memorial Association-era avenues using the Telford system, which the commission adopted by fall 1895 "after full consideration and study of the subject as promising the best results in solidity and durability."[17] This road construction technique was developed in Great Britain by Thomas Telford in the early nineteenth century and was distinguished by its strong and durable bed of large, broken stones. As implemented by the Park Commission, Telford pavement used local

Gettysburg granite in large 8-inch wedge-like stones with chinking (fig. 1.8). This was topped by a 4-inch layer of 1.5-inch stones and then by a layer of clay as a binder, and finally a 1 to 2-inch top dressing of quarter-inch limestone and Gettysburg granite screenings that produced a light color to the avenues (see fig. 1.7). The roads were crowned to facilitate sheet drainage and partly lined by stone gutters. Cope did not specify curbs, which would have altered the battle-era topography and made the roads more prominent in the landscape. The commission adopted standard road widths of between 16 and 20 feet.[18]







Cope developed standard specifications for bridges, culverts, and roadside gutters based on his study of structures at Fairmount and Druid Hill parks (fig. 1.9). For the stone, Cope specified Gettysburg granite in regular-coursed ashlar that, along with the overall design, made these features clearly distinct from vernacular structures on the battlefield. Bridges featured stone arches or more contemporary iron stringer construction (fig. 1.10). The culverts featured headwalls set near the edge of pavement with simple flat parapets of even-coursed ashlar and parapet walls that rose about 1.5 feet above the surface of the road (fig. 1.11). Roadside gutters paved in dry-laid stone were built to carry drainage into the culverts and preserve the edges of the pavement (see fig. 1.7). Where there was a significant drop-off on retaining walls and bridges, the commission installed railings of galvanized flat iron posts and pipe rails (fig. 1.12). These simple railings were inconspicuous and clearly distinguishable from battle-era wood fences and railings.

Cope's design for the military avenues included parking areas in the shoulders at popular sites, such as Oak Ridge and Devil's Den. These were neatly defined and

Figure 1.10 (top). The Park Commission-designed stringer bridge carrying Crawford Avenue over Plum Run on the Second Day Battlefield, looking west, circa 1899. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901*, Government Printing Office, 1902)

Figure 1.11 (middle). Standard Park Commission-designed culvert headwalls on Sickles Avenue as it approached Rose Woods on the Second Day Battlefield, looking northwest, circa 1900. The Park Commission managed Rose Woods to maintain its battle-era open understory that was critical to the outcome of the battle. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901*, Government Printing Office, 1902)

Figure 1.12 (bottom). Standard Park Commission-designed galvanized railings and masonry retaining wall along Wainwright Avenue at East Cemetery Hill, looking south, circa 1900. (GETT 41136–photograph T3134, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)



Figure 1.13. The parking area at Devil's Den showing gravel surface, stone retaining wall, and hitching rail, looking west, circa 1900. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901*, Government Printing Office, 1902)

surfaced with the same material as the avenues (fig. 1.13). Depending on the topography, a low stone retaining wall defined the outer edge of the parking area. Pipe rails served as places to hitch horses and defined the parking limits.

By 1912, the park's military avenues extended across twenty-four miles, and by 1920, the mileage was extended with the construction of several additional short avenues, bringing the total to forty-one military avenues. The avenues constructed later, such as Humphreys, Hunt, and Gregg avenues, were built with a less durable Macadam base, rather than Telford.

Upkeep of the military avenues required considerable effort and expense, such as through annual application of crushed stone, oiling to keep down dust, and cleaning and weeding stone gutters. With increasing automobile use, the park began to use asphalt road oil on curves where the gravel surface was prone to heavy wear, and by 1919, about seven miles of the avenues had been treated with asphalt oil. With increasing automobile and truck traffic on the roads by the late 1920s, the War Department began a program in 1927 of resurfacing the drives with bituminous macadam—an asphaltic concrete laid over the existing stone base, starting with Seminary Avenue and West Confederate Avenue. As part of the same efforts at reducing maintenance and increasing durability, the park also began to rebuild the stone gutters in concrete. By 1931, the park had replaced 11,244 feet of stone gutters, but the majority of stone gutters remained.

Figure 1.14. Sodded banks on the shoulder of Sedgwick Avenue, circa 1900. The woods in this location defined the limits of the commemorative area; in open fields, the limits were defined by avenue fencing. The shell stone (cannonball on a stone block) was a standard design that marked the edge of the avenue and protected turf shoulders. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901*, Government Printing Office, 1902)



Turf Shoulders

The Park Commission upgraded the condition of the largely unimproved Memorial Association shoulders of the military avenues by cultivating mown turf. The turf defined the limits of the commemorative area on the battlefield, facilitated visitor access, prevented erosion, and maintained a neat appearance distinguishable from the adjacent woods and agricultural fields of the 1863 battlefield (fig. 1.14). The width of shoulders varied, but generally were about 20 feet to either side of the avenue.

Traffic-Control Devices

The Park Commission designed the military avenue system with devices to keep traffic on the pavement and preserve the turf shoulders. These included bollards known as shell stones, which consisted of square Gettysburg granite blocks with cannonball finials (fig. 1.15).[19] By 1899, there were 239 shell stones across the park. In certain areas, they were connected by guard



Figure 1.15. Shell stones along the intersection of Reynolds Avenue and Reynolds Branch at Reynolds Grove, looking south, circa 1899. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901*, Government Printing Office, 1902)

chains to provide additional coverage (known as shell chains). Cope reported in 1899, "It has been found necessary for the protection of the sides of the avenue bordering on the roadway, particularly on the inside line of curves, to set up posts against careless drivers, 10 inch granite posts set 10 inches high surmounted with a 13 inch or 10 inch shell securely fastened thereon has been found the least objectionable."[20] Use of shell stones and chains reinforced a military character to the commemorative area.

Observation Towers

Soon after the creation of the national military park in 1895, the Park Commission planned a series of observation towers as vertical extensions of the military avenue system. E. B. Cope began research on the design of the towers in March 1895 with a visit to a steel observation tower at Pen Mar Park on Quirauk Mountain at the Maryland–Pennsylvania border, which featured open sides and a hipped roof. Soon after, Cope produced a design for tall steel towers with similar profiles. The towers were either 60 or 75 feet tall depending on their location and set on stone footings with open stairs lined by ornamental punched sheet-metal railings, painted bronze-green and black with dark red highlights. The commission initially planned four towers—at Oak Ridge, on Big Round Top, along West Confederate Avenue, and on Culp's Hill. Production was contracted to the Variety Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio, and construction on all four was completed in November 1895 (fig. 1.16). A fifth tower, in Ziegler's Grove, was built the following year. According to the Park Commission, these towers "…are all solid and well-built structures, and, located as they are, they 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."[21]

Figure 1.16. The observation tower along West Confederate Avenue, looking north, circa 1897. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901*, Government Printing Office, 1902)



Avenue Fencing

The Park Commission recognized the necessity of the Brinkerhoff wire fencing that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association had installed along the military avenues to delineate the park boundaries and to protect the commemorative area from livestock grazing and other agricultural uses. Even after adjacent battlefield land was incorporated into the park, the commission maintained these fences along the avenues to delineate the managed commemorative area from the rural battlefield.

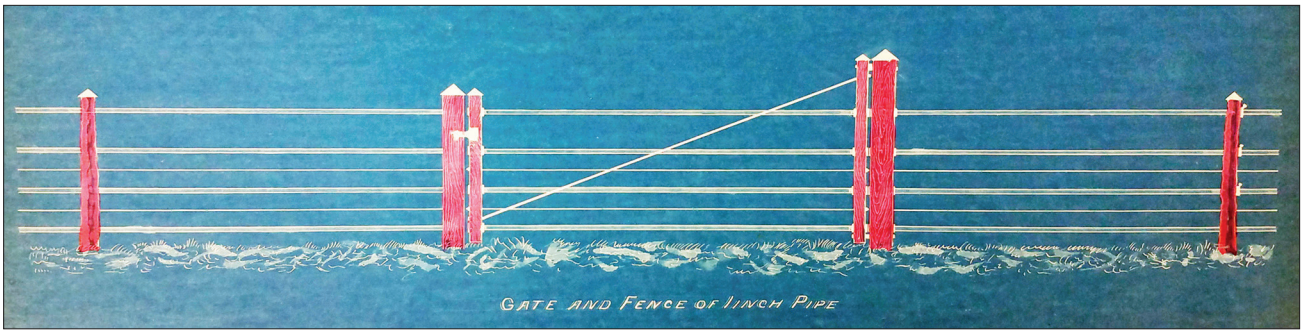


Figure 1.17. Park Commission drawing of its selected design for pipe-rail avenue fence and gates, circa 1896. The actual red was much darker than shown on this colored blueprint. (GETT 41147, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

While the Park Commission agreed with the philosophy of compatibility and distinguishability that was evident in the Memorial Association's use of Brinkerhoff wire fencing, it was apparently unsatisfied with the flimsy and temporary-looking character. In 1895, the commission solicited proposals from several manufacturers based on an overall post-and-rail concept designed by Emmor B. Cope. The selected proposal, which was finalized in 1897, featured round rot-resistant locust or chestnut posts with conical iron caps set ten feet apart, with four rails of galvanized one-inch gas pipe set directly into the posts and two galvanized wires between the lower rails, at an overall height of 4 ½ feet (figs. 1.17, 1.18). Corner and gate posts were square and had square caps. The rails were left unpainted while the posts were treated for durability with a dark red paint that E. B. Cope developed, composed of a mixture of red lead and red mineral paint mixed with oil.

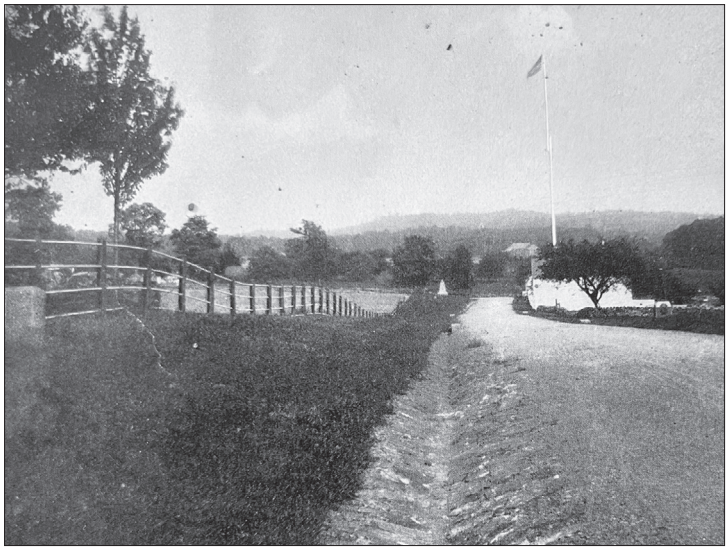


Figure 1.18. Park commission avenue fencing along Meade Avenue, circa 1900. Also visible are the mown turf shoulders and stone gutters along the avenue, and in the distance, the flagstaff at Meade's Headquarters along Taneytown Road. (Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, *Annual Reports to the Secretary of War, 1893-1901*, Government Printing Office, 1902)

The new avenue fences were a contemporary design for use where no fences existed along the avenues in 1863, so that they would be distinguishable—clearly different from the wood post-and-rail fences that characterized the vernacular battlefield. The avenue fences were also designed to be compatible with the battlefield. In its 1896 report, the Park Commission noted that this "neat style of fence…is not only durable but is inconspicuous to the sight, and therefore does not mar the view of the [battle]field." By July 1904, the commission had installed over thirteen miles of avenue fencing. The commission continued to maintain and install wire fencing along property boundaries and other areas not visible to the public, such as along the Western Maryland Railroad on the First Day Battlefield. It used 1863-style wood fences outside of the military avenue system, notably along public roads that existed in 1863, such as Emmitsburg Road, Wheatfield Road, and Chambersburg Pike.

Avenue and Site Identification Tablets

As part of the military avenue system, E. B. Cope designed small iron signs, known as tablets, that were installed on the shoulders of the avenues to identify



Figure 1.19. Left: Standard Park Commission-designed avenue tablet for Confederate Avenue (North Confederate Avenue), looking southwest toward Mummasburg Road, circa 1905. Right: Identification tablet along Neil Avenue, 2019. (GETT 41136–T2253, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

the military avenues and historic battlefield sites. In keeping with the Park Commission's philosophy for distinguishable and compatible park infrastructure, these signs consisted of black-painted cast-iron rectangular plates with scalloped corners and raised capital letters and borders set at an angle on low, fluted cast-iron posts at an overall height of approximately three feet (fig. 1.19). The tablets were painted black with aluminum paint for the letters and borders, the same colors that the War Department had adopted for iron tablets in national cemeteries. Cope reported that these signs were being cast in 1898, and the park continued to fabricate them into the 1920s. The Park Commission also installed small iron section markers along avenues that were divided into sections for operational purposes, including West Confederate, Sykes, and Hancock. These square section tablets, placed at 200-yard intervals, contained a single capital letter that identified each section.[22]

Avenue tablets were typically installed at intersections with other roads. Historic site tablets, such as for Devil's Den along Sickles Avenue and Reynolds Woods along Reynolds Avenue, were placed in the shoulder facing the avenue. Simpler iron tablets (without concave corners and with different font) were installed along the avenues to post regulations, referred to as caution tablets (such as "Drive to the Right").

Military Markers

Along with the opening of avenues, the marking of military positions was one of the chief purposes of the national military park. In its 1896 annual report, the Gettysburg National Park Commission restated the park's dual purpose of preservation and commemoration, "to preserve features as they existed at the time of battle and to make its many interesting points accessible by good roads, but also to have the positions and evolutions of both the contending armies carefully ascertained and suitably marked…"[23] Over the next decade, the commission marked most regimental positions as well as military command positions on the battlefield—the organization of the regiments into brigades, divisions, corps, and headquarters. At each site, the commission installed inscription tablets that contained a brief account of a unit's position or movements—"without praise or censure"—for both the U.S. and C.S. armies.[24]

The inscriptions on the tablets were intended for veterans and for military education. There were no signs with illustrations or maps of the battle action, nor was there a central facility for visitor orientation. Interpretation to the general public was carried out by the private sector, largely by private guides that the Park

Commission began to license in 1915, later known as the Licensed Battlefield Guides. These fee-for-service guides were typically stationed at the intersections of the main public roads and the park's military avenues. Private business along the public roads also filled the public's desire for museums and souvenir shops.

Cast Iron Inscription Tablets

Soon after establishment of the national military park in 1895, E. B. Cope developed a design for an iron tablet to mark and narrate military positions that did not have a monument, including both C.S. and U.S. positions. Since most Union state regimental positions were already marked by monuments or position markers, most of the new tablets were used for positions of U.S. Regulars (to replace the initial street-sign-like tablets) and C.S. regiments, as well as for locations of command positions (headquarters, corps, divisions, and brigades).



Figure 1.20. A standard cast-iron narrative tablet marking the position of C.S. Hay's Brigade along East Confederate Avenue, looking east, circa 1900. In the background is standard avenue fencing that marked the limits of the commemorative area along the avenue. (GETT 41140, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Cope's new design was a straightforward cast-iron tablet that featured a black-painted square plate with rounded corners and raised borders, set at an angle on a three-foot-high fluted cast-iron pillar, for an overall height of approximately 4.5 feet (fig. 1.20). According to the Park Commission, "…the tablets are inclined at a suitable angle so that the inscriptions can easily be read by persons riding or driving on the avenue."[25] The faces of these tablets, most approximately 3.8 by 3.4 feet, contained a narrative of the regiment's action and positions during the multiple days of the battle, set in raised upper-case letters painted in silver. A rectangular extension plate at the top indicated the army, corps, and division. Plans for these tablets were developed by 1896, when the commission reported,

> Handsome tablets of iron, not only for each battery, but also for each command of infantry and cavalry, will stand along the main lines of battle, with brief inscriptions specifying the name of each command, its service in the battle…Much thought has been given to the preparation of these tablets and their inscriptions for the Confederate commands, so as to arrive at the utmost possible historic accuracy with regard to each one as well as perfect consistency and fairness among them as a whole.[26]

The commission contracted with the local foundry of Calvin Gilbert to produce these tablets. In 1898, the commission began to install the tablets at previously unmarked C.S. regimental position on land owned by the federal government. By 1899, marking of the general location of the corps, divisions, and brigades began. Through marking these previously unidentified command positions, the commission planned to mark a more complete account of the organization and deployment of both armies on the battlefield. By 1904, there were over 400 cast-iron inscription tablets in the park; some were also installed in remote locations outside of park boundaries.

Command Position Tablets

In 1903, the Park Commission began to develop plans for replacing iron inscription tablets at all command positions (headquarters, corps, division, brigade) with more elaborate bronze tablets. By 1906, the commissioners reported, "It is the purpose of the Commission and steps have already been taken, to substitute bronze tablets for the present iron tablets on the field as far as the proper authority will be given to do so."[27] E. B. Cope designed both the new U.S. Regulars monuments along with the command position monuments, which remained known as tablets. Each had subtle design distinctions between Army of Northern Virginia (C.S.) and Army of the Potomac (U.S.) positions. In chronological order of installation, the command bronze tablets included the following four types:

Corps Tablets: Installed between 1906 and 1907, the corps tablets featured a monolith of gray rock-faced granite, 4.2 feet wide and 7.0 feet tall, with a flat top and a polished inset for the bronze tablet that had a rounded, stepped pediment-like crown very similar to the U.S. Regulars monuments (fig. 1.21). The only distinction between U.S. and C.S. corps was that the U.S. tablets had the corps insignia on the reverse side of the monolith. Eleven of these were installed in the park.



Figure 1.21. Left: Standard bronze corps tablet marking the U.S. 11th Corps position, photographed 2008. Right: Standard bronze division tablet marking the position of the 1st division of the 11th Corps, photographed circa 1912. (SUNY ESF and GETT 41136–photograph T2812, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Division Tablets: Installed between 1909 and 1910, the division tablets were similar in appearance to the corps tablets, with a rock-faced gray granite, flat-top monolith of the same dimension (4.2 feet wide and 7.0 feet tall) but distinguished by a simpler rectangular bronze tablet (see fig. 1.21). They were made of Winnsboro (South Carolina) granite and the bronze tablets were made by Albert Russell & Sons of Newburyport, Massachusetts. U.S. division tablets featured the corps insignia in bronze above the tablet, while C.S. divisions had a rounded bronze plaque with "CSA" in raised letters. Thirty-three of these tablets were installed in the park.

Brigade Tablets: Installed between 1910 and 1912, these bronze tablets that marked the location of brigades were the most numerous types. Not all brigade tablets were marked by bronze tablets; lesser positions, especially if they were in the same area of the battlefield, remained marked by cast-iron tablets. Cope distinguished the brigade markers from higher divisions by mounting the tablet at a slant on a granite pedestal at an overall height of 5.4 feet. He also created more conspicuous differences between U.S. and C.S. types.



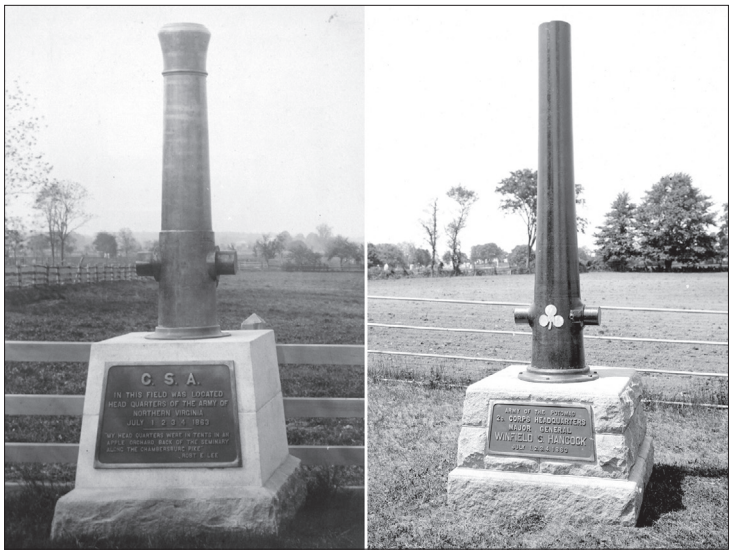


Figure 1.22 (top). Left: Standard C.S. brigade tablet marking the position of Archer's Brigade in Reynolds Woods, 1911. Right U.S. bridge tablet marking the position of the U.S. 1st Brigade along Gregg Avenue in East Cavalry Field, circirca 1912. (GETT 41136–photographs T3349 and T2255, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Figure 1.23 (bottom). Left: C.S. headquarters tablet marking Lee's headquarters on Seminary Ridge, looking south from Chambersburg Road, circa 1919. Right: U.S. headquarters tablet for General Hancock's 2nd Corps on Cemetery Ridge, circa 1915. (Vertical file folder 2-16A Gettysburg National Military Park Library, and GETT 41135, photograph 16M_1181, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

C.S. Brigade Tablets: Installed between 1910 and 1911, these featured bronze tablets that measured 3.8 by 3.4 feet with a flat pediment crown, mounted on a cylindrical pedestal of polished red Maine granite made by the Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston (fig. 1.22). Sixty-four were installed on the battlefield.

U.S. Brigade Tablets: Installed between 1911 and 1912, these featured bronze tablets that measured 4.0 by 3.8 feet with a rounded pediment crown, mounted on a tapered square pedestal of polished sea green granite, supplied by John Maxwell's Sons of Philadelphia (see fig. 1.22). Albert Russell & Sons of Newburyport, Massachusetts supplied the bronze tablets. Seventy-three were installed on the battlefield.

Headquarters Tablets: Installed between 1913 and 1920, these tablets marked the positions of the army and corps generals and were the final upper command division to receive new bronze tablets in place of cast-iron tablets. The bronze tablets were mounted on granite pedestals, each of a slightly different design, which supported upright bronze or wrought-iron cannon tubes at an overall height of about ten feet (fig. 1.23). Fourteen of these tablets were installed on the battlefield.

Hospital Inscription Tablets

Installed in 1914, these nine markers identified the sites of U.S. Army hospitals associated with the various corps, along with the General Hospital (Camp Letterman). The tablets, designed by E. B. Cope, were similar to the corps and division tablets, with a rough-hewn granite monolith at an overall height of 5.6 feet, but with a distinctive bronze narrative tablet in the shape of a Maltese cross. These tablets were all located outside of the park boundaries.

Itinerary Inscription Tablets

In addition to marking the battle positions of headquarters, corps, divisions, brigades, and Army hospitals, the Park Commission also used tablets to mark and narrate the movements of the U.S. and C.S. Armies. In 1901, the commission installed fifteen cast iron narrative tablets in ten surrounding communities to mark the movement of the U.S. Army between June 29 and July 7, 1863. Within the park, the commission also installed two sets of itinerary tablets that also summarized



Figure 1.24. The nine U.S. Army of the Potomac itinerary tablets along Baltimore Street across from the national cemetery, looking southeast, 1908. In the background is the Lafayette Square Fence that enclosed East Cemetery Hill and the Hancock equestrian statue. (GETT 41136–photograph T2938, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

the movements of both armies. These were placed at the entrances to key parts of the battlefield: A group of nine U.S. Army of the Potomac itinerary tablets along Baltimore Street across from the national cemetery; and ten C.S. Army of Northern Virginia itinerary tablets along the north end of West Confederate Avenue near Seminary Ridge. Around 1908, the Park Commission replaced these two groups of itinerary iron tablets with bronze tablets set at an angle on square granite posts, with the same style for both armies (fig. 1.24).

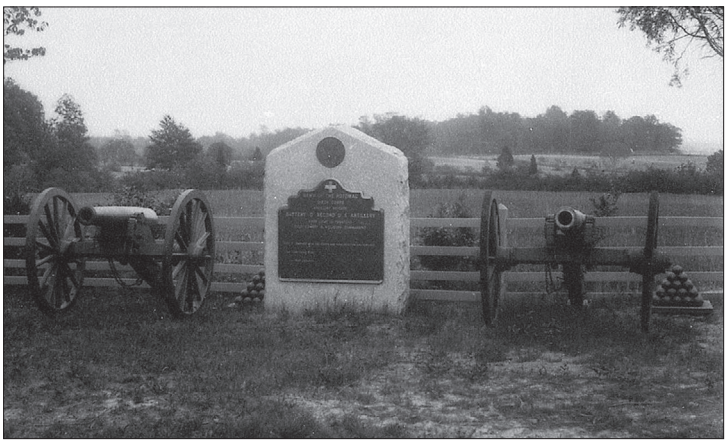
U.S. Regulars Monuments

Veterans of the U.S. Regulars, the regiments of the standing Army, were not satisfied with the plain cast-iron tablets that marked their positions. In 1903 and 1905, Congress passed special appropriation for the placement of monuments at these positions, as well as a large, central monument representing the united contributions of all U.S. Regulars. E. B. Cope developed a standard design for the individual monuments that was similar to the corps and division tablets: a bronze tablet on a 7-foot-tall monolith of red Jonesboro (Maine) granite with a gable-shaped top, fabricated by the Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston. The bronze tablet featured a rounded, pediment-like crown and the Corps symbol, with a separate bronze U.S. seal above it (fig. 1.25). Forty-four of these were installed in the park between 1907 and 1908. The central monument, an 85-foot-tall granite obelisk on Hancock Avenue, was dedicated in 1909.

Figure 1.25. A standard U.S. Regulars tablet marking the position of Williston's Battery (Battery D, 2nd U.S. Artillery) on Taneytown Road, looking east, circa 1908. This photograph also shows the standard pair of cannons and shot pyramids that the Park Commission used to mark artillery positions. The pained plank fence in the background represents was another style of fence used outside of the military avenue corridors. (GETT 41136–photograph T3223, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Artillery Positions

Cannons were used as markers of military history in general and artillery positions in particular from an early date at Gettysburg, starting with three guns placed around Soldiers National Monument in the national cemetery in 1868. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association mounted surplus government cannon tubes on carriages and stone pillars during the 1870s and 1880s, but the Park Commission removed and replaced these because they were not historically accurate. The commission began its own marking of artillery positions with single cannons as part of its initial work marking the positions of U.S. Regulars between 1893 and 1895. After this time, the commission marked most artillery positions within the park with a pair of cannons flanking the monument or tablet, although some positions featured multiple pairs. The park used the actual gun, or the same type of gun used by the regiment during the battle and installed them on durable reproduction iron carriages manufactured



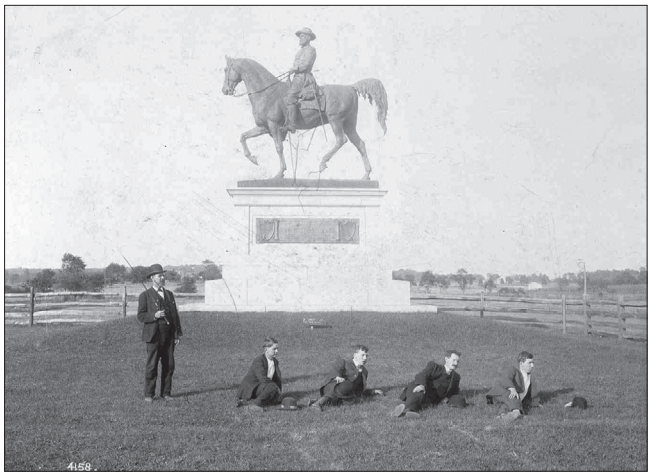


Figure 1.26. The Reynolds equestrian statue along Chambersburg Road dedicated in 1899, looking north, circa 1900. Note mown turf mound and warning tablet. This statue was within a commemorative node outside of the military avenue corridor, so the Park Commission enclosed the area with 1863-style rail fences. (Unnumbered photograph, Boardman Collection)

locally by Calvin Gilbert and painted bronze-green and black (see fig. 1.25). The guns were set on small granite blocks below the wheels and positioned in the actual direction of fire. At each gun, the commission installed a pyramidal pile of shot or shell used in the particular gun. The shot or shell were affixed to an iron base and then installed on a granite block that was flush with the ground. By 1900, there were 225 cannons and shot pyramids, and by the late War Department years, there were approximately 385 cannons within the park, mostly within the commemorative area.[28]

Statues and Other Memorials

Between 1895 and 1922, eighteen statues of generals and other individuals in the battle were dedicated within the park. The most prominent were five equestrian statues dedicated between 1896 and 1913 that memorialized U.S. Major Generals: George Meade (1896), Winfield S. Hancock (1895), John Reynolds (1899), Henry W. Slocum (1902), and John Sedgwick (1913) (fig. 1.26, see also fig. 1.24). The largest and most elaborate memorial in the park constructed under War Department administration was the Pennsylvania Monument located along Hancock Avenue near the center of the Union line. Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and dedicated in 1910, it featured a domed pavilion on a raised terrace and topped by a statue of Winged Victory, 110 feet above Hancock Avenue. The first Confederate memorial, the Virginia Monument along West Confederate Avenue, was dedicated in 1917 after much controversy over its original design that displayed the C.S. flag, a symbol never recognized by the U.S. government.

Battlefield Restoration

In addition to developing the commemorative area, the Gettysburg National Park Commission also continued the work of the Memorial Association in preserving and restoring features of the 1863 battlefield, many of which were within, or contiguous with, the commemorative area along the military avenue corridors.



Figure 1.27. A battle-era stone wall along Taneytown Road rebuilt by the Gettysburg National Park Commission in circa 1900, adjacent to the commemorative area along Pleasonton Avenue, looking south, circa 1904. The Roller Building in the background, a War Department standard design, housed avenue maintenance equipment. (GETT 41136–photograph T2851, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

This work included managing woodlots, such as Reynolds Woods along Reynolds Avenue and Rose Woods along Sickles Ave, to keep the understory clear as the woodlots had been during the battle due to agricultural use (see fig. 1.11). The Park Commission restacked stone fences (stone walls), many of which had served as defensive works, such as along West Confederate Avenue and Taneytown Road (fig. 1.27). The Park Commission maintained earthworks rebuilt under the Memorial Association, such as at



Figure 1.28. Rebuilt, turf-covered lunette earthworks at the 4th Ohio infantry position on East Cemetery Hill, looking southeast, circa 1898. These were initially rebuilt under the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, but were retrofitted by the Park Commission with new artillery. (GETT 41140, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

East Cemetery Hill (fig. 1.28). It also rebuilt others, including Reilly's Section stone lunettes along South Confederate Avenue in 1895, and Poague's Battalion lunettes along West Confederate Avenue in 1903.

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

Aside from continued work on improving military markers and addition of several memorials including the Virginia Monument, the 1910s prior to World War I coincided with the height of development of the commemorative area of the battlefield under War Department administration (fig. 1.29). Despite limited funding and staffing in the years immediately after World War I, the Gettysburg National Park Commission under the leadership of Colonel Nicholson and E. B. Cope maintained the commemorative area developed over the prior three decades. An imposing stone gateway to Hancock Avenue along Taneytown Road designed by Cope in 1922 and completed in 1923 provided a finishing touch to the national military park.[29]

With substantial completion of the park by the 1910s, the War Department instituted plans for phasing out the Gettysburg National Park Commission by not replacing the commissioners who died or retired. In 1922, upon the death of Colonel Nicholson, the original and last remaining commissioner, the Secretary of War abolished the commission. The Office of the Quartermaster General of the War Department took over direct responsibility for administering the park,

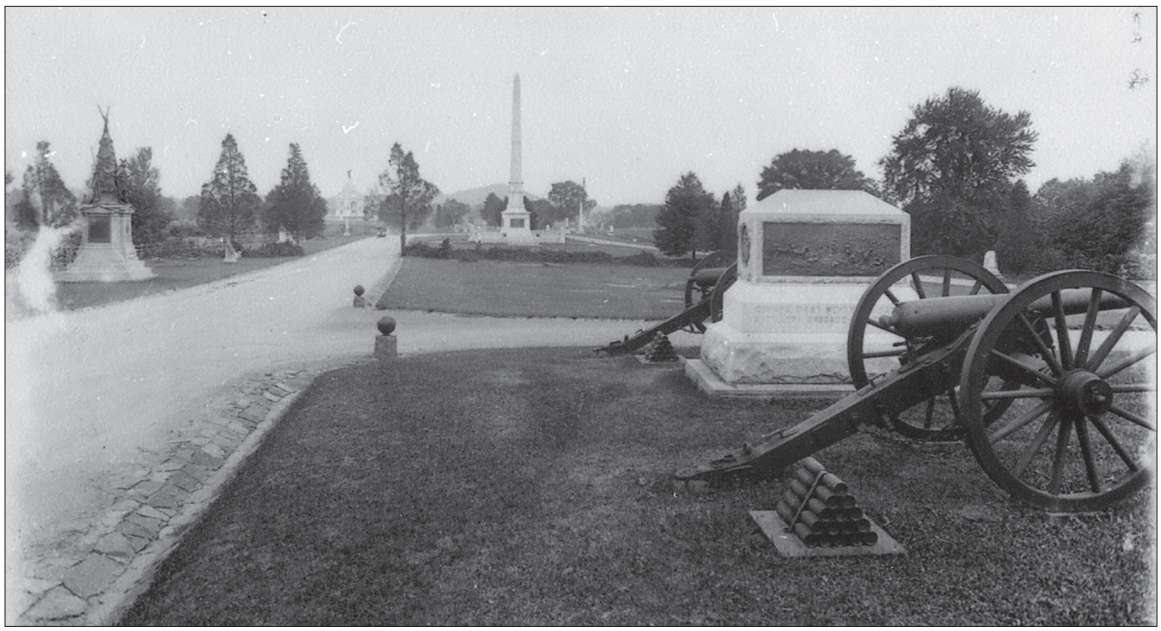


Figure 1.29. Hancock Avenue looking south toward the Pennsylvania Monument showing the Battlefield Commemorative Area at the height of its development, circa 1917. (GETT 41136–photograph T2421, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

which was headed by a superintendent. E. B. Cope was appointed as the park's first superintendent and remained in that role until his death in 1927. Cope was the last Civil War veteran administrator of the park and was followed by younger military personnel who continued the park's military administrative culture through 1933.[30]

Despite the military continuity, post-Cope superintendents oversaw several changes to the park's commemorative area that were made to reduce maintenance and save costs. These included replacing stone gutters with concrete gutters to reduce the maintenance of cleaning and weed removal. On some of the heaviest-used military avenues, the War Department paved over the Telford base with asphaltic concrete to address wear and tear by the increasing number of automobiles using the roads.



Figure 1.30. Updated avenue fencing along East Confederate Avenue showing new standard adopted by the War Department in 1928 that featured concrete instead of wood posts and three instead of four rails, looking north, circa 1935. This photograph also shows gutters rebuilt in concrete after 1933. (GETT 41113, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Another noticeable change to the commemorative area after 1927 was a redesign of the pipe-rail avenue fences. The commission had continued to install and maintain avenue fencing into the 1920s, when it amounted to nearly 15 miles in extent, but maintenance costs were rising due to deterioration of the wood posts. While generally rot-resistant, many of these locust or chestnut posts by this time were nearly thirty years old. In 1928, one year after E. B. Cope's death and six years after the end of the Park Commission, the superintendent reported that the park would soon begin replacing the wood posts with square concrete posts, while reusing the pipe rails, which were reduced from four to three. By 1931, the park had let a contract for casting 1,660 new posts, and soon began to rebuild avenue fences along Seminary Avenue, Hancock Avenue, West Confederate Avenue, and East Confederate Avenue, among other places (fig. 1.30). This updated style, while still distinguishable from 1863 wood fences, was more visible in the landscape due to the larger dimensions and brighter color of the concrete.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK – NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD (1933–PRESENT)

Transfer of Gettysburg National Military Park from military administration under the War Department to civilian administration under the Department of the Interior's National Park Service in 1933 began an era of marked changes to the commemorative area of the battlefield. Due to changes in park staff and administration, there was little institutional memory of the landscape treatment

philosophy that had guided battle veterans and the Gettysburg National Park Commission in development of the commemorative area. Instead, the National Park Service focused on restoring the 1863 battlefield landscape to its appearance on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. This required redesigning the commemorative area to visually harmonize with the battlefield's rural vernacular character, while also adapting it to new patterns of visitor use and reducing maintenance.[31]

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

The National Park Service's treatment philosophy that emphasized restoration of the 1863 battlefield reflected the relatively recent development of the Gettysburg National Military Park (most of the commemorative area had been developed within the prior forty years) and the vague language in its 1895 enabling legislation around marking and memorializing. By developing a program of battlefield restoration to the exclusion of the park's commemorative mission, the National Park Service was able to move forward with plans to treat post-battle features as intrusions that hampered the ability of the driving public to see the battlefield as it existed in 1863—what park planners referred to as the "historic scene" that could be matched to war-time photos, sketches, and written accounts. As historian Jim Weeks has written, the National Park Service approach was a marked change from the park-making program of the War Department:

> Whereas in 1908 a writer in Review of Reviews [a progressive reform journal] lauded Gettysburg as "a magnificent park," by 1932 a Park Service official condemned the battle landscape as "literally monumented almost to the cemetery—or graveyard—condition.[32]

The effort to remove commemorative features and update the park for the automobile visiting public was initially led by the National Park Service's first superintendent, James McConaghie, a landscape architect by training. In his first annual report made 1934, McConaghie wrote:

> Our task is to see that it [the National Military Park] meets the requirements of an exacting public. There can be no better way to do this than to exert every effort toward restoring it to the condition as found during the world famous battle fought over its grounds. Modern traffic needs, necessary conveniences, needed explanatory and direction devices will of necessity introduce foreign elements. These must be, but every effort should be made to make them a part of the scene or so developed as to make them as inconspicuous as possible.[33]

Superintendent McConaghie's treatment fit with the National Park Service's system-wide approach to design and planning that sought to harmonize park infrastructure with the natural environment and historic scene. In this context, features at Gettysburg introduced for commemorative and operational purposes were supposed to recede visually within the 1863 battlefield landscape, in stark contrast to the War Department's philosophy of making park development distinguishable as later additions. The National Park Service had adopted this treatment philosophy shortly after its creation in 1916 for use at the big natural

parks in the West, such as Yosemite and Yellowstone. National Park Service architects and landscape architects implemented this treatment philosophy through use of a rustic style that emphasized local materials such as wood and stone, and vernacular building traditions that recalled pioneer European settlement.[34]

The National Park Service was able to realize much of its vision for landscape harmonization and battlefield restoration during the 1930s due to ample labor and funding provided through federal work-relief programs, notably the Civilian Conservation Corps that established two camps at Gettysburg in 1933.

Military Avenue System

The National Park Service mission called for providing access so that the public could enjoy a park's historic and natural resources. By the early 1930s, access meant accommodating private automobiles, and the park considered Gettysburg's system of Telford-constructed military avenues inadequate and outdated. To the park officials, the purpose of the park avenues (the word "military" was dropped) was only to provide public access. Their other purpose as designed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and the Gettysburg National Park Commission—as markers of battle lines and commemoration of key leaders of the battle—was documented in a 1935 report by the park's junior historian, but this did not change park officials' perspective that the avenues were strictly functional and that some should be removed to restore the battlefield as it looked in 1863. This perspective was reflected in a 1948 report on the military avenues, which called for removal of one-third of the twenty-four-mile system. In keeping with the park's program of landscape harmonization, the report noted than an "ideal layout of roads would include only the roads that were in existence at the time of the battle."[35]

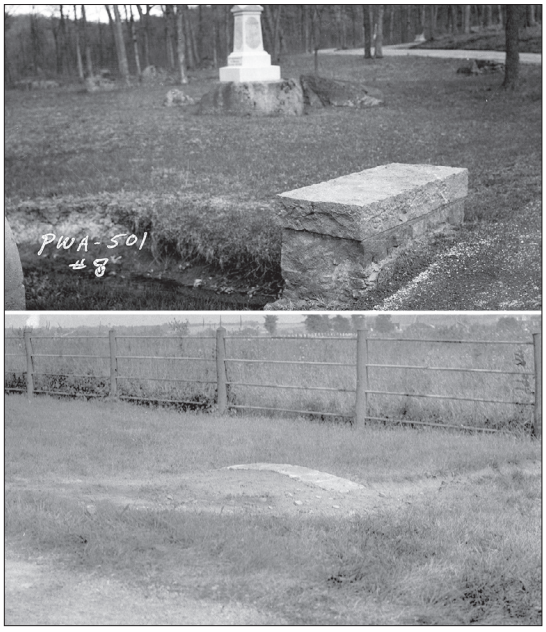


Figure 1.31. Standard Park Commission headwall along the edge of pavement (top, on Colgrove Avenue), and a typical new extended National Park Service culvert with rustic curved stone headwall (on Howard Avenue), circa 1935. (Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital files 0465, 1056, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

While the National Park Service did not implement the recommendations of the 1948 roads report, the same thinking had resulted in significant changes to the military avenue system during the prior decade. Most of this work was completed between 1934 and 1937 through an inter-bureau agreement between the service and the federal Bureau of Public Roads (forerunner of the Federal Highway Administration). The improvements included new culverts to better harmonize the roads with the historic battlefield. In 1934–1935, the park began replacing E. B. Cope-designed ashlar culvert headwalls that stood at the edges of the avenues with rustic-style rubble-stone headwalls set farther from the pavement, which made them largely invisible in the landscape (fig. 1.31). This change reduced

the avenues' formal, military character, which was intended to distinguish them from the vernacular rural landscape of the 1863 battlefield.

Other changes to the military avenues included addition of asphalt pavement, creating standard-width shoulders, adding parking areas, and widening intersections and curves (fig. 1.32). Stone and concrete gutters, which were identified a safety hazard, were removed or paved in asphalt. A number of roads throughout the park underwent more extensive alterations. Right-angle turns were realigned into sweeping super-elevated curves that reflected not only an engineering advance for improved driving pleasure but were thought to be more aesthetically pleasing in fulfilment of the National Park Service's mission of scenic preservation. Several small military avenues were removed entirely where the park saw no practical need for the routes. The park removed all shell stones and chains throughout the park at the direction of the National Park Service's chief landscape architect, Thomas Vint, and Associate Director, Arthur Demaray, because they were inharmonious and a hazard to motorists. According to Superintendent McConaghie, through these changes to the military avenues, "Appearance has been decidedly improved and maintenance reduced."[36]



Figure 1.32. Spot improvement on a military avenue, looking south along Howard Avenue, circa 1937. The caption reads: "Typical job of rounding shar[p] turns on Park avenues. View of W.P.A. job on Howard Avenue." Changes to the avenue also included removal of stone gutters and shell stones at curves and intersections. (Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1937, GETT 41113, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Other subjects of the National Park Service's program of harmonization and maintenance reductions were the pipe-rail avenue fences, which the Gettysburg National Park Commission had designed for use where there was no fencing in 1863. Between 1933 and 1935, the park continued the work begun late in the War Department's administration of replacing the original wood posts with concrete posts to reduce maintenance. By 1935, however, the park began to replace the avenue fences with what it called "period types"—wood rail and worm fences (fig. 1.33). Some of these period-type fences were in locations where fences did not exist in 1863, illustrating contradictions between the park's ideals of restoration and harmonization. It was clear from a report by Superintendent McConaghie that the National Park Service did not understand the Park Commission's design intent for the avenue fences—to make them distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape:

> The fences desired in the area [along military avenues] are those of the period type. Through the years a change to a more modern type has occurred. Our objective is to replace these with a period type as a step in the direction of restoration…[37]



Figure 1.33. Before and after photographs of fences along West Confederate Avenue, looking southwest, 1935. Top: War Department avenue fences (showing second generation with concrete posts); Bottom: National Park Service so-called period type split-rail fences that replaced the avenue fences, looking southwest, 1935. No fences existed in this location in 1863. (GETT 41113, Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1937, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)



Figure 1.34. A National Park Service-designed rustic timber guiderail along Geary Avenue near Spangler's Spring that contrasted with the simple iron railings used earlier by the Park Commission along the military avenues, photographed 1937. In the background is a new stone comfort station at Spangler's Spring showing typical park service architecture intended to appear as if it existed in 1863. (Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0046, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Aside from their design intended to convey a post-battle addition, the Park Commission had intended the avenue fences to serve a practical purpose of marking boundaries of park property and keeping adjacent farming operations off the avenues. Where these needs no longer existed, the National Park Service removed the avenue fences and did not replace them, leaving just a mow line along the boundaries of the commemorative landscape through open fields.

Other landscape work within or adjacent to the military avenue corridors that reflected the National Park Service's program of landscape harmonization included addition of rustic log guiderails that were in stark contrast to the distinguishable iron railings used by the Park Commission (fig. 1.34). CCC crews disassembled the carefully-laid stone walls rebuilt by the commission to return a time-worn appearance that evoked conditions in 1863. New buildings such as visitor contact stations and comfort stations were designed by National Park Service architects and landscape architects to look like typical battle-period Gettysburg farm buildings with rubble stone walls, wood-shingled roofs, and multi-paned sash windows (see fig. 1.34). This contrasted with the architectural style used earlier by the War Department that featured red brick in Romanesque and Colonial Revival styles that were distinguishable from battle-era buildings.

Military Markers

Gettysburg's monuments, tablets, cannons, and other military markers did not fit with the National Park Service's philosophy of landscape harmonization. During the 1930s, the agency explored the possibility of concealing them. Superintendent McConaghie considered whether the park's monuments should be screened with plantings so they would not "unduly affect the landscape."[38] During World War II, the tablets faced the threat of a scrap drive. Park superintendent

J. Walter Coleman proposed removing nineteen bronze tablets that marked the positions of military commands for scrap, since he felt that did not add to the park's interpretive program. He also proposed including the shell pyramids at artillery monuments, which he reported could be "removed without serious interference with the visitor's understanding of the battle."[39] National Park Service Director Newton Drury approved the removal of the tablets, but they and most of the shell pyramids were not ultimately included in war-time scrap drives.

During the 1930s, the park began to add interpretive signs to the commemorative area, since, according to Superintendent McConaghie, under the War Department, "…little effort was made toward promoting an educational program. Their effort was directed at the correct marking of the field."[40] By the late 1930s, the National Park Service was developing a standard sign design for its Civil War parks that featured a mix of rustic and colonial styles evident in heavy wood frames with spear-like finials on the posts. This design was used for Gettysburg's first interpretive waysides, known as field exhibits, which featured battlefield maps and historic photographs (fig. 1.35).



Figure 1.35. One of the National Park Service's first interpretive waysides with a standard rustic-style frame, showing the sign at the Oak Ridge observation tower, August 1948. The rustic stone wall along the parking area, which replaced a Park Commission iron railing, was also a National Park Service addition. (Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0901-13, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

LATE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TREATMENT

By the early 1950s, a newly prosperous public rediscovered Gettysburg National Military Park in surging numbers, reaching an annual two million visitors during the centennial year of the battle in 1963. By this time, the park had largely implemented a master plan for the national military park that was part of a larger National Park System-wide ten-year improvement program begun in 1956, coined MISSION 66. Battlefield preservation and restoration remained a primary goal along with accommodation of increased visitation. One of the most significant departures from the 1930s was its finding that "a less significant but important feature of the Park is its monumentation."[41] This acknowledgement did not, however, extend to the overall commemorative area. The National Park Service continued its pre-war efforts at battlefield scene restoration by completing removal of remaining pipe-rail avenue fencing and other details of the commemorative area (fig. 1.36).

In 1982, the park completed a new master plan known as a General Management Plan that recommended many programmatic changes to improve the visitor experience, limit impacts on park resources, and protect the battlefield. In a subtle shift from earlier plans, it called not for restoration to conditions during the battle, but for park lands "to represent as close as practicable their June



Figure 1.36. The commemorative area along Doubleday Avenue looking north showing changes made after 1933, notably removal of avenue fencing along the west (left) side and paving of the avenue, photographed 1958. (Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0672, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

1863 appearance." This acknowledged that the battlefield would be restored to its appearance just prior to the battle, rather than during the battle. No changes were proposed to monuments or tablets, although artillery positions were altered in 1978–1980 when the shell pyramids that accompanied the cannons were removed and put in storage until a means could be found to protect them from vandalism. While the 1982 plan recognized the historic intent of the military avenue system to mark lines of battle and commemorate U.S. generals, the plan did not call for their preservation or restoration. The plan continued to reinforce the long-standing National Park Service approach by stating that the avenues system "has caused significant changes in the battlefield's appearance compared to the way it looked in 1863."[42]

In the late 1980s, the park began to discuss a new management approach in response to expansion of park lands and growing appreciation of the battlefield's commemorative history. In 1996, work began on a new General Management Plan that built off earlier studies, including a 1979 report that documented the historic significance of the park's monuments, and a National Park Service survey begun in the mid-1970s, known as the List of Classified Structures, that evaluated historical significance of buildings and structures in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

This research was compiled into updated documentation of the park's listing in the National Register of Historic Place that was approved in 2004 after several years of development. For the first time, the National Register documented the historical significance of the commemorative area developed by veterans to 1927, along with the Eternal Light Peace Memorial dedicated in 1938. Park infrastructure introduced by the National Park Service after 1933 was not documented as historically significant.

The selected alternative of the new General Management Plan, finalized in 1999, continued the park's emphasis on restoration of the 1863 battlefield landscape, but in a marked departure from prior park planning, established a framework that addressed the park's original dual purpose to both preserve the battlefield and commemorate the battle: "The landscapes, buildings, monument, 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."[43] This management approach serves as the basis for this report on treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area.

CHAPTER 1 ENDNOTES

1 This section is based on research in the *First Day – Union First Corps Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report (*2021) and the park's National Register documentation (2004), except where noted. It is not a comprehensive history of the Battlefield Commemorative Area. It focuses on the character of the landscape as it developed by the end of the National Register period of significance in 1927 (1938 for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial), which is the benchmark date to guide treatment of the landscape.

2 Veteran administration of the park continued to 1927 under the superintendency of Colonel Emmor B. Cope (1834–1927). Military administration under the U.S. War Department continued until 1933 when the park was transferred to the Department of the Interior - National Park Service.

3 Kathleen Georg Harrison, "Gettysburg National Military Park / Soldiers' National Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places registration form (Unpublished report, NRIS 6600642, November 3, 2003, approved January 23, 2004), Section 8, page 24. Gettysburg National Cemetery, while related to the commemorative area, was historically developed and administered as a separate property.

4 "Sundry Civil Appropriations Act" (27 Stat. 599), also known as the "Gettysburg Battlefield Commission Act of March 3, 1893," and "An Act to Establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Approved February 11, 1895" (28 Stat. 651).

5 Harrison, National Register form, Section 8, page 82.

6 Cited in Henry Sweetser Burrage, *Gettysburg and Lincoln: The Battle, The Cemetery, and the National Park (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906)*, 143–144.

7 The GMBA treatment philosophy is closely aligned with the *Standards for Rehabilitation* that specify new additions will not destroy historic characteristics of a property, and new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible in character. *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/secretary-standards-treatment-historic-properties.htm (accessed August 29, 2023).

8 John B. Bachelder, *Gettysburg: What to See and How to See It* (Boston: Published by the author, 1873, 10th edition, 1890), 115.

9 Battle lines are where the regiments lined up prior to heading into battle.

10 The park commission's work at preserving the battlefield, and in particular its efforts to use eminent domain to remove a railway that crossed the battlefield, led to the first Supreme Court ruling that historic preservation—preservation of the battlefield—was in the public interest. United States vs. Gettysburg Electric Railway Co., 160 U.S. 668 (1896).

11 U.S. Congress, "An Act to Establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Approved February 11, 1895," (28 Stat. 651); Ronald F. Lee, The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea (Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1973), 29-30; Harrison, National Register form, Section 8, page 81. The legislation used the name "Gettysburg National Park," but use of "Gettysburg National Military Park" was adopted soon after and was officially adopted in 1909. The Park Commission, which was dissolved in 1922, was referred to mostly without the word "military" in the title. For additional information on the development of the first national military parks, see Timothy Smith, The Golden Gate of Battlefield Preservation: The Decade of the 1890s and the Establishment of America's First Five Military Parks (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2008).

12 "The fiftieth anniversary was organized and presented as a reconciliationist affair, but scholars have concluded that reconciliation was not an embedded mindset for many veterans, especially those with the GAR and other Union organizations. They espoused emancipation as a key legacy of the Civil War and refused to have their cause placed on equal footing with the Confederacy's. In that way, they either resisted reconciliation or accepted it with limits" (comments by park historian Rachel Nicholas on second draft report).

13 Harrison, National Register form, Section 7, page 13.

14 Harrison, National Register form, Section 8, page 83; U.S. Army Center of Military History, *American Military History,* 409-410, online version, https://history.army.mil/books/amh/amh-toc.htm (accessed June 21, 2024). Gettysburg National Military Park was also responsible at times during this period for the management of three other military sites in the region: Antietam National Battlefield Site in Sharpsburg, Maryland; Fort McHenry National Monument in Baltimore, and Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site southeast of Pittsburgh.

15 National Register documentation, Section 7 resource inventory; E. B. Cope, "Shelter for Guards – Gettysburg Battlefield," May 9, 1908, GETT 041106_8633.

16 The military avenue system was documented by the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service Roads & Bridges Recording Project, "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads," 1998, HAER PA-485.

17 Annual reports of the Gettysburg National Park Commission to the Secretary of War, transcription by Terry Moyer, September 1996 [hereafter, GNPC annual report], 1895.

18 GNPC annual reports, 1895, 1918; "Cope Report on Avenues," Gettysburg National Military Park Archives [hereafter, GETT archives], GETT 41149, box 4.

19 The "shells" on the shell stones and chains were most likely solid shot (cannonballs). Shell is technically non-solid projectiles that contain explosives or incendiary, generally used in rifled guns, while shot is a solid projectile. Civil War shells were conical in shape.

20 E. B. Cope, annual report, 1899, GETT archives.

21 GNPC annual report, 1896.

22 Gettysburg Tour Roads, HAER PA-485, 124–125. No section remarks remain along the avenues; one is in park collections.

23 GNPC annual report, 1896.

24 Quoted in National Register documentation, Section 8, page 48.

25 GNPC annual report, 1902.

26 GNPC annual report, 1896.

27 GNPC annual report, 1906.

28 National Register documentation, Section 8, page 48. The National Register documentation indicates there were "more than 400 cannons;" sixteen were within the national cemetery. A complete inventory of all existing canons, with a tally of the types that existed in 1918, is in Appendix B (Vanisacker, 2016).

29 Rhodeside & Harwell, "Cultural Landscape Report Defense of Cemetery Hill, Final draft, Part I" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, June 2004), 90-91.

30 Unrau, 121, 127.

31 For more on National Park Service management of Gettysburg, see Jennifer M. Murray, *On a Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933–2013* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2014).

32 Jim Weeks, *Gettysburg: Memory, Market, and an American Shrine* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003), 120.

33 Superintendent McConaghie, August 1937, quoted in Harlan Unrau, "Administrative History, Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery" (Unpublished National Park Service report, July 1991), 162.

34 For additional information on NPS approach toward landscape design during this period, see Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916–1942* (Washington D.C.: National Register of Historic Places, 1993).

35 Quoted in Unrau, 223.

36 Superintendent McConaghie, August 1937, quoted in Unrau, 162.

37 Superintendent McConaghie, 1940 annual report, quoted in Unrau, 165.

38 McConaghie to Director NPS, August 28, 1934, GETT 4113, box 2, folder 2.

39 J. Water Coleman to Director, NPS, October 13, 1942, and Coleman, "Superintendent's Monthly Report, October 1942," cited in Jennifer Murray, *On a Great Battlefield, The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933–2013 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2014), 55*.

40 James McConaghie, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1934–1935, quoted in Unrau, 177.
41 Quoted in Urau, 257.

42 National Park Service, "General Management Plan, Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished report, 1982), 36.

43 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Preferred Alternative and Background, General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement" (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 1999), iv.

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2. FRAMEWORK FOR TREATMENT

Treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area of Gettysburg National Military Park is framed by legislation, National Park Service policies, and park planning. These sources provide a basis for the treatment philosophy to guide management of the commemorative area as a historic overlay on the 1863 battlefield.

LEGISLATION

The legal origins of Gettysburg National Military Park trace back to 1864, to the founding of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA), which was chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the dual purposes of preserving the battlefield and commemorating thereon the "triumphs of the brave defenders," meaning the soldiers of the U.S. Army. Congress formalized a federal role at Gettysburg with passage of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission Act in 1893, which called for the following actions to improve and expand the park begun under the GBMA, including expanded access for visitors and careful documentation of battle history:

> For the purpose of preserving the lines of battle at Gettysburg PA and for properly marking with tablets the positions occupied by the various commands of the armies of Potomac and Northern VA on that field.
>
> To ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged.
>
> For opening and improving avenues along the positions occupied by troops upon those lines and for fencing the same.
>
> Delineating the most important tactical positions of batteries and evolutions, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps and other organization with reference to the study and correct understating of the battle and to mark the same with suitable tablets, each bearing a brief historical legend, compiled without praise and without censure.
>
> Establish and enforce proper regulations for the custody, preservation and care of the monuments now erected or which may be hereafter erected within the limits of the said national military park; and such rules shall provide for convenient access by visitor to all such monuments within the park.[1]

In 1895, Congress passed legislation that established Gettysburg as the nation's fifth national military park and enshrined in federal law the dual purposes of preservation and commemoration. The legislation, which incorporated the

same actions as the 1893 act and authorized federal acquisition of all Memorial Association property, called for the Secretary of War to both preserve the battlefield and to commemorate the battle by preserving existing monuments and marking military positions of both the U.S. and Confederate armies. [2]

On July 28, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 6228 that transferred national parks, buildings, and reservations, including Gettysburg National Military Park, to civilian administration of the National Park Service. The transfer made the park subject to the Organic Act of 1916 (55 Stat. 535), which established conservation as the service's core mission. The legislation calls for the agency "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[3]

REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The National Park Service's conservation philosophy with respect to cultural resources is articulated in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which in turn inform a hierarchy of National Park Service regulations and policies that comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (NEPA), and other federal laws pertaining to the environment and resource management. [4] Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, which includes the Battlefield Commemorative Area. The application of these regulations and policies to cultural landscapes in the National Park System is contained within *DO-28: Cultural Resource Management*. This agency policy translates the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* to management of cultural landscapes and recommends that landscape treatment be based on an approved cultural landscape report.[5]

NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

Gettysburg National Military Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 upon creation of the program as Congress required in the National Historic Preservation Act. Initial documentation identifying significance and inventorying resources was approved in 1975. In 2004, refined and expanded documentation was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register. This current documentation identifies significance under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, Landscape Architecture, Conservation, and Archaeology-Historic. Resources associated with the 1863 battlefield and the

post-battle commemoration and development of the national military park are documented as nationally significant. The period of significance extends from the time of the battle in 1863 to the end of veteran-led park administration in 1927. 1938 is included as part of the period of significance for completion of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.[6]

SECTION 8 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The park's Battlefield Commemorative Area and other commemorative resources, referred to as the Battlefield Commemorative Park in the National Register documentation, is significant under Criterion A for the history of Civil War commemoration, under Criterion C for the design of its landscape and commemorative works, and under Criterion B for association with people who were instrumental in development of the park and commemoration of the Civil War, including Daniel Sickles, John Bachelder, John Nicholson, and Emmor B. Cope. The idea of a commemorative park was first articulated by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in 1864, one year after creation of Gettysburg National Cemetery. The National Register documents that this was a new idea, and its conception by citizens and battle veterans was also unprecedented. This idea was expanded by the U.S. Congress with the establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park in 1895. The national military park played an important role in reunification efforts that occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Threats to the park through construction of a private electric railway over its grounds led to a decisive Supreme Court case that articulated for the first time a public interest in historic preservation.[7]

Veteran-led development of the national military park is documented as ending in 1927 upon the death of Emmor B. Cope, the veteran and Park Commission engineer and later superintendent who designed and directed development of the park's commemorative area together with commissioner Colonel John P. Nicholson. Completion of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, a state-led project envisioned in 1913 and dedicated on the last major celebration attended by Civil War veterans to mark the 75th anniversary of the battle in 1938, is part of the park's significance. Other post-1927 military commemorative works are also contributing because they reflect the commemorative purpose of the park as legislated by Congress, despite falling outside the period of significance. Other changes to the landscape made after 1927, mostly by the National Park Service, are non-contributing. [8]

SECTION 7 – RESOURCE INVENTORY [9]

The National Register organizes the inventory of resources in the national military park by type and by Battle Era Resources (resources associated with the 1863 battlefield landscape), and Commemorative Era Resources (resources associated with the post-war commemorative area and development of the national military

park). Contributing (historic) Commemorative Era Resources include the following individual features and types:

Buildings (2)

- Roller and Storage Building (1903)
- Washington Street Stable (1900/1910)

Structures (67, approximate)

- Doubleday Avenue Extended (1871/ca.1886) [abandoned Oak Ridge Public Road]
- Eternal Light Peace Memorial (1938)
- Flagpoles (Rawle, 17th Connecticut Memorial, Barlow's Knoll, 1885–1903)
- Hitching Post (Spangler's Spring, 1895/1900)
- Monument Commemorative Fencing (Copse of Trees, Neill Avenue, Heaton's Battery, Fuller's Battery C, 1886–1910)
- Observation Towers (Culp's Hill, Oak Ridge, Warfield Ridge/Confederate Avenue, 1896)
- Park Avenues [Military Avenues] (45 named avenues, Ayers Avenue to Wright Avenue, 1880–1920; Doubleday Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue missing from the list)
- Parking Areas (Spangler's Spring, Oak Ridge, Confederate Avenue Observation Tower, 1895–1905)
- Spring Stone Works (Culp's Hill, Spangler's, Codori, Menchey, 1898–1905)
- Walks and Paths (Old Slaughter Pen, Hancock Ave., Big Round Top, 1885–1897)

Objects (896, approximate)[10]

- Cast Iron Avenue Tablets (1896–1920), 61.
- Cast Iron Identification Tablets (1896–1920), 35.
- Cast Iron Information Tablets (1896–1920), 8.
- Cast Iron Itinerary Tablets – outside NMP (1901), 15.
- Cast Iron Narrative Tablets (1895–1915), 100.
- GBMA Boundary Markers (1864–1895).
- Monuments, Markers, and Memorials (1864–2000), 395 (approximately 25 were added after 1927, aside from the Peace Memorial; count does not include flank markers at regimental monuments).
- Statues (1895–1922), 18.
- Tablets, Brigade (1911), 137.
- Tablets, Corps (1907), 11.
- Tablets, Division (1909), 33.
- Tablets, Headquarters (1913–1920), 14.

- Tablets, U.S. Regulars (1908), 44.
- U.S. Boundary Markers (1895–1933), not inventoried.

Sites (24)

Archeological Sites

- Big Round Top Pedestrian Trail site (pre-1927–ca.1950)
- Chamberlain Avenue site (1895–1927)
- Confederate Avenue, Sections 6, 7 original alignments (1893–1936)
- Electric Trolley Bed (1892–1927)
- Hancock Avenue, original alignment (1920s)
- Harrow Avenue, south loop of Hancock (1890s–1960s)
- Horse Railway Bed (1868–1890s)
- Lafayette Square Fence site (ca.1885–1934)
- Meade Avenue site (1895–1960s)
- Meade's Headquarters MOLLUS Flagpole site (ca.1890–1940)
- Observation Tower site, Big Round Top (1896-ca.1960)
- Observation Tower site, East Cemetery Hill (1870s)
- Observation Tower site, Ziegler's Grove (1896–1962)
- Pipe Rail Avenue Fencing sites (1895–1930s)
- Reynolds Grove Loop Avenue alignment (1899–ca.1939)
- Rummel Woods Guard Station site (ca. 1900–1930s)
- Sedgwick Equestrian Loop Avenue (1913–1940s)
- Slocum Avenue, original alignment (1895-1936)
- Spangler Springs Guard Station site (ca. 1900–1930s)
- Sykes Avenue, original alignment (1895–1936)
- Virginia Monument Guard Station site (ca.1900–1930s)
- Webb Avenue site (pre-1927–ca.1937)
- Wheatfield Avenue, GBMA Era (1880s–1890s)
- Ziegler's Grove Pedestrian Trail site (1896–1960)

PARK PLANNING

Gettysburg National Military Park has completed several planning documents that inform treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area, most importantly, a general management plan and several cultural landscape reports. Most park planning has been focused on treatment of the 1863 battlefield landscape.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The General Management Plan for Gettysburg National Military Park adopted in 1999 established a management direction based on the park's legislation and the park's four mission goals, one of which is directly related to treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area:

> 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.[11]

The General Management Plan provides general guidance for the management and interpretation of the park landscape according to two areas of national significance: those related to the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-4, 1863), and those related to battle commemoration designed and built by veterans between 1863 and 1927 (and 1938 to include the Eternal Light Peace Memorial). The plan defines two major resource areas within the park: Major Battle Action Area and Battlefield Commemorative Area (fig. 2.1). The latter corresponds in large part with the subject of this report: the corridors with monuments and monument groups that mark the positions of troops and the military avenues that mark the lines of battle (plus several avenues built as connecting roadways).[12]

The General Management Plan establishes a philosophical basis for landscape treatment by identifying *Rehabilitation* as the primary or overall treatment for the park. One of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, *Rehabilitation* is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."[13]

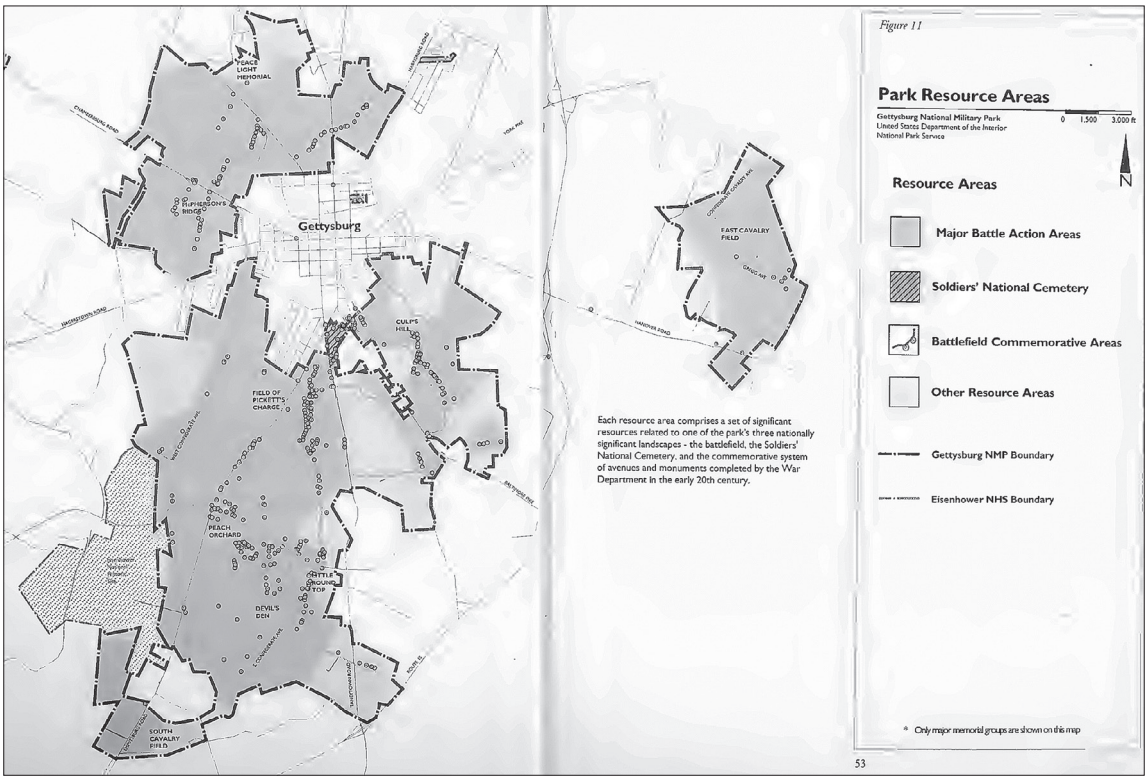


Figure 2.1. Resource areas identified in the General Management Plan. The extent of the Battlefield Commemorative Area on this map is not shown beyond military avenues and monuments. (National Park Service, "Preferred Alternative and Background, General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Gettysburg National Military Park," June 1999)

Through a public review process, the National Park Service adopted the plan's Alternative C, "Rehabilitation of Landscapes Significant to the Battle of Gettysburg and its Commemoration," as the preferred alternative. It calls for rehabilitation (reintroduction) of missing features of the 1863 battlefield landscape that were "significant to the outcome of the battle," and "significant to the design of the commemorative park designed and built by veterans between 1895 [sic] and 1927." Examples of appropriate actions that could result from this prescription were identified as:

- Restore monument groups and mow [military avenue] corridor.
- Replace selected vegetation, fencing, gates, and missing tablets.

The alternative identified requirements for reintroducing missing features significant to the design of the Battlefield Commemorative Area: features have to help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. These correspond with the park's mission goals identified in the General Management Plan, and in particular the following three:

- Resources associated with the outcome and commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg are protected and rehabilitated.
- The public understands and appreciates the events associated with the Battle of Gettysburg.
- Visitors enjoy high quality educational experiences accessible to all.[14]

The selected alternative also called for a halt to building new monuments in the park. [15]

FOUNDATION DOCUMENT

In 2016, Gettysburg National Military Park adopted its Foundation Document, an agency-required report that describes the park's purpose, fundamental resources and values, and current threats and opportunities. The document identifies the "Battlefield Landscape" and the "Commemorative Landscape" (Battlefield Commemorative Area) as fundamental resources, along with the park's historic structures. In addition, the sense of the park as "Hallowed Ground" is identified as a fundamental resource, to ensure that a sense of solemnity remains an important goal in management decisions for the park. Identified threats related to the commemorative area included lack of adequate parking at key points; high visitation leading to landscape deterioration in some areas; unmanaged vegetation blocking important sight lines; and monument and landscape damage resulting from vandalism and inappropriate visitor use that conveys disrespect. Identified opportunities include enhancing the condition and historic character of the overall landscape. [16]

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PLANNING

Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape

Based on the direction of the 1999 General Management Plan, the park and its partners developed a park-wide program to rehabilitate the Major Battle Action Area (1863 battlefield landscape), while meeting the demands for public access and education. The landscape rehabilitation began in 1999 and much of the work was well underway by the 150th anniversary of the battle in 2013. The program focused on reestablishing landscape features important to the outcome of the battle, notably fields, woodlots, orchards, and fences. To provide additional landscape treatment guidance for the rehabilitation program, the park prepared a report entitled "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape." The report addressed four categories of features: Cultural Features (roads, buildings, agricultural fields, woodlots, orchards, fences, etc.), Natural Features (woodlands, creeks, wetlands, etc.), Defense Works (stone and earthen breastworks), and Industrial Sites (quarries, tile works). For each feature within these categories, the report provided documentation on historic use and appearance; how the feature influenced the outcome of the battle based on its importance using military terrain analysis (KOCOA—Key Terrain, Observation and Fields of Fire, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles, and Avenues of Approach/Withdrawal); and examples illustrating possible treatment.[17]

At the conclusion of the battlefield landscape rehabilitation program, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation developed Part 3 of a Cultural Landscape Report: Record of Treatment. This report, published in 2018, includes a synthesis and update to "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," a record of landscape rehabilitation projects completed throughout the park, and lessons learned from planning and implementation of the battlefield landscape rehabilitation projects. These lessons provide guidance on removal of post-1863 woods, health cuts in woodlots, replanting of woodlots, replanting of orchards, re-establishment of thickets, establishing riparian buffer habitat, and rebuilding 1863 fences.[18]

Cultural Landscape Reports

Gettysburg National Military Park has five Cultural Landscape Reports completed or near completion for the following areas of the battlefield: Emmitsburg Road Ridge, Defense of Cemetery Hill, Little Round Top, First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, and Culp's Hill. These reports have addressed treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area (commemorative park landscape) to varying degrees.

Emmitsburg Road Ridge Cultural Landscape Report (2002)

This report addresses the Codori, Trostle, and Klingel farms between Emmitsburg Road and Hancock Avenue. It focused on rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield landscape to return landscape features significant to the outcome of the battle, including fields, orchards, and fence lines. The report did not detail a philosophy for treatment of the commemorative area, except to recommend that extant commemorative features be preserved. However, some recommendations were made to enhance its historic character and/or contemporary function. These included returning historic stone gutters to military avenues to protect shoulders or improve drainage; installing historic-style shell stones to direct automobiles to stay on the avenues; replacing missing shell pyramids and cannons at battery positions; replacing missing shell stones and chains around monuments; and returning one tablet to its historic location. The report did not recommend reconstruction of pipe-rail avenue fencing along the military avenues.[19]

Defense of Cemetery Hill Cultural Landscape Report (2004)

This report, covering the northern part of Hancock Avenue, established a treatment philosophy to implement recommendations of the 1999 General Management Plan focused on 1863 battlefield landscape rehabilitation following removal of the Cyclorama and Visitor Center. The report called for preservation of existing commemorative-era features that were described primarily as monuments. Missing features were not recommended for reintroduction "until formal evaluation of these features has been made."[20] Despite this, the report recommended the reconstruction of the Hancock Avenue gate on Taneytown Road (since completed), restoration of missing components of monument groups, returning moved monuments to their historic locations, and reconstruction of the Meade's Headquarters MOLLUS flagpole. [21]

Little Round Top Cultural Landscape Report (2011)

The treatment philosophy articulated in this report called for preserving existing historic battle and commemorative features and returning missing features of the battlefield landscape. The report did not address the commemorative area as a whole, but recommended treatment for some commemorative features, including returning missing elements to monument groups; reestablishing the historic alignments of Sykes and Chamberlain avenues as pedestrian walkways; returning commemorative-era stone gutters and shell stones along the avenues near monuments to define the edge and encourage vehicles to stay on the pavement; and using commemorative-era features for modern infrastructure wherever possible. [22]

First Day Union 1st Corps Cultural Landscape Report (2021)

This most recent cultural landscape report includes an overall treatment philosophy for the commemorative park landscape (Battlefield Commemorative Area) that is the basis of this report. Based on the direction of the General Management Plan Alternative C, the report calls for rehabilitating the 1863 battlefield landscape to reestablish features important to the outcome of the battle and rehabilitating the commemorative area to enhance its historic character as developed through 1927 (1938) and its contemporary function. Missing or altered commemorative features would be reestablished or repaired provided they help the park meet its management, resource protection, and interpretive goals. The report defined two treatment areas for the commemorative area: 1. Military Avenue Corridors; and 2. Commemorative Grounds (larger areas/commemorative nodes). The report recommends that rehabilitation be prioritized for the Commemorative Grounds where there is a concentration of historic features and where visitation is generally highest.[23]

Culp's Hill Cultural Landscape Report

Part I of this report is under development; the treatment plan is complete and is using the same treatment philosophy as the First Day - Union 1st Corps Cultural Landscape Report.

Treatment Workshops, Battlefield Commemorative Area

A treatment workshop was held on January 21, 2016, with staff from the park, National Park Service - Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, and the State University of New York - College of Environmental Science and Forestry, in conjunction with a project start-up meeting for the Cultural Landscape Report for the First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield. This workshop provided an opportunity for park staff to voice their concerns over treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area as it related to park operations and interpretation of the 1863 battlefield. The issues identified in this workshop were taken into consideration as part of the treatment recommendations for the First Day – Union 1st Corps and Culp's Hill Cultural Landscape Report, and were further discussed with park staff as part of a treatment workshop for those two projects held on May 21-22, 2019.[24]

CHAPTER 2 ENDNOTES

1 "Sundry Civil Appropriation Act" (27 Stat. 599), also known as the "Gettysburg Battlefield Commission Act of March 3, 1893."

2 "An Act to Establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Approved February 11, 1895" (28 Stat. 651).

3 National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S. C. I-4), Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535); Executive Order 6228 (5 U.S.C. §124-132).

4 As a cultural resource, management of the Battlefield Commemorative Area landscape is defined by 36 Code of Federal Regulations: Parks Forests and Public Property, Part 2: Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation (preservation of natural, cultural and archeological resources).

5 National Park Service, "DO-28: Cultural Resource Management" (NPS policy, http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nps28/28chap7.htm), Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes, D. Stewardship, 1. General Treatment.

6 Kathleen Georg Harrison, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery" (Unpublished report, NRIS 6600642, November 4, 2003, approved January 23, 2004), page 1, Section 7 – page 1, and Section 8 – page 2.

7 National Register, Section 8, page 24.

8 National Register, Section 8, page 24.

9 Cultural landscape reports and cultural landscape inventories use a different inventory method (structured by thirteen landscape characteristics and associated features) than the National Register (structured by five resource types). There is no one-to-one correlation between the two.

10 Monuments, markers, tablets, and statues were inventoried as Structures in the 2004 National Register documentation, but the Keeper reclassified them as Objects. For the purposes of this report, the monuments that can be entered (Pennsylvania Monument on Hancock Avenue, 12/44th New York on Little Round Top, and the Eternal Light Peace Memorial are addressed under the landscape characteristic Buildings and Structures.

11 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1" (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 1999, hereafter "1999 GMP"), 7-8.

12 1999 GMP, 50. Soldiers' National Cemetery was the fourth resource area identified in the GMP.

13 NPS Technical Preservation Services, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, "Standards for Rehabilitation,"* https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-rehabilitation.htm (accessed September 16, 2019).

14 1999 GMP, 7-8.

15 1999 GMP, 125. Specific treatment recommendations under Alternative C are referenced in the treatment guidelines for resource types.

16 National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, August 2016), 7-8, 16, 19-20.

17 Eric Campbell, "Gettysburg National Military Park, Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 2004). This report on treatment of the commemorative landscape is intended to be a companion document.

18 Timothy Layton et al., *Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Military Park, Record of Treatment, Volume I* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2018), iii, 1; *Volume 2* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2018); 205.

19 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Cultural Landscape Report - Emmitsburg Road Ridge" (Unpublished park report, January 2002), 149, 159, 166, and 174. Along United States Avenue, a commemorative military avenue, the report recommended building battle-era fencing because part of the avenue had been the battle-era Trostle Farm Lane.

20 Rhodeside & Harwell and Einhorn, Yaffee Prescott, "Cultural Landscape Report: Defense of Cemetery Hill" (Final draft report prepared for Gettysburg National Military Park, June 2004), 162. This CLR did not explain the meaning of a "formal evaluation" of commemorative-era features.

21 Defense of Cemetery Hill CLR, 174, 176.

22 Einhorn, Yaffee Prescott, Rhodeside & Harwell, et al., "Gettysburg National Military Park: Little Round Top Cultural Landscape Report, Treatment & Management Plan" (Unpublished report prepared for National Park Service, March 2, 2012), 5-1 to 5-2, 6-2 to 6-4. The recently completed rehabilitation of Little Round Top implemented some of these recommendations.

23 John Auwaerter et al., *Cultural Landscape Report for First Day –Union 1st Corps Battlefield* (Boston: NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2021), 452, 455.

24 Participants in the January 21, 2016 treatment workshop: GETT: Ed Clark, Zach Bolitho, Toni Dufficy, Chris Gwinn, John Heiser, Randy Hill, Winona Peterson, and Marc Pratt. NPS Olmsted Center/SUNY ESF: Bob Page, George W. Curry, and John Auwaerter. Participants in the May 21-22, 2019 treatment workshop: GETT: Zach Bolitho, Chris Gwinn, John Heiser, Kris Heister, Randy Hill, Winona Peterson, and Marc Pratt. NPS Olmsted Center/SUNY ESF: Bob Page, Tim Layton, and John Auwaerter.

3. TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

A treatment philosophy provides the reasoning behind management of a cultural landscape and serves as a basis for future management decisions. This treatment philosophy for the Battlefield Commemorative Area builds on the direction of the park's selected alternative in the General Management Plan (1999), "Rehabilitation of Landscapes Significant to the Battle of Gettysburg and its Commemoration" (see Chapter 2). This philosophy provides additional direction based on the goal of enhancing the historic character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area, along with individual commemorative works, according to its historic development through 1927 (1938 for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial) and current park operations and visitor use.

PRIMARY TREATMENT (PARK-WIDE)

Gettysburg National Military Park's General Management Plan establishes Rehabilitation, one of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, as the overall or primary treatment for the park, including both the Major Battle Action Area (1863 battlefield) and the Battlefield Commemorative Area. Rehabilitation is a treatment philosophy that allows for change in response to contemporary uses while preserving features that convey the historical significance of a property.[1] The Standards for Rehabilitation include the following:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.[2]

- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

- New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. [3]

For restoring features or reestablishing features lost since the end of the period of significance, which is discussed in the General Management Plan as appropriate actions under a site-wide Rehabilitation treatment, the following standards may also apply:

- Reestablishing lost features from the period of significance will be based on adequate documentary and physical evidence to permit an accurate replacement with minimal conjecture and will be undertaken when such action is essential to the public understanding of the historic property.

- Treatments to restore or rebuild lost features will identify and evaluate archaeological remains where applicable and include measures to preserve remaining historic materials and spatial relationships.

- Reestablishing a lost built feature will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.[4]

TREATMENT OF THE BATTLEFIELD COMMEMORATIVE AREA

Based on the framework of park legislation, policy, and planning covered in chapter 2, this philosophy defines a recommended overall approach to treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area, including identification of character-defining features and rehabilitation opportunities. The philosophy applies to military avenue corridors and commemorative nodes within the park-wide Battlefield Commemorative Area, as well as singular commemorative works within the 1863 battlefield and outside of park boundaries.

OVERALL TREATMENT APPROACH

The recommended overall treatment for Gettysburg National Military Park's Battlefield Commemorative Area and other commemorative resources is to preserve and enhance the landscape's historic character to reflect the height of its development under the veteran-led administration of the Gettysburg National Park Commission/U.S. War Department, except at the Eternal Light Peace

Memorial that was completed later, in a manner sustainable with contemporary park operations and use.

This treatment philosophy addresses one national military park landscape with two nationally significant components: the Major Battle Action Area (1863 battlefield) and the Battlefield Commemorative Area. Treatment of the battlefield should reflect the character of 1863, while the later commemorative area overlay corresponding with the military avenue corridors, larger commemorative nodes, and individual commemorative works should reflect characteristics as developed through 1927 at the end of veteran administration marked by the death of Emmor B. Cope, who was responsible for much of the landscape's design based in large part on the vision of commissioner Colonel John P. Nicholson. The Gettysburg National Park Commission's treatment of the park landscape carefully maintained the distinction between the 1863 battlefield and later commemorative area (fig.



Figure 3.1. Illustration of the differences in historic landscape character between the 1863 battlefield and the later commemorative area. Top: Wheatfield Road, a battle-era road (built 1829) showing Park Commission improvements including rail fencing, ditching, road resurfacing, and unmown shoulders that maintained the vernacular, rural character of the 1863 battlefield, looking east, circa 1910. Bottom: East Confederate Avenue, a military avenue built in 1902 showing Telford road pavement, wide mown turf shoulders, ashlar culvert headwalls, and pipe-rail avenue fencing that the Park Commission designed to be distinguishable from, and compatible with, the surrounding 1863 battlefield, looking south toward Culp's Hill, circa 1910. (GETT 41136–photograph T2895 and GETT 26021, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

3.1). The Eternal Light Peace Memorial and its associated grounds dedicated on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle and the last major reunion of Civil War veterans, reflects the last historic landscape addition to the Battlefield Commemorative Area and should be managed for its original design as completed in 1938.

The guiding philosophy of this approach is to treat the Battlefield Commemorative Area as a distinct but compatible overlay on the 1863 battlefield, which is the same treatment philosophy historically followed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission in its development of the park.



Figure 3.2. Comparison of the historic and existing character of the commemorative node at Oak Ridge looking north along Doubleday Avenue. Top: Historic view showing character to guide landscape treatment, circa 1906. Bottom: Existing view showing alteration and loss of commemorative features and historic character, 2019. The Robinson statue at right was added during the historic period. The park removed the post-1863 woods at left as part of its recent rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield. The stone wall was unstacked in the 1930s and the tower was shortened in the 1960s. (Detroit Publishing Company photograph, 4a11027v, Library of Congress; SUNY ESF)

This treatment philosophy supports the following overall treatment objectives. These are illustrated in comparative photographs of the Battlefield Commemorative Area that reflect the difference in treatment philosophies between the Park Commission/War Department and the National Park Service (figs. 3.2–3.5).

- Historic commemorative features, such as monuments, markers, avenues, bridges, observation towers, and mown turf, will be preserved.

- The historic character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area will be preserved and enhanced: a simple and well-maintained landscape imbued with military character that reflects solemnity and honor and instills a sense of order within the larger battlefield.

- Commemorative features removed since 1927 will be reestablished where they support park operations, resource protection, and interpretive goals, as directed by the park's General Management Plan. Reestablishment of commemorative features such as culvert headwalls, shell stones, railings, avenue fences, mowing extents, and tablets can enhance the historic legibility and identity of the commemorative area within the larger 1863 battlefield.

- Features removed during the historic period, such as Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association markers and road alignments, or the War Department alignment of North Confederate Avenue, will not be reestablished, to maintain the continuity of historic park development through 1927 and development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial in 1938.[5]

- Military monuments and markers that post-date the National Register period of significance (1863–1927, 1938), but which are documented as contributing in the National Register documentation because they are compatible with the commemorative purpose of the park, will be retained, unless otherwise directed by park policy. Many of these are monuments to Confederate states that were dedicated around the 100th and 125th anniversaries between the 1960s and 1980s.[6]

- The landscape surrounding the Battlefield Commemorative Area will reflect its 1863 character. This treatment is generally consistent with, and can enhance the historic character of, the commemorative area and individual commemorative works. Battlefield features such as fences, walls, and groves that were removed or altered during the historic period prior to 1927 should generally not be restored or reconstructed to their 1863 condition within

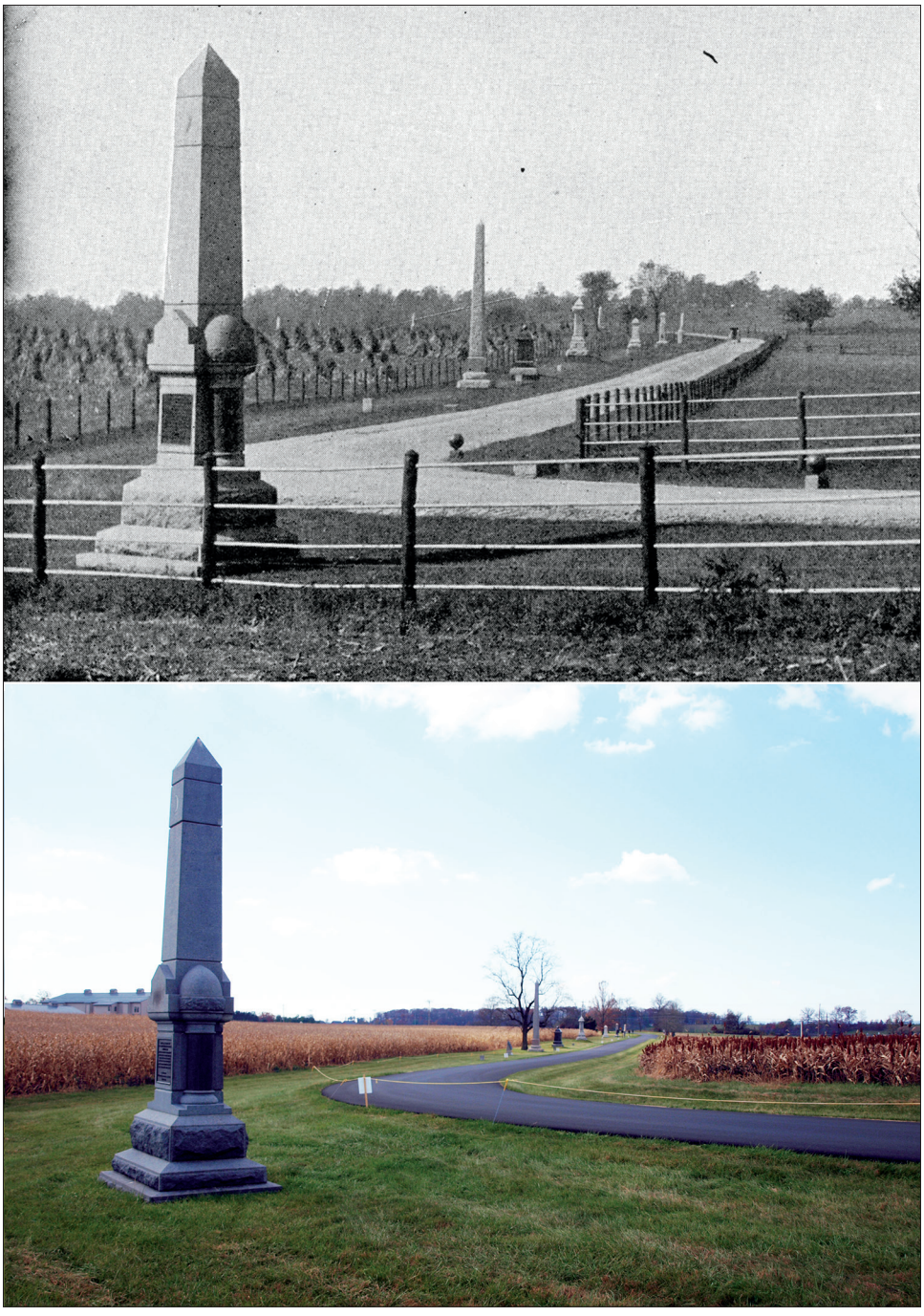


Figure 3.3. Comparison of historic and existing character along the military avenue corridor of Howard Avenue looking southwest. Top: Historic view showing character to guide landscape treatment looking southwest, circa 1900. Bottom: Existing view showing features altered or removed since 1927 (avenue fences, culvert headwalls, shell stones, road pavement), 2023. (GETT 43147r, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

the historic limits of the Battlefield Commemorative Area unless they are significant to the interpretation of the battle.

- Addition of new park features within the Battlefield Commemorative Area, such as contemporary signs, traffic-control devices, and visitor amenities, will be minimized. If such features are necessary, they will be clearly distinguishable from similar features in the surrounding 1863 battlefield to allow visitors to understand the layers of history in the landscape and will also be designed to be compatible with the historic military character of the commemorative area. No new commemorative works will be added, per current park policy.

- Park programming and regulations will encourage appropriate use and behavior. The Park Commission's notice to visitors from about 1900 called for visitors to refrain from activities "…inconsistent with the solemn and sacred associations of this field forever consecrated to patriotism and to the memory of the heroes who fought and died here."[7] While this remains an appropriate guide, there are contemporary visitors uses, such as biking, dog walking, bird watching, and running that, while not necessary solemn, can be respectful to the commemorative intent of the park.

LIST OF CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURE TYPES

This treatment philosophy is based on the preservation, and where feasible, the restoration or reconstruction, of character-defining features of the Battlefield Commemorative Area and designed landscape associated with outlying individual commemorative works. These include the following and are further described in chapter 5 (Treatment Guidelines). It is a list of feature types and is not an inventory of individual features. Except for monuments, statues, and other memorials, the built features reflect a standardized design used by the Gettysburg National Park Commission throughout the national military park.

- Artillery (mounted cannon) and shell pyramids *
- Avenue fences *
- Battlefield views
- Bridges*
- Culverts *
- Defense works (restored/rebuilt during commemorative era)*
- Flagpoles *
- Military avenues * (alignment, width, pavement, stone gutters)
- Monuments, statues, and other memorials
- Mown turf along military avenues, commemorative nodes, and individual commemorative works
- Observation towers *

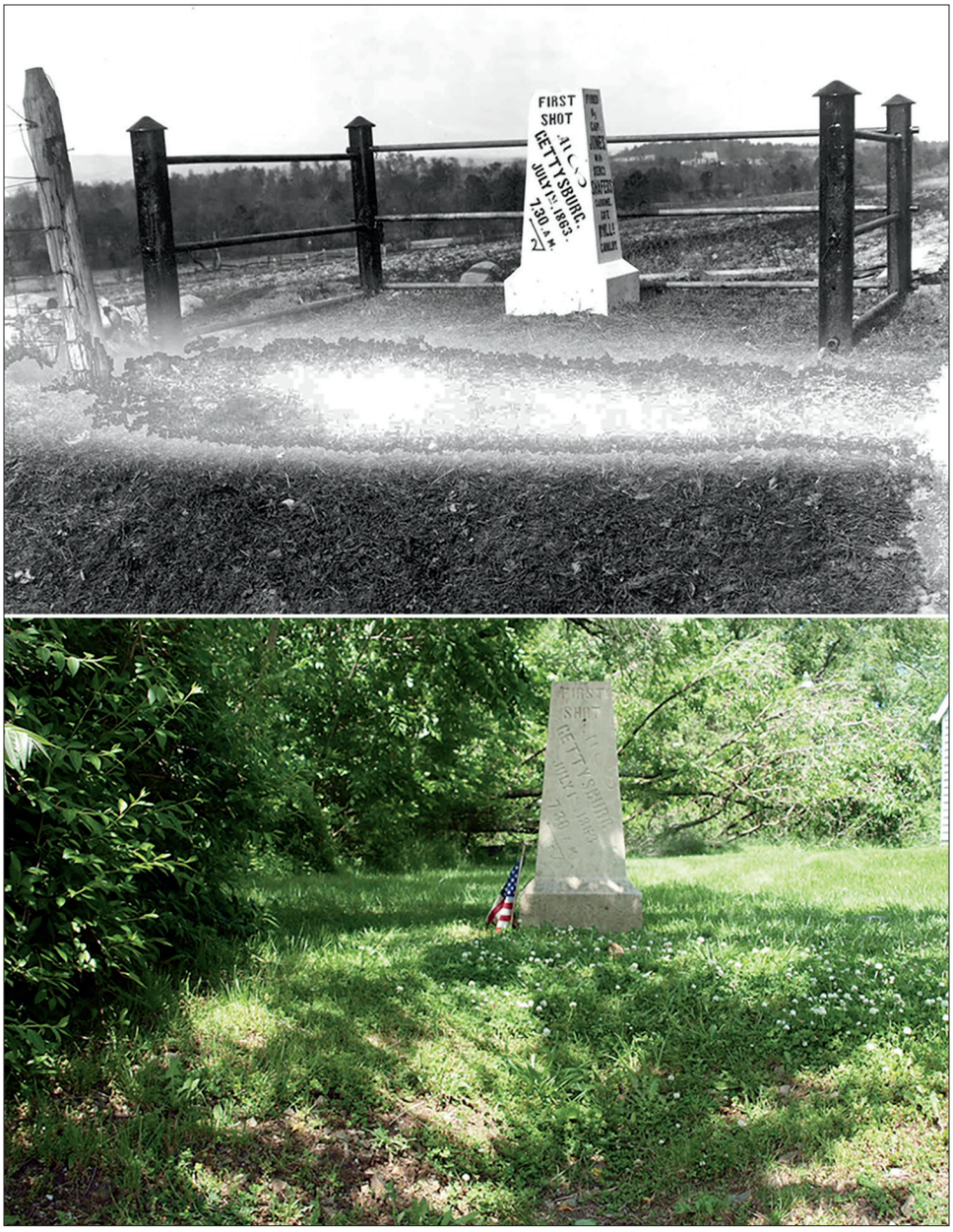


Figure 3.4. Comparison of historic and existing character of an outlying commemorative work looking north at the First Shot marker on Chambersburg Road. Top: Historic view to guide treatment showing limits of the monument plot defined by avenue fencing, circa 1900. Bottom: Recent view showing loss of the avenue fences and change in setting due to conversion of the 1863 battlefield landscape from agricultural fields to successional woods, 2019. (GETT 41136–photograph T2229, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

- Outdoor spaces (avenue corridors and commemorative nodes)
- Shell stones* and shell chains *
- Tablets, avenue
- Tablets, military markers (inscription tablets)
- Tablets, site identification

* = Types of commemorative features removed or substantially altered since the end of the National Register period of significance (1927)

TREATMENT DATE

A treatment date serves as a benchmark for management of a cultural landscape by identifying a date or time period in which the landscape reached the height of its historic development or best reflects its historic significance. Treatment dates for the Gettysburg Battlefield Commemorative Area correspond to the end dates of the National Register period of significance. As discussed above, the recommended treatment date is 1927, except at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial which should be managed along with its associated grounds for its original design as completed in 1938. The treatment date for the larger battlefield landscape beyond the boundaries of the commemorative area is 1863.

Post-1927 commemorative works that are contributing resources in the National Register documentation, primarily Confederate state memorials, are significant additions to the Battlefield Commemorative Area. The landscape surrounding these works should be managed for its 1927 character according to this treatment philosophy. Other post-1927 changes, such as replacement culverts, are not considered part of the commemorative area's historic character. The National Register-eligible West End and South End entrance stations and Spangler's Spring and Pennsylvania Monument comfort stations built in the 1930s are considered significant under historic contexts independent of the those for the Battlefield Commemorative Area and should be treated as isolated historic additions to the landscape.

PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE OVERVIEW

Maintenance of the Battlefield Commemorative Area's landscape has been managed in recent decades by the park's Structures, Landscape, and Monument Preservation branches, and includes work such as lawn mowing, tree pruning, cleaning and repairing culverts, and repair and restoration of commemorative works. Recent repaving of the military avenues was undertaken through an agreement with the Federal Lands Highway Division of the Federal Highway Administration. As of 2025, the work of the Monument Preservation Branch, headed by Lucas Flickinger until 2024, is being consolidated into the park's Structures and Landscape branches.[8]



Figure 3.5. Recent views of traffic-control devices that reflect contrasting Park Commission and National Park Service design philosophies within the Battlefield Commemorative Area, photographed 2019. Top: Rail barriers at the itinerary tablets along West Confederate Avenue illustrating the treatment philosophy of harmonization introduced in the 1930s. This approach is not recommended because it confuses the historic distinction between the 1863 battlefield and the later commemorative area. Bottom: Gettysburg granite bases of historic shell stones along West Confederate Avenue that continue to serve their historic function to control traffic (the park removed the shells in the 1930s). Modeling new traffic control after these historic features would continue the historic design philosophy of making new additions distinguishable and compatible from the 1863 battlefield. (SUNY ESF)

The Monument Preservation Branch was responsible for care of the park's monuments, statues, markers, cannons, and military position tablets, amounting to approximately 1,900 objects including outlying commemorative works outside of park boundaries. The branch typically had a full-time staff of three assisted by three seasonal employees and a variable number of volunteers. Warm-season cyclic maintenance work typically includes steam cleaning stone monuments, hot waxing bronze tables and plaques, and repainting cast-iron cannon carriages and iron tablets. In the winter, the work at the park's cannon shop includes restoration of gun carriages and other work that can be done inside. The monuments crew also does repairs to commemorative works damaged by vandals, car accidents, and natural forces. More extensive work, such as repair of damaged sculptures, is contracted to conservation firms, such as the McKay Lodge Conservation Laboratory of Oberlin, Ohio, which repaired the 121st New York Infantry monument on Little Round Top that was damaged by a falling tree. The park's monument maintenance and repair work has been undertaken in partnership with the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Training Center, and is supported with private funds to match federal dollars raised by the Gettysburg Foundation and the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association.[9]

For additional detail on the work of the Monument Preservation Branch, see Appendix D.

LANDSCAPE REHABILITATION PLANNING GUIDANCE

The following is general guidance for park managers to consider when planning for treatment of battlefield and commemorative landscape characteristics and features. Specific recommendations for treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area will require addressing conditions in each of the park's fifteen landscapes documented in the *Cultural Landscape Report Record of Treatment* (2018), some of which already have detailed treatment recommendations in other completed cultural landscape reports.

BALANCING BATTLEFIELD AND COMMEMORATIVE TREATMENT

The General Management Plan (1999) establishes the following priorities for park mangers in implementing the actions in the plan: Priority 1: Resources contributing to the setting or course of the 1863 battle (Major Battle Action Area); Priority 2: Resources contributing to Gettysburg National Cemetery; and Priority 3: Resources contributing to the commemoration of the battle (Battlefield Commemorative Area). The selected alternative, "Rehabilitation of Landscapes Significant to the Battle of Gettysburg and Its Commemoration" outlines a balanced approach to treatment to all of the park's historic resources, although much of the detail recommendations focused on rehabilitation of the battlefield



Figure 3.6. Illustration of treatment conflicts between the 1863 battlefield and commemorative area. Left: The Eternal Light Peace Memorial showing backdrop formed by post-1863 woods on the McClean Farm, looking north, 1938. Right: The memorial showing partial removal of wooded backdrop as part of the park's rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield that reestablished the McClean thicket, looking north, 2019. (GETT 4113 - Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1938, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

landscape that was the priority for park management at the time.[10] The actions for rehabilitation of the battlefield were largely realized over the next fifteen years, as documented in the *Cultural Landscape Report Record of Treatment*, but there was no parallel program planned for rehabilitation of the Battlefield Commemorative Area.[11]

The General Management Plan does not speak directly to issues where rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield would conflict with treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area. The park's practice in rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield over the past two decades has been to prioritize treatment of battlefield resources. For example, at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, the post-battle woods on the McClean Farm were cleared to reestablish the thicket that existed in 1863, but this treatment did not consider the impact on the commemorative landscape. The project removed part of the wooded backdrop to the memorial that was part of its historic designed landscape, leaving the setting of the memorial with an unbalanced appearance (fig. 3.6).[12]

Cases where commemorative-era landscape character may conflict with 1863 battlefield character need to be addressed individually based on site-specific conditions. Each case should carefully consider project impacts on the historic character of both nationally significant areas of Gettysburg National Military Park.

TREATMENT PRIORITIES

Overall, treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area should be prioritized by the standard approach to cultural resource management: 1. Preservation (maintaining existing historic features); 2. Restoration (enhancing the historic character of altered historic features); and 3. Reconstruction (reestablishing missing historic features).[13] Restoration and reconstruction of features within the Battlefield Commemorative Area may be prioritized through evaluation of the following:

- Visitor experience and visitor use
- Historic significance

- Historic integrity (extent of changes since 1927 / 1938)
- Resource protection
- Interpretative goals
- Physical condition
- Operational sustainability (maintenance)
- Support of park partners

Opportunities for rehabilitation of the Battlefield Commemorative Area may also be prioritized based on the three broad types of commemorative landscapes that reflect a historic hierarchy of park organization and use.

Priority One: Commemorative Nodes

Commemorative nodes were developed as focal points and gathering areas and typically have a concentration of commemorative features and higher visitor use. Many are stops on the self-guided auto tour and include places such as East Cemetery Hill, Reynolds Grove, Ziegler's Grove, Little Round Top, and The Loop. Rehabilitation of these areas, most of which are contiguous with military avenues, can support park interpretive goals by providing space where the significant history of both the battle and its commemoration can be interpreted in the landscape, as recommended by the park's General Management Plan. Through reestablishment of missing commemorative features, such as mown turf extents, shell stones, avenue alignments, gutters, culvert headwalls, and avenue fences, visitors would be able to better understand the separation between the designed commemorative area and the vernacular battlefield, as the veterans who built the park intended. These larger areas of maintained landscape can also generally better accommodate a greater number of visitors and help disperse congestion from along the military avenues, in support of park operation goals. Focusing landscape rehabilitation to these specific areas would also help the park make better use of its limited resources.[14]

Priority Two: Military Avenue Corridors

Amounting to approximately twenty-three miles, the military avenues form the spine of the park. Some cross through major battle action areas where interpretation focuses on the story of July 1-3, 1863. Therefore, rehabilitation of these corridors may emphasize maintenance of existing characteristics and features, rather than reestablishing missing commemorative features (avenue fences, culvert headwalls, shell stones, gutters, etc.). These features may still be reestablished if they help the park meet its operational, resource protection, or interpretive goals.[15]

Priority Three: Singular Commemorative Works

Singular commemorative works consist of small commemorative areas with individual monuments, tablets, and artillery groups, generally along 1863 roads or in the 1863 battlefield such as along Chambersburg Road and Emmitsburg

Road, and in the Wheatfield and Neinstedt Field. Treatment of these areas should emphasize maintenance of the commemorative work and associated features such as mown turf, mounds, and fences. Depending on the history and significance of the individual work, it may be appropriate to reestablish missing associated landscape features, such as fencing and shell pyramids, if it helps the park meet its operational, resource protection, or interpretive goals. In keeping with the park legislation, priority should be given to ensuring public access to these individual commemorative works.

CHAPTER 3 ENDNOTES

1 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1" (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 1999, hereafter "1999 GMP"), 124-125. Restoration, the standard that calls for accurately returning a property's historical appearance, is not appropriate for the Battlefield Commemorative Area due need changes to address contemporary park uses and constraints, including the park's interpretive focus on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. Preservation, the standard that calls for maintaining the existing character of a property, is also not appropriate in the long term because it would not allow for enhancing the historic character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area.

2 Archeological resources need to be verified and assessed for their subsurface components and evaluated for significance. In many cases, these sites are identified based on the known presence of a landscape feature.

3 National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties,* https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/secretary-standards-treatment-historic-properties.htm (accessed March 15, 2023). Rehabilitation is defined as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values." The Rehabilitation standards allow for restoration and reconstruction of individual features on a historic property.

4 *Ibid.*

5 Consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards: "Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development. . .will not be undertaken."

6 The post-1927/1933 commemorative works that are evaluated as contributing are listed in the National Register documentation, Section 7, pages 200-201. The last to be added were the Delaware State Monument, 11th Mississippi Monument, and the 11th Mississippi Marker in 2000.

7 Notice signed by John P. Nicholson, Chairman, "War Department, Gettysburg Battlefield Commission [sic], Gettysburg, Pa., To All Whom It May Concern," typed manuscript, ca. 1900, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives.

8 Winona Peterson, Cultural Resource Program Manager (retired), e-mail to John Auwaerter based on conversation with Lucas Flickinger, February 13, 2025.

9 National Park Service, "Partners support monument preservation at Gettysburg National Military Park," December 19, 2018, https://www.nps.gov/gett/learn/news/partners-support.htm (accessed February 13, 2025); Tom Huntington, "A Monumental Effort: Restoring Monuments at Gettysburg," National Trust for Historic Preservation, July 1, 2013, https://savingplaces.org/stories/a-monumental-effort (accessed February 13, 2025).

10 The park's National Register documentation (2004) does not prioritize the significance of battlefield and commemorative-era resources from the period of significance (1863–1927, 1938). All are contributing.

11 1999 GMP, 82, 124. A program is presently (2025) being developed for rehabilitation of Gettysburg National Cemetery, based on the National Park Service's National Cemetery Investment Initiative.

12 *Cultural Landscape Report for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield* (Boston: National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2021), 238.

13 Adding or altering features to address contemporary use under Rehabilitation is a separate issue that depends on operational needs.

14 1999 GMP, 125, 130.

15 1999 GMP, 125, 130; GETT interpretive and maintenance staff, CLR treatment workshop, May 22, 2019.

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4. TREATMENT GUIDELINES

This chapter presents recommendations to guide treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area landscape based on the philosophy of managing for its historic War Department-era character while improving contemporary use and maintenance. The guidelines are organized by landscape characteristics that provide a framework for the broad patterns that comprise the commemorative area, and include Natural Systems, Spatial Organization, Topography, Land Use, Circulation, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Views and Vistas, Small-Scale Features, and Archeological Sites. Most commemorative works, including monuments, artillery, and tablets, along with contemporary park furnishings, are under Small-Scale Features.

Each characteristic begins with a definition and how it contributes to the overall character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area, and most include sections for associated feature types, such trees under Vegetation and monuments under Small Scale Features. Each characteristic or feature type includes: 1. An overview of its history and evaluation of changes since 1927;[1] 2. Treatment guidelines; and 3. Example(s) illustrating possible treatment. The guidelines are broad and are not intended to be prescriptive.[2]

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Natural Systems and Features are the natural aspects that characterize a landscape and have influenced its development, such as geomorphology, hydrology, climate, flora, and fauna. Examples include native woods, creeks, and natural landforms. Built landforms are described under Topography, and managed flora (trees, shrubs, turf) is described under Vegetation.

As a mostly maintained landscape, natural features were a minor part of the Battlefield Commemorative Area during the historic period through 1927 but were a larger part of its setting and views across the surrounding rural 1863 battlefield landscape. The military avenue corridors, as generally narrow strips of maintained landscape, typically had few natural features aside from natural landforms, rock outcrops, and stream crossing, which were preserved as part of the 1863 battlefield landscape. Natural wooded areas bordered portions of Confederate Avenue as it looped around the base of Big Round Top, Sykes Avenue as it ascended Little Round Top, and Slocum Avenue as it ascended Culp's Hill.[3] Some commemorative nodes were also characterized by natural features, such as rock outcrops and native scrub vegetation on Little Round Top (fig. 4.1). Successional old-field growth, such as Eastern red-cedars bordering Sickles Avenue on Houck's Ridge and a border of hardwood forest along Doubleday Avenue on Oak Ridge, were also part of the setting of the commemorative area during the historic period



Figure 4.1, Natural Systems and Features. Natural features, including boulders and native woods and scrub, have long characterized the commemorative area along the military avenues and elsewhere. Left: Sykes Avenue and walks at Little Round Top, looking south to the 12th & 44th New York monument and Big Round Top, circa 1905. Right: Crawford Avenue looking north, 2023. (Digital ID pnp-det-4a11029u, Library of Congress; SUNY ESF)

but were the result of natural succession and probably were not an intentionally designed part of the landscape.[4]

Since 1927, natural systems and features have become more prominent in the commemorative area due to reduction in areas of mown turf in the corridors and commemorative nodes, such as reestablishment of McClean Grove on the Oak Ridge grounds along Robinson Avenue. Formerly managed woodlots have reverted to natural woods with thick understory, such as at Reynolds Grove. Natural landforms, such as the summit of Little Round Top, were altered when the National Park Service realigned roads and built parking areas in the 1930s.

TREATMENT GUIDELINES

Overall, treatment of natural systems and features is an issue for the 1863 battlefield landscape (see "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," chapter 3). Rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield landscape completed over the past two decades, which removed areas of old-field successional woods, has generally been compatible with the historic setting of the commemorative area. However, there are a few situations where treatment of natural features of the 1863 battlefield should be balanced with the commemorative area.

- Maintain existing landforms, boulders, rock outcrops, creek alignments and other natural features that existed historically (1863–1927) within or bordering the commemorative area. These features are generally also characteristic of the 1863 battlefield.

- Do not reestablish woods, thickets, and other unmanaged flora that existed in 1863 if the feature would alter the distinct maintained character and legibility of the commemorative area as an overlay within the 1863 battlefield. However, reestablishing the natural feature within the commemorative area may be appropriate if:
    - The natural feature is a KOCOA feature (significant to the outcome of the battle); and
    - The natural feature is critical to conserving ecological systems.

- Consider returning unmanaged woods to managed woodlots with open understory where the character of the woodlots is important to the character of the commemorative area (usually also the 1863 battlefield landscape).[5]

Example Illustrating Treatment

The First Shot marker at the Wisler Farm on Chambersburg Road/US 30, dedicated in 1886, was sited on the top of a hill overlooking open fields that stretched downhill and west to Marsh Creek around where the purported first shot of the battle was fired (see fig. 3.4). Since the end of the historic period in 1927, the surrounding farmland converted to woods through natural succession, which blocked the views and open space that were a key part of the marker's setting. Treatment in this case would extend beyond the limits of the small commemorative area. The park's General Management Plan did not identify the Wisler Farm as key battle action area warranting rehabilitation, but it did call for rehabilitation of features significant to commemoration of the battle. The appropriate treatment for this landscape would therefore involve clearing some of the natural (non-managed) and non-historic woods on park property to reestablish the First Shot marker's open setting and views (for recommendations on the surrounding plot fence, see Small Scale Features).[6]

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Spatial Organization is the three-dimensional character of a landscape formed by the ground, vertical, and overhead planes. This characteristic, which is akin to outdoor rooms, is defined by other types of features, usually natural systems (woods, landforms), vegetation, buildings and structures, and topography. Examples of spatial features in the Battlefield Commemorative Area include the military avenue corridors, the extents of commemorative nodes, and the managed grounds around individual commemorative works.

The commemorative area of Gettysburg National Military Park was designed to preserve the landforms and large-scale patterns of open fields and woods on the 1863 battlefield. While the military avenues created spatial corridors through 1863 fields, these were subtly defined, with pipe-rail fences that the Park Commissions believed were "inconspicuous to the sight" (fig. 4.2). The space at commemorative nodes likewise were subtly defined by the limits of maintained landscape characterized by mown turf, but generally were not enclosed by fencing. [7]

Treatment Guidelines

Overall, the spatial character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area is defined by other types of landscape features and by the surrounding 1863 battlefield landscape. The following guidelines address features characterized under Natural

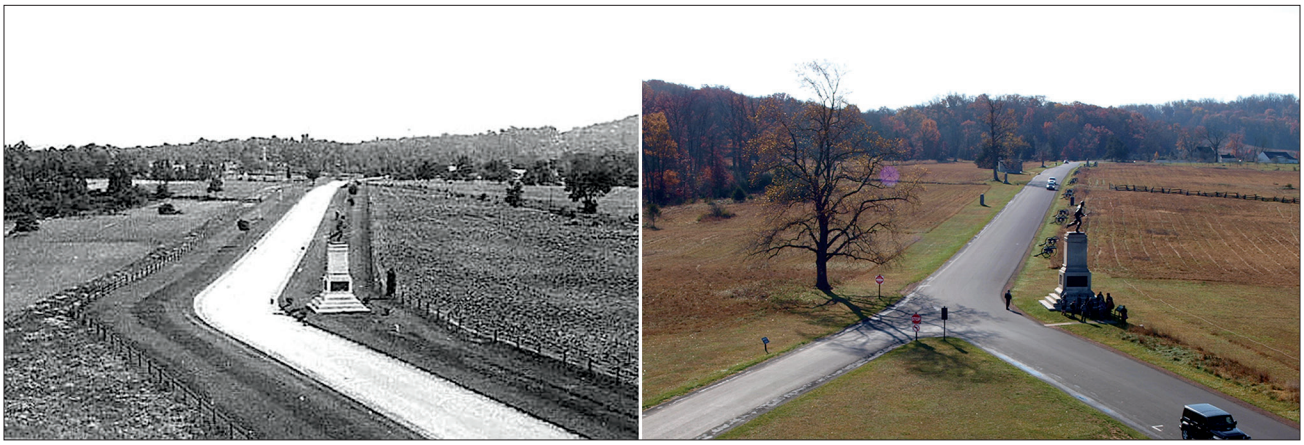


Figure 4.2, Spatial Organization, Military Avenue Corridors. Left: Hancock Avenue showing distinct but subtle spatial character through open fields of the 1863 battlefield landscape, looking south toward Big Round Top, circa 1905. Right: Same view showing diminished distinction between the military avenue corridor and the 1863 battlefield landscape due to changes in mowing patterns and removal of avenue fencing, 2023. Humphreys Avenue at left was added during the historic period. (GETT 41136–photograph T2420s, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

Systems and Features, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, and Small-Scale Features.

- Mow turf to the historic limits of the military avenue corridors, commemorative nodes, and plots around individual commemorative works, if applicable.

- Reestablish features that historically delineated the spaces of the commemorative area, notably avenue fences, provided their reestablishment supports park operational and interpretive goals.

- Consider not restoring or reconstructing 1863 battlefield features that are not critical to understanding the outcome of the battle and alter spatial character, such as fences, if they were intentionally altered or removed during the historic period (1863–1927) for development of the commemorative area.[8]

- Maintain woods and hedgerows that grew in after 1863 if they define the spatial character of the commemorative area, such as the post-1863 woods that formed the backdrop of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

- Remove non-historic successional woods that have altered the historic open spatial character of the commemorative area, such as the woods around the First Shot marker on Chambersburg Road (see Natural Systems and Features).

Example Illustrating Treatment

The commemorative node at Oak Ridge between Doubleday and Robinson avenues was acquired by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association around 1885 as one of the early large tracts, covering 4.4 acres. The association and Park Commission maintained this tract as mown turf with an observation tower that included a parking area and eight commemorative works. The extent of the battle-era McClean Grove by the commemorative era had been reduced to south of Robinson Avenue but was maintained with an open understory consistent

with its 1863 character as a farm woodlot/pasture (fig. 4.3). As part of the park's recent battlefield rehabilitation program, the northern half of McClean Grove, extending north of Robinson Avenue, was replanted and the understory is now grown up in scrub that has altered the historic open character of the landscape, as well as blocked views. An appropriate treatment to enhance the historic spatial character of Oak Ridge grounds in balance with the 1863 battlefield is to manage the understory of the restored extent of McClean Gove as mown ground cover or meadow, similar to how McClean Grove was maintained during the battle as well as during the commemorative era.[9]

LAND USE

This characteristic refers to the form and association of a landscape resulting from its function and use. The Battlefield Commemorative Area was developed for commemoration, education, and public access. Features that reflect this land use are described under other characteristics.

Congress established Gettysburg National Military Park for the dual purposes of battlefield preservation and commemoration. The park was developed to provide returning veterans, historians, and tourists access to the battlefield for commemorative and educational purposes and not for recreation, transportation, or other uses. The Park Commission's notice of intended use from about 1900 provides insight into how it wished visitors to behave in the park:

> Notice is hereby given to all persons, That they are forbidden to enter or go upon [the national military park lands]..in such way and manner as may disfigure the natural features of the ground, or with a view to exercise thereon any special or exclusive privilege of any kind claimed by them, or for the purpose of indulging in picnics or merry-making of a nature inconsistent with the solemn and sacred associations of this field forever consecrated to patriotism and to the memory of the heroes who fought and died here…[10]

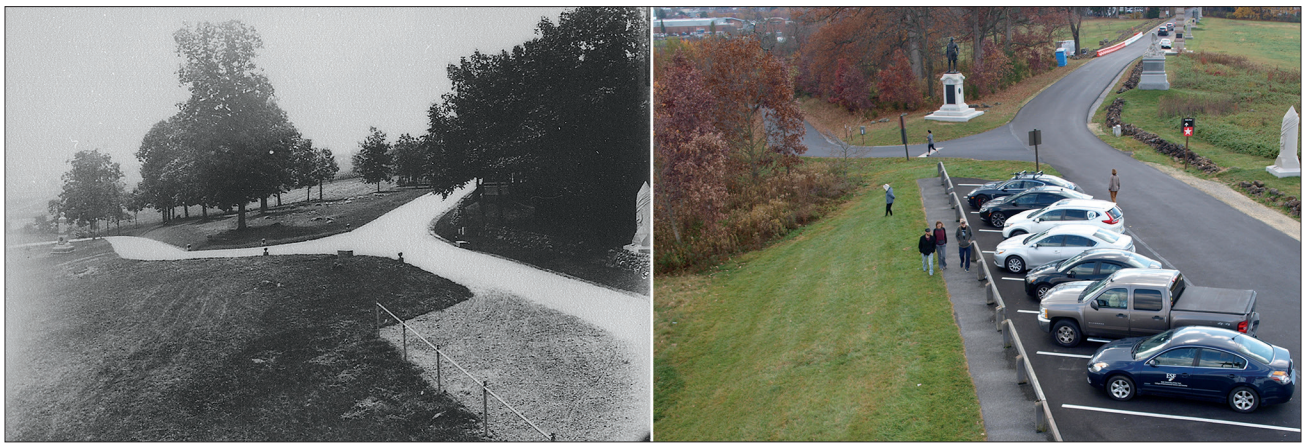


Figure 4.3, Spatial Organization, Commemorative Node. Left: Oak Ridge looking south along Doubleday and Robinson avenues showing open spatial character and understory of McClean Grove, with post-1863 hedgerow at right enclosing the west side, circa 1902. Right: Same view showing recent 1863 battlefield rehabilitation that replaced mown turf with naturalized woods and altered the landscape's historic open spatial character, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T3082, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

Treatment Guidelines

The Gettysburg National Park Commission's regulations issued in 1904 provide guidance on historically appropriate use of the commemorative area. The following are recommended uses and restrictions based on these 1904 regulations and the legislated purpose of the park (see Appendix A for 1904 regulations):[11]

- Maintain public access to all park lands historically developed for commemorative purposes.

- Encourage use of the military avenues for viewing of the battlefield and commemorative and educational activities, and not as public thoroughfares.

- Regulate and encourage slow driving on the military avenues out of respect, safety, and resource preservation.

- Post notices that alert visitors about appropriate uses, and to encourage sacred and solemn behavior, while allowing for compatible and respectful passive recreational uses.

Since the historic character of the commemorative area has been made less distinct from the surrounding battlefield since the end of the historic period in 1927, there are few cues to alert visitors of the need for different behavior and uses (including driving habits) within the park. In addition, a few sections of the park's commemorative area, such as Neill Avenue, are not identified or accessible to the public.

There are no signs to communicate appropriate uses and behaviors within commemorative area, and existing signs are largely the same as those on public roads. Current signs at the entrances to the military avenues from public roads are limited to posting of speed limits, hours of park operation, and exclusion of commercial vehicles. Park laws and policies are posted on the park website.[12]

There are few interpretive devices that explain the Battlefield Commemorative Area landscape to visitors. There is an exhibit in the visitor center, but it does not convey all the historic design concepts of the landscape. [13] While not a physical landscape treatment, the park should consider developing a brochure, top-tier content on its website (home page/basic information), and an expanded exhibit at the visitor center that informs visitors about the history and purpose of the national military park and Battlefield Commemorative Area, and explains the types of monuments, markers, and other character-defining commemorative-era features that visitors will encounter while touring the park. The park could also provide links to websites that address commemorative features, such as Stone Sentinels, https://gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/. Interpretation of the



Figure 4.4, Land Use. Left: Precedent for installing regulation tablets at the entrances to military avenues from public roads, looking north along Reynolds Avenue near the entrance from Fairfield Road, circa 1937. Right: Same view showing standard roadway signs that do little to distinguish the military avenue from other public roads, 2023. (Uncataloged 20th century NPS photographs, #0376, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

commemorative landscape should also be a core part of programs offered by park rangers and Licensed Battlefield Guides.

Example Illustrating Treatment

An appropriate treatment to enhance the historic land use of the Battlefield Commemorative Area would be to erect information signs at the entry points of all military avenues from public roads that would, together with avenue tablets, provide a visual cue to visitors that they are entering a special place. These signs could contain park regulations and describe the purpose of the national military park. These signs could be panels added to existing park sign posts, or they could be new signs that recall the design of historic information and identification tablets (fig. 4.4). The War Department historically used similar regulations tablets in national cemeteries.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape, comprised of built landforms. Natural landforms are discussed under the Natural Systems and Features characteristic. Examples of topographic features in the Battlefield Commemorative Area include monument mounds and earthworks that were rebuilt for commemorative purposes.

Built landforms that reflect cutting or filling were historically a minor characteristic of the commemorative area. One of the goals of the Park Commission's development of the commemorative area was to avoid or minimize any alteration to the topography of the 1863 battlefield. Thus, military avenues were built without substantial cutting; some fill with retaining walls was added on steep slopes, such as along the original alignment of Sykes Avenue on Little Round Top. Fill was also added to defensive earthworks in an effort to restore them to their 1863 topography.[14]

MONUMENT MOUNDS

Many monuments, statues, and other memorials on the Gettysburg Battlefield are surrounded by an area of fill, known as a mound, which gives the monument greater stature, directs water away from the monument, and conceals the monument foundation and unfinished stonework. Many were dedicated during administration of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which required that "Where practicable ground must be filled in to the top of the foundation and well and neatly sodded…Each monument should stand high enough to secure ready drainage…"[15] Because many monuments contain inscriptions, it was common for visitors to climb on the mounds, which could cause damage to the turf and erode the earth. Because of this, the Park Commission installed small "Keep Off This Mound" tablets and/or shell chains at the statues and monuments with substantial mounds, including the Reynolds Killed marker and the 1st Massachusetts Infantry monument (fig. 4.5).

Since the end of the historic period in 1927, the keep off tablets and shell chains have been removed, at least one mound has been visually removed due to raising of the surrounding grade (17th Pennsylvania Cavalry monument), and some of the mounds have been eroded by foot traffic, notably at the 24th Massachusetts on Meredith Avenue. The loss or deterioration of monument mounds diminishes the historic character of commemorative works and the well-tended, military character of the commemorative area.[16]

Treatment Guidelines

- Add earth to restore the historic profile of monument mounds where they have been eroded, particularly where the unfinished stonework of the monument is exposed.

- Repair damaged turf on the monument mound (see also Vegetation, guidelines for turf).



Figure 4.5, Topography, Monument Mounds. Left: Monument mound and keep off tablet at the 1st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry monument on Emmitsburg Road, circa 1925. The keep off tablet and shell chain were removed after 1933. Right: Reynolds Killed marker in Reynolds Grove showing eroded mound and missing keep off tablet, 2018. (MISC26, Boardman Collection; SUNY ESF)

- Maintain short mown turf on all mounds; tall grass will obscure a mound and present an appearance unbefitting the commemorative intent.

- Fabricate replica "Keep off this Mound" tablets and install at monuments where trampling and erosion is an existing or potential problem, or where the tablets existed historically.[17]

- Reinstall shell chains if they existed historically, such as in front of the 1st Massachusetts monument (see fig. 4.5). A contemporary, inconspicuous barrier, such as black metal post and chain, may be appropriate to install along the toe of the mound; this barrier could be limited to the area that receives the most foot traffic, such as where visitors read the monument inscription.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The Reynolds Killed monument in Reynolds Woods on the First Day Battlefield was installed on a turf mound in 1886, and today is an attraction near tour stop 1. The turf mound is trampled and eroded at the front of the monument facing the inscription. An appropriate treatment to enhance the historic topography would be to aerate the soil, add topsoil to reestablish the historic grade, and reseed to repair the turf. Other appropriate treatment actions would include thinning the overhead canopy to allow sufficient sunlight to ensure healthy turf, if necessary, and fabricating and installing a "Keep off this Mound" tablet or inconspicuous chain-and-post barrier at the front of the mound.

COMMEMORATIVE DEFENSE WORKS

Between 1878 and 1903, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and Park Commission rebuilt and sodded defensive breastworks and lunettes near the military avenues and in commemorative nodes. Examples include Caldwell's Division breastworks off Hancock Avenue, Rodes's Division breastworks along Seminary Avenue, breastworks along Slocum Avenue on Culp's Hill, and artillery lunettes on East Cemetery Hill, at Stevens Knoll, and at Poague's Battery along West Confederate Avenue (fig. 4.6). The turf differentiated these restored earthworks from conditions that existed in 1863. To differentiate the rebuilt parapet wall of Rodes's Division Breastworks, the commission used stone that differed not only from the original rail parapet, but also from the field stone found in 1863 battlefield stone walls/fences.

Since the end of the historic period in 1927, some of the commemorative earthworks have eroded and have become less distinct. Despite this, the commemorative earthworks are significant not only for their association with the Civil War, but for reflecting early battlefield preservation practices and the design of the commemorative area.[18]



Figure 4.6. Topography, Rebuilt Earthworks. Left: Artillery lunettes at East Cemetery Hill showing mown turf cover, circa 1885. Right: Heavily eroded rebuilt lunettes at Poague's Battery along West Confederate Avenue, 2008. (GETT 41136–photograph T4257, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; National Park Service)

Treatment Guidelines

- Preserve commemorative (restored/rebuilt) earthworks and maintain their historic character: typically, mown sod cover that is consistent with the mown character of the surrounding commemorative nodes or military avenue corridors, such as at Stevens Knoll and on East Cemetery Hill. Grass should be cut frequently to keep it at a low height, using machinery that will not damage the earthwork.[19]

- Remove trees and other woody vegetation on and around rebuilt earthworks that alter the historic commemorative character and the Civil War-era field of fire. Trees also threaten the structural stability of earthworks in the event of a blow-down.

- Continue program to document topographic baselines for all earthworks and monitor erosion over time, especially those that are in areas of high foot traffic. The park has purchased equipment and installed survey markers to monitor changes. An updated inventory of all earthwork locations was completed around 2020 and incorporated into the park's GIS data.[20]

- Where the topography of a commemorative earthworks has eroded, it would be appropriate to restore the commemorative period profile, based on historic documentation. Consider adding material, such as linen landscape fabric, to keep the historic soil separate from the added soil. [21]

- Install small "Keep off this Earthwork" tablets or inconspicuous chain and post barrier around earthworks to reduce damage from foot traffic where damage persists.

For earthwork traces that were not rebuilt during the commemorative period, refer to the treatment guidelines for earthen works and lunettes in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape."

Example Illustrating Treatment

Poague's Battery lunettes along West Confederate Avenue were rebuilt by the Park Commission in 1903. Today, these battery positions that are across from the Virginia State Memorial are so heavily eroded from foot traffic that they are largely indiscernible (see fig. 4.6). Their historic character has also been diminished due to loss of turf and encroachment from woody vegetation. An appropriate treatment would be to restore their topography according to the drawings by E. B. Cope for their 1903 rebuilding, establishing a sod cover, and thinning the overhead canopy to increase light and improve growing conditions (see also Vegetation – turf). At this site, the woody understory should also be cut back from the lunettes to reestablish the limits of the avenue corridor and enhance the visibility of the lunettes. To better maintain these heavily-visited lunettes in the future, treatment could include installation of a warning tablet in front of each, "Keep off this Earthwork and Gun" and installing an inconspicuous post-and-chain barrier to keep visitors from climbing the lunettes and guns from the horse trail that runs immediately behind the battery.[22]

CIRCULATION

Circulation is comprised of the spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement in the landscape.

Circulation is a defining characteristic of the Battlefield Commemorative Area because a primary goal in its creation was providing visitors with access to the battlefield, most of which was not accessible by 1863 roads. The main circulation features were the park roads known as military avenues that served both practical and commemorative purposes. There were also walks and parking areas at commemorative nodes and less formal trails from the military avenues to commemorative works outside the commemorative area.

MILITARY AVENUES

In the 1880s, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association adopted a treatment philosophy for military avenues that aligned them along U.S. battle lines to avoid intrusion into areas where fighting took place, and named them in honor of U.S. commanders to be distinguishable from roads that existed during the battle in 1863. These avenues, the first of which was Hancock Avenue that opened in 1882 on Cemetery Ridge, were not improved except for use of macadam in low and west areas. Beginning in 1894, the Gettysburg National Park Commission continued the same treatment philosophy in its expansion of the military avenues, but with improved construction using Telford (broken rock) construction (fig. 4.7).[23]

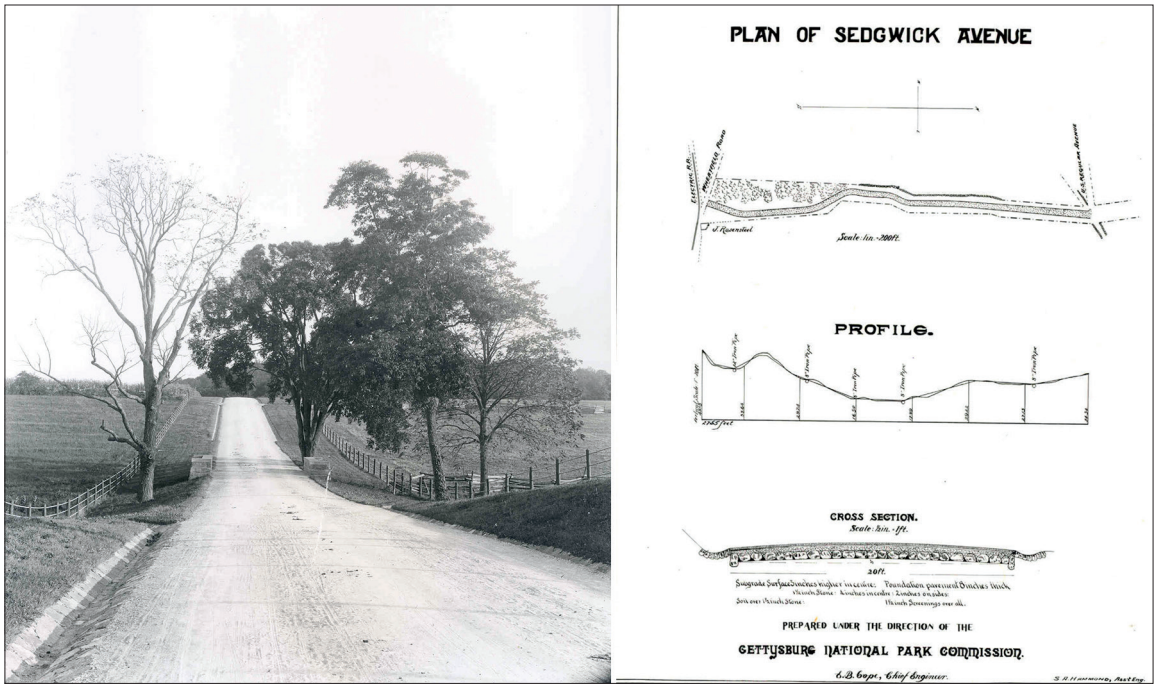


Figure 4.7. Circulation, Military Avenues. Left: East Confederate Avenue looking south showing gravel surface on Telford pavement, along with stone gutters, turf shoulders, and avenue fences, circa 1902. Right: Plan, profile, and section of Sedgwick Avenue showing Telford pavement construction, circa 1900. Both avenues were 20 feet wide. (GETT 41136–photograph T2306, and GNP Map 0271, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

The avenues improved or built by the Park Commission between 1894 and 1920 included the main avenues along U.S. and C.S. battle lines, such as Reynolds Avenue, Hancock Avenue, Sykes Avenue, and the Confederate avenues; connecting avenues, such as Meade Avenue from Taneytown Road to Hancock Avenue and United States Avenue from Hancock Avenue to Emmitsburg Road; and short spur avenues to commemorative works and through commemorative nodes, such as Reynold Branch Avenue at Reynolds Grove, Webb Avenue at The Angle, Harrow Avenue off Hancock Avenue, and the avenue around the Sedgwick Equestrian statue off Sedgwick Avenue.

The standard width of the military avenues was 20 feet, within turf corridors that averaged 60 feet wide. Hancock Avenue was wider at 25 feet, and minor avenues such as Howe Avenue and East Cavalry Avenue were between 12 and 16 feet wide. The spur avenues within commemorative nodes and to monuments were typically 10 feet wide. The avenues built later in the 1910s, such as Humphreys, Hunt, and Gregg avenues were built with a less durable Macadam base, rather than Telford, due to decreased funding. Several secondary avenues were never improved from their memorial association-era construction and were left in gravel or turf, including Neil Avenue and a portion of Coster Avenue in the borough of Gettysburg.[24] The Park Commission also improved sections of public roads that provided connections between the military avenues with Telford pavement and similar drainage structures, including Mummasburg Road, Chambersburg Road, Emmitsburg Road, and Wheatfield Road. However, the Park Commission generally treated them as part of the 1863 battlefield landscape and not as commemorative military avenues. The commission ceded control of these public roads back to the Commonwealth in the 1920s. [25]

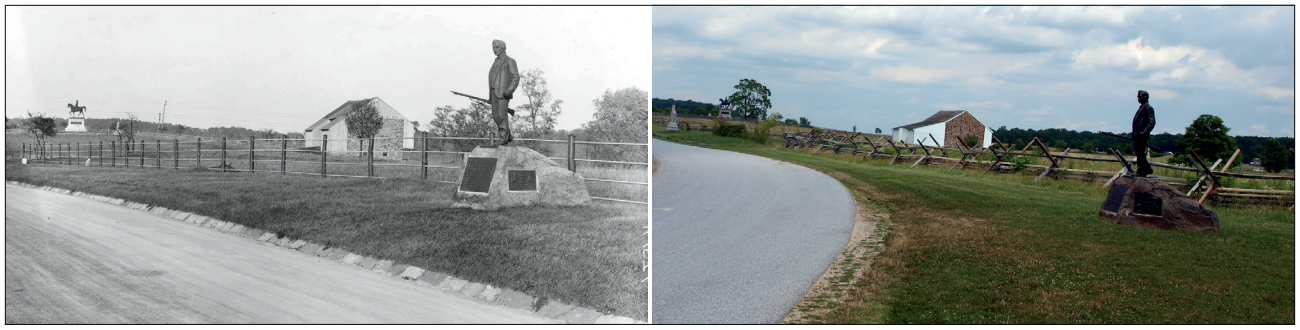


Figure 4.8. Circulation, Military Avenues. Top: Stone Avenue as improved by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, looking north with the McPherson Barn in the background, 1906. Bottom: Recent view from the same spot showing post-1933 road realignment and superelevation, as well as removal of associated stone gutters and avenue fencing, 2015. (GETT 41136–photograph T2224, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

By the 1910s and 1920s, the Park Commission was facing increased maintenance on the military avenues due to motor vehicle use and started to apply oil binders to the gravel surfaces. After the end of veteran administration in 1927, the War Department began replacing stone gutters with concrete gutters. More extensive changes to the system occurred after the transfer of the park to the National Park Service in 1933. In the following decades, mostly in the 1930s but as late as the early 1990s, the park oversaw paving the roads in asphaltic concrete, widening, removal of stone gutters, and most significantly, removal of several avenues and realignment of others off the battle lines, including South Confederate Avenue, Sykes Avenue, and Stone Avenue (fig. 4.8). Military avenues removed completely included Meade Avenue and Chamberlain Avenue, and most of the short spur avenues, including Reynolds Branch Avenue, Webb Avenue, Harrow Avenue, and the Sedgwick Equestrian statue loop that had become points of congestion for automobile traffic. Other changes to the avenues include expansion of asphalt or gravel pavement in the shoulders for parking and to reduce maintenance.

Treatment Guidelines

- Identification: Ensure all military avenues are identified by name with avenue tablets (see Small-Scale Features) and on park maps to reinforce their commemorative function and distinction from 1863 roads (non-park roads). The sites of military avenues removed after 1927, such as Chamberlain Avenue on Little Round Top, and Webb and Harrow avenues off Hancock Avenue, should also be identified by avenue tablets to return the commemorative association of these landscape features.

- Consider reinstalling a system of avenue section markers (small square iron tablets with capital letters) to identify sections of the military avenues, especially at the long avenues including Confederate, Reynolds, and Hancock. A historic marker currently in the Monument Shop could be used for a mold. The historic section map could be used, or a new system of sections could be designated to meet contemporary needs. Currently, there is nothing to identify locations along the avenues, and emergency response must rely on monuments to identify locations.[26]

- Surface – Paving
  - Preserve all historic Telford and Macadam base construction (pavement).
  - Resurface military avenues using an asphalt chip-seal or similar, with an aggregate that has the character of the historic light-colored granite or limestone gravel (quarter-inch stone screenings).[27] This will give the military avenues an appearance distinct from surrounding public roads, which would enhance interpretation and the identity of the park. In addition, use of chip seal can also encourage slower speeds because it provides a different feel and sound than standard smooth black asphalt.
  - As part of repaving, mill/remove the existing asphalt so that the new pavement is at or near the same level as the turf shoulder to discourage vehicles from pulling off. The existing height of the pavement above the turf in certain areas appears to encourage drivers to roll off the pavement, and also encourages erosion.
  - Retain turf surface of avenues not historically paved or maintained with an earth/gravel surface. Keep the turf mown at a low height to facilitate pedestrian use.

- Striping: Avoid adding traffic striping to the avenues, unless required for safety. Markings for on-road parking should be inconspicuous.

- Access: For avenues that are not accessible by motor vehicles, maintain public access to support their historic use and commemorative function. Where there is no designated public access consider adding trails that connect with nearby military avenues or public roads, such as a trail from East Confederate Avenue or Carman Avenue to Neill Avenue south of Culp's Hill.[28] If the avenue has no motor vehicle access but is accessed from a public road, such as the Confederate avenues off Emmitsburg Road and Ridge Road, consider adding a small parking area outside the historic limits of the commemorative area.

- Alignment and Width: Avoid widening military avenues, such as for shoulder parking, to increase lane width, or to widen intersections; and do not narrow pavement, such as at crosswalks or to calm traffic (so-called neck-outs). Such changes can substantially alter an avenue's historic design and its relationship to commemorative works, while also causing potential impacts to 1863 topography, avenue drainage systems, and archaeological resources. Preserving the integrity of military avenues may require balancing the need to accommodate modern vehicles, such as tour buses.

- Restoration of Historic Alignments: Consider reestablishing the pre-1927 alignment of military avenues along battle lines for interpretive purposes, to return the historic relationship with commemorative works, and to repair the 1863 battlefield topography. Restoration of the historic alignments could

also serve contemporary traffic needs by fostering slower speeds (traffic calming), in place of the widened curves and superelevations built by the National Park Service to facilitate automobile driving. Potential candidates include low-volume avenues, such as Stone and Meredith avenues on the First Day Battlefield that were realigned into one road in 1937. Military avenues that have heavier traffic, and especially bus traffic, may not be appropriate candidates for alignment restoration, such as Sykes Avenue on Little Round Top, and Slocum Avenue at Culp's Hill.[29]

- Shoulders: Maintain mown turf to the edge of pavement (traveled roadway). See Circulation - Parking (next section) and Vegetation – Turf Shoulders for guidance. Consider rebuilding stone gutters in high-volume areas to discourage vehicles from driving onto the shoulders (see Circulation: Avenue Gutters and Curbs).

- Removed Avenues: For minor spur avenues that have been removed within commemorative nodes or to major commemorative works, such Webb Avenue at The Angle, Harrow Avenue at the U.S. Regulars monument, Reynolds Branch at Reynolds Grove, and the drive to the Sedgwick equestrian statue, reestablish the avenue pavement as a walk, using the historic alignment, width, and surface character. The historic Telford or Macadam roadbed may still be intact beneath the turf. Reestablishing these avenues as walks can enhance universal accessibility while returning character-defining features to the commemorative area.

- Avenues Replaced by Walks: For avenues that were removed and replaced by walks and trails after 1933, such as Meade Avenue and Chamberlain Avenue, redesign the non-historic trails to reflect the character of the historic military avenue in terms of alignment, width, and surface, so the trail reads as road. Erect bollards at connecting roads to prevent motorized vehicles from entering. See also following recommendations, Walks and Trails.[30]

Example Illustrating Treatment

Reynolds Branch Avenue: A short 492-foot-long spur avenue built in 1899 from Reynolds Avenue to Meredith Avenue, Reynolds Branch was the spine of the Reynolds Grove commemorative node where General John Reynolds was mortally wounded on July 1, 1863. The National Park Service removed the 10-foot-wide Telford road around 1939 as part of its program of landscape harmonization and battlefield restoration. An appropriate treatment would be to remove the existing turf that most likely is over the intact Telford base and add a new surface pavement on the historic alignment that has the character of the historic granite/limestone screenings (fig. 4.9). Reestablishing this spur avenue would be consistent with the recommendation to prioritize treatment at the commemorative nodes. It would enhance accessibility to the Reynolds Grove area,

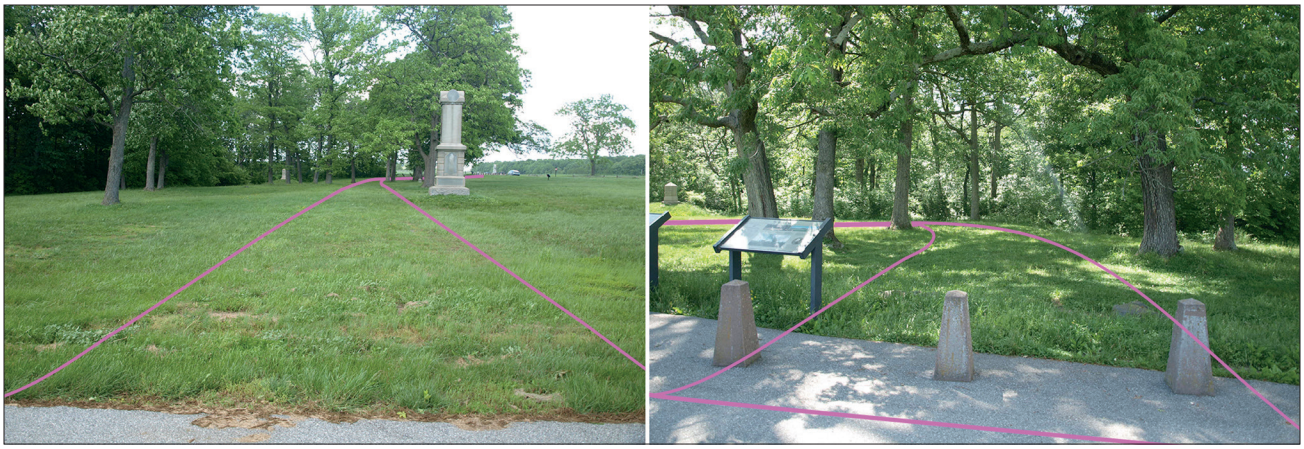


Figure 4.9. Circulation, Military Avenues. Recent photographs of the Reynolds Grove commemorative node showing alignment of Reynold Branch avenue (pink lines) recommended for resurfacing/reconstruction to enhance the landscape's historic character, accessibility, and visitor use. (SUNY ESF)

which is auto tour stop #1, and provide dry, level space for tour groups to gather. It would also create an opportunity to move the interpretive waysides off the shoulder of Reynolds Avenue to reduce pedestrian-vehicle conflicts.[31]

AVENUE GUTTERS (EDGING)

As work on the Telford-paved military avenues progressed, the Gettysburg National Park Commission began to add dry-laid stone gutters along most of the avenues, except in the most level ground, such as along Reynolds Avenue. The gutters were built of Gettysburg granite and on average were 30 inches wide and 3 inches deep. By 1906, the Park Commission had built over 15 miles of gutters, and by 1921, 31 miles. These served the practical functions of road drainage and protecting the edge of the Telford pavement, but also served an aesthetic function as a visual edge to the military avenues (fig. 4.10). However, the gutters proved to be difficult to maintain in good condition due to frost heaves and growth of weeds. By 1907, the Park Commission was applying herbicides to keep the gutters free of weeds. In 1919, the commission began to experiment with concrete gutters for durability and to reduce maintenance.

After 1933, the National Park Service removed most of the stone gutters or paved over them in asphalt. Most drainage along the military avenues is today surface run-off. In a few areas, the park has added concrete curbs, but to control traffic rather than for drainage or to define the edge of pavement. Many of the military

Figure 4.10. Circulation, Avenue Gutters. Left: Hancock Avenue at Harrow Avenue showing stone gutters along both sides of the avenue,looking south toward the Pennsylvania Monument, 1917. Right: Current view of Hancock Avenue showing loss of gutters and worn gravel/earth edges to the avenue, looking north toward the Pennsylvania Monument, 2022. (GETT 41136–photograph T2421, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)



avenue edges today are turf, gravel, or earth eroded by motor vehicle traffic, rather than the well-defined edge historically provided by stone gutters.[32]

Treatment Guidelines

Because the military avenue stone gutters were a defining characteristic of the commemorative area, consideration should be given to reintroducing them where feasible and where they would enhance interpretation of the commemorative history of the park. Reintroduction of gutters could also address erosion and wear-and-tear on the turf shoulders and could encourage drivers to stay on the pavement. Park staff have concerns with reintroducing stone gutters, including maintenance, liability (posing a tripping hazard) and that people may park in the gutters.[33]

Overall, rebuilding or uncovering/repairing stone gutters should be considered in the most developed areas of the military avenue corridors and along commemorative nodes, such as along Hancock Avenue between the Angle and Pennsylvania Memorial, and along Doubleday Avenue on Oak Ridge, and at other commemorative nodes, such as Barlow's Knoll and Stephen's Knoll.

- Repair or Rebuild: As part of avenue resurfacing or reconstruction, consider uncovering and repairing intact stone gutters that may exist beneath the current asphalt or turf; or where gone, rebuilding stone gutters. Rebuild based on historic materials; make adjustments to reduce future maintenance and repairs.
    - Maintain historic width of 30 inches.
    - If rebuilding stone gutters, consider laying the stone on a concrete base, rather maintaining the historic dry-laid construction, to limit weed growth and frost heaving. [34]
    - If tripping is a concern, consider rebuilding the stone gutters at a shallower depth.

- Compatible Replacement: If it is not feasible to repair or rebuild the historic stone gutters:
    - Rebuild gutters using concrete with a large aggregate that conveys a character closer to stone and makes the gutters less conspicuous than standard white concrete. Maintain historic 30-inch width.
    - As an alternative to stone or concrete gutters, consider building a flush-stone curb to reestablish the visual edge historically provided by the stone gutters. Use stone similar in size to the historic gutters. Reducing the historic width to between 12 and 24 inches would be compatible.
    - Do not use colored concrete, concrete pavers, or other contemporary products that have a markedly different character from the historic stone gutters.

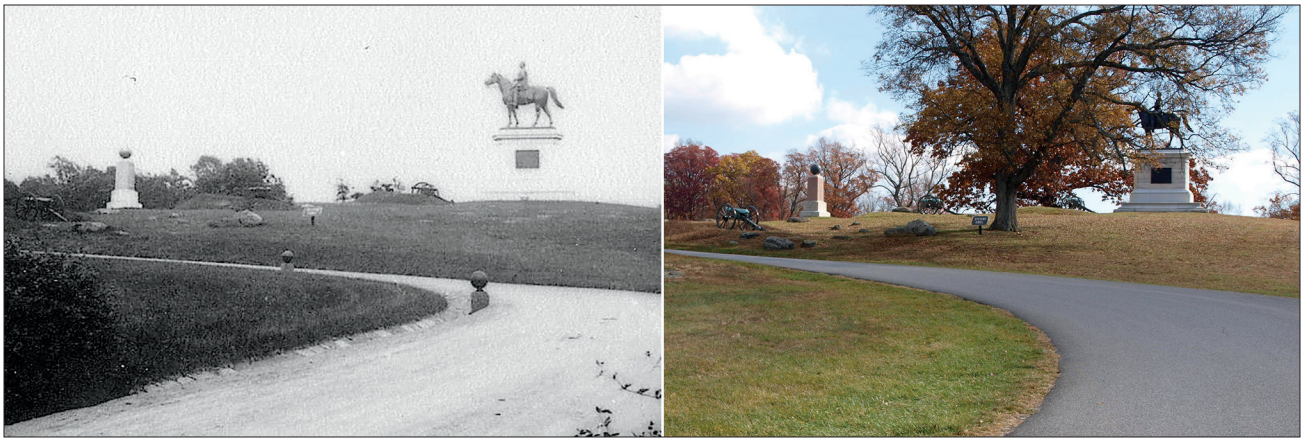


Figure 4.11. Circulation, Avenue Gutters. Left: Stone gutters with shell stones along Slocum Avenue at Stevens Knoll, looking south, circa 1905. Right: Same view showing loss of stone gutters and increased elevation of the roadbed due to layers of asphalt, 2023. See Small Scale Features for treatment of shell stones. (GETT 41136–photograph T2283, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

Stone gutters or flush stone curbs help to mark the edge of pavement and may be a deterrent to drivers pulling onto the turf shoulders. A raised curb or lip on the gutter could provide more of a deterrent but could pose issues for snow plowing. See also the following recommendations for parking areas.

Example Illustrating Treatment

Slocum Avenue on the approach to Stephens Knoll near Culp's Hill historically featured stone gutters but today the asphalt extends over the site of the gutters. 4.11). Reestablishing gutters on this section of Slocum Avenue would return an important feature of the commemorative area, reestablish its well-tended character, and reinforce to visitors that this area, with its concentration of monuments, is a node of commemoration. An appropriate treatment would begin with testing to see if the historic stone gutters are intact beneath the asphalt. If they are, they should be salvaged to rebuild new gutters, using a concrete base and joints for the stone to reduce maintenance, with a concrete mixture that does not damage the stone and has a color that recedes visually. If the stone gutter is not extant, then it would be appropriate to use the historic Gettysburg granite or a stone with a similar appearance and size. If a gutter is not needed here for drainage, or if a gutter poses a functional issue (such as a tripping hazard), then an appropriate treatment would be to use the same type of stone to build a narrower (24-inch or so) flush stone curb to define the edge of pavement and reestablish the character historically conveyed by the stone gutter.

PARKING AREAS

The Gettysburg National Park Commission designed the military avenues with small parking areas for carriages at commemorative nodes, such as Oak Ridge, Spangler's Spring, the observation tower on West Confederate Avenue, and at other popular stopping points on the battlefield such as Devil's Den. These parking areas were pull-offs from the military avenue and featured a contrasting gravel surface. Some featured a simple galvanized pipe railing used for hitching carriages (fig. 4.12). In other areas, carriages stopped and/or parked on the avenue.[35]

As the National Park Service adapted the military avenues for automobile use after 1933, it expanded and paved the parking areas, and changed their aesthetic by adding rustic stone walls and timber guiderails in place of pipe railings. The park also built new parking areas, notably at Little Round Top as part of the realignment of Sykes Avenue in the 1930s, and on Oak Hill as part of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Most parking is on road pavement along one-way avenues, such as on Howard Avenue at Barlow's Knoll and on Reynolds Avenue at Reynolds Grove. In recent decades, the asphalt pavement of the avenues has been widened in areas to accommodate shoulder parking, primarily on two-way avenues, while in other areas, the park has added gravel to the shoulders that have already been damaged from parking. The expansion of asphalt and gravel into the historically turf shoulders detracts from the historic alignment of the military avenues, and from the historically well-tended character of the commemorative area. The park's creation of these parking areas has been driven by visitor behavior, rather than a comprehensive plan for accommodating parking within the commemorative area.[36]

Treatment Guidelines

- Retain: Maintain historic parking areas and on-road parking on one-way avenues as needed. Use inconspicuous pavement marking.

- Enhance Character of Historic Parking Areas: Change the configuration and surface to better reflect historic conditions. Use guiderails, bollards, and other traffic-control devices that are similar in character to historic features (see Small Scale Features – Railings). Move parking away from monuments.

- Remove Shoulder Parking: Remove surfaced shoulder parking (gravel and asphalt) along one-way avenues to restore the historic edge of the avenue and turf shoulders. Educate visitors to stay on the pavement and park on the road as designated (see also Small-Scale Features, Shoulder Protection).

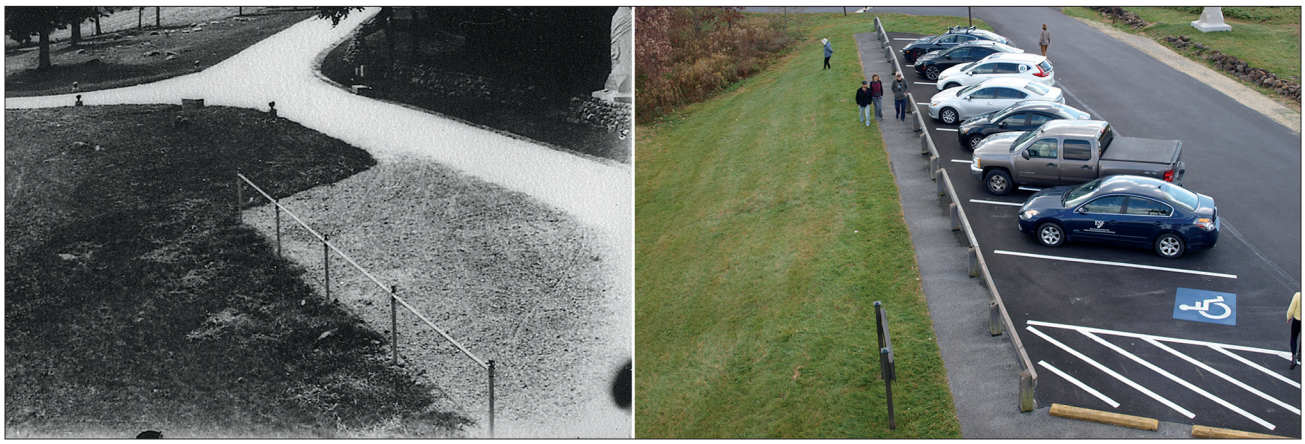


Figure 4.12. Circulation, Parking Areas. Left: Parking area at Oak Ridge adjacent to the observation tower, looking south, circa 1900 (note different type of gravel for parking area). Right: Same parking area showing expansion, asphalt pavement, and timber guardrail, 2023. Note gravel area at right of pavement that is used as additional parking. (GETT 41136–photograph T2224, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

- Redesign Shoulder Parking: If shoulder parking (paved or gravel pull-off) is necessary on two-way roads, the parking should reflect the formal character of the commemorative area. This could be accomplished by giving the parking area geometric dimensions and by using a surface that is visually distinct from the military avenue, such as through use of a darker pavement. A flush granite curb along the edge of the military avenue could help distinguish the parking area and keep visible the historic linear alignment of the avenue. Parking areas should not be in front of monuments.

- New Parking Areas: Addition of new parking areas, where vehicles pull off perpendicular to the avenue, may be appropriate in certain locations, based on historic precedent for such parking areas along the avenues at the Oak Ridge and Confederate Avenue observation towers, and Spangler's Spring. Planning and design would need to be undertaken on a case-by-case basis.

- Suggested Parking Regulations:
  - Do not allow private automobiles and especially buses to park off the edge of pavement (on turf shoulders) during special events. This can lead to damage and patterns of use that can encourage parking in these areas outside of special events.
  - Consider closing avenues during special events to allow cars and buses to park on the pavement rather than turf shoulders.

Example Illustrating Treatment

Reynolds Avenue north of Chambersburg Road was built in 1886 and improved by the Park Commission in 1898–1899 as a Telford road with straight edges and mown turf shoulders. Since 1933, the National Park Service has paved the road in asphalt and added shoulder parking paved in asphalt and gravel, portions of which extend in front of Wadsworth's Division tablet (fig. 4.13). An appropriate treatment to enhance the historic character of Reynolds Avenue and setting of the monuments would be to remove the widened asphalt to restore the historic

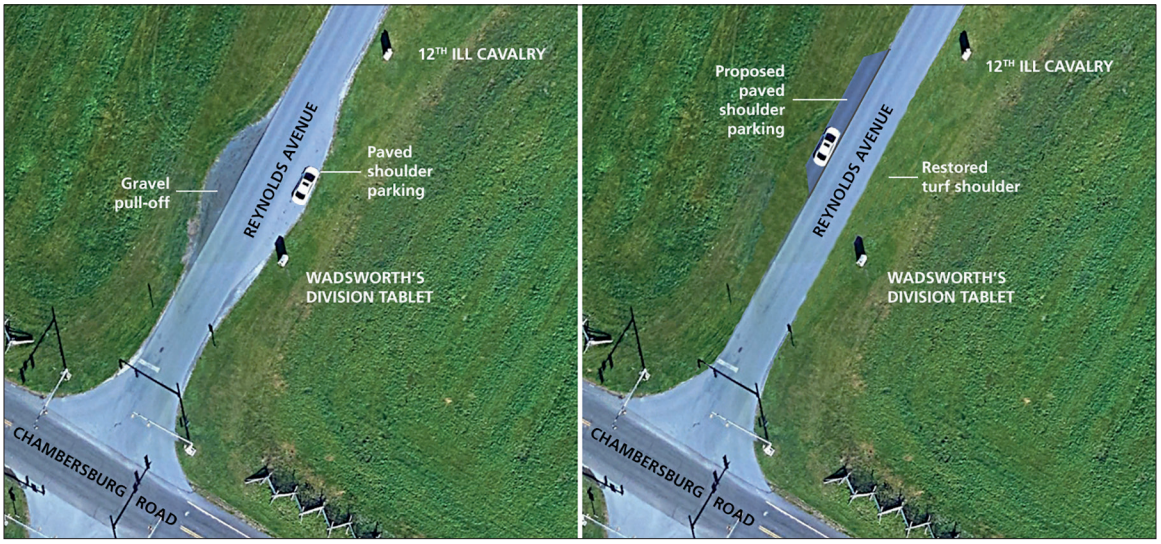


Figure 4.13. Circulation - Parking Areas. Left: Existing gravel and asphalt-surfaced parking on the shoulders of Reynolds Avenue. Right: Recommended redesign that includes keeping parking away from monuments, formalizing the parking with a contrasting pavement, installing a flush-curb along the historic edge of the avenue, and rehabilitation of the turf shoulders. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 4.14. Circulation, Walks and Trails. Left: Walk to Big Round Top showing stone steps, grading, and surface (later concrete) soon after construction, circa 1899. Right: Current condition of the walk near the summit that is still in use showing unkempt and deteriorated conditions, 2019. Other sections were bypassed by a new trail built by the CCC in 1940 and remain as remnants. The observation tower stood in the background of the 2019 photograph. (GETT 41136–photograph T3079, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

edge of pavement and the turf shoulder. Since shoulder parking is necessary due to the two-way designation of the avenue, an appropriate treatment could include formalizing a parking area on the opposite side of the avenue from the 12th Illinois monument and the tablet by replacing the existing informal gravel pull-off with a paved area with formal, straight edges. A contrasting pavement and flush curb along the travel lane would provide a visual separation from the military avenue.[37]

WALKS AND TRAILS [38]

While the military avenues were the primary circulation through the battlefield, the Gettysburg National Park Commission also built some trails and walks within or extending into the commemorative area. The most substantial walk ascended the northern side of Big Round Top, which the Park Commission built instead of an avenue because of the steep slopes. Completed in 1899, the 1,300-foot-long and four-foot-wide walk followed a battle line and accessed three monuments on the slope and a cluster of four and an observation tower at the summit. Although set within woods and not part of the larger designed landscape, the walk featured finely built stone steps and had a formality and well-tended character reminiscent of the military avenues (fig. 4.14). In 1919, the walk was resurfaced in concrete. Other walks included one from the Hancock Avenue gates on Taneytown Road through Ziegler's Grove to Hancock Avenue that was built in 1897, and another walk along Hancock Avenue that connected a loop in the avenue. Short walks, of gravel, stone, or concrete, provided access to commemorative works from the avenues, such as the walk to the High Water Mark memorial along Hancock Avenue.

After 1933, the National Park Service expanded the park's system of trails and redesigned the walk to Big Round Top, following in part a different alignment and using a more rustic aesthetic. Formal gravel walks were built in 1938 as part of the approach to the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Most of the new walks or trails were outside the commemorative landscape, except for crossings of military avenues, walks in Ziegler's Grove and along Hancock Avenue built as part of

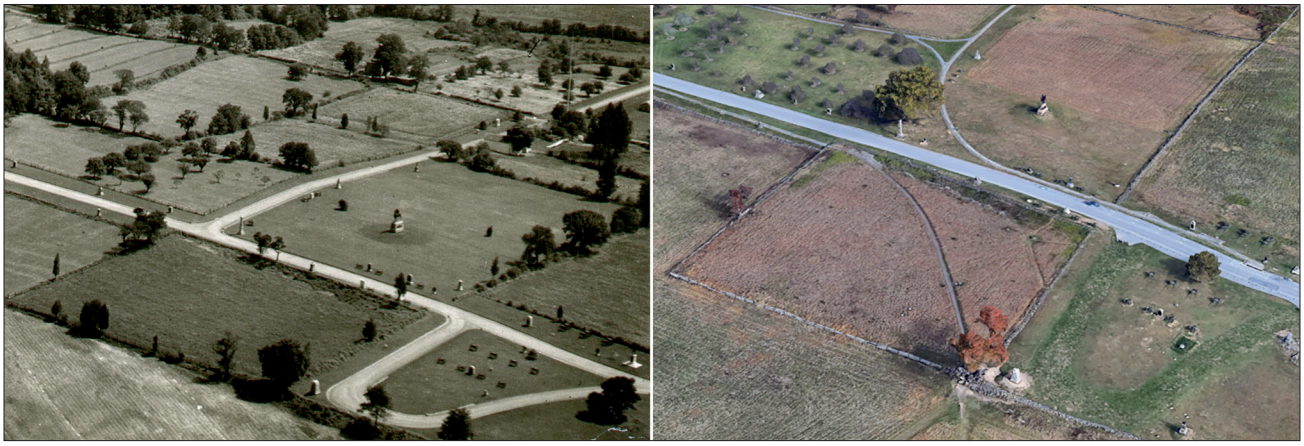


Figure 4.15. Circulation - Walks and Trails. Left: Oblique aerial looking northeast across Cemetery Ridge showing the formal character of Hancock Avenue and Meade Avenue without walks, circa 1925. The loop avenue at lower right is Webb Avenue. Right: Recent aerial view of Hancock Avenue showing informal asphalt walkways to and bordering the avenue and partly on the former alignment of Meade Avenue, 2024. (GETT_041135_21P_2224, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; Airbus aerial, Google Earth)

the Cyclorama, a horse trail that bordered Sickles Avenue, and walks built along alignments of removed military avenues, including Sykes Avenue and Meade Avenue (fig. 4.15). Most recently, new walks were built at Little Round Top to address years of heavy erosion from foot traffic, using exposed aggregate concrete for the main walks, and stabilized aggregate and stabilized soil for adjacent areas (4.16).[39]

Treatment Guidelines

- Retain: Maintain walks that date to the historic period, especially those that are part of a formal design, such as the approach walk to the New York State Auxiliary monument on Hancock Avenue. Retain historic paving, such as concrete tread and steps on the original portion of the trail to Big Round Top.[40]

- Rebuild: Rebuild missing historic walks with modifications necessary for maintenance and accessibility, if the walks were character-defining features of the commemorative area and/or align with current visitor circulation patterns. Return existing walks to their historic location, alignment, and surface where feasible, such as the formal approach walk to the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.[41]

- Remove Non-Historic Walks and Social Trails: Consider removal or relocation of National Park Service-period walks and trails that detract from

Figure 4.16. Circulation, Walks and Trails. Left: Exposed aggregate concrete walks recently installed at Little Round Top, looking south toward the 12th/4th New York Monument, 2023. Right: View of same exposed aggregate walk looking northwest from the 12th/44th New York Monument, 2023. Also visible in the right photograph adjacent to the wall is a soil cement used for areas of lesser foot traffic. (SUNY ESF)



the well-tended and formal character of the commemorative area. An example is the horse trail along Sickles Avenue south of Emmitsburg Road. Remove social trails developed through use and take measures to direct pedestrians to maintained walks through signage and inconspicuous barriers.

- Relocate or Redesign Non-Historic Walks: If non-historic walks along the military avenues are necessary to retain for operational purposes, such as in congested areas, consider redesigning them to reflect the formal design of the military avenue corridors by aligning them parallel to and separate from the historic avenue, to maintain the relationship between circulation and commemorative works. An example is the existing asphalt walk that does not parallel Hancock Avenue.

- Existing Walks on Former Military Avenues: For trails and walks that follow former military avenues, such as along the former Meade Avenue, maintain or realign the walk along the alignment of the historic avenue. Widen the walk surface to or near the historic width so that the walk conveys the character of the avenue, rather than a trail. Use bollards at the intersections with active roadways to keep out motor vehicles. See also recommendations for Circulation - Military Avenues.

- New Walks on Former Military Avenues: Consider adding walks on the alignment of avenues that have been removed since the historic period, notably the spur avenue around the Sedgwick monument off Sedgwick Avenue, Reynolds Branch through Reynolds Grove, Harrow Avenue around the U.S. Regulars monument along Hancock Avenue, and Webb Avenue at The Angle (see also Circulation – Military Avenues). The existing adjacent monuments today lack orientation and spatial character that came from their relationship to these avenues.

- Access to Commemorative Works: For commemorative works outside military avenue corridors and commemorative nodes, ensure that there is pedestrian access. Depending on the level of accessibility desired, this could range from a mown path to a paved walk.[42] This could also involve the addition of crosswalks on public roads, for example on Taneytown Road to allow visitors on the walk on the east side of the road to access the Meade Headquarters tablet on the west side of the road. An alternative treatment to provide access could include building a trail to the monument from inside the park.

- New Pavement for Walks: To establish a consistent pedestrian pavement, the park has adopted the exposed aggregate concrete recently used at Little Round Top as a standard for walks (see fig. 4.16). This pavement should be used where the historic pavement is not extant, or where it is deteriorated beyond repair, unless the historic pavement has a site-specific character

that warrants preservation or reconstruction as part of the surrounding commemorative landscape.

  - The park standard for exposed aggregate consists of a gray Portland cement Type I, with stone type #8 washed stone coursed from Gettysburg Quarry, 1575 Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, 17325, with an acid etch 1/8" to 3/8" into top of concrete. [43]
  - Historic pavement should be documented prior to replacement according to HABS/HAER standards.

- Pavement for Trails and Eroded Areas: If it is not feasible to remove non-historic social trails and other unimproved trails from the commemorative area, it may be appropriate to formalize the trail with a hardened surface to stem erosion and provide a more refined character. Use a stabilized aggregate and stabilized soil, such as SoilSheild LS by Soil Loc, that the park has recently used in the rehabilitation of Little Round Top (see also guidelines for Vegetation – Mown Turf).[44]

The walk to Big Round Top, which includes segments of the historic but deteriorated War Department-era walk, presents a unique treatment situation not found in other areas of the park. The park has plans for its rehabilitation. Consideration should be given to rehabilitating the historic trail as a secondary route to the summit and using it to interpret the commemorative history of Big Round Top. It should be maintained with a more refined character than the National Park Service-era trail, especially at the entrance along South Confederate Avenue bordered by the 9th Massachusetts and Fisher's Brigade monuments that are presently surrounded by eroded ground and rail barriers with no distinct walkway visible.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The formal, classical design of the U.S. Regulars monument between Hancock and Harrow avenues, dedicated in 1909, was integrated into the surrounding landscape with axial and circular walks (fig. 4.17). Each of the four axial walks extended from stone steps on each side of the monument's terrace. At some point after 1933, the National Park Service removed the walks and replaced them with two walks along the east-west axis between the two avenues, leaving the north and south steps without any connecting walkway. In the 1980s, the park also removed Harrow Avenue, leaving the west walk to end in turf. An appropriate treatment to enhance the historic character of the commemorative area would be removal of the National Park Service walks and rebuilding the historic axial and circular walks based on photographic documentation; further research would be needed to determine the historic pavement. Return of Harrow Avenue, as a pedestrian walkway, would also be appropriate as part of this treatment.



Figure 4.17. Circulation, Walks and Trails. Formal walks at the U.S. Regulars Monument between Hancock and Harrow avenues. Left: Historic condition looking southeast, 1924. Right: Similar current view showing loss of historic walks and Harrow Avenue, 2024. (GETT 041135_21P_2233F, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; Airbus aerial, Google Earth)

VEGETATION

Vegetation is characterized by trees, shrubs, vines, ground cover, and herbaceous plants that are managed or have cultural values. Natural and unmanaged vegetation is characterized under Natural Systems and Features. In the Battlefield Commemorative Area, mown turf was the defining vegetation. Specimen trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plantings were also historically part of the commemorative area.

MOWN TURF

During Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association management through 1895, much of the commemorative landscape along the avenues and in commemorative nodes consisted of rough ground and mown meadow. The Gettysburg National Park Commission subsequently established a standard of mown turf that defined the limits of the commemorative area within the 1863 battlefield in most areas of the park. Mown turf characterized the shoulders of the military avenues and extended to avenue fences. Along military avenues through wooded areas, such as on Little Round Top and Culp's Hill, mown turf was interspersed with rock outcrops and followed irregular boundaries along woods typical of the 1863 battlefield landscape (see fig. 4.1). Mown turf also characterized commemorative nodes such as at Reynolds Grove, The Angle, and around the Meade equestrian statue off Hancock Avenue (fig. 4.18). There were also small areas of mown turf around individual commemorative works outside of the commemorative area, such as the First Shot marker. Turf served both an aesthetic function of defining the extent of the commemorative area and a practical function of facilitating visitor access and preventing erosion.

After 1933, the park overall reduced the extent of mown turf as part of its landscape harmonization and battlefield landscape restoration efforts. After removal of avenue fences, the once straight border between mown turf and agricultural fields in the 1863 battlefield landscape became less defined in areas.[45]

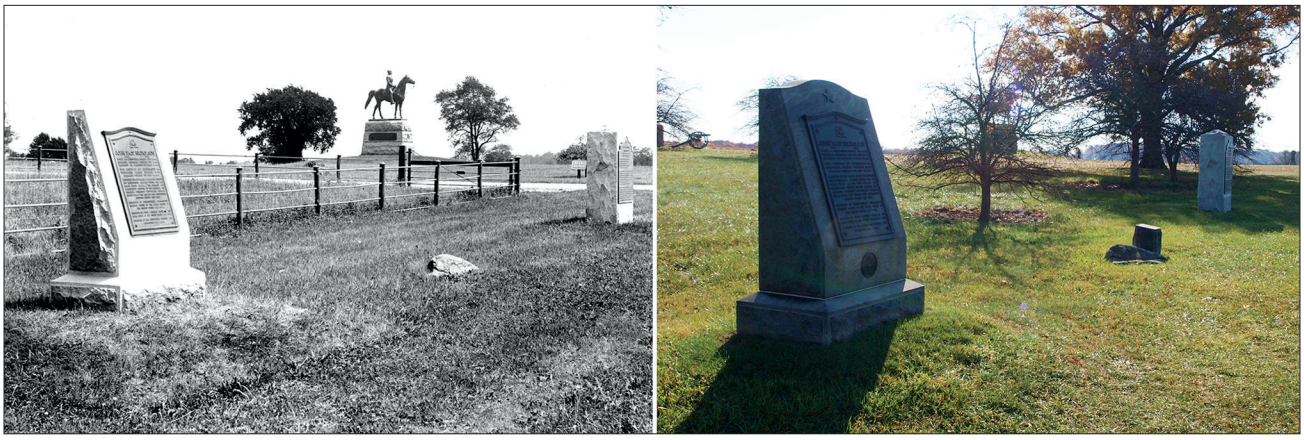


Figure 4.18. Vegetation - Mown Turf. Left: Mown turf along Hancock Avenue showing straight mow line along the avenue fence, looking southeast toward Meade equestrian statue, circa 1910. Right: Same view showing current lack of distinct mow line and boundary with 1863 battlefield landscape, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T2490a, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

Treatment Guidelines

- Maintain Mown Turf: Maintain existing turf with a well-tended character through regular mowing to maintain a neat appearance. By conveying care, mown turf also conveys honor and respect, while also enabling accessibility, and distinguishing the commemorative area from the surrounding vernacular battlefield. Tall grass also obscures monument mounds, boundary markers, and flank markers. Lack of visibility makes these features more susceptible to being hit by cars and damaged by mowers.

  Maintain turf in a sustainable manner, without chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, consistent with the park's current practices and in compliance with the Chesapeake Bay Compact. A diverse cover of grasses and forbs, rather than uniformity or a turf monoculture, is consistent with historic conditions. Do not replace turf with zoysiagrass or other warm-season grasses that can be invasive, and which turn a uniform dormant brown color that is inconsistent with the historic character of the landscape.

- Repair Turf
  - Avenue Shoulders: Consider a cyclic program of repairing heavily worn or damaged areas with sod or by reseeding. Remove gravel that extends beyond the edge of pavement and use an engineered soil, such as shoulder mix (mix of gravel and soil), or a stabilization grid, to reinforce the shoulders and enable seeded grass to grow under occasional vehicular use. Where turf has deteriorated along the avenues in wooded areas, consider pruning the canopy to allow more sunlight, and/or plant grass suitable for shade and high traffic areas, such as tall fescue.
  - At Monuments and Artillery: Repair turf damaged by foot traffic. Use an engineered soil or stabilization grid and grass suitable fro high traffic areas, such as tall fescue. If turf will still not become established, see guidelines below for turf replacement.

- Protect Turf Shoulders: Add features that prevent or discourage motor vehicles from going on the turf shoulders, or pedestrians from creating social

trails. See Circulation – Gutters and Curbs; Small-Scale Features – Shell Stones.

- Restore Historic Extent of Turf Shoulders: Extend mowing to its historic limits aligned with former straight lines of avenue fences.

- Replace Turf in Areas of High Foot Traffic: If it is not feasible to maintain turf around monuments and artillery and in other areas of heavy foot traffic, then alternative surface treatments may be appropriate.
    - Use native stone pavement, in the character of monuments that were set on exposed bedrock, such as Knap's Pennsylvania Battery on the summit of Culp's Hill.
    - Use a 2-inch-deep soil cement composed of stabilized aggregate of decomposed granite and stabilized soil that matches the color of the native onsite soil. Appropriate products include SoilShield LS by Soil Loc such as recently used at Little Round Top and around the 4th New York Independent Battery near Devil's Den (fig. 4.19). Limit surface treatment to the minimum area needed to address foot traffic impacts, and have the extents reflect the formality of the commemorative area (geometry of the commemorative work). Do not extend stabilized soil onto monument mounds. Consider maintaining a margin of turf around the monument and monument mound to convey the historic turf setting. Provide for annual inspection and repair of damaged soil cement.[46]

Example Illustrating Treatment

The mow line along the east side of Hancock Avenue at the former intersection of Meade Avenue and to the south has no clear boundary with the 1863 battlefield landscape consisting of meadow grasses and an orchard replanted in the early 1980s. This contrasts with the clear boundary historically formed by the mown turf that extended to the line of the avenue fences (see fig. 4.18). To reestablish these extents and to convey to visitors a clear distinction between the commemorative area and 1863 battlefield landscape, an appropriate treatment



Figure 4.19. Vegetation - Mown Turf. Left: Soil cement recently applied to historically vegetated ground at the Warren statue at Little Round Top, looking northwest, 2023. Right: Soil cement recently applied to historic area of turf around the monument and artillery at the 4th New York Independent Battery along Sickles Avenue near Devil's Den, looking north, 2023. Soil cement was used to address erosion of turf from heavy foot traffic. (SUNY ESF)

would be to reestablish a straight mow line along the former location of the avenue fence.

TREES

Planted and managed trees in the Battlefield Commemorative Area historically included battle-era witness trees and groves that were preserved as part of commemorative nodes, such as at Reynolds Grove, McClean Grove on Oak Ridge, and the Copse of Trees at the High Water Mark. Outside of these areas, available documentation on planting of specimen trees within the commemorative area is limited to oak trees at artillery groups along West Confederate Avenue. A row of deciduous trees (presently horse chestnut) along Meredith Avenue at Reynolds Grove, and less regularly spaced trees along Reynolds Avenue and Pleasonton Avenue date to the historic period and may have been planted by the Park Commission (fig. 4.20). Post-battle successional trees, such as Eastern red-cedar, were retained as specimens and groves on or adjacent to the commemorative area, such as along Sickles Avenue near Devil's Den, along Hancock Avenue, and along Sykes Avenue at Little Round Top.

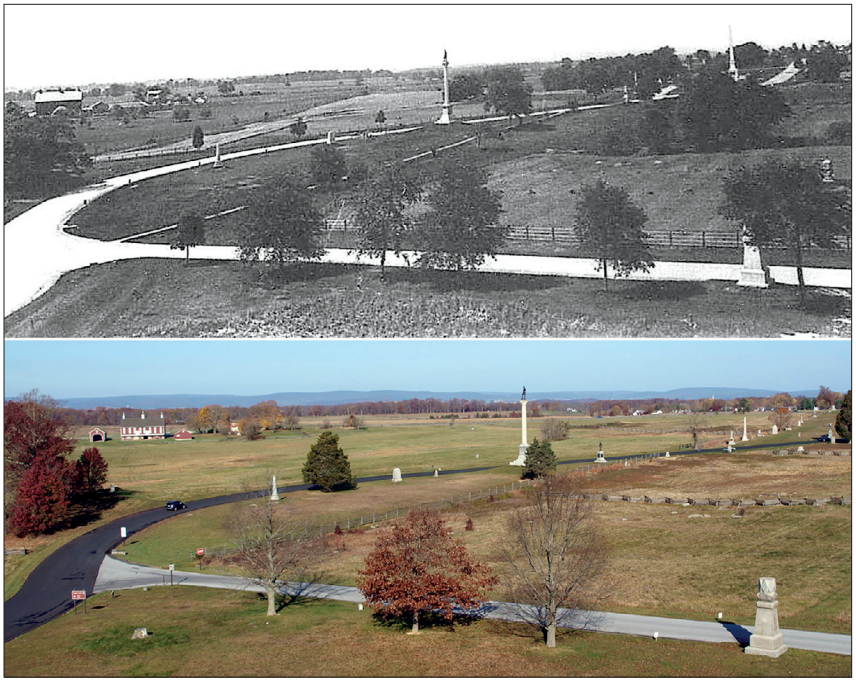


Figure 4.20. Vegetation - Trees. Top: Trees along Pleasonton Avenue and Hancock Avenue looking north from the Pennsylvania Monument, circa 1910. Bottom: Same view showing similar character to the trees, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T2420, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

After 1933, the National Park Service generally maintained specimen trees and groves in the commemorative area. However, in recent decades, many that have died or declined have been removed and not replaced. Some trees were also planted on former avenue alignments, such as on Meade Avenue at its intersection with Hancock Avenue.

Treatment Guidelines

In general, treatment of commemorative-era trees can be guided by overall character, rather than replicating exact historic locations and species, unless they are battle-era witness trees or groves, or if there is a documented design intent. Because trees can alter battle-era lines of observation, the character of the 1863 battlefield landscape needs to be considered in planning for replacement of trees.

- Research and Documentation: Research is needed to identify historic tree plantings in the commemorative area, and to document design intent in areas that do not have a completed Cultural Landscape Report. In the absence of

a CLR, undertake research on trees when they are declining and/or require removal (also to determine if a tree is a witness tree). In the absence of archival documentation, dendrochronology (dating of trees through coring) may help determine whether trees date to the battle or commemorative periods.

- Preserve and Perpetuate:
  - Prioritize maintenance of known battle-era (witness) trees that were part of the commemorative area. If they die or are in advanced decline, replace them in-kind with respect to location and species. See additional guidance on witness trees in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape."
  - Trees that were planted or managed within the commemorative area during the historic period through 1927, such as the row of horse chestnut trees along Meredith Avenue, should be maintained and replaced in-kind with respect to species and location if they die or are in advanced decline. For trees of undetermined origin, they should be maintained unless they conflict with the character of either the commemorative area or the 1863 battlefield. This may occur, for example, if the tree interferes with a strategic line of observation in the 1863 battlefield landscape, or it poses a danger to a commemorative work or is in the bed of a removed military avenue.

- Remove: Remove dead or dying trees to maintain the historic well-tended character of the landscape. Remove trees that post-date the historic period if they conflict with the historic character of the landscape, such as Norway spruce behind the 143rd Pennsylvania monument at the corner of Chambersburg Road and Reynolds Avenue that were planted in the 1930s as a beautification effort by the National Park Service. If these non-historic trees have other important values, such as providing shade or wind protection, it may be appropriate to not remove them.

- Replace Missing Historic Trees:
  - Trees that were important to the historic character of the commemorative area but are now missing, such as a specimen tree near the Meade equestrian statue, should be replanted in-kind with respect to species and location (see fig. 4.18). If there is no historic documentation on the species of tree, then select a replacement species with a similar character. If missing commemorative-era trees conflict with the historic character of the 1863 battlefield landscape, then they should not be replanted.
  - Use native species that were found in the 1863 battlefield landscape, such as oaks and hickories, unless there is documented significance to a non-native species. Do not replant invasive species, such as Norway maple, black locust, and mulberry.

Example Illustrating Treatment

Three trees along the east side of Reynolds Avenue to its intersection with Wadsworth Avenue (2 native Eastern red-cedars, and 1 invasive mulberry) were planted or self-seeded during National Park Service administration after 1933. These trees are compatible with the historic character of the commemorative area since individual trees such as these were along the military avenues in certain areas prior to 1927. However, because the Eastern red-cedars are not along an 1863 fence line (where trees would have existed in 1863) and they obstruct strategic lines of observation, it would be appropriate to remove them, or not replace them once they die. The mulberry on the north side of Wadsworth Avenue is along a battle-era fence line, where trees may have existed in 1863. When it declines, it could either be removed and not replanted, or replaced with a native tree species.

SHRUBS, VINES, GROUND COVER, AND BEDS

Ornamental shrubs and planting beds were not characteristic of the commemorative area during War Department administration, but did exist during Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association administration prior to 1895 when showy plantings were popular. Some veterans established planting beds at their monuments, such as at the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry on Oak Ridge (1888). This bed was removed around 1915. Other examples included small clumps of peonies at the 1st Minnesota monument (1893). In general, the War Department felt ostentatious displays of flowers and other plants were counter to the solemn and sacred nature of national cemeteries and national military parks that honored those who had given their life for the country. [47]

Under National Park Service administration after 1933, naturalistic plantings were added around newly-built comfort stations and contact stations. The Eternal Light Peace Memorial (1938) included more formal plantings. Most shrubs and beds have since been removed from the Battlefield Commemorative Area. [48]

Treatment Guidelines

Ornamental shrubs and herbaceous beds are generally not appropriate to the historic character of the commemorative area with some exceptions.

- Reestablish: Replant missing herbaceous beds and shrubs if there is documentation that they existed by the late Park Commission years through 1927.

- Maintenance/Sustainability: Before reintroducing shrubs or herbaceous beds that existed through 1927 (1938 for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial), consider whether it would be feasible to maintain them at a high level consistent with the historic character of the commemorative area.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The Eternal Light Peace Memorial, completed in 1938 on the 75th anniversary of the battle, featured masses of shrubs and trees that served as a transition to the surrounding landscape and framed a rear walkway known as the Exedra. These plantings, designed by the National Park Service, reflected the formal design of the memorial by Paul Cret that was the last veteran-involved commemorative work on the battlefield. Today, none of the plantings remain. An appropriate treatment for this area would be to reestablish the historic planting design, with modifications to address sustainability and current park uses and operations.[49]

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional construct, with buildings distinguished as features designed for shelter. [50]

The Park Commission introduced many structures into the Battlefield Commemorative Area, including observation towers, retaining walls, bridges, culverts, and drop basins. It also rebuilt battle-era structures (defense works). After 1933, the National Park Service redesigned many Park Commission structures and introduced several new buildings and many new drainage structures into the park.

BUILDINGS

During the historic period, there were battle-era buildings that characterized the setting of the Battlefield Commemorative Area due to their proximity to the military avenue corridors. These included the Snyder and Warfield farmhouses along West Confederate Avenue, the Trostle and Weikert farmsteads along United States Avenue, the Forney farmstead along Buford Avenue, and Meade's Headquarters along Meade Avenue. The park commission constructed several new buildings at these farmsteads to support their use by tenant farmers, such as a stable/carriage shed at the Hummelbaugh Farm. [51]

Park Commission-designed buildings within the commemorative area included the Roller and Storage Building (1903) along Pleasonton Avenue, a Romanesque Revival-style brick building that was based on a standard War Department plan that had earlier been used for the outbuilding (garage) at Gettysburg National Cemetery. There were also regimental and state monuments that allowed people to enter them and therefore had the character of buildings rather than objects. These include the Pennsylvania Monument along Hancock Avenue and the 12th & 44th New York monument on Little Round Top. Other park commission-designed buildings along the military avenues included shelters for the guards who protected the park beginning in 1895. These shelters, designed by E. B. Cope according to a 1908 plan, were low frame buildings with stone side walls, a gable

roof, gable doorway with sidelights, and an end stone chimney. One was located along West Confederate Avenue near the Virginia Memorial. [52]

After 1933, the National Park Service continued to preserve 1863 farm buildings, except for the Forney farmstead adjacent to Buford Avenue, which it demolished as part of the development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. The National Park Service built large additions to the Roller and Storage Building as part of an expanded maintenance facility and added buildings within or adjacent to the commemorative area that were designed in a rustic style that reflected the agency's effort to harmonize park infrastructure with the 1863 battlefield landscape. These included comfort stations near Devil's Den, Spangler's Spring, and the Pennsylvania Monument, and two park entrance stations, the West End adjacent to Stone Avenue and the South End on Emmittsburg Road. These National Park Service-era buildings were documented as non-contributing in the park's National Register documentation, but the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer has determined them to be eligible for listing in the National Register under a different context (the Devil's Den comfort station was removed prior to this determination).[53]

Treatment Guidelines

Most of the buildings that form part of the setting of the Battlefield Commemorative Area are 1863 farm buildings and therefore should follow treatment guidelines for "Farm Building Complexes" in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape."

- Preserve: Maintain the Roller and Storage Building, Pennsylvania Monument and 12th & 44th New York Monument that are within the Battlefield Commemorative Area. Detailed treatment of these features is beyond the scope of this report.
- Accessibility: Enhance accessibility to buildings that are open to the public (commemorative works noted above). Each will require its own study to determine the level of accessibility that could be achieved without adverse affecting the historic character of the commemorative area landscape, such as through the addition of ramps or changes in grade and circulation.[54]
- Reconstruction of Guard Shelters: The guard shelters were part of the commemorative area during the historic period and were most likely demolished after 1927. They would be appropriate to reconstruct if documentation is found on their locations and their as-built character. At present, there is insufficient documentation for reconstruction and no operational need for these buildings.
- Treatment of Non-Historic Buildings: The remaining National Park Service comfort stations and contact stations have been determined eligible for the National Register and therefore should be preserved.

OBSERVATION TOWERS

As part of its extension and improvement of the military avenue system, the Gettysburg National Park Commission erected five observation towers to allow visitors access to key viewsheds across the battlefield. The towers, designed by Park Commission engineer Emmor B. Cope, were built in 1895–1896 along West Confederate Avenue at Warfield Ridge, on Culp's Hill and Big Round Top, and at Ziegler's Grove and Oak Ridge (fig. 4.21).[55] A sixth tower was planned at East Cavalry Field but was never built. The towers, which were 60 feet or 75 feet tall, were directly along the military avenues, except at Big Round Top and Ziegler's Grove that were accessed by walks. The towers were built of wrought iron and steel by the Variety Iron Works of Cleveland and featured decorative pierced sheet-metal railings and multi-colored paint scheme of bronze-green and black with dark red highlights.

After 1933, the National Park Service repainted the towers in battleship gray, and in the 1960s, removed the Big Round Top and Ziegler's Grove towers. Around the same time, the remaining towers at Confederate Avenue, Culp's Hill, and Oak Ridge were stripped of their ornamental details, and the Oak Ridge tower was shortened. The park at the time felt the towers were functionally obsolete and considered them to be visual intrusions on the 1863 battlefield landscape. The park is presently developing a project to rehabilitate the remaining towers.[56]

Treatment Guidelines

The observation towers are conspicuous features of the Battlefield Commemorative Area and an important part of the visitor experience. Treatment should enhance the historic character of the existing towers and rebuild the missing towers, if feasible, while allowing for changes to accommodate maintenance, structural stability, and accessibility. This guidance will require

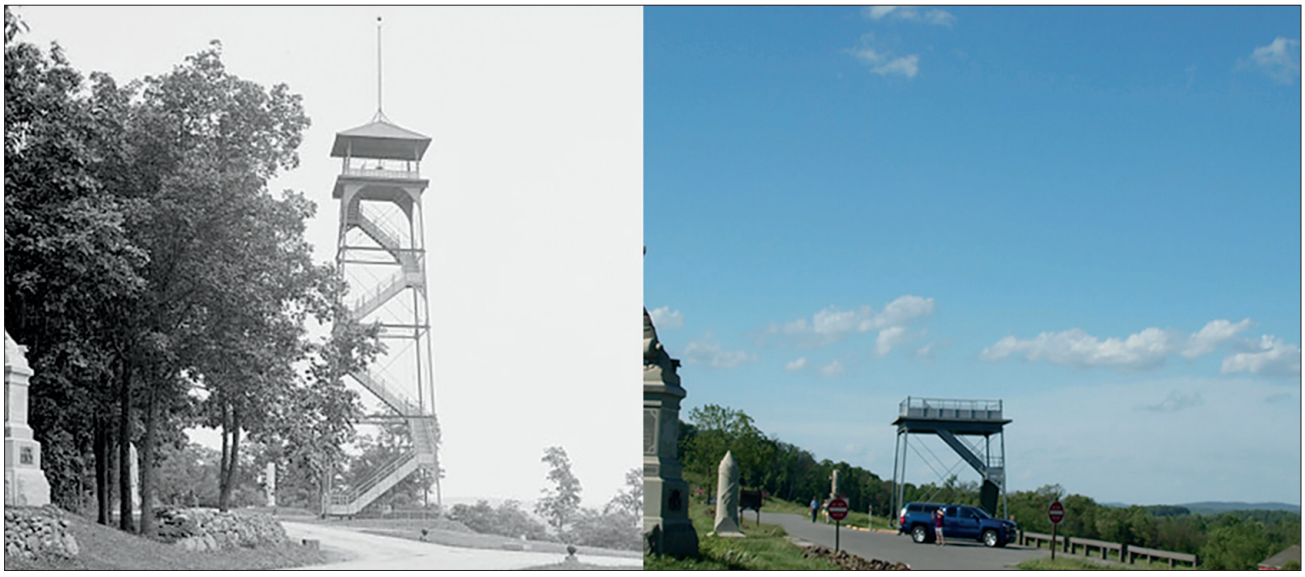


Figure 4.21. Buildings and Structures - Observation Towers. Left: The Oak Ridge observation tower showing its historic appearance, looking north along Doubleday Avenue, circa 1906. Right: Existing condition of the tower after a 1968 alteration, 2018. (Digital ID 4a11027v, Library of Congress; SUNY ESF)

coordination with treatment of the 1863 battlefield landscape given the towers' visibility.

- Rehabilitate: Return the Confederate Avenue and Culp's Hill observation towers to their historic appearance.
    - Complete structural analysis and other testing needed to inform rehabilitation of the towers, including return of character-defining details and paint colors, as prescribed in the parks "Final Comprehensive Structural Evaluation Report" (2022). This report included a repair and rehabilitation analysis that addressed return of decorative panels and design of railings including modifications to address current safety code requirements.[57]

- Reconstruct: Undertake a feasibility study for reconstruction of removed sections of the Oak Ridge tower, and the complete reconstruction of the missing Ziegler's Grove and Big Round Top towers.

- Site Design: Remove asphalt pavement and other features added after 1927 beneath and around the existing three towers. Use pavement that is compatible with historic conditions (additional research needed). Regrade to maintain positive drainage.

- Enhance Accessibility: While the towers cannot meet ADA standards, universal accessibility can be improved. Some work has already been completed, including the installation of additional railings to meet current standards.[58] Accessibility for visitors who are not able to ascend the stairs to experience the view from the top could be enhanced by installing a remote viewfinder at the base that is connected to a camera at the observation level.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The Oak Ridge observation tower, built in 1895 and shortened from 60 to 23 feet in 1968, is the most extensively altered of the three remaining towers (see fig. 4.21). Returning the Oak Ridge tower to its original height would restore a character-defining feature of the commemorative area on the First Day battlefield and would enhance interpretation and the visitor experience. Recommended actions for this treatment include undertaking a feasibility study, researching historic conditions of the ground and circulation to the tower, fabricating missing components, and repainting in the historic color scheme.[59]

BRIDGES AND CULVERTS

Gettysburg National Park Commission engineer Emmor B. Cope designed bridges and culverts along the military avenues to be distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape. Unlike vernacular bridges and culverts found in the

battlefield, Cope designed those along the military avenue corridors with a formal appearance characterized by (depending on the type of bridge or culvert) regular-coursed ashlar, random-coursed ashlar, round arches, exposed steel girders, and elevated parapet headwalls with capstones, along with galvanized steel railings (figs. 4.22, 4.23, 4.24). The most distinctive feature, as viewed from the military avenues, were the parapet headwalls that were close to the edge of pavement and were upwards of three feet tall. Steel-girder bridges generally had large capstones above the elevation of the road, rather than headwalls. Smaller culverts that carried walks over gutters, such as near Meade's Headquarters on Meade Avenue and along Hancock Avenue at the walk to the High Water Mark featured tile or iron pipes with concrete headwalls (fig. 4.25). As budgets were reduced in the 1910s, the park commission built larger culvert headwalls and bridges in concrete, but kept a simple and distinguishable design that reflected the same treatment philosophy that it used for the stone culverts and bridges (fig. 4.26).[60]

In the 1930s, the military avenue bridges and culverts underwent substantial changes as the National Park Service implemented its program of landscape



Figure 4.22. Buildings and Structures - Bridges and Culverts. Left: Bridge on East Confederate Avenue showing park commission-standard design headwalls, circa 1910. Right: Similar view showing replacement of bridge with a culvert and inconspicuous low headwalls farther from the road, 2023. (GETT 25021, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)



Figure 4.23. Buildings and Structures - Bridges and Culverts. Left: Crawford Avenue bridge over Plum Run showing steel stringer design with headwall capstones and iron railings, 1898. Right: Same view showing raised roadbed, replacement of the steel stringers with a concrete slab, and painting of galvanized railings, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T3086, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

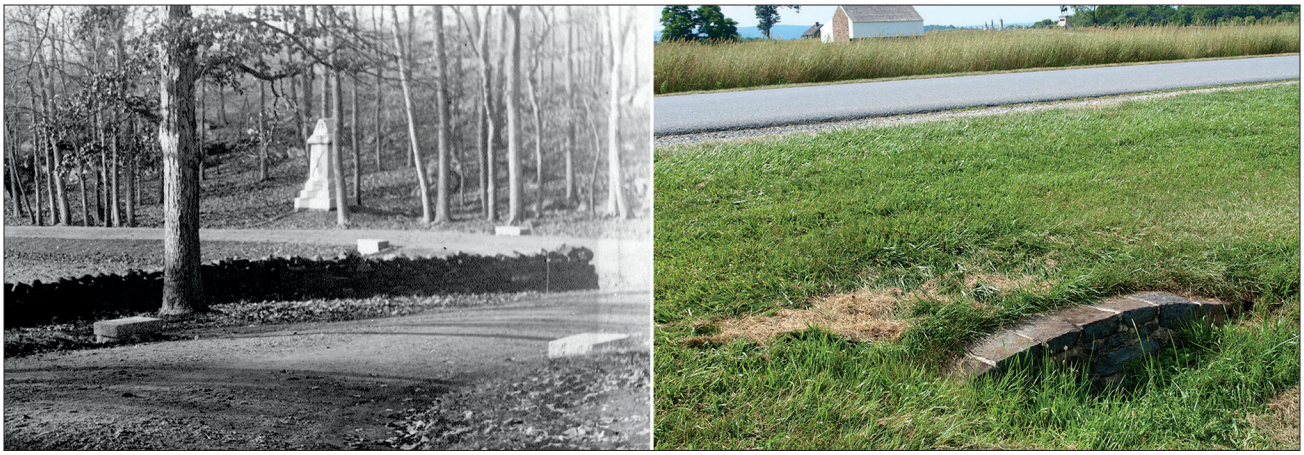


Figure 4.24. Buildings and Structures - Bridges and Culverts. Left: Typical park commission culvert near the intersection of Slocum and Geary avenues showing headwalls above and close to the edge of the road, circa 1910. Right: Typical National Park Service culvert redesign built in the 1930s, 2023. (GETT 041135_OS_2B_2158, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)



Figure 4.25. Buildings and Structures - Bridges and Culverts. Left: A stone gutter and concrete-headwall-and-pipe culvert on Meade Avenue at Meade's Headquarters (Leister House), circa 1920. Right: Same view showing removal of the gutter and culvert as part of the post-1933 restoration of the 1863 battlefield landscape, circa 2020. Note that the commemorative plaque on the Leister House has also been removed. The stone-rider wall in the foreground is a recent reconstruction of a battle-era wall on the alignment of Meade Avenue. (GETT 041135_SF_23S_LE_140, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; National Park Service)

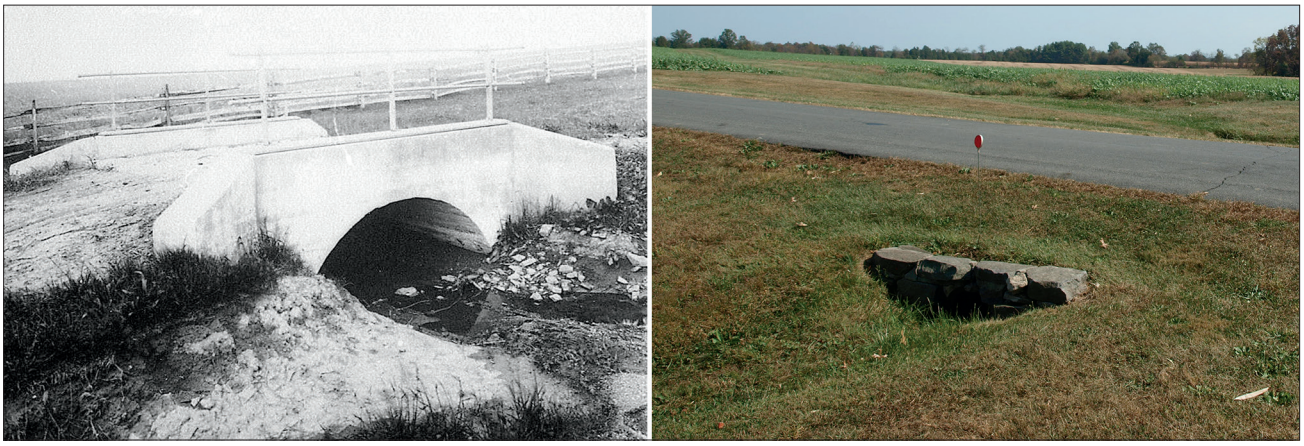


Figure 4.26. Buildings and Structures - Bridges and Culverts. Left: A Park Commission-designed concrete bridge with parapet walls and iron railings on East Cavalry Avenue, circa 1917. Right: Similar view showing NPS replacement rustic culvert with headwalls set back from the avenue, 2019. (GETT 41136–photograph T3342, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

harmonization and battlefield restoration, and as it adapted the avenues to automobile use. Nearly all culverts and many of the bridges were redesigned with inconspicuous rustic stone headwalls set back from the avenues and not rising much above grade (see figs. 4.24 and 4.26). Today, several Park Commission-designed stone bridges and culverts, along with several later concrete versions, remain throughout the park, but most culverts are the NPS rustic type.

Treatment Guidelines

- Preserve: Maintain existing intact Park Commission bridges, both stone and concrete, and make repairs in-kind. Maintain surviving steel railings on the bridges on Crawford, Warren, and Hunt avenues (see guidelines for Small Scale Features).

- Restore: For Park Commission stone culvert headwalls that were lowered, return them to the historic height that made the structures visible along the military avenues.

- Rebuild: For bridges and culverts rebuilt after 1933 in a rustic, inconspicuous style, return to the historic Park Commission design as part of a rehabilitation of the military avenue, or when the structures require extensive repair or replacement. For most culverts, this would require rebuilding regular-coursed ashlar masonry headwalls; if there is documentation that the culvert was concrete, rebuild it in concrete. Shifting the rebuilt headwalls away from the edge of the avenue to decrease the likelihood of vehicle impacts is appropriate, but the headwalls should remain within 5 feet of the pavement to be in character with the historic design. Use of a concrete core with stone veneer may be appropriate for greater durability.

- Climate Adaptation: If the size of culvert pipes needs to be enlarged to address the increasing threat of severe flooding, maintain the overall historic design and materials of the headwalls, especially those that are visible from the military avenues. Culverts along Wright Avenue were increased in diameter and extended in length as part of the rehabilitation of Little Round Top completed in 2023.[61]

- Safety Enhancements: Reestablishing raised ashlar headwalls at culverts may help to calm traffic by creating the sense of a narrower avenue. However, as fixed objects, the headwalls may present a hazard to vehicles. As recommended under rebuilding, the headwalls could be moved back from the edge of pavement. If this is not sufficient, consider adding guide rails to either side that reflect the character of the historic iron railings that the Park Commission used on bridges. Additional research into federal highway standards would be necessary to confirm whether guiderails are necessary at existing speeds, traffic volumes, and road design.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The Park Commission's improvement of Buford Avenue on the First Day Battlefield in 1904 included five culverts with standard Gettysburg granite ashlar headwalls. The National Park Service rebuilt four of these culverts with rustic stone headwalls set farther out from the avenue. One larger culvert over a tributary of Willoughby Run retained its original headwalls. An appropriate treatment of these culverts is to rebuild the original Park Commission headwalls in place of the non-historic rustic headwalls, at or near their historic location closer to the edge of pavement. This treatment could be implemented as part of a comprehensive project to rehabilitate Buford Avenue, or individually if the culverts require replacement due to deteriorated condition or inadequate capacity (pipe diameter). The remaining historic culvert headwalls should be repaired, and the culvert itself could be retrofitted with new pipes if the condition and capacity of the existing corrugated plastic pipes warrant it.

RETAINING WALLS

The Gettysburg National Park Commission developed the military avenue system to respect the 1863 topography that was important to the outcome of the battle. On steep slopes such as at Little Round Top and Culp's Hill, the commission avoided cutting into the 1863 topography, and instead used fill and retaining walls to achieve necessary road grades. Retaining walls were designed to be distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield and to provide a consistent character, using ashlar masonry similar to the avenue bridges, with the same style of galvanized railings (fig. 4.27).

The National Park Service kept some park commission retaining walls and removed others as part of its efforts at harmonization. When the park realigned Sykes Avenue on Little Round Top in the 1930s, it removed a 228-foot-long Park Commission retaining wall, and a similar wall along Slocum Avenue as part of its realignment. One example of a surviving Park Commission retaining wall with its railings is along Wainwright Avenue at East Cemetery Hill. [62]

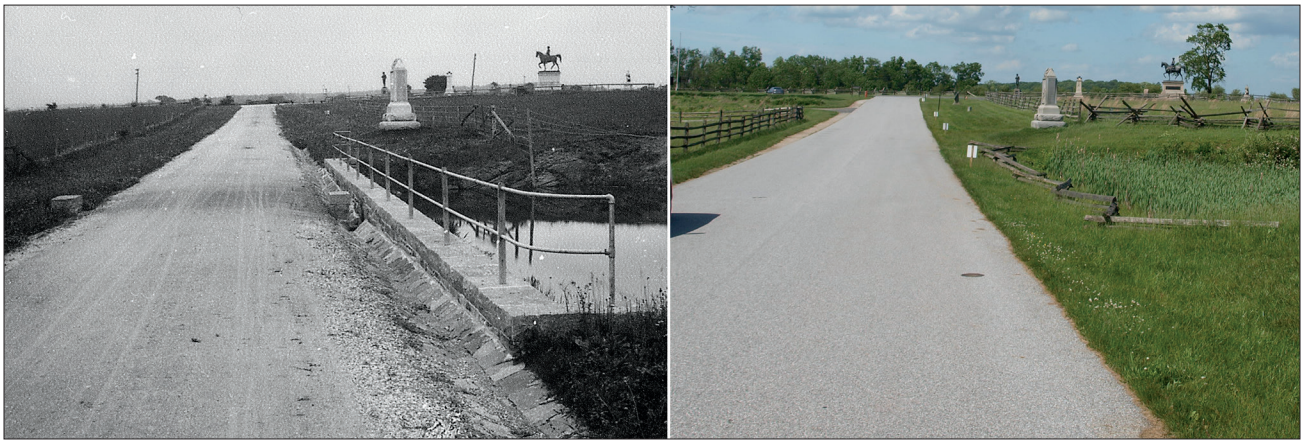


Figure 4.27. Buildings and Structures - Retaining Walls. Left: A park commission stone retaining wall and galvanized iron railing looking north along Stone Avenue, circa 1905. Right: Recent view of same location showing changes made after 1933, including removal of wall, railings, gutters, and culvert headwall, addition of fill into the quarry pond, 2019. (GETT 41136–photograph T3138, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

Treatment Guidelines

- Preserve: Maintain existing Park Commission retaining walls, together with their railings.

- Rebuild: Where historic military avenue alignments remain, consider rebuilding removed Park Commission retaining walls as part of road improvements, to reestablish historic commemorative character, and to restore 1863 topography.
  - Use ashlar masonry (Gettysburg granite).
  - Use of concrete core with stone veneer may be appropriate if the wall must serve as a vehicle barrier.
  - Fabricate railings to match the historic railings (see Small Scale Features).

Example Illustrating Treatment

The Park Commission built a retaining wall along Stone Avenue at the McPherson quarry pond in 1903 to retain the road and avoid filling into the 1863 topography of the quarry (see fig. 4.27). The National Park Service removed the wall and added sloped fill into the quarry as part of the Bureau of Public Roads realignment of Stone and Meredith Avenues in 1937. Stacked-rail fences presently serve as indicators of the drop-off from the avenue but suggest to visitors that a fence existed in this location in 1863. An appropriate treatment to return a historic structure and enhance the distinction between the commemorative area of Stone Avenue and the surrounding 1863 battlefield would be to remove the fill and rebuild the Park Commission retaining wall, along with its iron railings, culvert headwalls, and stone gutter. This work could be undertaken as part of a comprehensive rehabilitation of Stone and Meredith avenues to enhance their commemorative-era character.[63]

COMMEMORATIVE STONE WALLS (DEFENSE WORKS)

The Park Commission restacked stone walls (also known as stone fences) that farmers had built over the prior century to serve as boundary markers, pasture fences, or farmstead enclosures. During the battle, these had served as defense works, and many had been trampled down or blown apart by artillery. The commission restacked sections of wall within the commemorative area and in other visible areas according to traditional methods that featured a top course of larger stones to keep added weight on the smaller stones below and thereby prolong the life of the wall (fig. 4.28).

In the 1930s, the National Park Service used Civilian Conservation Corps labor to unstack many of the walls and remove the cap of larger stones to create an appearance that the park believed matched conditions after the battle. Overall, the park continues to maintain the tumbled-down character of stone walls, which most likely reflects their post-battle conditions that is not consistent with the



Figure 4.28. Buildings and Structures - Commemorative Stone Walls. Left: The 1863 stone wall between the McClean and Forney farms along North Confederate Avenue showing its condition as rebuilt by the Park Commission, circa 1905. Right: Same view showing un-stacking of the stone wall completed in the 1930s, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T2253g, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

treatment of rail fences that the park has reconstructed to convey their pre-battle condition. One exception is the stone wall at Ziegler's Grove, which the park rebuilt as part of the Cyclorama removal project in the 2010s using traditional stone-wall construction methods with larger top course to reflect the character of the commemorative era and the probable character of the walls prior to the battle.[64]

Treatment Guidelines

In general, stone walls are part of the 1863 battlefield landscape, and their treatment should follow the guidance in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Battlefield Landscape" that calls for restacking walls to reflect their pre-battle 1863 height in Major Battle Action areas, consistent with the treatment that wood fences be rebuilt according to their pre-battle condition. The report also calls for putting back large-rock caps on the walls when they can be documented as extant in 1863.[65] Where stone walls border or are within the commemorative area, consider the following additional guidance.

- Preserve: Preserve stone walls within and adjacent to the commemorative area that retain their commemorative-era condition with large-rock caps. Retain the alignment of stone walls that were reconfigured around commemorative works. Repair and restack as needed.

- Restore: In repair and rebuilding of stone walls rebuilt during the commemorative era, consider using traditional techniques for wall building, rather than building a wall to evoke a ruined condition. Priority should be given to stone walls in commemorative nodes where they can aid interpretation of the commemorative history of the park and enhance the historic character of the commemorative area.

The stacked stone lunettes at Reilly's Section battery within the military avenue corridor of South Confederate Avenue should be treated similarly to reflect their commemorative-era condition; they historically did not have large-rock capstones.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The short length of stone wall that separates the 1863 McKnight Fields 2 and 4 along Slocum Avenue serves as the northern boundary to the commemorative node at Stephens Knoll. The wall is bordered on both sides by mown turf, and is presently in tumbled-down condition but is free of encroaching vegetation. Presuming this wall was restacked during the commemorative period, it would be a good candidate for restacking using the Park Commission technique with a large-rock cap, as part of enhancing the commemorative area along Slocum Avenue and Stephens Knoll. However, if research indicates the stone fence influenced the outcome of the battle, it should be restacked according to the guidance in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Battlefield Landscape."

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views and vistas are prospects in the landscape, either natural or designed, with views defined as broad lines of sight, and vistas as controlled lines of sight with a defined focal point. Views and vistas are closely related to the spatial organization of the landscape, and are defined by other features such as topography, natural systems, vegetation, circulation, and buildings and structures. Views and vistas in the commemorative area of the Gettysburg battlefield were central to the visitor experience historically and remain so today.

Most viewsheds consist of the 1863 battlefield and reflect the strategy and action of the Battle of Gettysburg. Many monuments and memorials were placed to capture the views experienced by soldiers on the battle lines, such as the Buford statue on Chambersburg Road that looks west toward the Confederate advance on July 1, 1863. Other types of views and vistas that reflect a specific design intent in the commemorative area include the views from the observation towers that allowed visitors to take large expanses of the battlefield, and the observation tower of the 12th & 44th New York Infantry monument on Little Round Top that looked out across Devil's Den and the Valley of Death toward the Confederate line along Warfield Ridge. The military avenues directed views through open fields of the battlefield reinforced by processions of monuments and fence lines, and focal points such as statues, large memorials and monuments, and observation towers. In wooded areas, views along military avenues were narrow. Notable views were often captured in postcards, such as the view of Gettysburg from the Oak Ridge observation tower, or a bend in DeTrobriand Avenue framed by regimental monuments (fig. 4.29)

After the end of the historic period in 1927, views and vistas shifted as fields grew into woods and automobile-related development that the Park Commission never envisioned spread onto the battlefield. The most notable changes to designed views and vistas resulted from the lowering of the Oak Ridge observation tower,



Figure 4.29 (left). Views and Vistas. Top: Postcard view along DeTrobriand Avenue looking north toward the Wheatfield framed by three regimental monuments, circa 1920. Bottom: Same view showing retention of the view, 2023. (David Kaufman postcard; SUNY ESF)



Figure 4.30 (right). Views and Vistas. Top: Postcard view along Sickles Avenue with Smith's Battery in the foreground and Big Round Top with the observation tower in the distance, circa 1905. Bottom: Same view today showing loss of observation tower and more expansive mid-ground views due to removal of trees for battlefield restoration, 2023. This comparison also shows bank cutting and widening along Sickles Drive for parking. (American News Company postcard; SUNY ESF)

and the removal of the Ziegler's Grove and Big Round Top observation towers. Loss of these towers not only limited views of the battlefield available to visitors, but also removed focal points in the battlefield landscape (fig. 4.30). Views from and within the commemorative area have also changed through removal and realignment of military avenues, removal of avenue fences, and residential, institutional, and commercial development that has altered the rural viewshed. The park has removed commercial development from some these viewsheds in recent years.

Treatment Guidelines

In most cases, the historic character of views looking out from the Battlefield Commemorative Area are consistent with the historic character of the 1863 battlefield landscape, although recent battlefield restoration (field clearing and replanting of woods) has altered some commemorative-era viewsheds. See "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape" for guidance on treating battlefield views as they relate to KOCOA features (cover and concealment, observation) and other conditions of the rural battlefield landscape. Specific guidelines for views relating to the commemorative area include the following:

- Maintain: Keep non-historic woods and trees if they screen non-historic development from the commemorative area and do not obscure battlefield landscape features.

- Avoid: Do not install traffic safety devices that are intended to dominate views, such as flashing pedestrian crossing signs and fluorescent signs. Avoid introduction of other small-scale features, such as information and directional

signs and traffic-control devices (rocks, wheel-stops, curbs, barriers) that can add visual clutter.

- Remove: Prune or take down trees that obscure historic views to, or from, flagstaffs, monuments, statues, and other commemorative works. Trees that date to the historic period, including witness trees, should be pruned and not removed.

- Rebuild: Consider restoring and rebuilding the three altered and removed observation towers to allow visitors to experience the historic views that these structures provided (see Buildings and Structures – Observation Towers).

Example Illustrating Treatment

The Gregg Cavalry Shaft monument and 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment monument in East Cavalry Field are presently located within a mown corridor surrounded by woods that the park replanted in 2004 as part of its program of 1863 battlefield landscape rehabilitation. These woods frame a narrow vista of the two monuments; the monuments are not visible from Gregg Avenue except from directly in front of the corridor. During the historic period through 1927, both monuments were visible from Gregg Avenue across open fields (fig. 4.31). The park used the 1880 Bachelder/Maxson map to replant the Lott Woods in 2004. This map, however, shows the battle lines along the western edge of the woodlot, and the current woods surround the battle lines marked by the monuments. Therefore, clearing the woods west of the monuments would better reflect 1863 conditions while also returning a portion of the panoramic views of the monuments from Gregg Avenue that existed during the commemorative period.[66]

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features are details in the landscape defined by their small size relative to the overall landscape, like furnishings in a room. Small-scale features may serve aesthetic, symbolic, or utilitarian functions. The most prominent small-

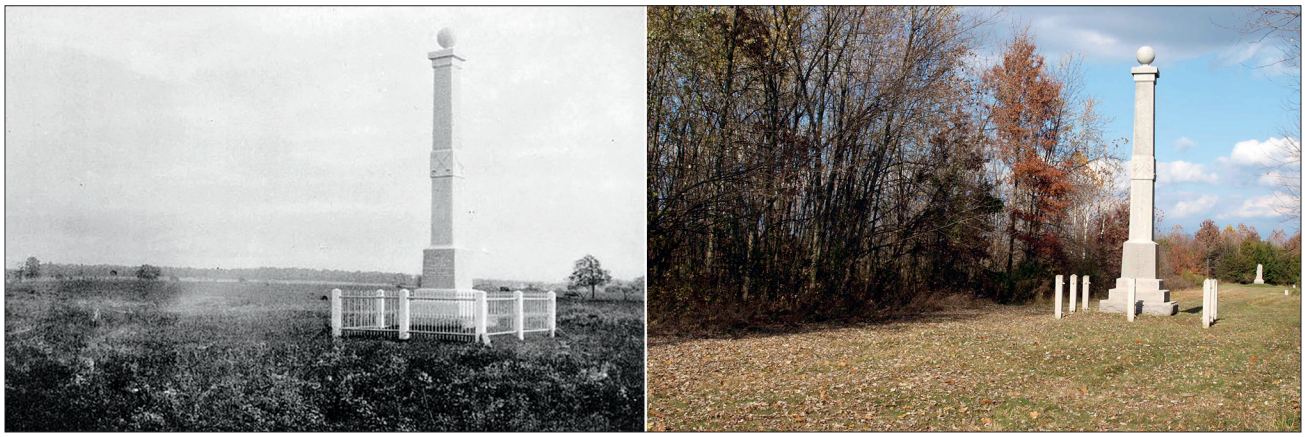


Figure 4.31. Views and Vistas. Left: The Gregg Cavalry monument off Gregg Avenue showing surrounding open fields, circa 1890. Right: Current view showing early-stage successional old-field woods that have created a non-historic narrow vista of the monument from Gregg Avenue, with the 3rd Pennsylvania to the north, 2023. The metal components of the monument fence were out for repair at the time of the photograph. (Uncatalogued photograph, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

scale features in the Battlefield Commemorative Area are monuments, markers, memorials, and inscription (military position) tablets.

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, AND MEMORIALS [67]

Monuments, markers, and statues at Gettysburg National Military Park are commemorative works of a individual design (see the following section for inscription tablets that are a standard design). Monuments are typically prominent works, most of which identify U.S. regimental positions and were dedicated during the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period prior to 1895. Markers are typically smaller than monuments and usually identify a regiment's secondary position on the battlefield, and the regiment's flanks on the battle line. Memorials, typically statues, are not site-specific and generally commemorate individuals, states, or organizations associated with the Battle of Gettysburg.[68]

Early commemorative gestures made soon after the battle were informal memorials, such as the "R" carved into a tree where General Reynolds died on the First Day Battlefield, and the inscription on a boulder at Little Round Top that marks the site where Colonel Strong Vincent fell. It was not until the 1880s that most regimental monuments and markers (all U.S. except one) were erected around renewed interest in the battle on the approach of the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1888. The first memorial of stone was a tablet placed in 1878 to mark the spot near the inscribed boulder where Colonel Vincent was killed on Little Round Top, followed the next year by a monument with a bronze tablet marking the location of the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry at Spangler's Meadow. In 1881, Pennsylvania allocated $10,000 to mark regimental positions, and other Union states soon followed. Many regiments provided additional funding to allow for larger and more elaborate works. Most of the monuments were placed along military avenue corridors acquired by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. Some were on small plots along public roads acquired by regiments and private organizations, while others were placed within the 1863 battlefield landscape on larger tracts of Memorial Association property, such as in the Wheatfield. In 1887, the Memorial Association issued regulations that governed materials (zinc or white bronze was prohibited), inscriptions, and location of regimental monuments, and that each monument include small markers that identified the right and left flanks of the regiment's battle line (fig. 4.32). During Gettysburg National Park Commission administration through 1927, fewer regimental monuments were erected, but numerous memorials to individuals, characterized by bronze statues, were added by Union state battlefield commissions. Just one Confederate state memorial (Virginia) and one Confederate regimental monument were added prior to 1927 during the years of veteran administration. The Park Commission prohibited the display of the Confederate flag and language on these commemorative works.[69]

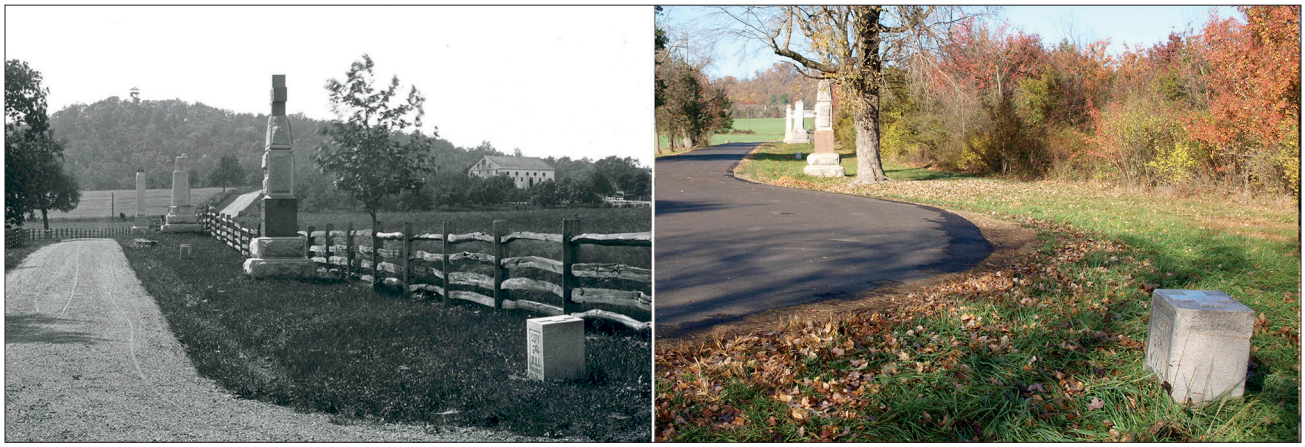


Figure 4.32. Small Scale Features - Monuments, Markers, and Memorials. Left: Regimental monuments with flank markers along Howe Avenue looking west toward Big Round Top, circa 1910. Right: Same view showing the monuments unchanged, except for relocation of the flank marker in the foreground, 2023. Other changes in the commemorative area include loss of fences and conversion of fields to woods. (GETT 41136–photograph T2458, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

After 1927, twenty-eight monuments, statues, and memorials were added to the commemorative area, the largest of which was the Eternal Light Peace Memorial dedicated in 1938. Most of the others were Confederate state and unit memorials, some of which displayed inscriptions reflective of the Lost Cause narrative. Alabama dedicated its memorial along West Confederate Avenue in 1933, and another five Confederate state monuments were added along the avenue around the time of the battle centennial in the 1960s, including Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas. Louisiana and Mississippi added their state monuments in the early 1970s, and Tennessee added theirs in the 1980s. The most recent additions include the Maryland state monument dedicated in 1994, a small marker for the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry - Company H along Sedgwick Avenue dedicated around 1996, a statue of Longstreet with two separate tablet markers along West Confederate Avenue dedicated in 1998, and the Delaware State Monument and 11th Mississippi monument and marker near Ziegler's Grove dedicated in 2000, based on park approval given prior to adoption of a moratorium on new monuments in the 1999 General Management Plan.[70] These post-1927 commemorative works are identified as contributing resources in the park's National Register documentation because they reflect the commemorative purpose of the national military park.[71]

Today, the monuments, markers, statues, and memorials in the commemorative area have overall undergone little direct physical change since the historic period, but their setting has changed through removal of avenue fences and monument fences, changes to the width of avenues, addition of parking areas, changes in the limits of mown turf, and erosion of monument mounds.[72] Recent battlefield landscape rehabilitation has prioritized 1863 fence lines over commemorative works, which in a few locations has altered the historic relationship between monuments and roads, and has also has impeded visitor access (fig. 4.33).[73]

Treatment Guidelines

The park's "Approved Monument Policy" (2012) sets forth preservation guidelines based on park legislation, National Park Service Management

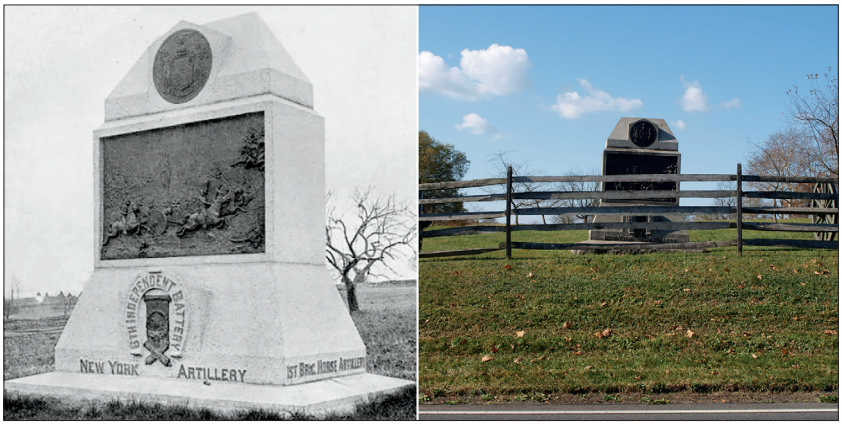


Figure 4.33. Small Scale Features - Monuments and Markers, 1863 Fencing. Left: The front of the 6th New York Independent Battery looking from Taneytown Road, circa 1900. Right: The monument blocked by a reestablished 1863 fence along Taneytown Road, 2023. (Phisterer, *New York in the War of the Rebellion,* 1912; SUNY ESF)

Policies (2006), and the 1999 General Management Plan that calls for "Stabilizing and preserving monuments, and doing the work needed to bring them up to good condition…"[74] It remains the primary guidance on treatment and maintenance of commemorative works in the park.

The following are four overall treatment prescriptions in the Approved Monument Policy (see Appendix C for full policy):

- New Commemorative Works: The park does not allow the addition of new monuments, markers, statues, or other memorials in the national military park, with some exceptions. The park encourages groups wishing to commemorate battle history to find other means to do so.[75]
- Restoration: Missing components of a commemorative work will be restored and reflect the historic design.
- Reconstruction: Commemorative works that are missing or irreparably damaged would be considered for reconstruction only if the missing work is essential to interpretation and only if adequate documentation exists to permit an accurate reconstruction.
- Relocation: Commemorative works may be moved due to endangerment from vehicular impacts and road widening. The Monument Policy requires that mitigation be first attempted.[76]

A summary of the park's cyclic maintenance, such as bronze cleaning and protection, is in Appendix D.

The following additional guidance is related to enhancing the commemorative landscape associated with monuments, markers, and memorials.

- Protect: If the location of the monument, marker, or memorial makes it susceptible to being hit by cars, consider calming traffic such as by adding road humps or bumps, installing bollards, or using subtle traffic markers along the edge of pavement to alert drives to stay on the pavement (see also following section, Shell Stones and Shoulder Protection). Small flank markers are especially susceptible to being hit by cars because they are less visible, especially when the turf is not kept mown. If traffic calming and markers do not solve the problem, minor relocation of flank markers or tablets may be appropriate if they maintain the same relationship to the military avenue and battle line.

- Relocate: If a monument, marker, or memorial has been moved since 1927—usually related to realignment of the adjacent military avenue, such as the realignment of Stone Avenue that included moving the John Burns statue and 84th New York marker—consider returning the work to its historic location to aid interpretation of battle lines/positions and enhance the historic character of the commemorative area. The relocation of tablets on Oak Hill reflects the historic development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial completed in 1938 and should not be returned to their original locations. Certain outlying commemorative works may warrant relocation to an appropriate nearby site due to obstruction or inappropriate surroundings.

- Maintain Visibility: Ensure that monument, marker, or memorial is not obstructed by vegetation, fencing, or other features. For example, if 1863 fences are blocking views and access, such as the right flank marker of the 2nd New Hampshire Volunteers along Emmitsburg Road and the 6th New York Independent Battery along Taneytown Road, then omit or indent the fence, as was the practice historically during the commemorative era (see also Small-Scale Features – 1863 Fences).

- Ensure Access: Provide public access to monuments, markers, and memorials outside of the commemorative nodes and military avenue corridors if safety can be assured. Addition of access features should be treated as contemporary additions to the commemorative landscape, designed to be both compatible and distinguishable.
    - If a commemorative work is along a busy public road consider adding crosswalks, or access trails, such as along the back side of boundary walls and fences, that allow visitors to access the work safely. Provide stiles to allow able visitors to cross stone fences that surround some of the works. Unless there is a safety issue, do not reorient the work to face away from the road toward the new access, but allow visitors to access the front of the work. Provide a barrier, such as shell chain, or inconspicuous post and cable railing, to separate visitors from the road, if necessary. Repositioning the work back from the road while maintaining its historic orientation is more appropriate than reorienting the work away from the road.
    - If a commemorative work is not accessible from a military avenue, public road, or maintained trail, such as the monuments along Neill Avenue south of Culp's Hill, then consider providing public access (see Circulation – Walks and Trails).

- Preserve Surrounding Landscape (Associated Features): Turf, mounds, fences, access walks and roads, artillery, and other features historically part of monuments, markers, and memorials should be part of treatment and



Figure 4.34. Small Scale Features - Monuments, Markers, and Memorials. Left: The 7th Indiana monument on Culp's Hill looking north, circa 1900. Right: Same view showing post-1927 encroachment of parking, 2019. Also note loss of outward view and addition of rock barriers that were not part of the 1863 topography (GETT 041135_SF_2B, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

maintenance (see guidelines under Topography, Vegetation, Circulation, and Small Scale Features). Sites of missing features should be mapped in the park's GIS data. Non-historic features that are obstructing visual or physical access to the commemorative work should be removed or modified.

Examples Illustrating Treatment

Setting: The 7th Indiana Infantry monument on Culp's Hill, dedicated in 1885, is set on a low rock outcropping along the loop in Slocum Avenue around the observation tower. The monument is in good physical condition, but its historic setting was altered after 1927 by the enlargement of the asphalt-paved observation tower parking area along Slocum Avenue that now extends within feet of the monument (fig. 4.34). The asphalt pavement detracts from the setting of the monument, and when vehicles are parked in the adjacent stall, views of the monument are blocked. The proximity of parking also poses a danger to the monument, which could easily be hit by large trucks and SUVs that many visitors drive. To enhance the historic character and setting of the monument, an appropriate treatment would be to remove the end parking space, which would allow for removal of approximately ten feet of pavement and reestablishment of turf. Treatment could also include adding shell stones along the perimeter of the parking area to discourage vehicles from going beyond the pavement, in place of the existing non-historic boulders that confuse the distinction between the battlefield and commemorative area.[77]

Access: The 73rd Ohio monument on the outer edge of the national cemetery annex, dedicated in 1887, maintains its historic orientation toward Taneytown Road but is separated from the road by a fence. There is no designated vehicular or pedestrian access to the monument. An appropriate treatment to provide public access to the monument would be to indent the fence around the monument and add a crosswalk from the sidewalk on the opposite side of Taneytown Road.[78]

INSCRIPTION TABLETS (MILITARY POSITION MARKERS) [79]

Inscription tablets are markers used by the Gettysburg National Park Commission to narrate the positions, organization, and movements of both armies, as called for in the park's federal legislation passed in 1895. The Park Commission developed a hierarchy of tablet designs to mark the positions of regiments and secondary positions, and the command positions of both U.S. and C.S. armies by headquarters, corps, division, and brigades. The Park Commission also installed tablets that identified the sites of military hospitals, and groups of tablets on Baltimore Pike that told the overall movements of the U.S. Army of the Potomac during the Gettysburg campaign, and along West Confederate Avenue, the activities of the C.S. Army of Northern Virginia. These were known as itinerary tablets. The last type of tablet marked the positions of regiments of the U.S. Regular Army, which while serving the same function as state regimental monuments, were known as tablets.

The Park Commission began installing inscription tablets in 1893, mainly along the military avenues, but also along public roads within the park, and on public and private property far removed from the park (see following section, "Outlying Commemorative Works"). Their design would be an embodiment of Congress's direction that military sites be marked "without praise and without censure." The first generation of tablets, installed between 1893 and 1896, were cast-iron signs on poles, similar to street signs used in many rural cemeteries, that marked regimental positions, as well as battlefield sites, by name and most without accompanying narrative. One with narrative remains near the Copse of Trees.[80]

Cast Iron Tablets: These second generation tablets contained a narrative of military action and were installed beginning in the late 1890s. They were designed by Park Commission engineer E. B. Cope as a simple, black-painted square cast-iron plate with raised letters painted in aluminum paint, many with a top plate identifying the army, set at an angle on a three-foot-high cast-iron pillar at an overall height of about 4.5 feet, intended for viewing from the ground or a carriage (fig. 4.35). These tablets were similar to those the War Department had used in national cemeteries since the early 1880s.

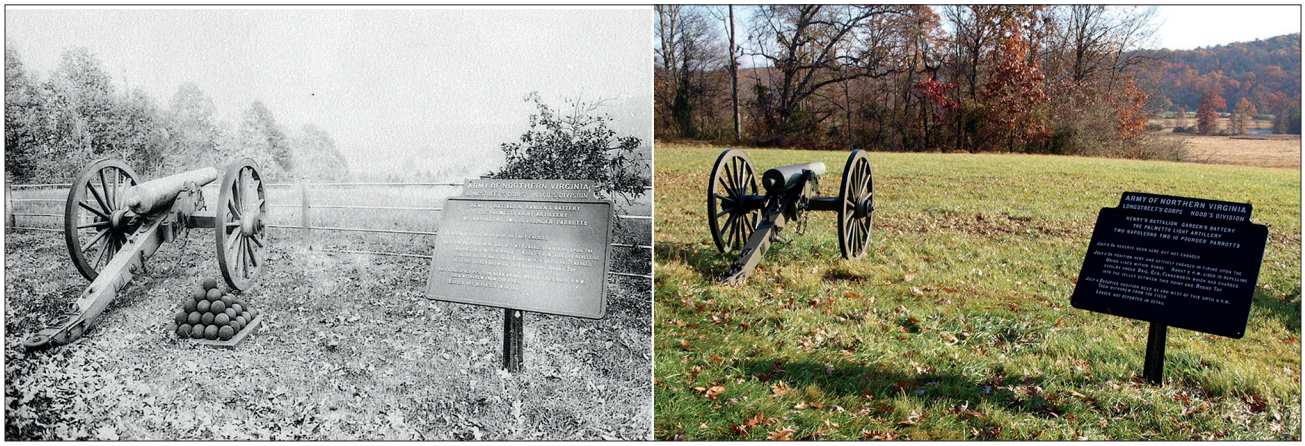


Figure 4.35. Small Scale Features - Commemorative Works (inscription tablets) and Artillery Groups. Left: Cast-iron narrative tablet for Gardens South Carolina (Palmetto) Battery on South Confederate Avenue, with one of two flanking mounted cannon and shot pyramid, circa 1905. Right: Same view showing the tablet unchanged, but change in the setting through removal of avenue fencing and shot pyramids, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T2375, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

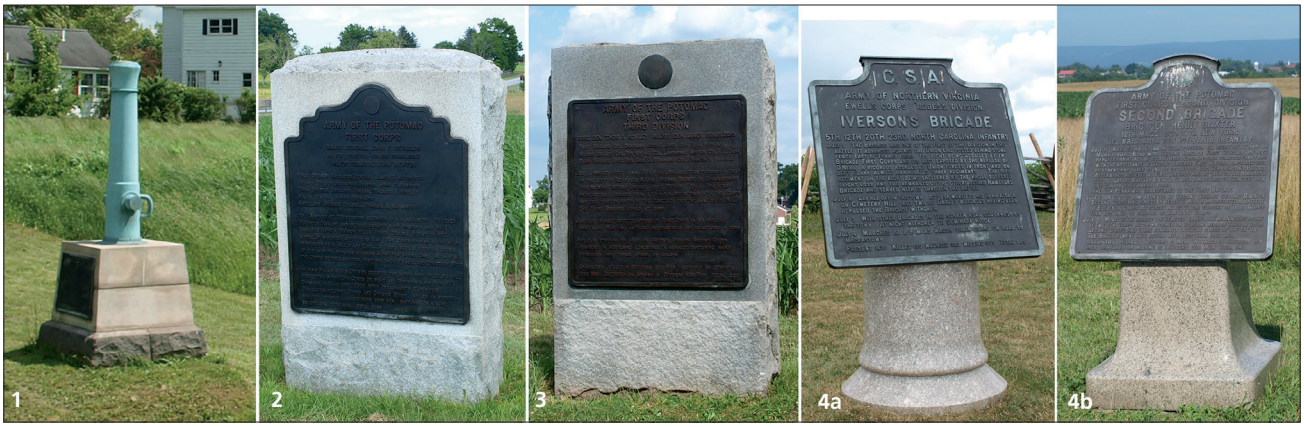


Figure 4.36. Small Scale Features - Commemorative Works (inscription tablets). Standard bronze tablets installed between 1908 and 1920: 1. Headquarters (Lee's Headquarters); 2. Corps (U.S. 1st Corps); 3. Division (Rowley's Division); 4a. Brigade - C.S. (Iverson's Brigade); and 4b. Brigade - U.S. (Baxter's Brigade), photographed 2016. The headquarters, corps, and division tablets have subtle design differences between C.S. and U.S. versions. (SUNY ESF)

*Bronze Tablets: F*or command positions, Cope designed more elaborate bronze inscription tablets set on granite slabs and pedestals (fig. 4.36). These included an upright gun tube on a granite base with a small bronze tablet for U.S. and C.S. Army headquarters; an upright 7-foot-tall granite monolith with a bronze tablet for U.S. and C.S. corps and division positions; and bronze tablets set at an angle on granite pedestals for brigade positions, with C.S. brigades using a rounded granite pedestal, and the U.S. brigades a square granite pedestal. Cope's design for U.S. Regulars tablets, installed in 1907–1908, were similar to the corps and division tablets: 7-foot-tall monoliths of red granite with bronze inscriptions tablets and seals with the U.S. Coat of Arms (fig. 4.37). Like most of the monuments, most of these tablets were placed in the shoulders of the military avenues as well as along public roads (fig. 4.38).

The commission completed installation of most of these inscription tablets by 1912, with the last installed in 1920. After the end of the historic period in 1927, there were few direct physical changes made to the tablets, but as with other commemorative works, the setting of many changed with removal of avenue fences and changes to width of avenues, parking areas, and the limits of mown turf. The set of nine itinerary tablets along Baltimore Pike across from Gettysburg National Cemetery were removed and then reinstalled and reoriented 180 degrees to face away from the busy street, for visitor safety. The tablets along West Confederate Avenue were moved south to avoid congestion at the intersection of PA 116.



Figure 4.37. Small Scale Features - Commemorative Works (U.S. Regulars). Left: Tablet marking the 11th U.S. Infantry on Ayers Avenue, 1908. Right: Recent view of the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A tablet along Chambersburg Road, 2016. (GETT 41136–photograph T3028, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

Treatment Guidelines

Treatment of the military inscription tablets is the same as for monuments, markers, and memorials, based on the park's Approved Monument Policy and program of cyclic maintenance (see prior section and Appendices D and E), plus the following specific preservation treatments:



Figure 4.38. Small Scale Features - Commemorative Works (inscription tablets). Left: A Confederate brigade tablet looking south along Confederate Cavalry Avenue with an artillery position in the left distance, circa 1917. Right: Same view showing the tablet and setting largely unchanged except for loss of fencing and addition of specimen trees along former fence line, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T2858, Gettysburg National Miltiary Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

- Paint the iron tablets in the historic color scheme of black and the face and borders with silver (aluminum) paint on the lettering and black face.

- Repair: If tablets have shifted out of alignment, realign and secure with a sound foundation.

- Replace: If a tablet is damaged beyond repair, recast a replacement using the same materials, design, and inscription. Use of alternative materials for painted iron tablets, such as aluminum, is not recommended due the likelihood of deformation due to the softer metal.

Example Illustrating Treatment

Setting: The Hupp's Battery (C.S. 1st Virginia Artillery) tablet in McPherson Woods near the First Railroad Cut, installed in 1911, is in good condition, with a sound foundation and recent repainting, but there is no maintained public access to it, the ground around it is eroded, and the flanking artillery group is missing. Aside from continued preservation maintenance, possible treatment for its setting could include building a public trail to the tablet following a fence line from Reynolds Avenue to the west, or from Doubleday Avenue to the north along Rodes's Division breastwork. If public access is maintained, then it may be appropriate to restore the two cannons and shot pyramids.[81]

TABLETS — IDENTIFICATION (AVENUE, SITE)

Between 1898 and 1905, the Gettysburg National Park Commission installed cast-iron tablets designed by E. B. Cope to identify military avenues and historic battlefield sites (topographic features, landmark buildings, etc.) and to provide other information, such as directions to battle positions and designation of flanks of the armies. These were a standard design and measured 33 inches by 22 inches with concave corners, a distinctive upper case font, and fluted cast-iron posts, and were painted black with silver borders and letters (fig. 4.39). The avenue tablets were typically installed at the entrances to military avenues, while the site



Figure 4.39. Small Scale Features - Identification and Regulation Tablets. Left: Historic view of the identification tablet for Reynolds Grove (Woods) along Reynolds Avenue, circa 1900. Right: An avenue tablet at the entrance to West Confederate Avenue from Emmitsburg Road, 2023. (GETT 41136–photograph T2227, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

identification tablets were generally placed in the avenue shoulders at historic sites such as Reynolds Grove (Woods) and The Angle. The Park Commission also installed site identification tablets at battlefield sites outside of the military avenue corridors, such as one in front of the Culp House well away from East Confederate Avenue, and three along Emmitsburg Road at the Codori, Klingel, and Sherfy houses.[82]

After 1933, the National Park Service maintained most of these tablets, except at removed military avenues and a few other sites. Several new site identification tablets were added. As of 2004 (National Register inventory), there were 61 avenue tablets and 35 site identification tablets. Another eight tablets conveyed other information.

Treatment Guidelines

The identification tablets (avenue, site, and information) tablets are distinctive indicators of the national military park and are therefore important to preserve and perpetuate. While the design of the tablets is unique to Gettysburg, most Civil War-era national military parks that were historically managed by the War Department have similar tablets.

- Preserve: Maintain the system of identification tablets along all military avenues and at historic sites. Continue with cyclic maintenance using the historic paint color scheme (black with silver/aluminum border and letters), as has been the park's practice.

- Repair: Repair tablets that are damaged. If the tablet is damaged beyond repair, fabricate a replacement tablet that replicates the materials, design, font, and size, and add a date stamp on the back. If the tablet is out of alignment, straighten it and ensure it is on a sound footing.

- New Tablets: Fabricate new identification tablets for locations where they are missing at the entrances to military avenues and at historic sites. It is appropriate to install the tablets even if there is no documentation the site

had one, provided it conforms to how the Park Commission historically placed these tablets. Tablets should generally be limited to the Battlefield Commemorative Area, but major landmarks within the 1863 battlefield landscape, such as the Slyder House and Bushman House on the Second Day Battlefield, which were incorporated into the park after 1927, could also be marked consistent with similar sites marked historically, such as the Codori House along Emmitsburg Road. Use of cast aluminum for new tablets is not recommended due the likelihood of deformation due to the softer metal. Add a date stamp on the back to indicate the tablet's date of installation. Tablets for previously unmarked sites could also be made distinguishable through subtle design differences, such as use of a different font or omission of the concave corners.

Examples Illustrating Treatment

Examples of where there are missing identification tablets or where it may be appropriate to install a new tablet using the historic design include:

- Avenue tablets for Seminary Avenue (Seminary Ridge) at the intersections with Chambersburg Road, Springs Road, and Fairfield Road; and Gregg Avenue and East Cavalry Avenue at Low Dutch Road.[83]
- Avenue tablets at removed avenues (Webb, Meade, Harrow, Chamberlain), to reestablish the historic commemorative intent of these named avenues.

Site identification tablets require research to document the importance in the battle and the accuracy of the name. Potential sites that are currently lacking a tablet include Oak Hill on North Confederate Avenue, Benner Hill on Benner Hill Avenue, and the Seminary on Seminary Avenue (Seminary Ridge).

ARTILLERY GROUPS (CANNONS)

To distinguish the location of batteries of artillery from battle lines of infantry and cavalry, the Gettysburg National Park Commission designed groups of cannons (mounted guns) to accompany monuments and tablets. This work was begun in 1894.[84] The Park Commission used the same type of guns employed by the regiment and mounted them on reproduction iron carriages painted bronze-green and black. Typically placed in sets of two with some locations containing four or more, the cannons were set on granite blocks and positioned in the actual direction of fire. Each cannon was accompanied by a pyramidal pile of shot (cannonballs or shell casings) used in the particular gun, fixed on a square cast-iron pad that was in turn set on a granite slab set level with the grade (fig. 4.40). By 1900, there were 225 cannons and shot pyramids on the battlefield, and more were added through the 1910s.[85] After the end of the historic period in 1927, the locations of artillery and tablets on Oak Hill were shifted to allow for



Figure 4.40. Small Scale Features - Artillery Groups. Left: Kinzies Battery K, 5th U.S. regiment on Culp's Hill with the observation tower in the background, looking northwest, circa 1900. Right: Same view showing loss of shot pyramids and mounting blocks concealed by turf/higher grade, 2023. The granite and bronze tablet replaced the original cast-iron tablet in 1908. (GETT 41140-p17, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial in 1938, but these changes are part of the historic development of the park.

Since 1927, National Park Service changes to the park's artillery include removal of some individual cannons, such as along Seminary Ridge Avenue (Seminary Lane) and in remote locations such as Hupp's Battery near the 1st Railroad Cut where there is no formal visitor access. In the 1970s, the park began planning to move artillery from their original commemorative positions along the battle lines to advance positions for interpretive purposes; as part of this plan, eleven cannons were relocated from near Ziegler's Grove, along West Confederate Avenue, and elsewhere to Emmitsburg Road as a recreation of the Alexander Cannonade line to enhance interpretation of Pickett's Charge. A more widespread change implemented between 1978 and 1980 was the removal of all shot pyramids from the artillery positions to park storage due to lack of cyclic maintenance and ongoing vandalism. The granite slabs were left in place. At heavily visited artillery groups, such as those near auto tour stops at Reynolds Grove and at the Culp's Hill observation tower, and at other places favored by Licensed Battlefield Guides, the turf and ground around the cannons is eroded by foot traffic. Most of the mounted cannons have undergone conservation in recent years and are in good condition. [86]

The park has a comprehensive inventory on each artillery group that was compiled by volunteer Bruce Vanisacker based on twenty-five years of research. The inventory identifies each artillery group by name and inventory number, changes since the historic period, the type of guns and carriages, and the origin of the gun tubes, among other information. See Appendix B for the Vanisacker inventory map.[87]

Treatment Guidelines

Returning missing cannons and shot pyramids to artillery positions and repairing eroded ground would enhance the distinctive military character of the commemorative area.

- Preserve: To maintain the historic integrity of the commemorative area, keep all artillery (carriages and gun tubes) in their historic locations as documented in the Vanisacker inventory. Do not move artillery or individual gun tubes for battlefield interpretive purposes or to display in exhibits. Each artillery piece is a site-specific resource in the National Park Service's Cultural Resource Inventory System - Historic Structures (CRIS-HS) inventory.[88] Continue the park's program of cyclic maintenance to ensure the artillery groups (including shot pyramids that may be returned) are kept well painted, rust-free, and clean.

- Repair: Gun carriages that are damaged, such as through vehicle collisions, should be repaired in-kind. If damaged beyond repair, then the preferred treatment would be to fabricate a replica component, using the same cast-iron materials. Use of alternate materials, such as aluminum, is generally not recommended to maintain the historic integrity of the carriage, and to maintain the weight that gives the carriage stability.[89]

- Return Missing Cannons: Reinstall cannons that were removed after the historic period, such as along Seminary Ridge Avenue (Seminary Lane), using materials in park storage, or fabricate new to match the historic cannons and carriages.

- Lower Turf/Grade: The gun carriages are set on granite mounting blocks that were historically slightly above grade, which kept the iron wheels out of direct contact with ground moisture. At many artillery positions today, the blocks have sunken, or the grade and level of turf has risen. To ensure the iron wheels are not in contact with wet grass and ground moisture, remove existing turf, raise the mounting blocks, or level the ground to below the height of the mounting blocks, and reseed. This will also help to keep the iron wheels away from mowers and trimmers.

- Repair or Rehabilitate Eroded Ground: At heavily-visited cannons where there is damage from foot traffic, repair the turf or install a compatible pavement (see guidelines under Vegetation – Mown Turf). Limit the pavement to the minimum area necessary to maintain turf.

- Restore and Secure Shot Pyramids: Clean, repaint, and reassemble shot pyramids on existing granite pads (if the pyramids have been disassembled). Reset the granite pad or lower the surrounding grade to keep the shot above the ground. Secure the shot to prevent vandalism by checking historic welds and adding new anchors into the granite pads. Additional study is needed to determine the best means of securing the shot to reduce the risk of theft and vandalism.[90]

- Prioritize Restoration of Shot Pyramids: Restoring the shot pyramids to all locations where they existed historically would most fully enhance the historic character of the artillery groups. However, because the availability of shot in storage may not be enough for all locations, and due to limits of maintenance and funding, priority should be given to the following locations:

    1. Artillery positions within commemorative nodes, such as Steven's Knoll, Barlow's Knoll, and Little Round Top.
    2. Artillery positions along the military avenue corridors.

    Restoring shot pyramids at locations where there is less visibility and greater risk of vandalism may be considered a low priority. These include locations within woods, such as Hupp's Battery near the 1st Railroad Cut, and facing public roads or surrounded by private property.

- Alternative Shot Materials: If vandalism is occurring due to the scrap value of the cast iron, it may be appropriate to consider fabricating replacement shot of the same size and surface quality using an alternative, durable but non-valuable material such as concrete that can be painted to maintain the visual character of the historic shot.

Example Illustrating Treatment

Kinzie's Battery K of the 5th U.S. regiment on Culp's Hill retains its historic bronze tablet flanked by an artillery group that is in good condition (see fig. 4.40). The granite pads for missing shot pyramids remain, but the turf and ground are damaged by trampling at the popular tour stop, and the grade/turf is above the mounting blocks. An appropriate treatment to return the historic character to the artillery group would be to repair and reinstall the missing shot pyramids and secure them to the granite bases to discourage vandalism. Treatment would also include lowering the grade around the cannons to restore the elevation of the mounting blocks, and reestablishing turf or an appropriate pavement (see guidance under Vegetation, Mown Turf).

OUTLYING COMMEMORATIVE WORKS

Most commemorative works (monuments, markers, and tablets) are within Gettysburg National Military Park and are therefore maintained and managed by the National Park Service. The park also maintains markers and tablets that are outside of the park on public and private property. While these should be treated the same as those within the park, they require additional treatment considerations due to their differing ownership, management, and setting.

Public Law 101-377 directs the National Park Service to protect and maintain 47 monuments and markers related to the Battle of Gettysburg (as of 1993) that

are outside the park boundary. Some of these commemorative works could be protected through traditional land protection approaches, as described in the park's Land Protection Plan (1993)."[91]

Treatment Guidelines

- Protection Alternatives: The protection recommendations for each of the 47 outlying commemorative works (inventoried as of 1993) are detailed in Appendix B of the Land Protection Plan.[92] These fall into the following categories:
    - Fee Acquisition: Acquire the property containing the commemorative work in fee federal ownership, such as a 15 by 15-foot plot beneath the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry Monument on Baltimore Pike. Fee acquisition should also include property extending to the public road, to ensure public access.
    - Easement Acquisition: Acquire less-than-fee federal ownership of land beneath the work and extending to the public road that provides an easement for maintenance and public access.
    - Agreement: If fee federal ownership or an easement are not possible, seek agreements with property owner to ensure maintenance and public access. State or municipal ownership of the site, as was done historically for many outlying works, is also appropriate, but should include an agreement with the National Park Service to provide access, protect the setting, and ensure public access. Most outlying commemorative works were installed in front of post offices, court houses, and schools.[93]
    - Relocation: If no protection measures are possible, relocate outlying commemorative works that are not site specific to a similar suitable location, maintaining a similar orientation and relationship to the road where possible. For example, if an itinerary that describes the movement of troops over multiple days is threatened by road widening or development, it may be appropriate to relocate the tablet nearby along the same route of troop movements, while maintaining the historic relationship to the road.

- Provide Public Access: Acquire fee ownership or a right-of-way to ensure access to the commemorative work from the closest public road. Example: Federal acquisition of a 40-foot by 6-foot right-of-way to the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry Monument from Baltimore Pike.

- Provide an Appropriate Landscape Setting: In keeping with the treatment of commemorative works within the national military park, work with the property owner to maintain a simple landscape of mown turf surrounding the outlying commemorative work, unless there is historic documentation that other landscape features existed. For example, the Army of the Potomac itinerary tablet on private property in Hunterstown northeast of Gettysburg



Figure 4.41. Small Scale Features - Outlying Commemorative Works. Examples of outlying itinerary tablets that are obscured or overwhelmed by the addition of surrounding plantings, signs, and flagpoles. Left: Tablet on private property at Hunterstown, 2019. Right: Tablets on public property at the Manchester Elementary School, 2015. (SUNY ESF, Winona Peterson)

is surrounded by shrubs, perennial beds, a weeping cherry, and an aluminum flagpole of recent origin (fig. 4.41). Another example is the pair of itinerary tablets on public property in front of the Manchester Elementary School in Hampstead, Maryland, which is overwhelmed by a large school sign built between them. While these surrounding features were certainly added with good intentions, they detract from the historic setting, visibility, and solemn character of the tablets. The plantings, if not maintained in the future, also pose the danger of obscuring the tablets from public view.[94]

Example Illustrating Treatment

Access and Setting – Outlying Works: The tablet that marks the site of Camp Letterman Hospital along the busy commercial strip of York Road (US 30) east of Gettysburg has no designated public access, and the site is privately owned and planned for commercial development. In addition, there are plans to widen York Road.[95] In keeping with the recommendations of the park's Land Protection Plan, if the road widening and development are approved, the tablet should be moved back while keeping the same orientation to the road, and the park should seek acquisition of a plot around the marker to maintain its immediate setting. In addition, the park and township should work with the developer and department of transportation to ensure public access, either through vehicle parking nearby and/or a trail or walkway to the tablet.

FENCES AND GATES

Avenue Fences: Soon after the establishment of the national military park, the Gettysburg National Park Commission developed plans for enclosing the military avenues that crossed open fields with fences to delineate property boundaries and to protect the avenues, monuments, and other commemorative works from livestock and other farming activities. Even after adjacent land was incorporated into the park, the Park Commission maintained these fences along the avenues for protection and to distinguish the managed commemorative area from the rural battlefield landscape. In 1897, the Park Commission selected a design that featured round rot-resistant locust or chestnut posts with conical iron caps set

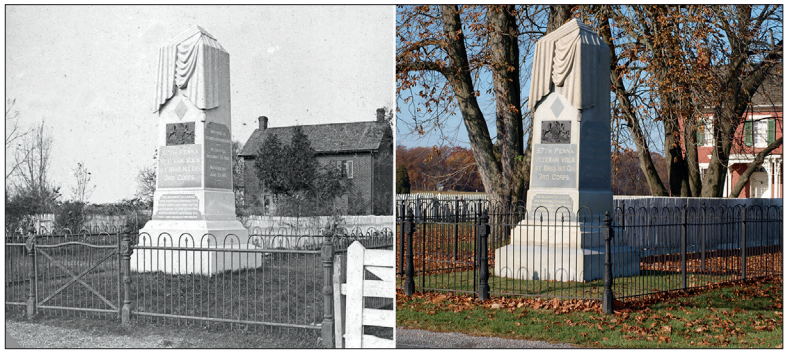


Figure 4.42. Small Scale Features - Fences and Gates (avenue fences). Top: Detail of standard avenue fence along Howard Avenue at the 74th Pennsylvania monument, circa 1900. Inset: detail of post, cap, and 1" pipe rails on fence along Reynolds Avenue, circa 1900. Bottom: Same view as top showing the post-1933 removal of the avenue fence, 2023. (GETT 25015, MISC 90a, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

ten feet apart, with four rails of galvanized one-inch gas pipe set directly into the posts, at an overall height of 4 ½ feet (fig. 4.42). Corner and gate posts were square and had square caps (see fig. 1.17). The rails were left unpainted while the posts were treated for durability with red lead and dark red mineral paint mixed with oil. Gates were located to allow access to farm fields and roads, but not to close off the military avenues. This design continued the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association's practice of using a contemporary design along the avenues where no fences existed in 1863, so that the new fencing would be distinguishable from fences on the 1863 battlefield. The Park Commission also designed the fences to not obstruct views of the 1863 battlefield. By July 1904, the commission had installed over thirteen miles of avenue fences.

The park continued to install and maintain avenue fences and gates into the late 1920s, but maintenance was becoming a burden at a time of reduced funding.[96] In 1928 toward the end of the War Department period and after E. B. Cope's death, the park began replacing the wood posts with square concrete posts while maintaining the overall design and reusing the pipe rails but reducing them from four to three. The War Department and National Park Service installed these updated avenue fences along Seminary Avenue, Coster Avenue, Hancock Avenue, and other military avenues into the 1930s. Around the same time, the park began to replace avenue fences with wood rail fences, even though there were no such fences in those locations in 1863. The park's use of rail fencing reflected its program of landscape harmonization that blurred the Park Commission's designed distinction between the 1863 battlefield and commemorative area.[97]

Figure 4.43. Small Scale Features - Fences and Gates (monument fences). Left: Iron fence around the 57th Pennsylvania monument on Emmitsburg Road looking southwest, circa 1890. Right: Same view today showing retention of fence, 2023. (GETT GLS6a, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)



Monument and Site Fences: During the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period prior to 1895, ornamental fences were installed around some monuments, monument plots, and important sites or features. These included an iron fence around the Copse of Trees along Hancock Avenue that was similar to the fence at the front of the National Cemetery, and iron and stone fences around regimental monuments, mostly on individual plots along public roads, such as the iron fence around the plots of the 57th Pennsylvania monument (1888) and nearby 114th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument (1888) in front of the Sherfy farmhouse along Emmitsburg Road. (fig. 4.43).[98] Other monuments featured railings and fences that provided

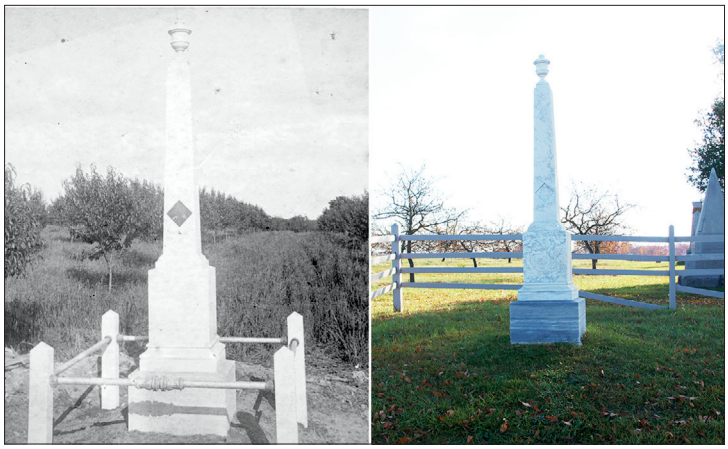


Figure 4.44. Small Scale Features - Fences and Gates (monument fences). Left: Ornamental railing around the 68th Pennsylvania monument looking east from Emmitsburg Road to the Peace Orchard, circa 1886. Right: Same view today showing loss of the railing/fence, 2023. The gray rail fence in the background is based on the style of an early commemorative-era fence. (ACHS040, Adams County Historical Society; SUNY ESF)

an ornamental boundary to the monument, such as at the Gregg Cavalry Shaft at East Cavalry Field (1884) and around the monument to the 68th Pennsylvania (1886) on Emmitsburg Road at the Peach Orchard (fig. 4.44). A much larger iron fence was installed in 1888 around East Cemetery Hill, the first large tract of battlefield acquired by the memorial association. This fence, which delineated East Cemetery Hill as sacred ground, was relocated from Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C. per a Joint Resolution of Congress and installed in 1889. A small section of the fence was also installed as a gateway to Hancock Avenue on Taneytown Road.[99]

After 1933, the National Park Service removed some of the ornamental fences as part of its program of landscape harmonization that removed or redesigned features that were not consistent with the character of the 1863 battlefield. The railing around the 68th Pennsylvania monument was removed, and the entire Lafayette Square fence was removed from around East Cemetery Hill and reinstalled along the boundary between the National Cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery. The railing around the 68th Pennsylvania monument was removed and a plank fence was laster installed around the monument plot.

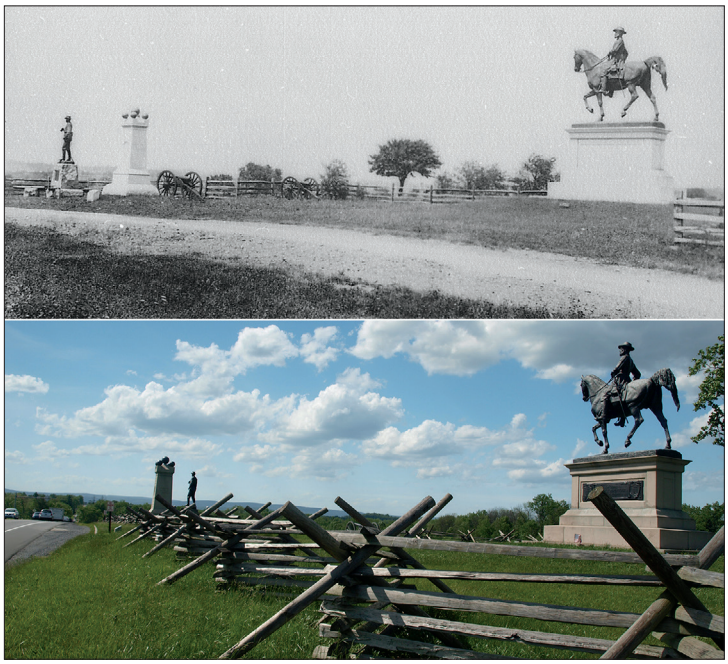


Figure 4.45. Small Scale Features - Fences and Gates (1863 fences). Top: Commemorative works along Chambersburg Road at McPherson Ridge (west) within 1863 battlefield landscape showing Park Commission rail fences around monument plots with open road frontage, circa 1905. Bottom: Current view showing reconstructed Virginia worm fences along 1863 fence lines along road frontage and loss of interior fences around former monument plots, 2016. (GETT 41136–photograph T3063, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

1863 Fences at Commemorative ***Nodes:*** The Gettysburg National Park Commission erected wood rail fences along 1863 fence lines as part of its battlefield restoration efforts, primarily within 1863 battlefield landscape. The commission also used 1863-style fences around commemorative works that were outside of the military avenue corridors, including commemorative nodes. For example, the commission installed rail fences around the cluster of commemorative works at the group of monument plots at McPherson Ridge that included the 2nd Maine monument, Buford statue, and Reynolds equestrian statue (fig. 4.45). The commission omitted the fences along the 1863 line facing the road to maintain visibility and access to the commemorative works.

After 1933, the park modified these rail fences to align with their 1863 locations, which in areas

resulted in removal of the fences from the boundaries of commemorative nodes and addition of fences that separated the works from the adjacent roads.

Gates: The Gettysburg National Park Commission did not maintain gates to control access to the military avenues from the public roads. Gates within the avenue fences, consisting of square posts, cross-braces, and pipe rails with the US shield at the center, provided access to farm roads and other routes. The Park Commission retained the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association-period gates in the Lafayette Square fence around East Cemetery Hill at Wainwright Avenue, and a section of the Lafayette Square fence that served as a gateway to the entrance to Hancock Avenue from Taneytown Road. The Park Commission replaced this gateway with a more imposing stone gate designed by E. B. Cope and completed in 1922 as the major entry point to the national military park (fig. 4.46).[100]

After 1933, the National Park Service removed the avenue fences and their gates, the Lafayette Square fence and gates at East Cemetery Hill, and the Hancock Avenue gate as part of the Cyclorama development. The park installed wood gates at various points on the military avenues as part of its program of landscape harmonization, reflecting a rustic style it had developed for use in natural national parks. More recent gates use less conspicuous welded pipe construction (livestock gates). Following demolition of the Cyclorama in 2013, the National Park Service rebuilt the Hancock Avenue gateway that had been in storage, but as a non-functional entry point.[101]

Treatment Guidelines

Fences were historically a character-defining features of the commemorative area, but those that exist today—including vehicular barriers along the military avenue corridors—are wood rail fences characteristic of the 1863 battlefield landscape or are rustic in style, except for a few remaining historic fences around monuments and monument plots outside of the military avenue corridors and commemorative nodes. These fences and rustic timber gates on the military avenues detract from the historic military character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area.



Figure 4.46. Small Scale Features - Fences and Gates (gates) Left: E. B. Cope-designed national military park gateway to Hancock Avenue, looking southwest from Taneytown Road, circa 1925. Right: Same view today showing reconstructed gateway and changed context, including loss of the roadway, 2023. (GETT 41135, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

Consideration should therefore be given to redesigning existing non-historic fences and gates and returning missing historic fences.

- Preserve: Continue with cyclic maintenance to preserve existing historic fences and railings around monuments and monument plots.

- Reconstruct Monument Fences: Reconstruct fences around monument plots and monuments that were removed after 1927, provided there is adequate documentation, and that reconstruction would not interfere with interpretation of the battlefield.

- Reestablish Commemorative-Era Rail Fences: At commemorative nodes that are outside of the military avenue corridors, such as at McPherson Ridge along Chambersburg Pike (Reynolds and Buford statues) reestablish commemorative-era rail fences around the monument plots to return the historic spatial character to the commemorative area. Do not reconstruct 1863 fence lines that block visibility and access along public roads unless they are critical for interpreting the outcome of the battle.

- Exclude Rail Fences from Military Avenue Corridors: Do not use 1863-style vernacular wood fences along the military avenues, except where fences existed in 1863. This includes the use of rail fences as traffic barriers.

- Reconstruct Avenue Fences: Consider reinstalling pipe-rail avenue fences in select areas where it supports park interpretation and operations, as recommended in the 1999 General Management Plan. Reconstructing avenue fences would be based on historic plans and surviving components of fences and associated gates in park storage, as well as pipe rails in surviving avenue fences with later concrete posts along Coster Avenue in Gettysburg.[102]

  Although historically the Park Commission felt the avenue fences did not mar the view of the battlefield, today, there are concerns that reintroducing these fences would be an encroachment on the 1863 battlefield landscape and would be a barrier to the visitor experience.[103] Therefore, reconstructing avenue fences should be avoided in Major Battle Action Areas (note that the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and the Gettysburg National Park Commission located the military avenues along battle lines outside of where major combat occurred). Rebuilding the avenue fences may also present operational issues in terms of increased maintenance costs and impediment of modern agricultural use on adjacent fields, although many of these fields are being transitioned out of agricultural leases and into park-maintained meadows. Given these constraints, reconstruction of avenue fences in select areas may be appropriate for the following reasons:

- Operational Needs: Reconstructing pipe-rail avenue fences may be appropriate where there is an operational need for demarcating park property or use boundaries and where no fence existed in 1863. Potential locations include Seminary Ridge (Seminary Avenue) through the Seminary campus, Howard Avenue bordering the Gettysburg College playing fields, and East Confederate Avenue bordering Gettysburg Area Middle School. [104]

- To Replace Non-Historic Rail Fences along Military Avenues: Replacing existing wood rail fences along the military avenues where there were no fences in 1863 with pipe-rail avenue fences would return to the Park Commission practice of keeping park additions distinct from the 1863 battlefield. An example of where this treatment would be appropriate is East Confederate Avenue, which historically had pipe-rail avenue fences and where no fences existed in 1863. If there is no consensus about installation of avenue fences in locations such as East Confederate Avenue, and there is no operational need for fences, it would be appropriate to remove rail fences and have no fences lining the military avenue.

- To Enhance the Historic Character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area: It would be appropriate to reconstruct pipe-rail avenue fences to provide visitors with features that convey the character of the commemorative area as developed by veterans through 1927. Putting back limited sections of avenue fences in areas where there is a concentration of commemorative works, including sections of military avenues and larger commemorative nodes, would also reinforce interpretation of battle lines, and visually convey battle lines marked by regimental monuments.

- Redesign Non-Historic Gates: Remove rustic-style timber gates on the military avenues, since they are incompatible with the refined character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area. Design gates that are less conspicuous and recall the design of gates in the avenue fences (timber and pipe rail), using the extant example in storage in the McClean Barn. A new design would need to be safe for vehicular traffic (such as with break-away capability) and should avoid high-contrast and reflective colors.[105]

- Use of Alternative Materials: Reconstruction of historic fences and gates should use historic materials and techniques as the preferred treatment. If durability and maintenance are concerns, such as for the wood posts of avenue fences, alternative materials, such as concrete posts of the same shape/dimension and painted the historic color, may be appropriate.

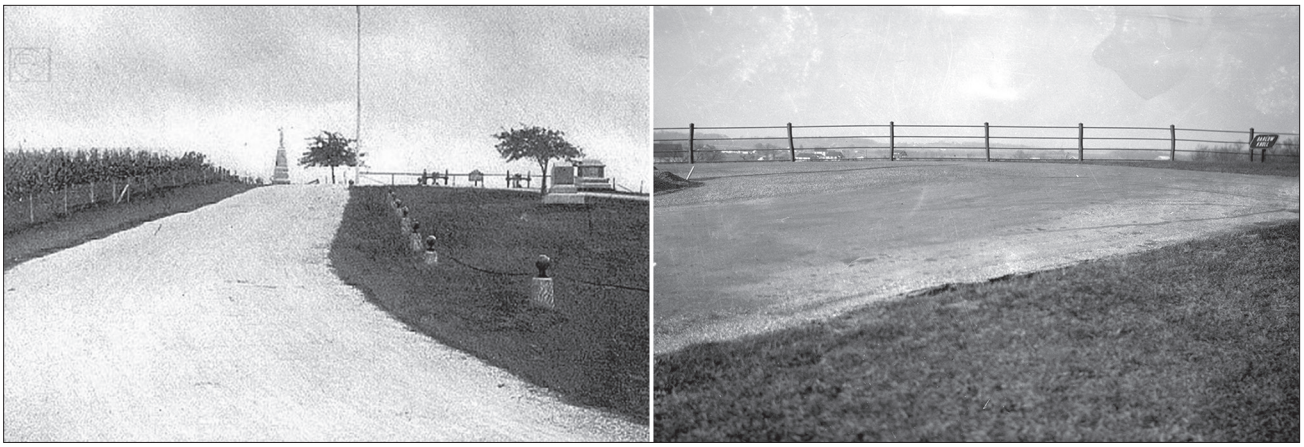


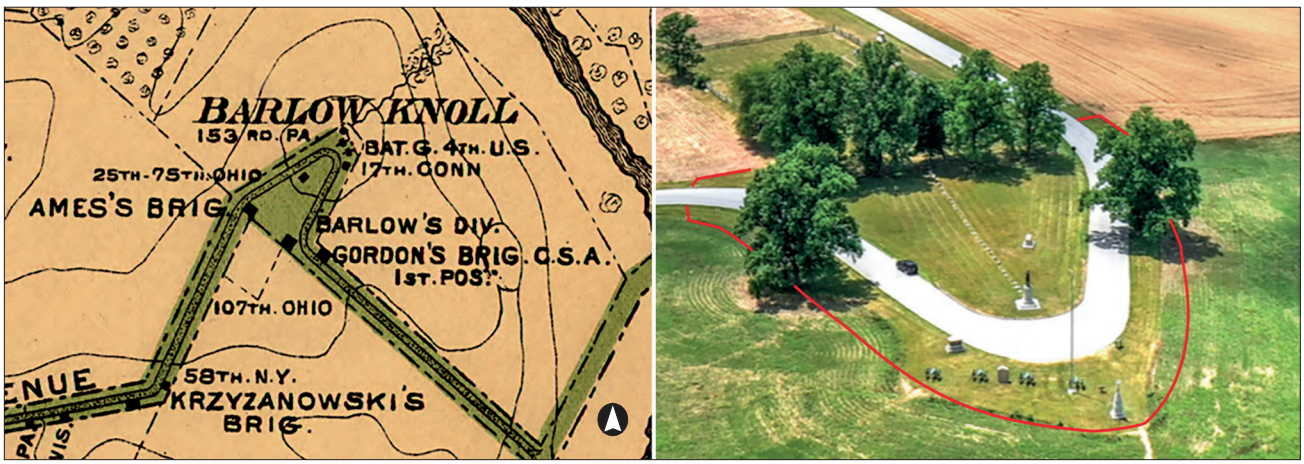
Figure 4.47. Small Scale Features - Fences and Gates (avenue fences). Left: Barlow's Knoll showing node of commemoration with monuments and a flagstaff and surrounding wire fence, 1899. Right: Pipe-rail avenue fencing around Barlow's Knoll that replaced the Memorial Association-era wire fences in circa 1905, photographed 1940. (GETT 41135, GETT 20th Century Uncataloged NPS photograph 0159, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives)

Example Illustrating Treatment

Monument Fence: The low fence around the 68th Pennsylvania monument on Emmitsburg Road at the Peach Orchard built in 1868 was most likely removed after the end of the historic period in 1927 (see fig. 4.44). The fence featured light-colored corner posts with bright-finished iron railings that featured a decorative coupling at the center of each length. An appropriate treatment would be to reconstruct the fence to bring back the historic design intent of the veterans who dedicated the monument. A replica fence could be fabricated based on the historic photograph. While the photograph does not clearly indicate the type of material used for the corner posts, it would be appropriate to use light- colored painted wood or a light-colored stone.

Figure 4.48. Small Scale Features - Fences and Gates (avenue fences). Left: 1916 park map showing commemorative node (larger area of park property in green) at Barlow's Knoll; Right: Current aerial photograph showing red line where pipe-rail avenue fencing could be installed to enhance the historic character of the commemorative landscape. (Detail of map g3822q-cw0351550, Library of Congress; SUNY ESF)

Avenue Fences: Barlow's Knoll is a commemorative node on the First Day Battlefield defined by its landform, a sharp bend in Howard Avenue, a concentration of commemorative works, and a flagstaff. The area was enclosed by the Memorial Association with wire fences, the Park Commission replaced these around 1905 by standard pipe-rail avenue fences, and the National Park Service removed the fences after 1933 (figs. 4.47, 4.48). Today, the area retains its circulation and commemorative works, but lacks the definition historically provided by the avenue fences. Barlow's Knoll is a location where reconstruction of avenue fences could be undertaken in a discrete area to enhance the historic character of the commemorative area and its feeling as sacred space within



the surrounding 1863 battlefield. Reconstruction of the fences would also help reestablish the historic boundary between the commemorative area and surrounding agricultural land that now forms an irregular boundary. The reconstructed fencing would support park operations by providing a physical marker of the limits of maintained landscape. Agricultural operations would need to be pulled back from the proposed fence line to allow farm machinery sufficient room to maneuver.[106]

RAILINGS

In keeping with its philosophy to make the commemorative area distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape, the Park Commission designed hitching rails and railings on bridges and retaining walls with a simple, contemporary design consisting of galvanized iron or steel pipe or strap (see figs. 4.23, 4.27). Along steps and walks in certain areas, the commission used a simple pipe post and chain (fig. 4.49). The design of these railings reflected the overall straightforward, military character of the commemorative area, and were inconspicuous. In its redesign of military avenues after 1933, the National Park Service removed some railings during rebuilding of bridges and culverts. Hitching rails at parking areas were replaced with rustic timber railings, stone boulders, or stone walls that reflected a National Park Service rustic aesthetic. One hitching rail remains at Spangler's Spring. Today, the park does not maintain handrails within the commemorative area, except in a few locations, such along steps into the Peach Orchard and at the 12th & 44th New York monument on Little Round Top. [107]

Treatment Guidelines

- Preserve: Maintain existing historic iron/steel railings on bridges, culverts, and retaining walls; incorporate into the program of cyclic maintenance.

- Repaint: Use a historically appropriate color, such as a medium gray that evokes the original galvanized surface (weathered). If the historic galvanized surface is intact beneath the paint layers, it may be appropriate to remove the paint using a method that does not damage the historic surface. The existing light green paint was introduced by the park in the early 1990s.[108]



Figure 4.49. Small Scale Features - Railings. Left: Metal post-and-chain hand rails at Little Round Top, circa 1910. Right: National Park Service-era hand rails along steps into the Peach Orchard, 2019. (Tinted postcard, circa 1910, "The Blog of Gettysburg National Military Park;" SUNY ESF)

- Remove: Plan for removal and replacement of non-historic rustic timber railings with iron/wood railings that are compatible with the historic character of the commemorative area (see also Fences and Gates).

- Design of New Railings: New railings should follow a simple design that evokes the character of historic railings and is inconspicuous, while still meeting accessibility standards. These could include painted/finished pipe railings and pipe-and-chain railings. Avoid bent and curved pipe railings that evoke a contemporary character, such as those at the Peach Orchard. Limit railings to where they existed historically, or where they are required by the accessibility standards.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The National Park Service-era pipe railing and concrete steps into the Peach Orchard from Birney Avenue access an interpretive wayside near the 141st Pennsylvania Infantry monument (see fig. 4.49). While the railings are an appropriate material—steel pipe—they are awkwardly aligned with the slope of the steps and do not reflect the historic formality of the landscape. An appropriate treatment for replacement railings would be a simple single pipe handrail with ball-joint fittings and inconspicuous cables below, if necessary. Use of the historic chain and post railing used by the Park Commission along steps at Little Round Top would not meet accessibility standards.[109]

SHELL STONES AND CHAINS

To define circulation and protect the edges of the avenues and the turf shoulders, the Gettysburg National Park Commission developed plans for bollards consisting of Civil War artillery projectiles (cannonballs, 10" or 13") mounted on blocks of Gettysburg granite (fig. 4.50). Known as shell stones (but technically ornamented with spherical solid shot, rather than shells), these were installed as part of the commission's improvement of the military avenues in the late 1890s and early 1900s, and along with the mounted artillery and shot pyramids, greatly added to the military character of the commemorative area and lent it a distinct identity. By 1905, there were 314 shell stones. They were installed at the intersections and curves of the avenues, at the entrances to walks, and in front of monuments. They were also installed with connecting guard chains—known as shell chains—to delineate larger areas or to demark special areas, such as the group of artillery at the intersection of Sickles Avenue and Emmitsburg Road, or at the bend in Howard Avenue at Barlow's Knoll.

Beginning in the 1930s, the National Park Service removed the shell stones and shell chains as part of its program of landscape harmonization and battlefield restoration (a series of the stone blocks minus the projectiles were retained along



Figure 4.50. Small Scale Features - Shell Stones. Left: Shell chain along Howard Avenue at Barlow's Knoll looking northeast, 1940. Right: Current view of the same location showing removal of the shell chains in 1940 and use of rocks for traffic control (opposite side of bend in road), 2023. (GETT 041135 25S 0064, Gettysburg National Military Park; SUNY ESF)

West Confederate Avenue). The park also considered the shell stones a hazard to motorists. Many were removed as part of the realignment and widening of avenue curves. In most places, the park did not install replacements; where it needed to keep cars off the turf shoulders, the park later adopted stacked-rail barricades and boulders as standard traffic-control devices. Today, there are also rectangular bollards made of concrete along Doubleday Avenue, and taller pyramidal pylons at Tour Stop 1 along Reynolds Avenue (colloquially known as Reed Bollards) that were a later attempt at providing traffic-control devices that recalled the design of the shell stones.

Treatment Guidelines

Reintroduction of shell stones and chains would enhance interpretation of the landscape designed and built by veterans, reinforce the distinctive character of commemorative nodes, and support park operations by directing circulation. Their reintroduction would benefit areas where the commemorative landscape is a focus of interpretation and visitor use. Replacing existing stacked-rail and rock/boulder barriers along the avenues and parking areas with shell stones, or a contemporary interpretation, would clarify the distinction between the 1863 battlefield and the commemorative landscape. Maintenance and potential impacts by automobiles are treatment concerns, although the park has long maintained the stone bases of shell chains along West Confederate Avenue.

- Preserve: Maintain extant granite shell-stone bases (West Confederate Avenue). Consider restoring the missing shells.

- Reinstall: Fabricate shell stones (or retrieve historic shells from storage) and shell chains on Gettysburg granite bases for installation where they existed historically. To protect the shell stones from damage, consider moving them back from the edge of pavement, but close enough to the road to discourage drivers from pulling onto the turf shoulders. Priority locations include:

- The intersections of military avenues with public roads, such as Stone Avenue at Chambersburg Road. Such visible locations would also enhance the distinct identity of the park and the entrances into it.
- Pedestrian-only walks and former avenues, such as Reynolds Branch Avenue recommended for reconstruction on the 1st Corps Battlefield.[110]
- Commemorative nodes, such as Barlow's Knoll, the intersection of Sickles Avenue and Emmitsburg Road, and the east entrance into Devil's Den from Sickles Avenue.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The turf shoulders at the intersection of Robinson Avenue and Doubleday Avenue on Oak Ridge are presently protected or marked by five yellow-painted concrete wheel stops, which are incompatible with the formal character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area (fig. 4.51). An appropriate treatment for traffic control at this location would be to replace the wheel stops with shell stones that existed historically at this intersection. To reduce the likelihood of vehicle impacts, the shell stone could be moved back from the edge of pavement (they were historically at the edge of pavement), about 3 to 5 feet, sufficient to discourage cars from parking on the shoulders. Another set of shell stones would be installed on the other side of the intersection in front of the Robinson statue (widened pavement should be pulled back first). Shell stones could also replace the wheel stops that delineate the walkway to the Oak Ridge observation tower. An alternative treatment could include installing the stone bases without the shells, such as currently exist along West Confederate Avenue.

Figure 4.51. Small Scale Features - Shell Stones. Example illustrating possible treatment, looking east at the intersection of Doubleday Avenue and Robinson Avenue on Oak Ridge. Left: Existing conditions showing caution-colored concrete wheel stops, 2019. Right: Simulation of recommended replacement of wheel stops with shell stones. (SUNY ESF)

FLAGPOLES

Flagpoles (flagstaffs) existed at several locations within the Battlefield Commemorative Area by the end of the historic period. These marked important locations on the battlefield or memorialized individuals and reinforced the military character of the park. The most prominent was the tall wood flagpole at Meade's Headquarters (Leister House), erected by MOLLUS (Military Order, Loyal Legion of the U.S.) in 1893. Located near the corner of Meade Avenue and Taneytown Road, but outside the military avenue corridor, it was visible from





Figure 4.52. Small Scale Features - Flagpoles. Left: The Rawle Memorial Flagpole along Gregg Avenue around the time of its dedication showing open space and views, circa 1920. Current view showing obstruction by a hedgerow, 2019. (GETT 41136–photograph T4003, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives; SUNY ESF)

much of Hancock Avenue. In the 1880s, veterans of the 17th Connecticut regiment erected a flagstaff at Barlow's Knoll, and around 1920, MOLLUS members erected a flagpole in honor of one of its members, William Brooke Rawle, on Gregg Avenue at East Cavalry Field (fig. 4.52). Another flagpole was maintained at The Angle near Cushing's Battery. Flags were also flown from the observation towers during special commemorative days, such as the anniversary of the battle, Memorial Day, etc.[111]

The National Park Service removed the flagpoles at Meade's Headquarters as part of its initial program of battlefield restoration in the 1930s, and the Angle flagpole was removed in the early 1980s. The Barlow's Knoll and Rawle flagpoles are the only ones remaining within the commemorative area, but the flags are not flown.

Treatment Guidelines

- Preserve: Maintain existing historic flagpoles.

- Display Flags: Fly U.S. flags on flagpoles, in keeping with U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs guidelines for display of the flag. [112] Due to park staffing issues that do not presently allow for daily lowering and raising of the U.S. flag, lighting may be necessary. Flag raising and lowering may be an attractive duty for volunteers.

- Maintain Visibility: Prune or remove vegetation that obstructs the visibility of flags.

- Reconstruct: Return missing flagpoles based on documentation in the park archives.

Example Illustrating Treatment

The Rawle Memorial Flagpole on Gregg Avenue is obscured by a hedgerow of Eastern red-cedar that are post-1933 volunteers or may have been planted by the National Park Service in place of the historic commemorative-era rail fence (see fig. 4.52). To restore the visibility of the flagpole, remove about five of the existing Eastern red-cedar trees to either side of the flagpole, clear other growth, and maintain the ground in turf.[113] Repaint the pole in its historic colors (to be determined) and remove paint from the commemorative plaque on the pole to enhance its visibility. Display the U.S. flag, with directed lighting to address lack of

staff to put up and take down the flag daily, unless the task can be assigned to park volunteers. Avoid light pollution, in keeping with the National Park Service Night Skies initiative.[114]

BOUNDARY MARKERS

Park boundaries are identified by a variety of markers spread across both the battlefield and commemorative area. These include 100 square stone posts, averaging 8 inches tall, inscribed with "U.S." on the top, and some with bronze pins, which were set out under U.S. War Department administration beginning in 1893 (fig. 4.53). A topographic baseline marker, 10 inches tall, is in Ziegler's Grove and was one of several installed by the War Department as part of their survey of the battlefield in 1893. A boundary marker near the Slaughter Pen marks a boundary of the property formerly owned by photographer William H. Tipton, consisting of a rough granite post with a "T" inscribed on top. There may be other types of boundary markers dating to the historic period prior to 1927. The park maintains a comprehensive inventory of all boundary markers in the park.



Figure 4.53. Small Scale Features - Boundary Markers. A War Department boundary marker set out after 1895 along Hanover Road at East Cavalry Field, 2019. This marker has been heavily damaged, but still retains its historic design and materials. (SUNY ESF)

Boundary markers dating to the historic period are historically significant for identifying in the field the historic extents of the national military park and prior land ownership. There are many non-historic National Park Service/federal land signs along all current park boundaries.

Treatment Guidelines

- Preserve: Preserve all boundary markers dating to the historic period prior to 1927, whether they mark a current park boundary or not.

- Evaluate: Before removing any boundary marker, ensure that it does not date to the historic period.
- Protect: Ensure that mowers, snowplows, and other equipment and maintenance practices do not chip or otherwise damage historic boundary markers. Many stone markers show extensive damage from these activities.

- Replace: Where a historic marker has been extensively damaged and no longer conveys its historic design, then it should be removed, documented, and a replica marker installed in its place. Priority may be given to markers that are visible within the commemorative area and add to the visitor experience.

DESIGN OF CONTEMPORARY PARK FURNISHINGS

The management of existing non-historic park furnishings within the commemorative area (benches, interpretive waysides, railings, traffic-control devices, National Park Service signs, etc.) should follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* that call for new additions to be distinguishable from the historic property, but compatible in character (a design philosophy that the Gettysburg National Park Commission historically followed). Non-historic small-scale features, such as stacked-rail barriers, rock/boulder barriers, wood benches, and timber guide rails and gates have a rustic style that reflects past park efforts to harmonize with the rural 1863 battlefield landscape, but are not compatible with the refined military character of the commemorative area that was intended to be distinct from the battlefield (fig. 4.54). These features also reflect several styles and types that are inconsistent with the historic standardization of park furnishing developed under the Gettysburg National Park Commission.



Figure 4.54. Small Scale Features - Contemporary Park Furnishings. Left: 1863-style rail fences used as traffic barriers in front of the 1st New York Artillery monument along Reynolds Avenue, looking south, 2016. Right: Boulders added as traffic barriers to the turf shoulders of Crawford Avenue, looking southeast toward Little Round Top, 2023. (SUNY ESF)

Treatment Guidelines

Overall

- Minimize introduction of contemporary park furnishings within the commemorative area, as is the current park practice.

- Design park furnishings other than those requiring a standard National Park Service design (certain signs, interpretive waysides) using a straightforward, contemporary style that is compatible with the simple, solemn, and military character of the commemorative area and not the rustic, rural character of the 1863 battlefield landscape.

- Design park furnishings to establish a consistent, park-wide identity that echoes the use of standardized design by the Gettysburg National Park Commission to reinforce the park's distinctive character.

Traffic and Information Signs

- Install standard park signs on metal posts, rather than on rustic timber posts, to maintain the historic formality of the commemorative area.

Traffic Control Devices (see also Appendix C)

- To keep vehicles off the turf shoulders, adopt the Gettysburg granite shell-stone base, such as those that exist along West Confederate Avenue, as a park standard for bollards where the historic shell stones cannot be reintroduced. The dimensions and color of existing concrete bollards (teeth and Reed bollards) are not compatible (see also guidelines for Shell Stones and Chains) due to their materials, scale, and design.

- A flush gutter or very low stone curb may be more appropriate for shoulder protection in areas such as along the monuments and flank markers on the west side of Doubleday Avenue (see also guidelines under Circulation – Military Avenues).

- Avoid use of the following traffic-control and shoulder-protection devices that are incompatible with the historic character of the commemorative area:
    - Stacked-rail (Virginia worm) barricades, which have a rustic character and confuse the historic distinction between the 1863 battlefield landscape and the commemorative area.
    - Boulders and rocks in historically uniform turf shoulders. Using rocks and boulders as traffic-control along parking areas and avenues suggests that they are part of the 1863 topography (soldiers did not have to maneuver around these stones) and therefore confuse the distinction between the battlefield and commemorative area.
    - Standard-height concrete curbs, which evoke an urban/suburban character and alter the historic design of the military avenues. Flush or low stone curbs and gutters may be appropriate in areas under heavy pressure from vehicles to encourage drivers to stay on the pavement.
    - Bright-metal standard highway guiderails.
    - Hazard-color concrete wheel stops.
    - Reflective devices, including road-edge delineator stakes (unless temporary).

CHAPTER 4 ENDNOTES

1 1927 is the end of the National Register-documented period of significance and the recommended treatment date for the Battlefield Commemorative Area landscape as described in the prior chapter. For the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, 1938 is National Register-documented period of significance and treatment date.

2 Unless noted, documentation on historic conditions is from the park's 2004 National Register documentation and the cultural landscape reports for Little Round Top, Emmitsburg Road Ridge, Defense of Cemetery Hill, and First Day-Union 1st Corps Battlefield.

3 Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1916, photograph gmd382-cw0351800, Library of Congress. Other military avenues bordered managed woodlots and hedgerows, but these are discussed under Vegetation because they were managed for a certain character. The park also harvested timber from natural wooded areas, so even theses were not entirely natural (unmanaged).

4 Photograph of New York monument on Little Round Top, and Smith Battery along Sickles Avenue bordered by Eastern red-cedars, ca. 1905, photographs pnp-det-4a11029u and pnp-det-4a17087, Library of Congress.

5 The park is undertaking a separate study with Penn State University as of 2024 to determine the management of 1863 woodlots.

6 Treatment of the successional woods around the First Shot Marker is addressed under treatment task HR-1 in First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR, 492-493.

7 Gettysburg National Park Commission, Annual Report, 1896, "Fencing." The treatment of spatial organization in the landscape is closely aligned with the treatment of views (see Views and Vistas).

8 The recent reconstruction of the Leister Lane stone wall within in the historic military avenue corridor of Meade Avenue (removed post-1933) is an example of how a battlefield feature can alter the historic spatial character and circulation of the Battlefield Commemorative Area.

9 See treatment task OR-5, "Enhance Commemorative Landscape of Oak Ridge Grounds," First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR. The park also removed a hedgerow along the west side of Doubleday Avenue as part of its recent battlefield rehabilitation work.

10 Notice, "War Department, Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, Gettysburg, Pa.," signed by John P. Richardson, Chairman, ca. 1900, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives (hereafter, GETT archives).

11 Gettysburg National Park Commission (John P. Nicholson, Wm. M. Robbins, Chas. A. Richardson), "Regulations," (Unpublished War Department document, January 22, 1904, approved by E. Root, Secretary of War), GETT archives.

12 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Laws and Policies, "https://www.nps.gov/gett/learn/management/lawsandpolicies.htm (accessed August 21, 2023).

13 Visitors can learn about the battlefield landscape if they drill down in the website to the Foundation Document. Identification of marker types is presently limited to one interpretive wayside along Reynolds Avenue.

14 Historic American Engineering Record, "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads," HAER, PA-485, 85.

15 Minutes, Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, "Rules and Regulations," December 12, 1887.

16 NPS may have removed the Keep off this Mound tablets because of condition or to reduce maintenance, or because the tablets were considered an intrusion on the 1863 battlefield. No record was found on the number of Keep off this Mound tablets in the park by 1927.

17 "Keep off this Mound" tablets known historic locations: at equestrian statues (3 at Hancock, 2 at Slocum, and 2 at Meade); 1 at 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1 at 13th Massachusetts, and 1 at Reynolds Killed monument.

18 Kathleen Georg Harrison, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery" (Unpublished report, NRIS 6600642, November 4, 2003, approved January 23, 2004, hereafter, "National Register"), Section 8, pages 41, 44, and 51, and Section 7, pages 102-103.

19 The park's draft Earthworks Management Plan was never formally approved. It recommended maintaining tall grass on the earthworks to keep people off. This is not recommended because high grass obscures the visibility of the earthwork and is inconsistent with the maintained character of the commemorative area.

20 Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager (retired), comments on September 2023 and July 2024 draft reports. The inventory update was completed by National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) intern Emily DeBiase.

21 Archaeology testing should be undertaken to confirm battle and commemorative layers in the earthworks. At breastworks on Culp's Hill, for example, archaeological testing identified that some of the works that had thought to be rebuilt as part of the commemorative landscape were intact from the battle, based on metal detection findings.

22 Winona Peterson, comments on September 2023 draft report.

23 See "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads" (HAER PA-485, 1998) for details on the history of the military avenue system.

24 HAER PA-485, 82-83, 126, and sections on individual avenues; National Register, Section 7, pages 116-117.

25 The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ceded portions of the public roads within and adjacent to the national military park in the 1890s to allow for park improvements. While many of the improved public roads had some monuments and other commemorative works along them, the Park Commission treated the public road corridors as part of the 1863 battlefield landscape, for example by installing vernacular rail fences, rather than avenue fences.

26 Winona Peterson, comments on July 2024 draft.

27 HAER PA-485, 99, 190.

28 For additional information on linking Neill Avenue, see Cultural Landscape Report for Culp's Hill (treatment draft, 2023), task BL-CR-1.

29 The park has also recently made substantial improvements to the 1930s alignment of Sykes Avenue. For treatment details on returning the historic alignment of Stone and Meredith avenues, see First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR, task MR-4. Realignment of North Confederate Avenue is not appropriate because it was realigned as part of the historic (1938) development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

30 Given its historic commemorative development, easy access to visitors, and loss of historic integrity, Meade Avenue could be a candidate for reconstructing the complete commemorative landscape including the roadbed, MOLLUS flagstaff, stone gutters, turf shoulders, avenue tablets, and avenue fencing to convey to visitors the historic character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area. The battle-era Leister Farm Lane followed the eastern part of the military avenue but is not evident today aside from being a gap between fences. The military avenue was removed in 1940 and replaced with the existing asphalt-paved High Water Mark Waking Trail as part of MISSION 66. More recently, a battle-era stone rider wall was reconstructed on a portion of Meade Avenue. The removal of the military avenue has left adjacent monuments without their historic context. Rhodeside & Harwell, "Cultural Landscape Report: Defense of Cemetery Hill, Final Draft" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, June 2004), recommends maintaining the existing asphalt trail but realigning it to follow the historic route of Meade Avenue (see "Pedestrian Circulation," page 166).

31 Reestablishment of Reynolds Branch Avenue is task MR-3 in Cultural Landscape Report for the First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield.

32 HAER PA-485, 95, 117-119; field observation by author; Winona Peterson to John Auwaerter, May 10, 2023. Along Hancock Avenue, the park in recent years applied a different color of asphalt to the gutters to enhance their visibility but ended up filling them with asphalt after visitors kept tripping over them. The original stone gutters along Hancock Avenue were still intact beneath the asphalt between U.S. Avenue and the Pennsylvania Monument.

33 Park staff comments, treatment workshop for the commemorative area, January 21, 2016.

34 Rehabilitation of the main drive at Grey Towers National Historic Site in Milford, Pennsylvania (2010s) rebuilt the historic gutters with cobblestones set in concrete, see https://www.fs.usda.gov/greytowers.

35 Additional research is needed to document historic conditions of parking areas throughout the park.

36 Winona Peterson, comments on September 2023 draft report.

37 This treatment reflects guidelines for shoulder parking in the First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR, 495..

38 A comprehensive trail system study was drafted for Gettysburg National Military Park in 2015 but has not been finalized or adopted by the park.

39 National Park Service – Denver Service Center, "Rehabilitate Little Round Top Visitor Use Area…Division 1 & Technical Specifications for CLINS 1-17" (Unpublished report, PMIS 250272, June 17, 2022), 296, 309.

40 For guidelines on preservation and repair of historic concrete, see Paul Gaudette and Deborah Slaton, *Preservation of Historic Concrete, Preservation Brief 15* (National Park Service technical bulletin, 2007).

41 See treatment task OR-6, First Day – Union 1st Corps CLR.

42 Defense of Cemetery Hill CLR, Treatment Plan (map 21).

43 Division 1 & Technical Specifications for CLINS 1-17 (Little Round Top), Section 321313.

44 For Stabilized Aggregate and Stabilized Soil specifications recently used at Little Route Top, see "Division 1 & Technical Specifications for CLINS 1-17," Section 321540. The aggregate trail surface is not holding up as well as planned, so its use elsewhere should be limited to areas with minimal slopes and foot traffic. More durable products may be available.

45 HAER PA485, 118-119. The Park Commission also mowed the shoulders of 1863 public roads where it had assumed ownership and maintenance, such as Chambersburg Road.

46 For Stabilized Aggregate and Stabilized Soil specifications recently used at Little Route Top, see "Division 1 & Technical Specifications for CLINS 1-17," Section 321540.

47 War Department, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (US Government Printing Office, 1911), 17. These regulations warned against a "promiscuous distribute of flower beds" and favored a "well-kept sward, graceful shade trees…" See also treatment philosophy chapter of this report.

48 1st Minnesota monument photograph, Tipton 2348, GETT archives.

49 See First Day- Union 1st Corps CLR, treatment task OR-6 for additional detail on treatment of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial grounds.

50 All monuments and markers, unless containing interior space, are discussed under Small Scale Features (they are inventoried as "Objects" in the revised National Register documentation)

51 Winona Peterson, comments on July 2024 draft report. The park does not have a complete list of these Park Commission-built tenant farm buildings.

52 E. B. Cope, "Shelter for Guards – Gettysburg Battlefield," May 9, 1908, GETT 041106_8633; Gettysburg National Park Commission, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918, "GNPC Report Excerpts - Guards and Guard Shelters," GETT archives. The park archives contain photographs of the guard shelters and maps showing locations of some. The only other building constructed by the park commission for park operations was a brick stable-garage on Washington Street in Gettysburg, built around 1900.

53 The West End Contact Station on Chambersburg Road adjacent to Stone Avenue was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer under different contexts than used for the park's National Register documentation. It should therefore be preserved.

54 See treatment task OR-7, First Day- Union 1st Corps CLR, for recommendations on accessibility improvements at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

55 The observation tower along West Confederate Avenue has been called the Confederate Avenue tower, Warfield Ridge tower, and Longstreet tower. This report uses Confederate Avenue tower.

56 HAER PA 485, 97, 110, and 114; Tower rehabilitation project information: PEPC 99133, 105622.

57 Silman, "Gettysburg National Military Park: Observation Towers Final Comprehensive Structural Evaluation Report" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, PMIS 258880, September 13, 2022), 24-30.

58 Winona Peterson, comments on July 2024 draft report.

59 Treatment task OR-4, First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR. Restoration of the Oak Ridge tower was not addressed in the 2022 Silman report.

60 HAER PA-485, pages 95, 114-116, 127.

61 Winona Peterson, comments on July 2024 draft.

62 HAER PA-485, 117.

63 Treatment of Stone and Meredith Avenues, including the quarry retaining wall, is task MR-4, First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR.

64 "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 65; Winona Peterson, comments on September 2023 draft report.

65 "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 65.

66 Timothy Layton et al., *Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Military Park, Record of Treatment Volume II* (Boston: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2018), 1863 period plan and 2014 Existing Conditions, Sheet 24. For the battlefield landscape rehabilitation work that the park undertook, it did not complete the same detailed level of research for East Cavalry Field that it did for the main part of the park. No additional landscape rehabilitation should be undertaken until further study confirms the landscape's historic conditions (Winona Peterson, comments on September 2023 draft report).

67 Including monument groups (e.g., flank markers and primary monument).

68 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Policy for the Treatment of Monuments and Commemorative Era Resources" (Unpublished paper, April 16, 2012), 3-4.

69 Winona Peterson, comments on July 2024 draft.

70 Prior to the 1999 General Management Plan, the park's monument policy was consistent with Gettysburg National Park Commission policy. The Maryland and Delaware monuments were erected in an area designated as a development zone and were to be moved in the event the park rehabilitated Ziegler's Grove. Other post-1927 Confederate works are in the national cemetery: the Kentucky memorial (1975) and the Friend-to-Friend memorial (1994, in the cemetery annex). The 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Co. H marker along Sedgwick Avenue was installed without formal park approval. (Winona Peterson, comments on July 2024 draft)

71 Reevaluating the National Register period of significance to include these post-1927 commemorative works is beyond the scope of this project. These works are within the Battlefield Commemorative Area that that was designed and developed through 1927; there are no distinct or significant landscapes associated with post-1927 commemorative works, except for the landscape associated with the Eternal Light Peace Memorial that is documented within the current National Register period of significance.

72 Several monuments and markers around Ziegler's Grove were relocated in the 1960s for development of the Cyclorama, but these were returned to their historic locations after removal of the building in 2013. See Rhodeside & Harwell, "Cultural Landscape Report: Defense of Cemetery Hill, Final Draft" (June 2004), 158, 174.

73 "Policy for the Treatment of Monuments and Commemorative Era Resources," 9; Stone Sentinels, https://gettysburg.stonesentinels.com (accessed April 6, 2023); General Management Plan, 86. Damage from weather, vandalism, and vehicles is typically repaired.

74 The monument policy addresses all commemorative works, including tablets (military).

75 New commemorative works (statue, monument, sculpture, memorial, plaque or other structure or landscape feature designed to perpetuate in a permanent manner the memory of a person, group, event, or other significant element of history) may be permitted according to National Park Service Management Policies, despite the guidance in the 1999 General Management Plan prohibiting them. New commemorative works are allowed if they are authorized by Congress or approved by the Director of the National Park Service, after consultation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106) is completed. See National Park Service, *Management Policies 2006* (Government Printing Office, 2006), Section 9.6.1.

76 "Policy for the Treatment of Monuments and Commemorative Era Resources," 3, 6-7. The policy states that the NPS monument preservation branch will ensure that all treatment conforms with approved NPS standards as described in DO-28.

77 See also the draft treatment chapter of the Culp's Hill Area CLR. Culp's Hill was also recently addressed in an accessibility study drafted for the park by consultants Rhodeside and Harwell.

78 This recommendation for the 73rd Ohio is Task A-2 in *Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Cemetery.*

79 The Cope-designed monuments at the positions of U.S. Regulars are sometimes also referred to as tablets, since they feature a standard design composed of a granite monolith with a bronze tablet, similar to the design of tablets that mark the locations of Corps and Divisions.

80 These first-generation tablets were introduced in ca. 1894 following passage of federal legislation to mark U.S. Regulars and Confederate positions. None remain in the park today. Three earlier bronze tablets of a similar design were installed in 1891 to mark the positions of Massachusetts regiments near the Copse of Trees; these were removed in the 1950s and reinstalled in 1993. See Emerging Civil War, "Monuments Moved at Gettysburg?: The 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts Infantry," https://emergingcivilwar.com/2021/12/07/monuments-moved-at-gettysburg-the-15th-19th-and-20th-massachusetts-infantry/ (accessed June 27, 2024).

81 See Trail Planning Guidance First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR, 467–468, for guidance on providing access to Hupp's Battery.

82 The Park Commission also installed cast-iron tablets of a simpler design that conveyed park regulations. These were located along park commission-controlled roads and in front of monuments to alert visitors to "Keep off this Mound." None survive.

83 The historic name of the military avenue, Seminary Avenue, should be used on the tablet instead of the current name of recent origin (Seminary Ridge), if the name of the nearby borough street named Seminary Avenue can be renamed (such as to "East Seminary Avenue").

84 The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association had also placed mounted cannons on the battlefield, but generally these were not accurate to the type of gun and carriage used during the battle and were mostly installed at lunette earthworks. The Park Commission removed these.

85. National Register, Section 8, page 26.

86 Kathy G. Harrison, "Dismantling Interpretive Exhibit: Dearing's Battalion Cannon" (unpublished paper, GETT park historians' files, September 7, 2005). This paper inventories the cannons that were relocated from their original/commemorative positions.

87 Bruce Vanisacker, "Gettysburg National Military Park Memorial Field Artillery Positions" (map), July 21, 2016. The park has Excel sheets that contain the inventory data.

88 Winona Peterson, comments on September 2023 draft. The gun tubes in each artillery group were formerly inventoried as museum objects (based on incorrect assessment that they had no site-specific significance).

89 A few painted aluminum carriages exist in the field from a prior manager of the park's monument preservation branch. No Section 106 compliance was completed prior to their installation (Winona Peterson, comments on July 2024 draft report).

90 Restoration of the shot pyramids in public spaces may require a Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) review due to new NPS safety guidelines and procedures.

91 National Park Service, "Land Protection Plan – Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished report, October 1993), 23.

92 Land Protection Plan, 57-63. Appendix B did not capture all outlying monuments (see Culp's Hill Area CLR, 151-152).

93 Culp's Hill Area CLR, 151-152.

94 Land Protection Plan, Appendix B, page 60; field inspection, 2019. Another itinerary tablet at Hampstead, Maryland is overwhelmed by an adjacent school sign and is also surrounded by vegetation and a flagpole.

95 Winona Peterson, communication with John Auwaerter, February 12, 2025.

96 The Park Commission ceased using the pipe-rail avenue fences along the military avenues in East Cavalry Field that were among the last to be improved in the 1910s.

97 With one exception, NPS removed all pipe-rail avenue fences, with the last major run along Buford Avenue removed in 1971. The only intact remnant is the later avenue fence style with concrete posts that remains along Coster Avenue in Gettysburg. Other concrete fence posts from boundary fences remain along property lines in Patterson Wood Lot north

of Granite Schoolhouse Lane, and at the edge of Spangler Woods, and along former park property now owned by the Gettysburg Area School District.

98 The park has also reconstructed four-rail gray-painted narrow-plank and post fences around some commemorative works, such as around the 68th Pennsylvania monument along Emmitsburg Road at the Peach Orchard. These may reflect a GBMA-era fence around state or privately-owned monument plots, and not the type of fence maintained during the War Department era.

99 Defense of Cemetery Hill CLR, 90.

100 Given the size and construction of this gateway, it should be inventoried under Buildings and Structures, but is described here under Small-Scale Features to be consistent with all gates.

101 Defense of Cemetery Hill CLR, 90. A Park Commission avenue fence gate, complete with its US shield, remains in storage in the McClean Barn (Winona Peterson, communication with John Auwaerter, February 10, 2025).

102 1999 GMP, 58; Greg Goodell, GETT Museum Curator, comments on September 2023 draft report.

103 Comments by GETT Interpretive Division staff, initial treatment workshop on treatment of the Battlefield Commemorative Area, January 21, 2016.

104 For treatment of Seminary Avenue, see First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR, page 498 and task SR-1.

105 Designing a new style of gate that is compatible with the historic character of the Battlefield Commemorative Area and meets current safety standards is beyond the scope of this project.

106 Conversion of the agricultural fields to meadows, as is presently being considered, could solve this problem.

107 HAER PA-485, 117; field inspection, 2019.

108 Winona Peterson to John Auwaerter, May 10, 2023.

109 Making this entrance into the Peach Orchard fully accessible would require more extensive alteration of the pathway and railings. Relocating access to the wayside from another side of Birney Avenue could avoid slopes.

110 First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield CLR, task MR-3, page 503.

111 Winona Peters to John Auwaerter, May 10, 2023. The bronze plaque from the Mead MOLLUS flagpole is in storage in the park's museum collections.

112 Department of Veterans Affairs, "Guidelines for Display of the Flag," https://www.va.gov/opa/publications/celebrate/flagdisplay.pdf. (accessed May 10, 2023).

113 Consideration should also be given to removing the entire hedgerow, since it reflects historic conditions of neither the 1863 battlefield nor the commemorative area. The fields to the south of the flagpole are owned by NPS (tract 01-102), so retaining the hedgerow to screen potential development is not an issue.

114 Bachelder/Maxson map, 1888; https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nightskies/index.htm (accessed May 10, 2023) .

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APPENDIX A

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK REGULATIONS, 1904

Source: Gettysburg National Military Park Archives

1904

REGULATIONS

I All avenues within the Park are for the sole purpose of enabling visitors to view the battlefield; they are in no sense public highways and must not be used for business or transportation purposes, or as a highway for travel.

II All driving must be on the right side of the roadbed, but a carriage passing another in the same direction must pass on the left. Fast driving is prohibited.

III Tires of wheels to carriages having more than two seats must be of the following widths: Two-horse wagon with three seats (for six people) 2 inches; with four seats (for eight people) 2 inches; with five seats (for ten people) 2¼ inches; with six seats (for twelve people) 2½ inches; with more than six seats 3½ inches.

IV Camping parties are forbidden without permission of the U. S. Commission and then only upon such part of the lands as they may approve. Such parties will be held responsible for forest fires or other damages caused by them.

V The carrying of any gun or trap within the limits of the Park is prohibited.

VI No dog is permitted to be at large within the Park. Owners or custodians of any dog trespassing in the Park will be held responsible for such trespass.

VII Neither cattle, horses nor swine nor any other grazing animal will be permitted to roam at large or graze on the grounds or along the roads. Loose animals will be impounded, and released only on the payment of a suitable fine.

VIII No person other than authorized employees, except as hereinafter provided, will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business within the Park, except by authority of the Secretary of War. Employees of the Park are not to engage in any other occupation, such as farming, gardening, merchandise or other private business, except by authority of the U. S. Commission.

IX No drinking saloon, bar-room or gambling establishment will be permitted within the limits of the Park and all peddling or selling of anything for profit within the limits of the Park, without the written permit of the Commissioners, is prohibited.

X Advertisements or private notices shall not be posted or displayed within the Park or along the approaches thereto over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States.

XI All persons are prohibited from displacing or removing, writing on or marking stones, stakes, fences, buildings or other appurtenances.

XII Employees of the Commission must be at all times courteous to visitors. Visitors are expected to be orderly. They are invited to report to the Commission in writing any incivility or neglect on the part of guides and employees.

XIII Leases of land will be made annually during the month of October for the year beginning the first day of April next thereafter and upon the condition "That tenants will preserve the present buildings and roads, and the present outlines of field and forest, and that they will cut only trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Commission may prescribe, or designate, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments or such other artificial works as may be from time to time erected by proper authority." All rentals shall be payable or secured to be paid for the entire year and in advance. Lessees who conduct themselves in a manner obnoxious to the United States authority will be removed and their leases cancelled.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

XIV To avoid confusion and unseemly controversies between photographers on the battlefield, it is ordered that each of the photographers be prohibited from photographing at any locality which under the rule is assigned for the week to another photographer, under the penalty of being excluded from photographing on the field. Approved by the Secretary of War November 25, 1901.

MONUMENTS, MARKERS AND TABLETS.

XV Inscriptions designed to be placed upon monuments and tablets erected on the Battlefield of Gettysburg must in all cases be presented to this Commission, to be submitted to the Honorable Secretary of War for approval before being inscribed thereon. Approved by the Secretary of War July 15, 1895.

XVI Whenever it is proposed to erect any monument, marker or other memorial on this field, application therefor shall first be made to this Commission, stating the intended location, design and specifications of the same, including all inscriptions thereon, and it must have the approval of this Commission and of the Honorable Secretary of War; and furthermore, when such proposal relates to troops of any state having a state commission, the application should be made through said commission and must show their approval of the proposed location, design, specifications and inscriptions.

XVII The attempt to commemorate by separate and individual monuments, markers or tablets the names and deeds of all the men who fought here and all the various positions of troops when not engaged, would so

encumber the Gettysburg National Park as to mar its significance. Therefore, monuments, markers and tablets for the various commands and bodies of troops shall be placed only where needed to indicate their respective positions in battle array; and other positions are to be stated in the inscriptions thereon, and those erected in honor of individuals shall be limited to officers and soldiers who, for a conspicuous and exceptional act of heroism, may be deemed by the Secretary of War entitled to special commemoration.

XVIII No monument or marker shall be moved changed, cleaned or repaired except by the National Park Commission or under their special direction in writing.

XIX The rate of speed over the avenues for automobiles shall not exceed ten miles per hour.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Chairman,
WM. M. ROBBINS,
CHAS. A. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners.

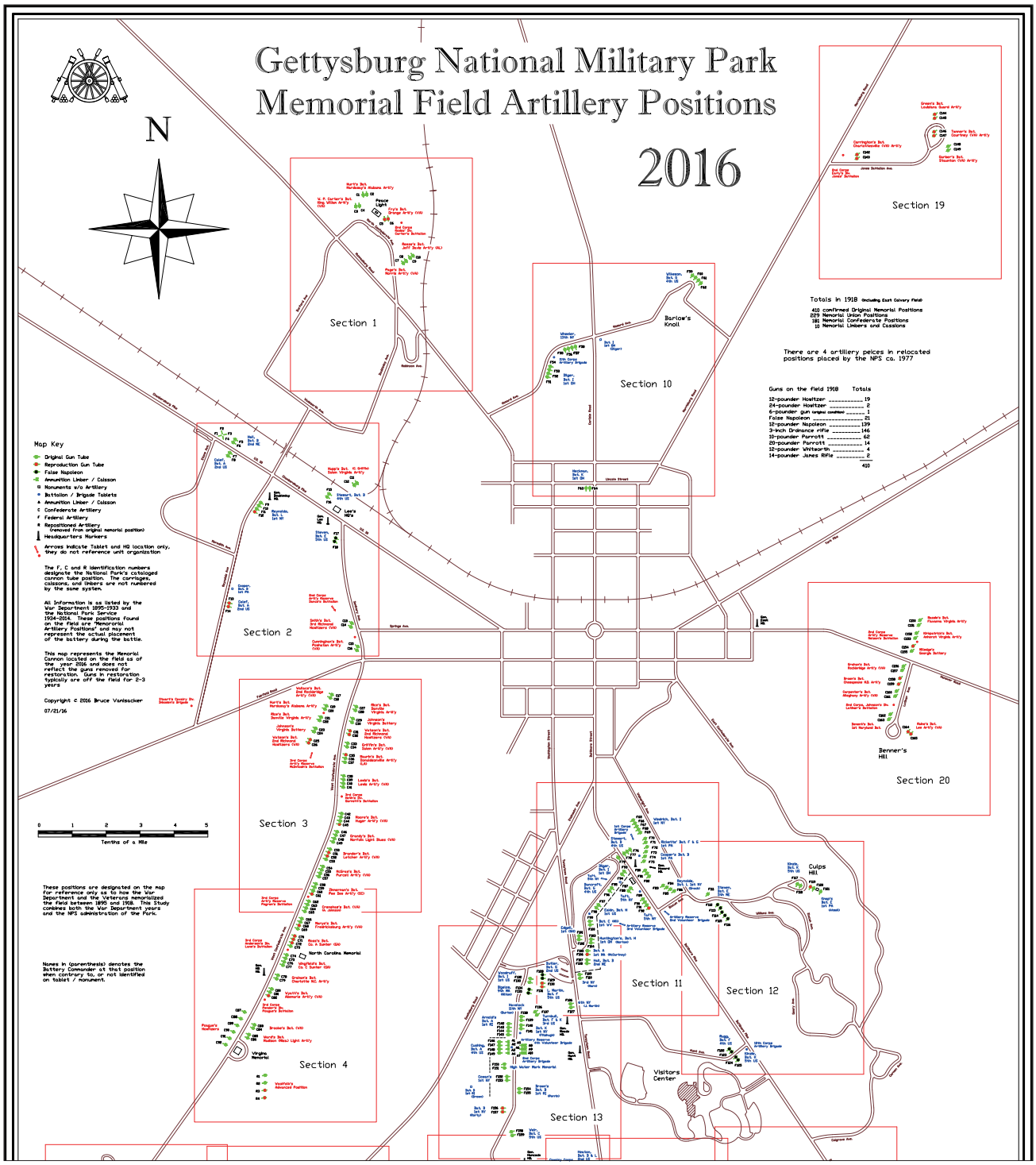
War Department,
January 22, 1904.

Approved:
E. ROOT,
Secretary of War.

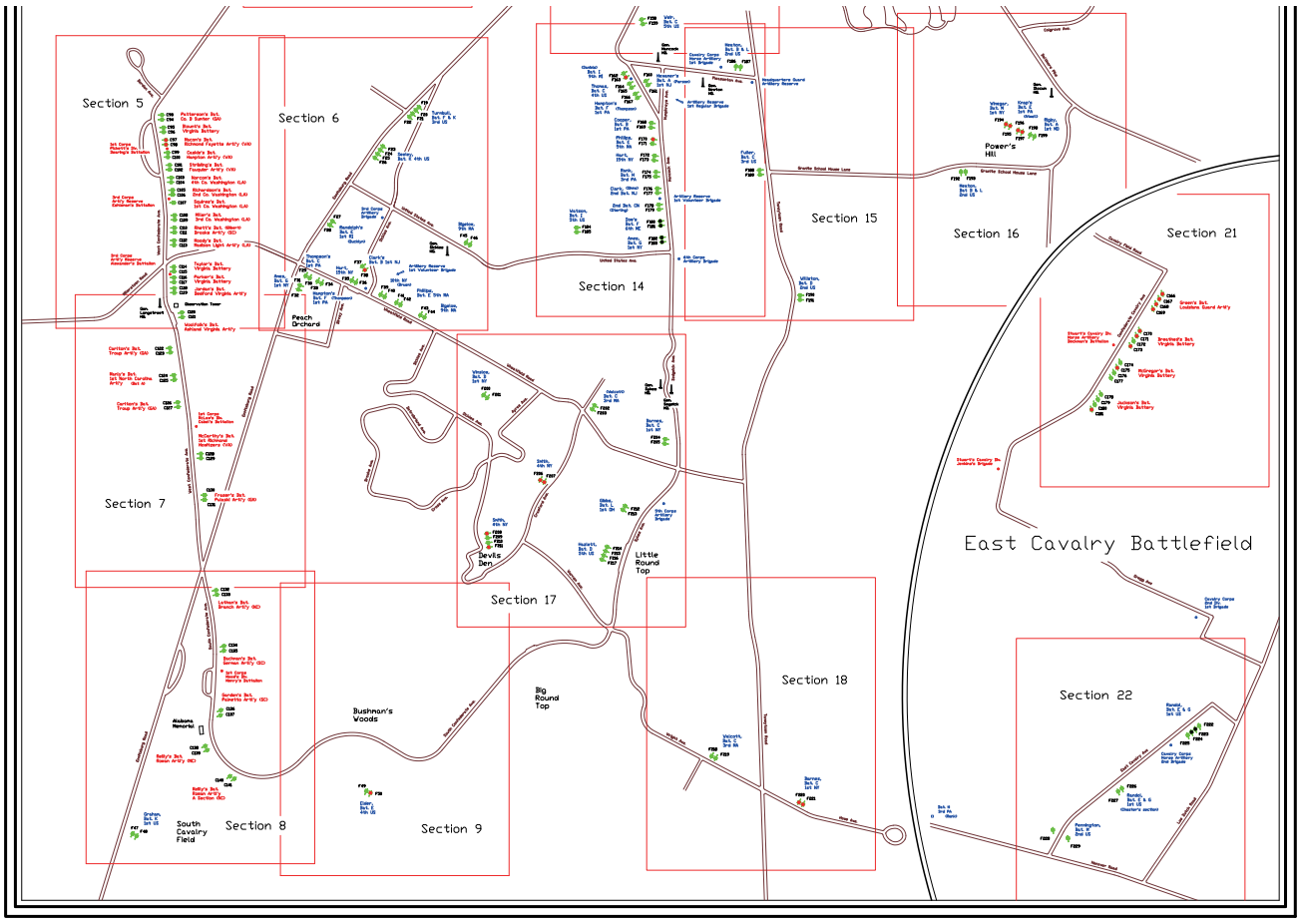
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APPENDIX B
MAP OF CURRENT ARTILLERY POSITIONS

Source: Bruce Vanisacker, 2016



See continuation on next page


Section 5
Section 6
Section 7
Section 8
Section 9
Section 14
Section 15
Section 16
Section 17
Section 18
Section 21
Section 22
East Cavalry Battlefield
Peach Orchard
Devils Den
Little Round Top
Big Round Top
Bushman's Woods
South Cavalry Field
Power's Hill

APPENDIX C

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK MONUMENT POLICY

Source: Gettysburg National Military Park, 2012

Policy for the Treatment of Monuments and Commemorative Era Resources: Gettysburg National Military Park (NMP) and the Soldiers' National Cemetery (SNC)

Introduction

Monuments and Commemorative Era Resources are component pieces of a larger group of resources that the National Park Service is legislatively charged with protecting and preserving at Gettysburg National Military Park (GNMP). As outlined in the GNMP Strategic Management Plan of 1998, the summary legislative purpose of GNMP is to:

> To preserve and mark the battlegrounds of Gettysburg, including their important topographical features and the lines of battle.
>
> To interpret the Battle of Gettysburg, without praise and without censure, in its full context of the Civil War and American history.

The commemorative park built by battle veterans constitutes a third nationally significant landscape at Gettysburg NMP. Over lain on the battle landscape, the avenues and monuments mark the lines of battle of the Union and Confederate troops. The 1999 General Management Plan/EIS provides "broad brush" guidance on how to preserve Commemorative Era resources:

> Resources, including historic structures, landscapes, archeological sites and collections that contribute to the significance of the park, are stabilized, preserved and maintained in good conditions.
>
> > Stabilizing and preserving monuments, and doing the work needed to bring them up to good conditions, and repairing and restoring dilapidated cannon carriages.

Brief History

The desire to commemorate the feats that occurred on the Civil War battlefield of Gettysburg began almost immediately after the conclusion of the battle. By August 1863 efforts began to honor the victory of the Union forces by the preservation of their breastworks, "perpetuated in the exact form and condition they presented during the battle." Before another year passed these efforts were formalized and expanded by the incorporation of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA), whose charter also promoted the preservation of any memorials which a "generous and patriotic people may aid to erect" thereafter. By the mid-1880s, Union veterans' groups spearheaded private- and state-funded monuments of various materials to mark positions and perpetuate their war record. It was soon obvious that some regulation was necessary to organize this transformation of the battlefield and the GBMA implemented a policy for new monuments that governed materials, texts, and locations. From that time through 1893, the battlefield was (with one exception) the sole provenance of the former Union soldiers. This was the era of the uniquely designed monuments.

In 1893, Congress established a battlefield commission whose duties included the opening and marking of the Confederate battle lines and the implementation of a design system that would unite these significant sites and monument groups into a visual history of the battle. One of the

first efforts of the commission was to design and erect cast iron tablets to mark the Confederate brigade and battery commands, to contract for permanent iron cannon carriages and shell stacks to incorporate into existing monuments and into the designed iron battery tablets. In 1895, Congress created the Gettysburg National Park and, for the next three decades implementation occurred to install these designed features to unify and define the park and to appropriately mark the positions of all commands. This was the era of the designed park commemorative features.

Because of the history, style, and compositional evolution of these two eras and their two commemorative efforts, the park policy for the care and perpetuation of these structures can be separated into two components—each of which is especially relevant to its respective commemorative resources and each of which will regulate these equally significant National Register features.

Part One of this Policy for the Treatment of Commemorative Resources addresses those structures that are pertinent to the uniquely designed monuments and is entitled ***Monument Treatment Policy.***

Part Two of this Policy for the Treatment of Commemorative Resources addresses those structures that are included in the repetitive designed features that unified the park. It is entitled ***Designed Commemorative Features Policy***.

PART ONE

MONUMENT TREATMENT POLICY

Introduction

The monuments at Gettysburg represent the largest collection of outdoor sculpture in the National Park Service. The range of artistic expression portrayed in bronze, granite and marble make these monuments individual works of art in their own right and an impressive assemblage of artwork when managed as a collection. All monuments and associated commemorative devices are inventoried on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and are identified as assets in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). The commemorative landscape and its component parts (including monuments, markers and tablets) contribute to the National Register significance of Gettysburg National Military Park and the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

In the normal course of preservation maintenance activities associated with monuments and other commemorative era features at Gettysburg National Military Park (NMP), a variety of issues arise that are not specifically addressed by NPS Management Policies or by guidance in the approved 1999 General Management Plan/EIS. Although monuments are discussed in a general manner in NPS Management Policies, there is no specific Director's Order for monuments or commemorative features to provide guidance for the routine issues we face as stewards of these individual and unique cultural resources. Lacking this tier of policy direction, Gettysburg NMP staff will utilize those parts of DO-61 (National Cemetery Operations) and DO-28 (Cultural Resource Management) that are relevant to the care of inscriptions on monuments and cultural resources. This internal policy has been created to help park managers make decisions in a logical, consistent manner.

Monument Policy

The park recognizes, through its General Management Plan (GMP), that the post-battle commemorative landscape must be managed to ensure the perpetuation of the integrity of that historic veteran-designed landscape.

> ***No new monuments are built in the park:*** New monuments are intrusions on the historic commemorative landscape and diminish the integrity of the Battlefield Commemoration Area, and other historic resource areas. This policy applies to every historic commemorative area managed by NPS. Therefore NPS would encourage groups wishing to commemorate battle activities to find other means and mechanisms to do so, rather than construct monuments. (p. 86, GMP)

This document addresses the two different memorial landscape features of the park and those things that pertain to them.

Definitions:

For the purposes of this policy, the following definitions of monumental devices will apply:

Memorials are erected as commemorative devices to a particular individual (e.g., Meade Equestrian Statue) or individuals (e.g., New York Auxiliary Monument), state (e.g., South Carolina) or organization with a direct relationship to the battle as entities (e.g., Grand Army of the Republic). Although these structures may commemorate historic persons or events, they are not usually related to any specific historic site of the battlefield. Memorials generally do not mark the specific location of any historic event but merely commemorate some aspect of that battle-related event.

Monuments are always site related, designating the location of a historic event and marking the same. Monuments are of a mass or size comparable to existing historic regimental monuments on the battlefield. Although they also act as commemorative devices to individuals and military units, (e.g., the battle line of a regiment, the headquarters of a general). Flank markers associated with these monuments are considered component parts of the monument. [Some monuments to artillery units have cast iron carriages with tubes as part of the monument groups. Care and treatment of these components are addressed in the Designed Park Commemorative Features Policy.]

Markers are always site specific, designating the location of a historic event and marking the same. Markers are smaller in mass or size than monuments, and are designed to physically designate a site while not in themselves distracting from the visual aspects of that site. Markers also can be used to designate the evolution of battle by locating the most significant battle positions of a particular military unit, such as advanced positions and positions where a noteworthy movement or action occurred. Examples of existing markers at Gettysburg would include the Hancock Wounded Marker, the three position markers of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the advanced position marker of the 157th New York Volunteers.

Inscribed Boulders are carvings on significant rocks through the park that serve in the same manner as markers. These inscriptions were placed in the field as early as 1863/64

and as late as 1913. The earliest of these inscriptions occurs at Little Round Top designating the sites where prominent officers fell (Vincent, Weed, Hazlett).

This document addresses specific situations and provides guidance to park staff responsible for managing, preserving, repairing, and restoring monuments and component parts of monuments that are no longer in good condition. Through this document, NPS will consistently apply the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to the care of monuments at Gettysburg whether deterioration is caused by age, environment, accidental damage, or vandalism. In addition, this document will provide guidance to park staff regarding the disposition of damaged monument parts and the process to follow when repair or replication is needed for components that no longer serve the original purpose for which they were created. It will also provide criteria to consider prior to relocation of threatened and endangered monuments.

The purpose of this policy is to formalize how Gettysburg National Military Park will treat the more than 1700 monuments, markers, memorials within NPS jurisdiction. The intent is to provide consistency in treatment and to assure that decisions follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (Secretary's Standards):

Secretary of the Interior's Standards relevant to Monuments:

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Common to Multiple Standards

- The historic character of the monument and its historic inscriptions will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the monument will be avoided.

- Each monument will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Monuments and inscriptions will not be replaced for the purpose of correcting errors of fact or to change the intent of the monument. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other monuments, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a monument that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved. (e.g., the addition of bronze pieces in the 19th century to replace broken granite pieces on the monuments of the 124th NY Infantry and 17th PA Cavalry)
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the original condition and appearance of a specific monument will be preserved.
- Deteriorated monument features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials (i.e., Replacement in-kind). Replacement of missing features will occur only if substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. The Park superintendent, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (PHMC), if necessary, will be the final judge of the sufficiency and applicability of the evidence.
    - Original monuments and component parts of monuments will not be removed from the battlefield for any reason other than severe damage, deterioration or likelihood of eminent damage caused by proximity to areas of high vehicular use.
- Any removed monument component will be retained at the park for future reference. The park's *Scope of Collection (SOC)* Statement will determine which, if any, monument components will be incorporated into the park's curatorial collection. In all other cases monument parts will be stored in a secure location and will be accounted for with a regularly updated inventory and data base.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest NPS approved means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used**.**
- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken. This pertains to the monument mounds, any "cornerstone" materials, and any foundations upon which monuments have been constructed.

Preservation

Most of the actions taken by NPS to treat monuments fall under this standard. Work is completed routinely and conservatively to preserve original fabric. The specific guidance for a treatment of preservation requires ***replacement in-kind (i.e., any new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture and materials).***

Restoration

Component parts of monuments may be destroyed by vandalism, environment, or accidental damage. ***It is this park's goal to replicate these missing parts to restore the original design intent of the designer or artist who created the work of art.***

- Undamaged materials and features from the period of significance will be retained and preserved. No removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the period will be permitted.
- Replacement of missing features from the period of significance will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other monuments, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
    - Missing component parts will not be replaced unless there is sufficient documentation to assure exact duplication. Damaged or eroded inscriptions on monuments will be replaced only if the NPS can determine the exact wording, font and arrangement of text that were originally inscribed. Documentary or physical evidence must be sufficient to satisfy these requirements. In situations where text is no longer legible, but no documentary or physical evidence is found, the text will not be replaced.
    - Only skilled NPS artisans or NPS-approved bronze sculptors or stone artisans will be commissioned to replicate missing details. The completed replication must then be expertly installed.
        - In all instances, contracted work will be overseen by NPS staff whether the project is funded by NPS or its partners.
- Designs will not be constructed that historically were never executed.

Reconstruction

If a monument were to be irreparably damaged NPS would consider reconstruction ***only if the missing monument was essential to interpretation and only if adequate documentation exists to reconstruct the missing monument.*** The Secretary's Standards for reconstruction also require that other conditions be met:

- Reconstruction of a monument will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts that are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
- Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other monuments. A reconstructed monument will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving monument in materials, design, color and texture, but be clearly identified as contemporary.
- No design will be constructed that historically did not exist.

Relocation of Endangered Monuments

The historic placement of some monuments places them in danger from modern activities that could not have been imagined by those who selected the locations for their monuments. These monuments may need to be relocated to protect them from damage caused by repeated accidents on park avenues or public roads. There are also instances where monuments were placed within the rights-of-way and are now jeopardized by the widening of roadways to accommodate increased vehicular use of these roadways.

Criteria for Consideration Prior to Relocation of any Monument

- Safety and continued integrity of the monument(s) must be endangered in some way
- Mitigation measures should be attempted first
- Full Section 106 evaluation and consultation will be required prior to any action being undertaken

Donations

NPS will accept donations from individuals, families, organizations, foundations, corporations, businesses, and other entities purely as expressions of support, and as a result of a donor's awareness of needs, or in response to an organized fundraising campaign. NPS also accepts donations from local, state and federal government sources. All monetary donations received directly by the NPS must be deposited in a donation account and accounted for and disbursed using the same standards and procedures for appropriated funds. (Director's Order 21, Donations and Fundraising, 6.1) Fundraising to support parks is typically undertaken by long-standing, park support groups such as friends groups. Friends groups are non-profit organizations that are generally formed under state law and must comply with state and federal requirements for charitable fundraising as well as standards of professional conduct. Donors may contribute directly to the Gettysburg Foundation, our non-profit partner. The Gettysburg Foundation will subsequently make the donation to the NPS or serve as the contracting agent at the request of the NPS.

Under special conditions, as approved in advance by the Superintendent, organizations may receive and invest funds for the sole purpose of supporting the maintenance and repair of monuments. The process of how these funds will be used will be documented in the agreement governing this relationship between NPS and the organization.

States who have donated monuments and their respective ownership to the park will be considered "interested parties" only in any subsequent undertaking involving that monument. They will not retain the status of "consultative parties."

Recognizing the support of donors is important. The NPS is appreciative of private sector contributions that aid in the accomplishment of its mission and will thank all donors in an appropriate fashion. No recognition may be made in a form that implies endorsement by the NPS or Department of the Interior of the donor's products, services, or activities. (Director's Order 21, Donations and Fundraising, 10.0)

Prioritization of repairs and decisions about timing and extent of repairs will be at the complete discretion of the NPS.

Treatment
The monument preservation branch will maintain adequate records of treatment and assure that all treatment methodologies conform with approved NPS standards as described in DO-28.

PART TWO

DESIGNED COMMEMORATIVE FEATURES POLICY

Introduction
The structures associated with the designed park landscape encompass a few resources that carried over from the era of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) but are predominately the products of the engineering completed by the Congressionally established Gettysburg Commission. The earliest of these designed commemorative features, however, pre-date park-related features and were part of the development of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. (Almost all of these cemetery features are products of the development supervised by the Department of the Quartermaster General for all national cemeteries and were not primarily associated with the Gettysburg park commemorative designs.) Unlike the memorials, monuments, and markers associated with the Monument Treatment Policy the features related to the Designed Commemoration were not created to be inherently artistic but to be collectively uniform and complementary from one type of device to another.

All existing designed commemorative features are inventoried on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and are identified as assets in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). These features (including cast iron and bronze tablets, mounted cannon and shell pyramids, fences, headquarters cannon, flagpoles) contribute to the National Register significance of Gettysburg National Military Park and the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

In the normal course of preservation maintenance activities associated with designed commemorative era features at Gettysburg National Military Park, a variety of issues arise that are not specifically addressed by NPS Management Policies or by guidance in the approved 1999 General Management Plan/EIS. Although monuments are discussed in a general manner in NPS Management Policies, there is no specific Director's Order for monuments or Commemorative features to provide guidance for the routine issues we face as stewards of these individual and unique cultural resources. Lacking this subject-matter policy direction, Gettysburg NMP staff will utilize those parts of DO-61 (National Cemetery Operations) and DO-28 (Cultural Resource Management) that are relevant to the care of inscriptions on monuments and cultural resources. This internal policy has been created to help park managers make decisions in a logical, consistent manner.

General Commemorative Features Policy
The commemorative park built by battle veterans constitutes the third nationally significant landscape at Gettysburg NMP. Over lain on the battle landscape, the avenues and monuments mark the lines of battle of the Union and Confederate troops. The commemorative park originally included many formal, beaux-arts design elements, which were influenced by the design of great parks in nearby cities, such as Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. The chief designer of the commemorative park, Lt. Colonel E., B., Cope, was himself a Civil War veteran. He and

the three commissioners developed a cohesive, formal and designed park to commemorate the battle and its costs. Although many of the smaller scale commemorative elements, and most of the commemorative fencing, are gone, the major structural elements of the commemorative park—its avenues and monuments—remain today.

Definitions:
For the purposes of this policy, the following definitions of designed commemorative features will apply:

Tablets are always narrative in nature and are composed of either cast iron or standard bronze. The Commission also included in this category all of those granite, cast iron, or bronze bases to which the narrative tablet itself was affixed so that the entire structure was identified as a tablet (e.g., Early's Division Tablet). While some of these are site-specific and mark the location of a designated unit or property, others are merely centrally fixed to designate a larger organization or site. Examples of the various orders or types of tablets that fall within this category include:

- Army tablets
- Corps tablets
- Division tablets
- Brigade tablets
- Hospital tablets
- Cast Iron narrative tablets (locating batteries, secondary positions)
- Avenue tablets
- Site tablets (e.g., Trostle House, Little Round Top)
- Directional tablets (e.g., to positions of 5th NY Cavalry and Elder's Battery E 4th U.S.)
- Bivouac of the Dead tablets
- Regulatory Tablets (e.g., National Cemetery Act tablet)

Mounted Cannon include the reproduction carriages (historically of cast iron) and artillery tubes that are set on granite foundations to flank either monuments or tablets that located battery positions. These mounted cannon are integrally designed components of the battery monuments and tablets and were set on granite foundations to indicate the permanence of their positions. All mounted cannon were accompanied by pyramids of shells appropriate to each respective type of cannon and were welded to a cast iron base set on either concrete or cut granite foundations.

Headquarters Markers are composed of original cannon tubes set upright (muzzle pointing skyward) in a masonry base. A bronze identification tablet is affixed to each of the bases to identify the general to whom the headquarters is associated.

Fences enclose several monuments and sites throughout the park and cemetery. These fences are composed of generally three types of materials—cast iron, wood, or stone—and were constructed during the Commemorative era to protect certain monuments from damage or to define the limits of ownership. Each fence was designed to complement the setting or monument that it enclosed. Examples of these fences include the cast iron fence surrounding the Copse of Trees; the dry-laid stone wall "surrounds" that enclose

monuments such as Heaton's Battery on Granite Schoolhouse Road and the 95th PA on Wheatfield Road; and the painted wood board fences that surround the 8th Ohio on Emmitsburg Road.

Flagpoles sometimes acted as memorials and were erected to be site specific to the person or unit that was being commemorated. The three flagpoles that served in such capacities included the Brooke-Rawle pole on East Cavalry Field, the 17th Connecticut pole at Barlow Knoll, and the Meade's Headquarters pole. All of these included identifying shields on the base of the pole and were designed to hoist the national colors.

Historic Springs Housings formalized the springs that were used during the battle by the armies by the addition of designed granite copings that controlled the surface flow of each spring. Housings were designed for Spangler's, Menchy's, and Codori's Springs.

This document addresses specific situations and provides guidance to park staff responsible for preserving, repairing, and restoring the designed commemorative features that are no longer in good condition. Through this document, NPS will consistently apply the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to the care of the designed commemorative devices at Gettysburg whether deterioration is caused by age, environment, accidental damage, or vandalism. In addition, this document will provide guidance to park staff regarding the disposition of damaged commemorative parts and the process to follow when repair or replication is needed for components that no longer serve the original purpose for which they were created. It will also provide criteria to consider prior to relocation of threatened and endangered designed commemorative resources.

The purpose of this policy is to formalize how Gettysburg National Military Park will treat the almost 900 designed commemorative elements within NPS jurisdiction. The intent is to provide consistency in treatment and to assure that decisions follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (Secretary's Standards):

Secretary of the Interior's Standards relevant to Designed Commemorative Features:

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical,

electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Common to Multiple Standards

- The historic character of the designed features and its historic inscriptions will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the monument will be avoided.
- Each designed commemorative features will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Inscriptions will not be replaced for the purpose of correcting errors of fact or to change the intent of the narration. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other designed features, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a designed commemorative tablet or other feature that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved (e.g., affixing the Cavalry Brigade Hospital Tablet to the front of the Presbyterian Church, the addition of railings at Spangler's Spring housing).
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the original condition and appearance of designed features constructed during the Commemorative era will be preserved.
- Deteriorated features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and materials (i.e., replacement in-kind). Replacement of missing features will occur only if substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. NPS will be the final judge of the sufficiency and applicability of the evidence.
    - Original designed commemorative features or component parts of these features will not be removed from the battlefield for any reason other than severe damage or deterioration.
    - Any removed component of commemorative features will be retained at the park for future reference or replication. The park's *Scope of Collection (SOC)* Statement will determine which, if any, component parts will be incorporated into the park's curatorial collection. In all other cases monument parts will be stored in a secure location and will be accounted for with a regularly updated inventory and data base.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest NPS approved means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used**.**

- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken. This pertains to foundations upon which commemorative features have been constructed.

Preservation
Most of the actions taken by NPS to treat its designed commemorative features fall under this standard. Work is completed routinely and conservatively to preserve original fabric. The specific guidance for a treatment of preservation requires ***replacement in-kind (i.e., any new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture and materials).***

Restoration
Component parts of designed commemorative features and, in some instances, the commemorative features itself may be destroyed by vandalism, environment, or accidental damage. ***It is this park's policy to replicate these missing parts to restore the original design intent in order to maintain the unified commemorative designed landscape.***

- Undamaged materials and features from the period of significance will be retained and preserved. No removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the period will be permitted.
- Replacement of missing features from the period of significance will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other monuments, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
    - Component missing parts will not be replaced unless there is sufficient documentation to assure exact duplication. Damaged inscriptions on tablets or other features will be replaced only if NPS can determine the exact wording, font and arrangement of text that were originally inscribed. Documentary or physical evidence must be sufficient to satisfy these requirements. In situations where text is no longer legible, but no documentary or physical evidence is found, the text will not be replaced.
    - Only NPS artisans or NPS-approved bronze and iron masters will be commissioned to replicate missing details or replace narrative tablets. The completed replication must then be skillfully installed.
        - In all instances, contracted work will be overseen by NPS staff whether the project is funded by NPS or its partners.
- Designs will not be constructed that historically were never executed.

Reconstruction
If a designed commemorative element were to be irreparably damaged NPS would consider reconstruction ***only if the missing commemorative feature was essential to interpretation and only if adequate documentation exists to reconstruct the missing monument.*** The Secretary's Standards for reconstruction also require that other conditions be met:

- Reconstruction of the commemorative feature will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts that are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

- Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
- Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other usually identical commemorative structures. Any reconstructed designed feature will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving one in materials, design, color and texture, but be clearly identified as contemporary.
- No design will be constructed that historically did not exist.

Relocation of Endangered Designed Commemorative Features

The historic placement of some designed features places them in danger from modern activities that could not have been imagined by those who selected the locations for the monumental devices. These may need to be relocated to protect them from damage caused by repeated accidents on park avenues or public roads. There are also instances where tablets and cannon were placed within rights-of-way and are now jeopardized by the widening of roadways to accommodate increased vehicular use, or were placed on private property without restrictions as to private use or development.

Criteria for Consideration Prior to Relocation of any Designed Commemorative Feature:

- Safety and continued integrity of the feature must be endangered in some way
- Mitigation measures should be attempted first
- Full Section 106 evaluation and consultation will be required prior to any action being undertaken

Donations

NPS will accept donations from individuals, families, organizations, foundations, corporations, businesses, and other entities purely as expressions of support, and as a result of a donor's awareness of needs, or in response to an organized fundraising campaign. NPS also accepts donations from local, state and federal government sources. All monetary donations received directly by the NPS must be deposited in a donation account and accounted for and disbursed using the same standards and procedures for appropriated funds. (Director's Order 21, Donations and Fundraising, 6.1) Fundraising to support parks is typically undertaken by long-standing, park support groups such as friends groups. Friends groups are non-profit organizations that are generally formed under state law and must comply with state and federal requirements for charitable fundraising as well as standards of professional conduct. Donors may contribute directly to the Gettysburg Foundation, our non-profit partner. The Gettysburg Foundation will subsequently make the donation to the NPS or serve as the contracting agent at the request of the NPS.

Under special conditions, as approved in advance by the Superintendent, organizations may receive and invest funds for the sole purpose of supporting the maintenance and repair of monuments. The process of how these funds will be used will be documented in the agreement governing this relationship between NPS and the organization.

Recognizing the support of donors is important. The NPS is appreciative of private sector contributions that aid in the accomplishment of its mission and will thank all donors in an appropriate

fashion. No recognition may be made in a form that implies endorsement by the NPS or Department of the donor's products, services, or activities. (Director's Order 21, Donations and Fundraising, 10.0)

Prioritization of repairs and decisions about timing and extent of repairs will be at the complete discretion of the NPS.

Treatment

The monument preservation branch will maintain adequate records of treatment and assure that all treatment methodologies conform to approved NPS standards as described in DO-28.

APPENDIX D

ANNUAL CYCLIC MAINTENANCE OF MONUMENTS (2012 EXAMPLE)

Source: Gettysburg National Military Park, Monument Preservation Branch

MONUMENT PRESERVATION BRANCH
ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT – FY 2012
Submitted By Lucas Flickinger 10/12

MONUMENT BRANCH OVERVIEW: SUPERVISORS REPORT

A more detailed accounting of MPB FY-12 activities follows this summarization.

The Monument Preservation Branch had a very productive year of monument/cannon preservation on the battlefield. Our work was productive in restoring damaged monuments to the field and also in maintaining and adapting our processes of collection care. Focus continued to be on the backlog of restoration projects in the monument shop and out in the field. Research on best practices, new materials, and general research was conducted over the winter concerning bronze maintenance, paint coating solutions for cannon carriages, stone sources, and stone carving contractors. Efforts related to the cannon shop focused on returning carriages to the field, cannon patterns, cannon castings contract, rewriting the Foundation's CW 150 proposal for replacing carriages, providing better safety equipment, and upgrading tool stock.

Funding this year was at a new level that allowed the Cannon program to have its own distinct account which allowed for more funds in the cyclic monument account which had in past years been used to support both cannon and monument efforts.

Ten new monument projects were created for the Combined Call and all compliance was completed to position these projects as "shovel ready". Contracts were written and awarded for a portable fume control system and the 11th MA arm stone carving. Information and technical support was provided to various Parks, private groups, and citizens throughout the year on a variety of issues from bronze care to the status of particular monuments. Worked with several donors for funding individual monument projects (10th MA, 8th PA Cav, 7th WV) and coordinated a major donation from the Gettysburg foundation of a 150ft lift for use on the cleaning of the PA memorial.

A collaborative Monument Conference with GNMP, HPTC, and NER office was a huge success with over twelve different Civil War parks sending representatives to talk about common maintenance issues encountered service wide. This conference combined with a trip to Chatanooga with the PAST program resulted in two direct cases of interpark cooperation. The first with Paterson Great Falls Park in Patterson NJ on a waxing maintenance and another with Chatanooga NMP molding, casting, and finishing eight new MI state seals. This also resulted in a conservator led training later in the year for Incralac removal and new patina on two of our monuments paid for by NPS Training and Development dollars.

There were four incidents of vandalism this year all relatively minor with no major damage.

CANNON CARRIAGE RESTORATION: PMIS #176127A

The cannon carriage preservation program continued this year with good success in the shop and on various projects in the field. It became apparent at the Monument Conference that GNMP employs the most technically proficient group of preservationist metal workers in the NPS. Having this kind of expertise in one park not only benefits the resources in our care but the NPS in general.

Cannon carriage preservation continued with 16 carriages being completed for the year. 20 Tubes received treatment and 13 put out on the field this year. Volunteers at the shop this year logged 1488 hours between seven regular volunteers. Barb Adams logged 1158 hours and is our primary carriage painter both in the shop(16) and on the field(12). One of our goals this year was to remove and complete the final carriages that have been stored in the Butterfield and Weikert barns. Both of these locations provided little protection from the elements with the carriages stored directly on the ground. Five of the carriages that went thru the shop this year required above average preservation efforts due to deteriorated conditions. It is our hope that once we begin preserving carriages from the final two locations, Spangler barn and cannon shop storage, we will be dealing with better conditions which will hopefully expedite our efforts. As we move towards completion of 410 carriages we will increasingly have a need for new high ductile iron replacement parts that match our carriages and with more carriages on the field, field maintenance and painting will become a larger part of our operation. Thus far we have been able to have pattern work completed by a volunteer, Bruce Vanisacker. This year Bruce created a student project that will provide Northfield Foundry with a pattern of an axle modeled from one of our carriages.

What has come to light this year is that the expectation for carriages restored on a yearly basis is twenty to twenty four carriages. Upon review of the records from the previous sixteen years, that average is actually seventeen carriages per year. It should be noted that carriage production over the past two years has exceeded the carriage output of the previous six years, on a per year basis.

Shop staff also responded to various requests for assistance this year from other branches and divisions. Staff provided eight weeks of time in this assistance. The primary project that assistance was provided to was fabrication of hinges using the blacksmith shop at the Slyder farm. This project was a great success and involved rehabing the bellows, cleaning the shop/tools, and fabricating barn door hinges to match the original in look and design. Other projects undertaken included: flagpole cleat at Nat. Cem and shutter hook fabrication (Bushman and EISE).

Shop staff also led projects or provided assistance to other MPB staff in various capacities on monument related projects: 44th NY handrail repair, PA Monument handrail repair, 4th NY (Smith's) project, 26th PA Emergency Plaque, 10th MA, graffiti removal(Adams Co Library), 121st NY storm damage 10/31/12, Carriage removal storm damage 10/31/12, Monument Conference assistance and cannon shop tour, Baltimore Pike and Copse of Trees assessments, Pattern retrieval from Fredericksburg, Devil's Den sign resetting, Andrew's SS graffiti removal, and removal and reinstallation of nine avenue signs after powder coating. These duties involved approximately four weeks of staff time.

MONUMENT PRESERVATION: PMIS #176080A

Monument work this year focused on regular maintenance and also several projects involving bronze repair and replication. The overarching goal of the summer season was to have our collection in a well maintained state to be able to respond to any major needs that come up in relation to the 150th anniversary next year. We continued a linear progression of cleaning and waxing down the avenues, repointing work focused in a specific area, consistent communication to facilitate work progression. Seasonal employees also assisted with two successful Friends day projects, assistance to PAGR, and community service to Mt Olivet Cemetery in Hanover.

MPB-CLEANING AND WAXING (Two MVOs)

320- Monuments received maintenance treatment

6- Small projects assisting other maintenance branches (mostly washing, lift operation, flag pole rope replacement)

The work performed this year places us in good position for the upcoming anniversary year. Essentially the entire field has been cleaned and waxed over the past two years. This productivity is directly related to having two returning seasonals on the crew and increased supervision. This position will allow us next year to address our regular maintenance and also deal with any issues as they arise. Depending on staffing and experience on this crew next year, we may be able to undertake some more involved preservation cleaning projects with this crew, microabrosive or water mist cleaning on selected monuments.

Work continued with focus on the Culp's Hill, Confederate Ave, Crawford Ave, Hancock Ave, East Cav field, and various brigade tablets.

Our bronze preservation practices were brought into line with the acceptable practices of other professionals in the field. This work included assessing the over waxing of the larger bronze sculpture on the field, washing of all bronze prior to waxing with detergent, and final coat of cold wax applied and buffed. It was noted in the winter and spring that our sculptures were trending towards having too much wax on the surfaces. While not necessarily a "bad" problem to have, wax buildup and dirty wax can alter the look of the bronze to the viewing public. A protocol was developed, for the crew to make decisions in the field regarding wax conditions. Wax removal was performed on various pieces using two methods depending on the size and logistics of the piece. Two examples: The VA monument (bronze) received a complete cleaning and then was heated and all wax wiped off with rags. The Soldiers and Sailors Mon(Confederate) was steam cleaned using a high pressure tip. In both instances excess wax was removed and a new hot wax coating applied and then a cold wax coating was applied and buffed out. It was found thru the course of the summer that there are up to three differing types of wax on our bronze's. These varying wax coatings exhibit differing characteristics that can make touching up coatings problematic. Monitoring of our processes in regard to bronze maintenance is an ongoing process that requires due diligence.

Many monuments that were cleaned and waxed last year on Hancock Ave were cold waxed and buffed with the intention of stretching the life cycle of the protective coating.

The crew completed cleaning of all granite headstones in the Cemetery Annex and also completed cleaning of the Nat Cemetery stone boundary wall. Twelve carriages were washed down for field repainting. All monuments to be repointed had joints cleaned once mortar was removed.

Responding to a request from Mt Olivet Cemetery in Hanover PA, the crew spent one day at the cemetery washing and waxing a bronze civil war monument. This work was undertaken as community service and was a success.

PA Memorial Cleaning Project- PMIS #162662

The MPB undertook the task of cleaning the entire PA Monument this season under PMIS Project #. This work entailed a donation of a 150ft manlift from the Gettysburg Foundation. The project included a complete high pressure cleaning of the winged victory figure, two coats of hot wax and one coat of cold wax. Once completed the entire monument was steamcleaned. Lower bronze figures were treated with a torch and rag wax removal and then rewaxed hot and cold. In the planning phase of the project it was noted that the loxer plaques were exhiting a white haze across many of the plaques. Research of previous treatments indicated that what we were seeing might possibly have been a product called BTA a bronze corrosion inhibitor. Hisotric photos indicated that the plaques once had highlighted letters. Testing was done with high pressure water both hot and cold and it was found that using high pressure hot water we were able to remove old wax and the white haze. The plaques were then coated with cold wax. We will be monitoring these plaques to see if the white haze returns over the next few years. It is noted that the caulk joints on the dome are failing. Overall the monument is in good condition.

NOTE: Having a large lift on site allowed us also to clean and wax several monuments that require larger lifts to complete.(NY State, US Regulars, and Stannard VT) Having completed maintenance on these last year, the work required was minimal with washing and wax touch up.

MPB-PRESERVATION MASONRY ACTIVITES (Mason & Helper)

39- Monuments repointed

The MPB mason and helper had a successful year in their masonry preservation efforts on the battlefield. This crew's primary function is repointing but various other preservation masonry tasks were also completed this summer. Effort this year focused on the south end of the park. While there are needs park wide, we found last year that, focusing on one area allows more flexibility in terms of joint conditions, weather conditions, and travel time.

One of the field sessions of the Monument Practicum held at the park in April showcased our mason's Dutchman work on the 11th MA. Completion of three dutchmans on the capstone and one on the upper body stone completed our preparation for resetting of the arm this December. Assistance with dutchmans during the conference was provided by HPTC. The two upper stones were reset later in the summer.

MPB mason Gary Currens was invited to attend a stone carving workshop organized by HPTC and Trow and Holden Tool Co. in Barre, Vermont. This training was invaluable in providing Gary with the skills necessary to replicate the historic tool marks on the 11th MA dutchmans. This training also made face to face contact with a community of stone carvers which will serve us well into the future.

Repointing began in earnest after the Practicum and thirty nine monuments were repointed this season a bit short of our forty monument goal, but not much.

The 74th PA on Howard Ave which has been hit several times was dismantled and reset. Drilling new holes in the base stones we were able to use lewis pins to reset the base stones and this will enable us to reuse this method for a more efficient resetting if needed in the future.

Cooper's Battery marble capstone off the field for two years was returned to its pedestal on East Cemetery Hill. Work on this included repointing of the entire monument, removal of rusted pins, installation of new stainless pins, and resetting of the capstone.

The Howard Equestrian was completely cleaned and repointed. This project is part of a larger strategy to address the poor conditions of some of our Equestrians. This monument was chosen primarily due to the relative easiness of the project overall, technically and logistically. The stone portion of the monument was cleaned using the Helix cleaning system using lower pressure micro abrasives. The joints on this particular monument were approximately 90% failed.

Assistance was provided to the cannon shop with the carving of two wheel cradles at Knap's Battery on Culp's Hill. With a previously restored carriage with a straight axle in the cannon shop that could not easily be set on existing wheel blocks it was proposed to put back one of the carriages at Knap's Battery. This worked entailed carving detailed wheel chocks into the bedrock to support the wheels.

The crack on the Lousiana monument was addressed at the end of the season. This vertical crack appears to be a flaw in the stone exacerbated by the large bronze figure that sits atop and the ensuing freeze thaw cycles. Upon inspection it was found that the crack is at most ¾ of an inch in depth. The crack was filled with commercial stone epoxy and should minimize the infiltration of water into the stone. This will not stop the eventual failure of the stone but will slow the freeze thaw impact.

MPB-BRONZE RESTORATION (Preservation Worker)

This is a new component of the MPB that has added a very significant component to our efforts. Brian Griffin was hired as a seasonal in FY-11 as a seasonal cannon shop employee. His bronze ability became apparent on our trip to New Hampshire of that year to take the mold of the missing head for Smith's Batetery. Using his extra hours from his first season Brian switched roles and became an integral part of the monument shop. When GNMP was unable to take the next step to offer Brian full time employment, HPTC seeing a need in their current and future projects for a bronze specialist was able to hire him under the SCEP program as he was enrolled in a Historic Preservation Certificate program at Bucks County Community college. We were able to sign a Craft Assistance agreement with HPTC to have Brian on staff at GNMP for six months of this year. The hope is that we will be able to continue this agreement in successive years as Brian has been able to lead, assist, and complete several projects that have been languishing in the shop for several years. This partnership has been a great benefit to GNMP.

Projects:

4th NY-

Continuing from FY-11 the Smith's head project continued with mold work being completed on the neck to insure a perfect fit. The wax was then taken to MT for casting. We were able to oversee the foundry

process from beginning to end by having Brian on site at the foundry. Once back at GNMP the final bronze chasing was completed and final attachment made and patina applied. A stainless frame was fabricated and attached to the bottom of the sculpture to give the piece more stability and to deter future vandalism. Resetting was completed at the end of November.

10th MA

The 10th MA project was begun during the winter with an inventory of pieces of the monument residing at the shop. It was found that we had two original guns, one missing gun, and one gun damaged beyond repair. A mold was taken of one of the originals and sent out for two new castings. Due to the casting process the guns were returned in pieces and were welded and finished. A template of the stone base was made to insure the rifle butts would be in the exact spots during shop fabrication. Working with Tipton photos and John Heiser the exact positioning of the rifles went thru several configurations but was finally completed to match the historic photo. Once complete, the cartridge box and canteen were attached and the piece moved to the monument for a dry fit which went very well with no adjustments needed. Patina was applied to the new bronze castings and waxed. Monument was reset with pins at all four corners and mortared into the stone.

11th MA

Restoration of the last of the "three vandalized monuments" was begun this year. To have a new arm created a model was required to send to the contracted stone carver. The only remaining piece of the original stone was the lower section of the upraised arm. This section was molded and the base section cast in plaster. A large collection of photos was amassed to assist in the sculpting of the missing arm. Scaling from these photos and using an extra sword blade fabricated in the 90's an armature was made to support the clay. Clay was then built out to desired thickness and sculpted to replicate the original design. Using fragments of the fingers provided useful detail for completing the sculpture. Another mold was then taken of the entire piece and a poured plaster was produced. The stone carving was then contracted with Granite Industries of Vermont and is in process currently.

121st PA

Project was started by using Gary Casteel, local sculptor, to sculpt the bronze element for the lower section of the monument. Brian was then able to build a template of the curve of the monument and took a mold of the clay model. Wax was then poured and removed from the mold and sent to the foundry for casting. Piece was returned in sections which is not uncommon due to the nature of the piece with various elements and undercuts. The pieces were welded, chased, and finished together and fit to the monument. Stainless pins were then attached to the back to utilize the original anchor holes. Patina was applied and the piece is awaiting installation.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Boston, Massachusetts
www.nps.gov/oclp