

## **ATTACHMENT B. DESCRIPTIONS, FLOOR PLANS, AND PHOTOS**

### Althoff Farmhouse

The Althoff Farm consists of a house, barn, and summer kitchen, all built after the Civil War in the 1870s or 1880s. While this farm was not present during the Battle of Gettysburg, it was built in the immediate vicinity of the Weikert Farm, which figured prominently in the second day struggle for Little Round Top and Devil's Den area and served as cover for Confederate sharpshooters on the third day of the battle. The Althoff Farm serves as a visual proxy for the Weikert Farm at a landscape scale, e.g. being visible from Little Round Top within the contested areas of Plum Run, the Valley of Death, and the Wheatfield. The house is a two-story wood frame house with Victorian influence, typical of late 19<sup>th</sup> century small Pennsylvania farms. The interior has been largely renovated.

Refer to Exhibit 2 in the RFP for a map of the lease curtilage and associated buildings.







Figure 3. Front (south) and west elevations of the Althoff Farmhouse. The drop siding exterior, overall arrangement of windows and doors, and window type (divided light, wood double-hung) are considered historic features.





Figure 4. Althoff Farmhouse, summer kitchen (right), yard, picket fence, and driveway leading from Wheatfield Road. The farm is a contributing element to the cultural landscape of the battlefield.



Figure 5. Althoff Farmhouse, modern renovated kitchen. Historic features and materials are limited to windows and molding, plaster walls and ceiling, where they remain.





Figure 6. Althoff Farmhouse, renovated modern kitchen, first floor.



Figure 7. Renovated laundry space.



Figure 8. Sitting room or parlor, first floor.



Figure 9. Sitting room, first floor. Wood floor and molding are not original but compatible with historic material/features.





Figure 10. Renovated bathroom, second floor.



Figure 11. Shower in second floor bathroom.



Figure 12. Kite winder staircase, a key historic feature.





Figure 13. Monument adjacent to Althoff Farm.





Figure 14. Monuments along the driveway to Althoff Farmhouse.

## Bushman Farmhouse

The Bushman Farmhouse, built ca. 1808, is a two-story half-Georgian stone house with a one 1/2-story brick addition, built ca. 1860. This handsome building with diabase granite walls, edged with cut stone boulders, a double-pitch span roof, and an elevated porch with and the addition with American common bond brick walls is one of two houses in the park to combine stone and brick construction. It was positioned in the heat of battle on July 2, a defensive position for Union skirmishers and snipers who were driven out by the Confederate attack against Little Round Top and Houck's Ridge. The house and nearby barn were likely used as a temporary shelter by wounded Confederates before they could be evacuated to field hospitals west of Seminary Ridge. The interior of the house retains considerable integrity to the nineteenth century and has been beautifully rehabilitated. Contemporary kitchen and baths are adaptively created within an overall historic floorplan with historic features and materials throughout the house.

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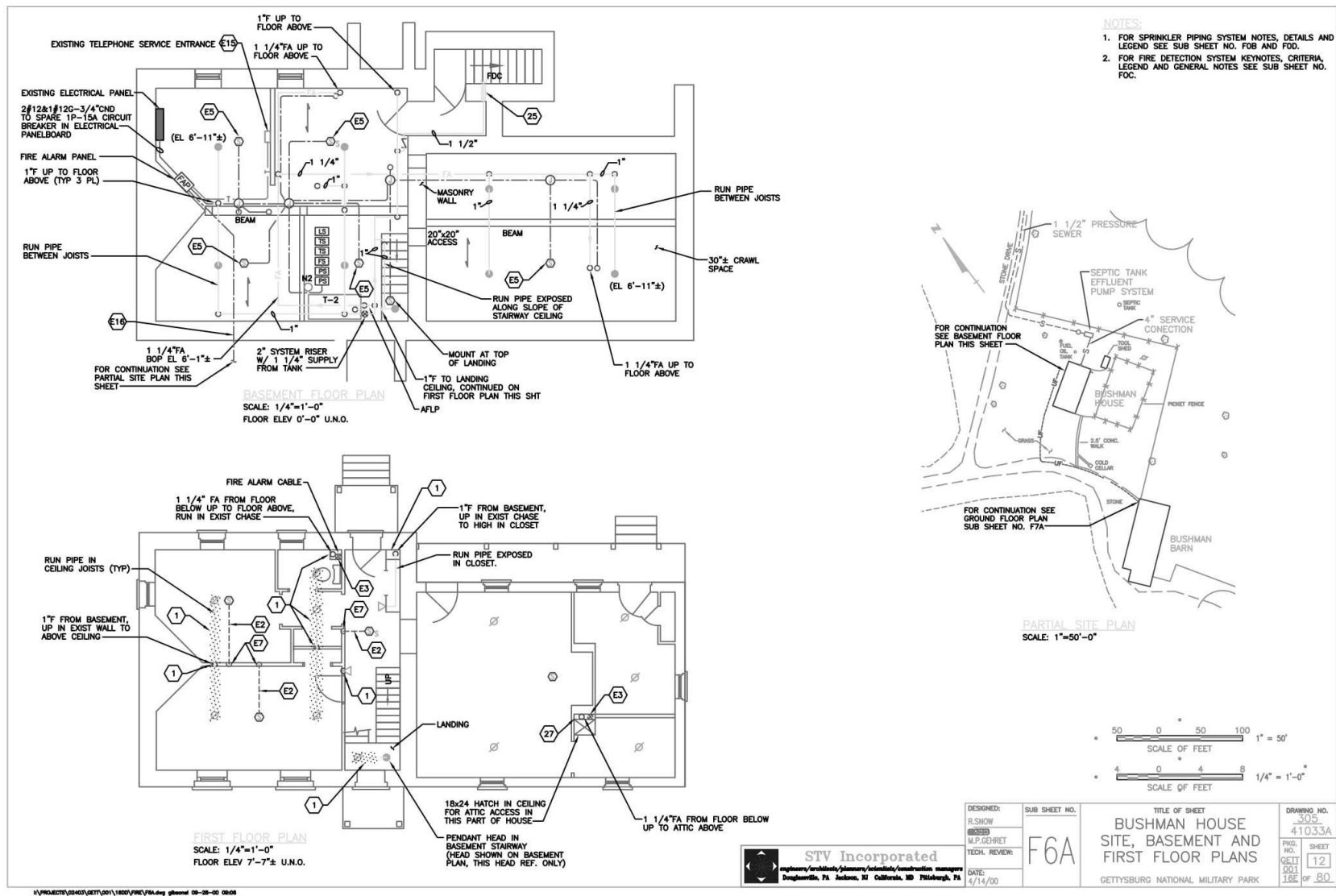


Figure 1. Bushman Farmhouse floorplans – basement and first floor.

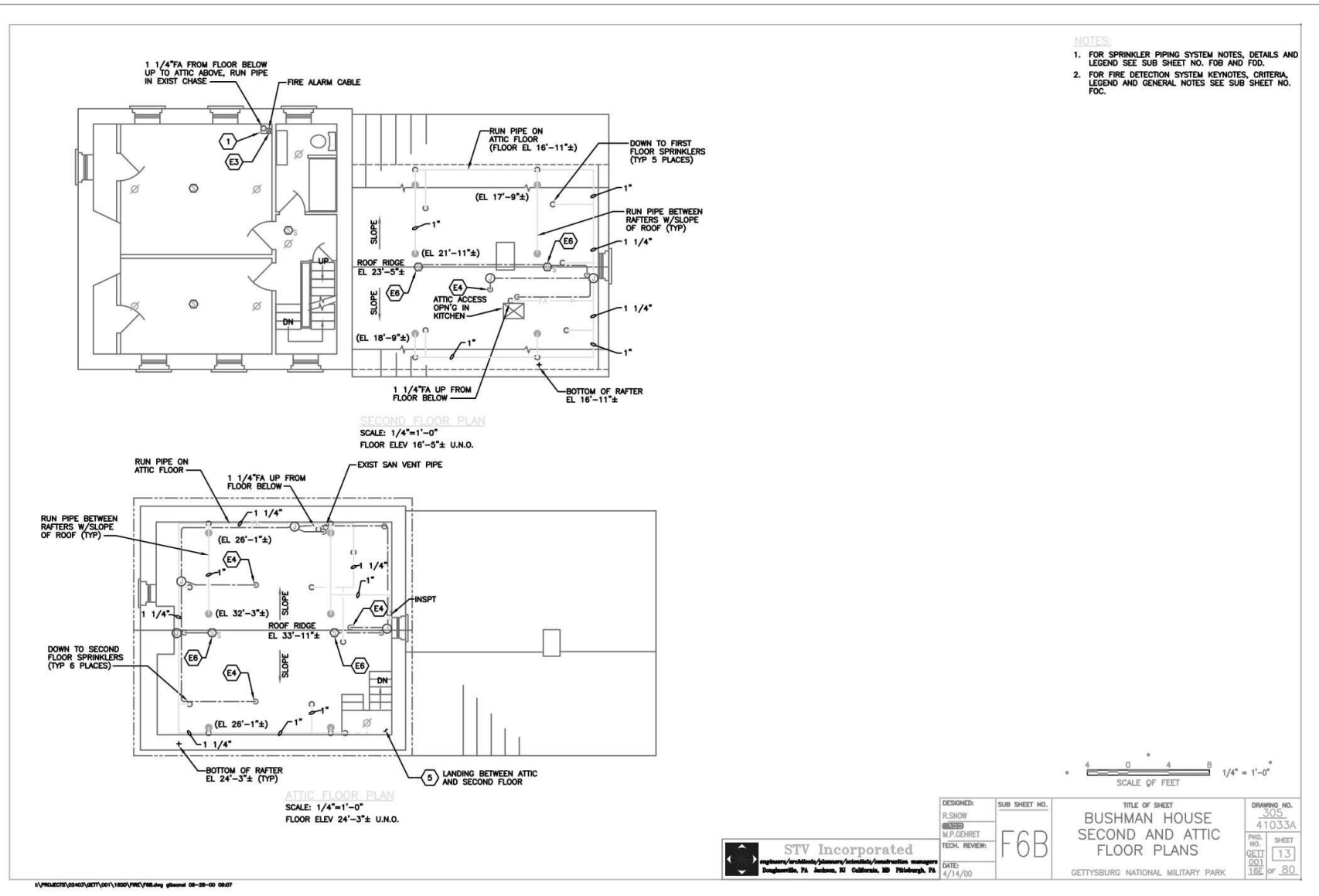


Figure 2. Bushman Farmhouse floor plans – second floor and attic.



Figure 3. Bushman Farmhouse, west elevation. The original two-story native stone house on the left dates to ca. 1808, with oversize cut stone quoins (*right*) and original window and door configuration. The brick addition on the right dates to ca. 1860. The combination of stone and brick is unique among Civil War houses on the battlefield. Log smokehouse, painted white (now wellhouse), ca. 1808.





Figure 4. Overview of Bushman Farmhouse with surrounding cultural landscape including orchard in foreground and woods along Plum Creek and Little Round Top in the background.



Figure 5. Bushman house south corner, view of rear porch, fenced yard and ca. 1808 smokehouse.





Figure 6. View from back porch of the Bushman House. In the foreground the stone patio, smokehouse and fenced yard/garden area. The battle-era Slyder Farm and Round Top are visible in the distance.





Figure 7. Bushman Farmhouse kitchen, beautifully renovated in 2017 with full amenities, oven, microwave, dishwasher.



Figure 8. Dining room, rehabilitated 2017 and carefully furnished and decorated with a period theme. Historic features include the brick hearth and fireplace mantel, door and window casings and beaded molding, built-in corner cupboard. Modern tongue and groove wood flooring reflects the original floor material.



Figure 9. First floor bedroom in the Bushman house, fully furnished.





Figure 10. Central hall with original preserved staircase. While poor condition required installation of compatible material for flooring throughout the first floor in recent rehabilitation, the National Park Service was able to restore the original wood flooring in the staircase and on the second floor.



Figure 11. Modern half-bath on the first floor, created in adaptive manner to original floorplan.



Figure 12. Furnished and decorated second floor bedroom with two beds and closet. Historic wood plank flooring, windows, plaster walls and ceiling contribute to the room's character.





Figure 13. Second bedroom upstairs.



Figure 14. Historic cultural landscape overview, Bushman farm lane, from Emmitsburg Road.





Figure 15. Raised bed garden in Bushman Farmhouse yard, currently planted with flowers.





Figure 16. The Bushman Farmhouse is one of a few buildings with visible battle damage. This impact to the brick wall is on the south end of the house.

## Rose Farmhouse

This house is part of the historic George Rose Farm. Other historic structures at this site include barn ruins, a summer kitchen, and smokehouse, all present at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg. This farm was the scene of intense combat on July 2, initially held by Union skirmishers and sharpshooters, then controlled by Confederates, who used the house and barn for shelter and as field hospitals. Several men were buried in the yard, with thousands of casualties in the nearby fields. The house is one of three buildings on the Park that retain evidence of battle damage on the interior. This large two-story stone Georgian style house with a pre-war addition maintains significant historical integrity. A whole house renovation, sensitive to preservation of historic features and materials, is planned. Note that original material exists behind furred out walls and beneath carpet.

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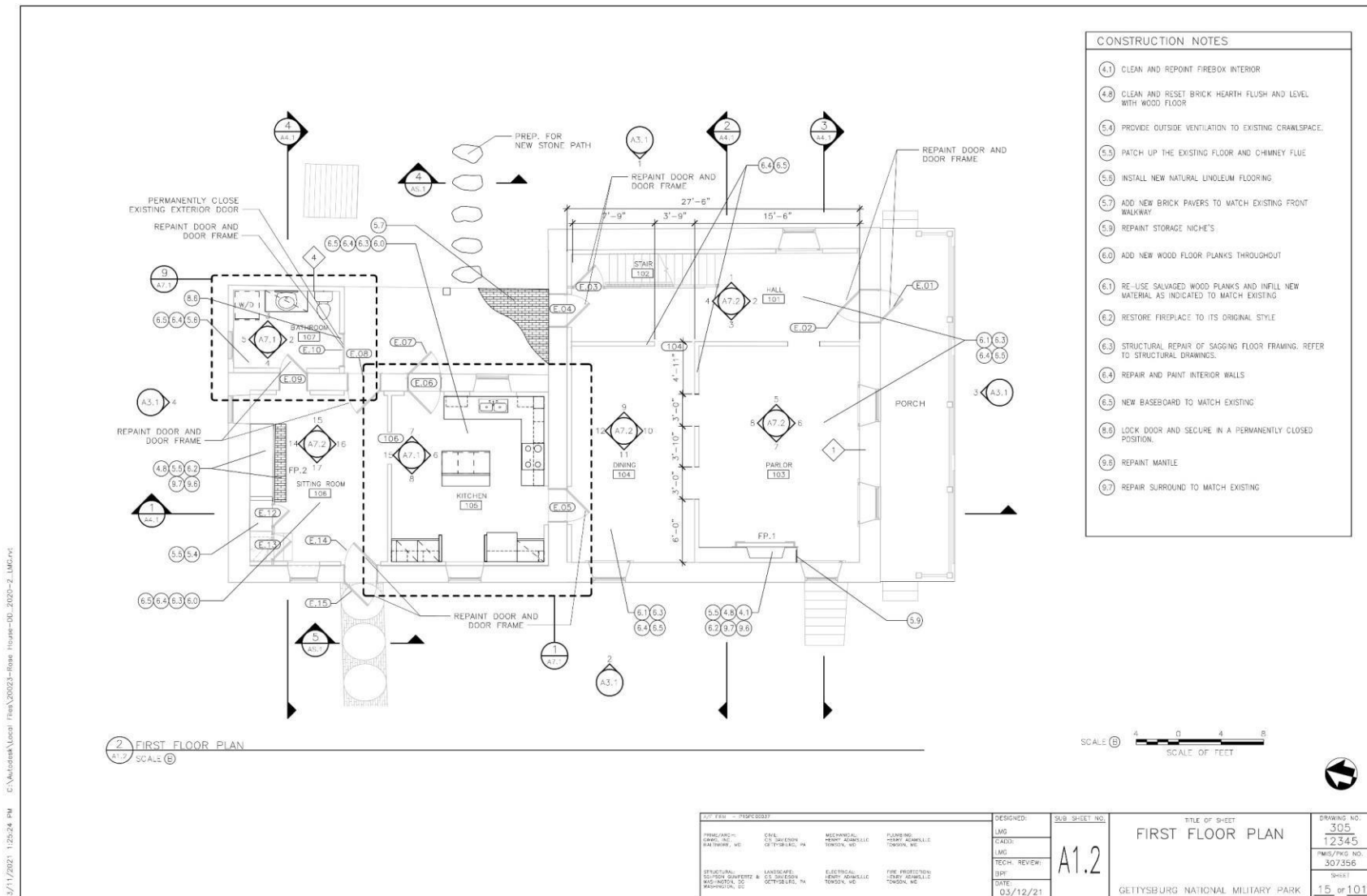


Figure 1. Rose Farmhouse, first floor plan.



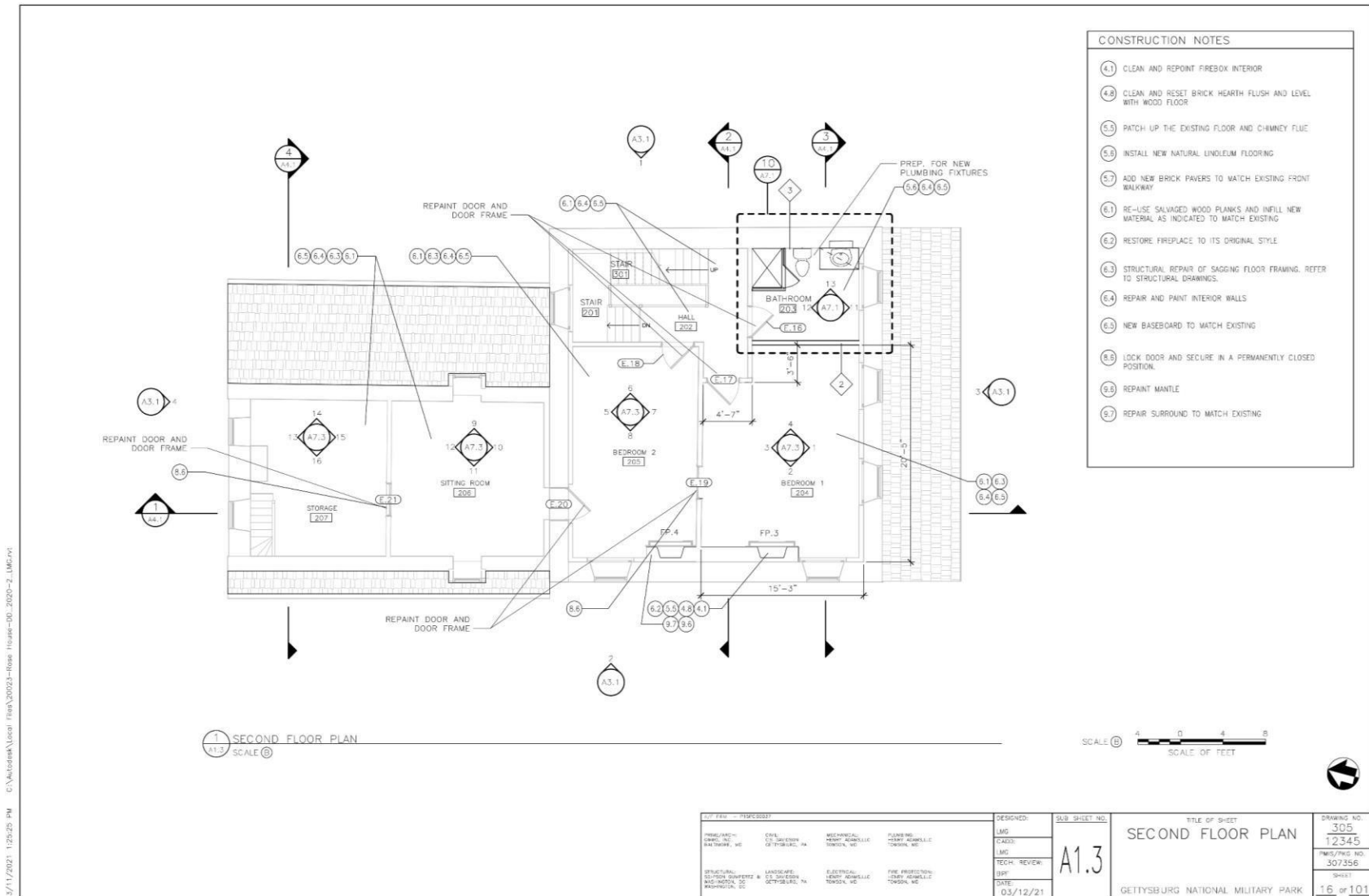


Figure 2. Rose Farmhouse, second floor plan.



Figure 3. Rose Farmhouse, west elevation, with original two-story (ca. 1812-23) house to the right, built between 1812 and 1823, and rear stone kitchen block addition, built ca. 1851.





Figure 4. Rose Farmhouse, front, east elevation. Note historic, symmetrical window pattern, door with transom, and large porch. The native granite stone was likely collected nearby, including possibly the Devil's Den area.





Figure 5. Rose Farmhouse, laundry (proposed sitting room), first floor addition. Note enclosed historic firebox, some original plaster on walls, 1980s vinyl floor and furred out exterior wall. This room is adjacent to the kitchen and pantry (proposed bathroom). Stairs visible on the right access the second-floor bedroom



Figure 6. Rose Farmhouse kitchen renovated 1980s, planned for rehabilitation. Historic fabric exists behind furred out walls.





Figure 7. Rose Farmhouse, rear patio off kitchen, east elevation. A brick patio previously extended from the concrete. The horizontal wood siding addition is the previous pantry (proposed bathroom).





Figure 8. Rose Farmhouse, first floor parlor room. Proposed rehabilitation will return *this* room to *intact* original plaster walls (intact behind furred out walls), wood plank flooring, brick firebox and hearth.



Figure 9. Entrance hall and staircase to second floor. This hall maintains original historic layout and staircase, concealed wood plank floor, and doors are considered historic features, to be preserved in rehabilitation.



Figure 10. Bedroom #1, second floor. Walls and floor opened to expose historic fabric to help inform rehabilitation.





Figure 11. Bathroom #2, second floor. This space was partitioned from bedroom #3.



Figure 12. Bedroom #3, with added closet space. Bedroom #4 is visible through the door. These are located on the second story of the kitchen block addition.



Figure 13. View north of back yard and historic cultural landscape. To the right is the smokehouse, built ca. 1815.





Figure 14. View from front of Rose Farmhouse, towards Wheatfield Road.





Figure 15. Cultural landscape, south of Rose Farmhouse, including orchard.



Figure 16. Bank barn ruins, northwest of the Rose Farmhouse. The barn first sheltered Union soldiers, then Confederates, for whom it served as a field hospital.



## Slyder Farmhouse

This house, built ca. 1850-1852, is part of the historic Slyder Farm, also known as the Granite Farm. The farm includes the house as well as a barn, a hog, privy and chicken house, and a summer kitchen. On the second day of battle, Union sharpshooter impeded progress by Confederate attackers, and were eventually driven back. Confederate infantry moved through the farm to Houck's Ridge and Little Round Top, their wounded were carried back to the farm for treatment. On July 3, Union cavalry charged through Confederate lines near the barn. Dead soldiers from both Armies were buried near the barn. The exterior of this relatively small, two-story stone house maintains significant integrity of historic features and materials on the exterior. The interior has been adapted for contemporary use, with a kitchen and closet. The floorplan is largely intact and should remain. Some historic materials and features are preserved on the second floor. A lean-to addition offers a sunroom and modern bathroom.

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Figure 2. Two-bay, two story Slyder Farmhouse, south elevation. A two-story, two bay house with native stone exterior walls and rough-cut diabase stone wall edges. A non-historic frame addition on the west end includes sunporch and bathroom.





Figure 3. Snyder Farm, view west with house on right and historic summer kitchen on left. The summer kitchen was part of the farm in 1863 as a one-story building, the second story added ca. 1895. The kitchen may have been used as a hospital facility after the battle.



Figure 4. Snyder Farmhouse, modern kitchen on the first floor.





Figure 5. Renovated kitchen in the Slyder house. The historic fireplace has been sealed with brick.





Figure 6. Modern bathroom in the addition to the house.



Figure 7. Bathtub and shower in the bathroom.



Figure 8. Parlor room, first floor. This renovated space includes largely non-historic features or materials (with exception of windows).





Figure 9. The open second floor bedroom of the Slyder house. Historic fabric consists of wood plank flooring and tongue and groove board ceiling.



Figure 10. Second floor room with added closet on the right.



Figure 11. Monument to 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment U.S. Sharpshooters, Companies E & H, 2nd BDE, 1st DIV, 3rd Corps.





Figure 12. Snyder Farm historic cultural landscape, view south from house towards Plum Run.





Figure 13. Snyder Farmhouse, battlefield cultural landscape.





Figure 14. Re-enactment group at Slyder Farm, 150th anniversary.