ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED BATTLEFIELD GUIDES
GETTYSBURG, PA

Battlefield Dispatch

Vol. 38 No. 2 April 2020

Photo by John Armstrong

"At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reach us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen, we must live through all time, or die by suicide." — Abraham Lincoln, *The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions: Lincoln's address to the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, Illinois*, January 27, 1838

THE COUNCIL CORNER

contributed by LBG Therese Orr

NEWS FROM • FOR • AND ABOUT YOUR ASSOCIATION

DURING THE PAST MONTH, as we have changed our lives due to the coronavirus, your Executive Council has met twice, via conference call, to continue our work. Some of the issues we have worked on include:

- Cancellation of monthly Continuing Education for the foreseeable future
- Cancellation of the Visiting Scholar's Banquet for 2020
- Postponement of the Spring Seminar to October 23/24. We also discussed what adaptations we will need to make to ensure that we are complying with future COVID-19 regulations.
- Consideration of how we will present our Tuesday Walks, which begin on June 2. Again, we will have to ensure that we are complying with COVID-19 regulations.
- Suspension of ALBG phone reservations until Guiding is open again.
- Cancellation of the April Emmitsburg Road trash clean-up work party. June 24 is the next scheduled date. It will be dependent upon PENNDOT allowing us to work along the road.

OUR GUIDE COLLEAGUE, ERIC LINDBLADE, has established a GoFundMe account to provide assistance to any Guides who need some funds during this work stoppage. Some folks indicated a desire to donate to help Guides, and Eric created the fundraising account on his own. If you wish to donate to the fund, visit:

https://www.gofundme.com/f/licensed-battlefield-guide-assistance-fund

If you are in need of monetary assistance, please contact Eric at: ericlindblade@gmail.com or 252-725-0451

Distributions from the fund will be made without any need for explanation or justification by the requestor. Membership in the ALBG is NOT a requirement for assistance. Please spread the word among our colleagues.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL is establishing a working group to consider issues impacting all Guides related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This working group would be made up of 6-8 Guides (both ALBG and non-ALBG members) representing all Guide categories and tour types to the extent possible. The working group would be expected to make recommendations to all Guides, and when appropriate, to the National Park Service and the Gettysburg Foundation on:

- ***Best practices*** for LBGs giving car tours, bus tours and group presentations in light of applicable COVID-19 guidelines issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC)
- Annual license fees and annual tour minimum requirements
- Communications about practices in place to protect the safety of visitors and Guides on the battlefield
- Creative ideas for providing tours while adhering to ***social distancing*** and other related recommendations and guidelines.

An email will be sent to all Guides requesting participation on the working group. Guides are also asked to forward concerns and recommendations to this working group. Please look for further communication on this project.

Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides
717•337•1709

The ALBG was founded in 1916 as the official organization to represent and promote licensed guiding at Gettysburg.

Interested individuals who do not hold guide licenses may join the ALBG as Associate members by submitting annual dues of $25. Membership includes a subscription to the *Battlefield Dispatch* and covers the fiscal year July 1– June 30.

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The *Battlefield Dispatch* is the official communication of the Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides, published bimonthly in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

Material for potential publication should be forwarded to the editor via e-mail or standard mail to the addresses listed above. Submission deadline is the 5th day of the month of the publication. All items published will be credited with byline. Articles without byline are the editor's work.

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Don't forget to like ALBG on Facebook!

THE GNMP ARTILLERY COLLECTION - PART 2

ODDITIES AND UNUSUAL PIECES

Contributed by LBG Fred Hawthorne

In the February issue of the Battlefield Dispatch *(Volume 38, Number 1) I detailed the updating of my 1984-1986 artillery tube inventory as well as some background on how these tubes have been dealt with in the past. Since that time a further check found three additional positions where tubes have been removed presumably for carriage restoration (two Napoleons of Richardson's Battery, Washington Artillery and one Gilbert Reproduction Parrott of Marye's Fredericksburg Artillery). LBG Stuart Dempsey also reminded me that the southernmost piece marking Bucklyn's Battery E, 1st Rhode Island had been hit and demolished by a car a number of years back possibly explaining the start of the events that led to the swapping of pieces between Bucklyn's and Ames' Batteries. Also, in conversation with colleagues, I mentioned that the original artillery tubes utilized to mark fourteen corps and army headquarters are not included in the inventory nor have they ever been to my knowledge. I believe the distinction is that they were used to create a unique memorial—a headquarters marker—and not to serve as a specific "Artillery Piece" on the field marking a battery position.*

So, as of March 2020 the updated list would be:

- *371 artillery tubes are present and in position on the field.*
- *316 of these are actual Civil War tubes (including "Fake Napoleons"). That is 85% of the on-field collection.*
- *55 of the tubes are Gilbert Company reproduction rifles. This still represents 15% of the collection.*
- *39 positions are currently without tubes.*

With the start of warmer weather and harder ground we should expect the Park's Cannon Shop to resume placement and removal of additional pieces so this number will fluctuate.

Part II of my article deals with what I call *Oddities and Unusual Pieces*. During the course of searching for specific identification markings I found some quirky and unusual things likely only of interest to me. But for those amongst you who love trivia and like to stump unsuspecting friends, here goes:

AN EXCEPTION TO THE "RULE" OF ARTILLERY PLACEMENT

Every battery position on the battlefield, save one, has guns of the type the battery was equipped with during the battle. The lone exception is Carrington's Charlottesville Artillery on Jones Battalion Avenue. The ordnance listed on the battery plaque is "Four Napoleons" where the actual guns placed there are two Gilbert reproduction Parrotts. It has always been that way. Dr. James Hazlett noted this exception in his original survey in 1957 when he mentioned his great admiration "…for the persons responsible for placing guns on the battlefield" in the care taken to keep specific types of tubes in specific location. He noted that this one exception of Carrington's battery does not matter as he would "…venture to say not one person in fifty thousand visits that part of the battlefield." He likely was quite correct.

EARLIEST PHOENIX ORDNANCE RIFLE

The earliest Phoenix Ordnance rifle in the Park's collection is tube No. 5. It is located on Seminary Avenue at the position of Smith's 3rd Richmond Howitzers. As I have been recently reminded by LBG Rich Kohr, Ordnance Rifle No. 1 also exists in the town but is privately owned and not regularly on public display.

THE RARE "HUBARD HOWITZER"

An extremely rare piece is a 12-Pounder Howitzer located in Poague's position near the Virginia Memorial. It was produced by British born artist/sculptor/scientist/entrepreneur William James Hubard (1807-1862). One of his works—a statue of George Washington—is at VMI today. Hubard established a bronze foundry in Richmond in 1853 which he named "Washington Foundry." Its expressed purpose was making copies of Jean-Antoine Houdon's "George Washington" such as the one now residing at VMI. With the coming of the war Hubard accepted a contract from Virginia to use his foundry to produce ten howitzers for the contracted price of sixty cents per pound. However, he only had the capability of creating the rough casting. It was then bored, turned and finished at the nearby machine shop of Thomas Samson and James Pae in Richmond. Hubard however was a short-lived gun founder in that he was killed February 15, 1862 while experimenting with gunpowder. This rare piece is specifically marked "State of Virginia" on the right trunnion.

THE GRAND-DADDY OF ALL TUBES ON THE FIELD

The oldest dated gun on the battlefield is a howitzer located at Carlton's Troup artillery position (2nd Section). It is a Model of 1835 12-Pounder Howitzer #6 manufactured in 1837 by Cyrus Alger and Company in Boston. For those guides who revel in trivia what is the "youngest" piece? Well that would be Ordnance Rifle #931 located in Bruce Rickett's Battery F & G, 1st Pennsylvania on East Cemetery Hill. It was manufactured and inspected December 8, 1865 but the muzzle bears the date 1866.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA PURCHASES

"Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" Model 1861 Parrott Rifles located on West Confederate Avenue at the position of the 1st Section of Carlton's Troup Artillery. These are tubes

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Number 3 and 4 and top-marked with the initials "CP" in place of the traditional "US." Sister tubes numbers 1 and 6 are located on the southwest quadrant of Hanover square.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PARTIALLY STAMPED DATE

Phoenix Ordnance Rifle #97, located on Bushman Hill at the site of Elder's 4th New York Battery only has three digits: "1," "8," and "6" stamped on the muzzle for the year of manufacture. The last digit is missing. It looks like a case where the inspector, Colonel Theodore Thaddeus Sobieski Laidley (1822-1886), or his assistant, forgot to finish the muzzle stamping for some reason. Maybe it was quitting time!! But Ordnance Rifle #116, also at Gettysburg in Wyatt's Albemarle Battery, was one of the first guns inspected and accepted on 8 January 1862 so possibly someone was saving time in late fall of 1861 by stamping the first three digits but, not being sure when that specific piece would be proofed as the year 1861 ended, left the last digit empty. I like my first theory best!

PAINTED MARKINGS

"Cora," which is painted on the bottom of the breech of Henry N. Hooper Napoleon #90 located in Bigelow's second position near the Trostle House, is well known to most LBGs. This was noted by Dr. Hazlett back in 1957 so if this was painted on post-Civil War it was done sometime prior to that 1957 inventory. It would be interesting to think some long-ago gun crew named their pieces after a beloved beau. It could just be pre-1957 vandalistic graffiti. Unfortunately, we likely will never know.

I have also found a second apparently painted breech, this one is difficult to read as the paint is gone but looks like a similar style to "Cora." One of the howitzers marking Ames' Battery on South Hancock Avenue clearing has markings on the back that are very difficult to make out unless the sun is hitting at the right angle. Even in the photograph it is difficult to see what was written beyond more than a few letters.

And surprisingly the Ames Manufacturing Company 6-Pounder "Fake Napoleon" to the right of the Leeds also had writing on its breech at one time though again, I have had difficulty making out what it says specifically.

SPECIFIC STATE PURCHASED PIECES

A James Rifle (Type 2, Series 3) located at Sterling's 2nd Connecticut Artillery on South Hancock Avenue has the initials of then-Governor William A. Buckingham on top of the barrel along with "State of Connecticut." There is a more obscure "State of Conn" inscribed 6-Pounder "Fake Napoleon" located at Steven's Battery E position near the Krauth house on Seminary Avenue. These, along with the Pennsylvania Parrotts and the Washington Foundry / Sampson & Pae Howitzer near the Virginia Memorial represent the specific state marked pieces on the field today.

THE THREE "NAVY PARROTTS"

The two 3.67-inch (20-Pdr) West Point Parrott Rifles in Wingfield's Battery position on Confederate Avenue are guns that were altered for Naval service with the addition of a bracket on the cascabel

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called the clevis clamp. This allowed the piece to be secured when on board ship. There is a third piece of this type on Benner's Hill in Graham's 1st Rockbridge Artillery position. The clevis clamp on this one is missing but you can still make out how the cascabel was altered for the attachment. It, like the two near the North Carolina Memorial, have Naval style markings with key information on the trunnions and the breech instead of the muzzle face.

THE TUBE THAT LIKES TO MOVE (NOT BY ITSELF OF COURSE)

Henry N. Hooper Company Napoleon #32 with the blown through bottom (Woodruff's Battery I, 1st US) has probably bounced around the field more than any other tube. When Dr. Hazlett did his survey in 1957 he had it recorded as sitting in the now-missing position outside the Park's maintenance building on Pleasanton Avenue. Dr. Tilberg told him that this piece was originally the fourth piece in Stuart's Battery along the Baltimore Pike on East Cemetery Hill. Tilberg told Hazlett that it had been moved to the Maintenance Building "…about 30-years ago" which would put it about 1927 – the same time work was being done on Baltimore Pike. A hand-written note put on sometime after Hazlett's report was printed states that Hooper Napoleon #32 had been moved to Woodruff's, the position where it presently resides. During the late 1980's re-development of the Taneytown Road Visitor Center into the "Museum of the American Civil War," Napoleon #32 was again removed, refurbished and placed on display inside the Taneytown Road facility. It was then replaced by Revere Napoleon #20 which is the piece still missing from Turnbull's Battery on Emmitsburg Road. The closing of that center in 2008 put this piece back on the field. So what tube was in position at Woodruff's in 1957 and earlier? A Revere Napoleon, #65 which currently is mounted on a carriage and is in a gallery of the Gettysburg Foundation Visitor Center museum!

MYSTERY GUN #1

The extreme left hand (as you face it) 20-Pdr Parrott Rifle marking Taft's 5th New York Battery along Baltimore Pike at Evergreen Cemetery has been identified since 1957 as a Gilbert Reproduction. If so, it is the only reproduction 20-Pdr on the field, a rarity. No marking could be seen and it LOOKS like it is rough cast with apparent mold seams. Yet the tube interior appears to be consistent as far down as can be seen. Rifling may only extend ten inches or so consistent with a Gilbert design. It also has an unusual slightly flared muzzle. It begs the question why Gilbert would go to the expense of creating patterns and molds to make just one piece? Incidentally, the other three pieces in this section are not really Parrott Rifles but Confederate "Parrotts," which Dr. Hazlett termed "Brooke Pattern," all produced at Tredegar Foundry in Richmond, Virginia so all Confederate pieces.

THE MURFREESBORO GUN

The "Murfreesboro Gun," a Cyrus Alger 6-Pounder No. 120 converted to a "Fake Napoleon by Calvin Gibert is no longer in the Gettysburg collection. This piece was originally located in the position of Butler's Battery C, 2nd U.S. Artillery, in Ziegler's Grove. It was one of twenty-eight guns captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Murfreesboro and appropriately engraved by the victors as war trophies. Though some sources claim it was returned to Stones River National Park when that Park was created in 1927, Dr. Hazlett inventoried it in its position at Gettysburg in 1957! It

was likely removed from its position during the construction of the old Cyclorama Center in 1962 and placed in storage. In recent correspondence with Marna Bastian, a Museum Technician with Stones River National Battlefield a copy of the transfer record was provided which indicated the piece was transferred to Stones River as late as April of 1983. That tube is currently in curatorial storage but photographs of the inscription were graciously provided.

RARE CONFEDERATE NAPOLEONS

There was a Quinby and Robinson Confederate Napoleon #37 in Hazlett's inventory located at Williston's Battery D, 2nd U.S. on Taneytown Road in 1957. Unusual in that it was a Confederate manufactured Napoleon marking this

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Union position. It and a badly worn Cyrus Alger Napoleon were removed many years ago. In 2000, Bruce Vanisacker reported this Quinby and Robinson piece was stored in the Butterfield barn. Quinby and Robinson was a Memphis firm and made a total of eight Confederate Napoleon cannon until the city of Memphis fell under northern control in June of 1862. Two survive and both are at Gettysburg. Q&R #38 is still on the field at the position of Ross's Company A, Sumter Artillery. Q&R #37 is hopefully still in park storage somewhere.

AN EVEN RARER "STEEL RIFLE"

During the 1967 Emmet Nichols survey the Park discovered there was a very rare Singer-Nimick Cast Steel rifle #6 mounted in the park (north side of marker for Phillips E, 5th Massachusetts on Hancock Avenue). Heavily painted over in 1957 Dr. Hazlett could only recognize the "US" on top and assumed it was an iron Ordnance Rifle. The true identity was uncovered and reported by the time of Nichols 1967 study. Due to its rarity and the fact a Gilbert reproduction cannon had been stolen from Barnes' 1st New York battery position on Howe Avenue in 1966, the Singer-Nimick had been removed from the field and replaced by a Gilbert Replica sometime before 1984. This Singer-Nimick was one of six made for General Charles Fremont in 1861-1862 under special contract with the Pittsburgh firm. The contract price was reported at $626 each. It is currently mounted in the theatre lobby in the Visitor Center. According to the descriptive plaque it was twenty pounds heavier and cost twice as much as an iron Phoenix Rifle. The Gettysburg tube is one of three surviving, the other two, Tubes #1 and #5 being at Chickamauga.

MYSTERY GUN #2

Mystery Gun #2. Out on Confederate Cavalry Avenue, the southern-most piece at Breathed's Battery has been identified in 1957, 1967, 1986 and 2000 as a Gilbert Reproduction. Yet it is shaped much more like a typical Ordnance Rifle without visible riflings and with no visible markings. Is it a Gilbert attempt to make a more realistic looking gun that proved too expensive to manufacture? Is it an actual artillery piece, perhaps an experimental type??? Your guess is as good as mine.

The photo above shows the distinctive breech of all Gilbert reproduction Ordnance rifles, this one also placed at Breathed's battery on Confederate Cavalry Avenue.

(ABOVE) The breech of Mystery Gun #2 which is much more natural looking than all other Gilbert reproduction Ordnance Rifles.

TUBES MOUNTED UPSIDE DOWN

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Gun tubes mounted upside down for some reason:

- Augusta Confederate Napoleon #13 – Located at McGraw's Purcell Artillery on West Confederate Avenue.
- Columbus Confederate Napoleon #10 – Located at Miller's 3rd Company of the Washington Artillery located on West Confederate Avenue.
- Cyrus Alger & Company's Napoleon #47 located at Randol's Batteries E & G, 1st United States on Gregg Avenue had been mounted upside down since at least the 1957 Hazlett Survey. Since its carriage repair it is now correctly positioned.
- Revere Copper Company Napoleon #72 at Eakin's Battery H, 1st US located in the Soldiers' National Cemetery was deliberately mounted upside down so that visible battle damage could be seen. Back when the Cemetery was an integral part of the tour route guides frequently walked tour parties over to this to point it out. During the 1980s the barrel was remounted right-side-up, obscuring the gouge. In spite of guide criticism, the park refused to put it back as it was.

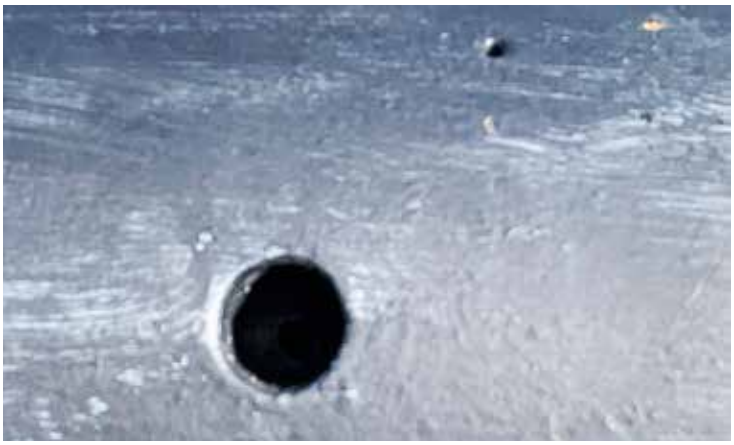
A question arises with these as to WHY the pieces were placed upside down during the War Department era; a time when knowledgeable Civil War veterans were active with Park development. Hazlett identified them as such in the late 1950s. They were still upside down in my inventory in the early 1980s. I speculate that Eakin's gun was done deliberately to clearly display the battle scar. The others? Who knows? If indeed the War Department Commissioners chose to mount these several upside down for a reason then why did the Park so adamantly and vehemently refuse to put Revere #72 upside down as it had been yet did remount the others listed above upside down after carriage restoration? Yet another mystery.

SPIKED CANNON

Spiking of cannon was commonplace in 19th century warfare as a quick means of temporarily rendering a tube useless. It only stands to reason some guns spiked in action should still exist in the collection. Now the four-gun tubes representing John Calef's battery that surround Buford's portrait statue were symbolically spiked by then Major John Calef himself during the monument dedication July 1, 1895. Essentially the vents were sealed by some substance. Still, there are perhaps a dozen tubes on the field today still showing evidence of possibly being spiked during the war:

- Phoenix Ordnance Rifle #240 located at Lewis's Pittsylvania Battery position.
- Columbus Napoleon #4 located at McGraw's Purcell Battery position.
- Tredegar 12-Pdr Howitzer #1578 located at Crenshaw's Battery position.
- Washington Arsenal 12-Pdr Howitzer located at Poague's Howitzer line.
- Quinby and Robinson 12-Pdr Howitzer located at Poague's Howitzer line.
- Noble Brothers 12-Pdr Howitzer located at Poague's Howitzer line.
- Tredegar 20-Pdr Parrott #2214 located at Woolfolk's Battery position near Tower.
- Cyrus Alger 12-Pdr Howitzer #4 located at Latham's Branch Artillery position.
- Revere Copper Napoleon #158 located at Bigelow's Trostle Farm position.
- Henry Hooper Napoleon #90 (Cora) located at Bigelow's Trostle Farm position.
- Revere Copper Napoleon #90 located at Bigelow's Wheatfield Road position.
- Ames Napoleon #29 located at Turnbull's Battery position near Meade's Equestrian.
- Ames Manufacturing 6-Pdr Fake Napoleon #182 in Ames Battery position on Hancock Avenue.

Several times vents were redrilled and replaced for some reason. Several pieces—both iron and bronze—have evidence of this. The photos below show Ordnance No 241 at Calef's Chambersburg Road position; Woodruff's Revere Napoleon #14 and finally Graham's Ordnance #420.



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BATTLE DAMAGE ON TUBES?

I also felt that given the intensity of the fighting these relics of the past had to have witnessed surely some bore evidence of being struck! Admittedly, the iron tubes likely would have simply cracked or shattered under a direct hit but softer bronze should retain scars. As I mentioned earlier Revere Napoleon #72 at Eakin's battery has a definite shell strike visible today albeit not as easily as before. Are there others? Well in my wanderings I have identified eleven pieces that MAY show evidence of strikes. Of course, there is no way of knowing whether a particular ding or dent was caused by a shell ricocheting across, shrapnel strikes or a long-ago bullet hit or simply careless handling over the years. But what follows is a list to check out to see what you think?

- **Revere Napoleon #72 at Eakin's Battery,** National Cemetery – shell hit lower left near the trunnion.
- **Revere Napoleon #111 at Gibb's Battery,** Little Round Top – possible shell gash on the muzzle face at "4 o'clock."
- **Augusta Napoleon #13 at McGraw's Battery** – right trunnion chipped and possible mark of a skim shot about a foot in front of the trunnion.
- **Columbus Napoleon #20 at Graham's Battery** – large gouge on the upper muzzle face.
- **Augusta Napoleon #15 at W. P. Carter's Battery** – possible skim shot gouge just to left of the vent.
- **Augusta Napoleon #19 at Caskie's Battery** – more than a dozen nasty looking gouges on the right side of the tube near the vent.
- **Macon Napoleon #21 at Miller's 3rd Company Washington Artillery** – several marks on tube above the left trunnion as well as a skim shot mark same area but just behind.
- **Columbus Napoleon #10 at Miller's 3rd Company Washington Artillery** – light skim shot on top of tube just in front of the muzzle.
- **Hooper Napoleon #138 at Weir's Battery** – small, round canister size gouge just to the upper rear of the right trunnion as well as a possible skim shot forward and on top of the tube.
- **Augusta Napoleon #5 at Marye's Battery** – possible skim shot on side of tube as you face the muzzle at two o'clock.
- **Phoenix Ordnance Rifle #402 at Wallace's 2nd Rockbridge.** A rare possible shell hit on an iron rifle.

MYSTERY GUN #3

Two guns on the battlefield have some sort of iron plug jammed into the muzzle. There is a Gilbert replica Parrott at Macon's Richmond Fayette Battery with an iron round ball of some type jammed in. But over in the position of Cowan's NY Independent Battery Ordnance Rifle #107 has what appears to be the rear end of a Hotchkiss-type shell jammed fast into the muzzle. Is it? And if so why? I said it was a mystery!

I strongly encourage my colleagues to pay closer attention to the treasure that these old tubes represent. We as guides are incredibly lucky to have this resource un-matched on any other Civil War battlefield park.

...Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode, and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of hell
Rode the six hundred.

The Fairfield Inn

Researched and written by LBG John Winkelman, on the taverns and hotels in Adams County and surrounding area.

Location.....	Main St.in Fairfield Lot 1W & 2W
Tavern	2½ Story Stone 1801-Present
.....	3½ Story Stone addition1801-Present
Tavern Owners/ Keepers	Isaac Robinson 1830-1837
	John Pollard 1837-1838
	Isaac Robinson 1839-1850
	Peter Shively 1851-1854
	Isaac Robinson 1854-1856
	Peter Shively 1856-1892
	William Gilbach 1893-1896

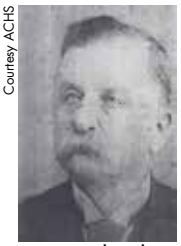
John Miller purchased 247 acres ofland from Charles Carroll in 1756 and will layout the town of Fairfield in 1784. There is some discrepancy on when the town was founded, some accounts state John's son William founded it in 1801. However, John Miller was selling lots here as early as 1787 and a 1792 map of Pennsylvania clearly shows the town of Fairfield on it.

John Miller will reside in the area until his death in 1794 but he never had a tavern license and did not operate a tavern. William McMunn and then David Hayes will own the property between 1787 and 1801. William Miller will acquire the property in 1801 and will then build a 2 ½ story stone building on this site as his residence. Prior to that a small stone farm house was on this site which would be enlarged with a log and stone addition in the late 18th century. There is a possibility that William Miller, who had a tavern license, would operate his tavern here in 1795 - 1797 but William also owned several other lots in town at this time and it's also possible that his tavern was at one of those locations.

In 1823 Miller will sell the house to his niece and her husband, Maria and James Wilson and they will add a 3 ½ story stone addition. It appears that they did not immediately open an inn because neither James nor Maria had a license and those in town who did were operating in two nearby taverns. If they ran an inn, they did so without serving liquor.

In 1830 their son in law Isaac Robinson received his tavern license and from then on it becomes the favorite inn in Fairfield. The two nearby taverns go out of business several years later and the impressive "Mansion House" will be the place to stay. Many famous people including Thaddeus Stevens would stay there.

Isaac Robinson will run the Inn for many years even owning it himself from 1845 to 1852. However, in 1856 the Wilson's will sell the property to Peter Shively. Shively had run the Inn for Robinson from 1851 to 1854 and then ran the Eagle Hotel in Gettysburg for 3 years. The inn will now be known as "Peter Shively's Mansion House" and Shively will be both the owner and proprietor during the Civil War.



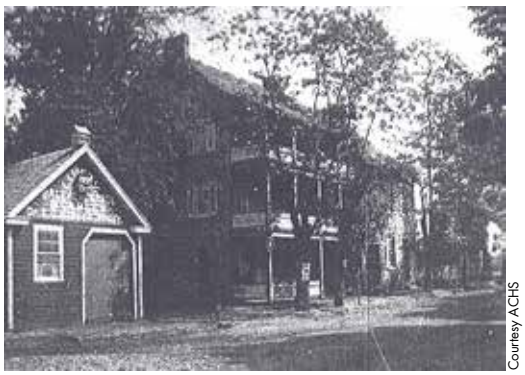
Courtesy ACHS

Peter Shively

Peter Shively's business will be interrupted twice during the war. First in October 1862 when JEB Stuart on his second ride around the Army of the Potomac will come into town. His men had been rounding up horses to take with them and they will also round up John Paxton, the town's postmaster and take him south as a prisioner.

In the summer of 1863 Shively will see more of the Confederate Army as General Lee's army invades Pennsylvania and heads for nearby Gettysburg. On June 30th two Mississippi regiments were in town and they will have a brief skirmish with General Buford's cavalry. Other Confederates were busy requisitioning livestock and supplies on July 1st and 2nd but on July 3rd Major Samuel Starr and his 6th US Cavalry will enter town. Starr and his men are after a Confederate wagon train that was reported to be in the area. They will find the wagon train just north of town along with General "Grumble" Jones' Virginia Cavalry brigade. In the ensuing battle the 6th US cavalry will be overwhelmed and routed. Many of the wounded will be brought back into town to be treated, some at the inn.

On July 4th General Lee begins his retreat from Gettysburg and most of his army will use the Fairfield Road. The Mansion House will be a popular spot for Confederate officers to stop, rest and get out of the rain, including General Lee. They will also help themselves to Shively's liquor supply. After the war Shively will file a damage claim for $278, of which $200 was for whiskey, brandy, gin, and rum. Amazingly he will be awarded the entire amount, for liquor consumed by the Confederate Army.



Courtesy ACHS

Fairfield Inn circa 1892.

Peter Shively will own and operate his inn until 1892. William Gilbach will have it from 1893-1896 and others will continue to operate it into the 21st Century.

The Fairfield Inn as it appears today however it is not open for business.