

Historic Resource Survey Form

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
Bureau for Historic Preservation

Key # _____

ER# _____

Date Prepared _____

Name, Location and Ownership *(Items 1-6; see Instructions, page 4)*

HISTORIC NAME _____

CURRENT/COMMON NAME _____

OWNER NAME/ADDRESS _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESOURCES _____

COUNTY _____

MUNICIPALITY _____

USGS QUAD _____

LOCATION _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY ☐ Building ☐ District ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure

OWNERSHIP ☐ Private ☐ Corporate

☐ Public/Local ☐ Public/County ☐ Public/State ☐ Public/Federal

TAX PARCEL #/YEAR _____

Function *(Items 7-8; see Instructions, pages 4-6)*

Historic Function

Subcategory

Particular Type

Current Function

Subcategory

Particular Type

Property Features *(Items 15-17; see Instructions, pages 7-8)*

Setting _____

Ancillary Features

Acreage (round to nearest tenth) _____

Architectural/Property Information

(Items 9-14; see Instructions, pages 6-7)

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

EXTERIOR MATERIALS and STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

Foundation

Walls

Roof

Other

Structural System

WIDTH

_____ (feet) or _____ (# bays)

DEPTH

_____ (feet) or _____ (# rooms)

STORIES/HEIGHT

Historical Information

(Items 18-21; see Instructions, page 8)

Year Construction Began

☐ Circa

Year Completed

☐ Circa

Date of Major Additions, Alterations

☐ Circa

☐ Circa

☐ Circa

Basis for Dating

☐ Documentary

☐ Physical

Explain

Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation(s)

Associated Individual(s)

Associated Event(s)

Architect(s)

Builder(s)

Submission Information

(Items 22-23; see Instructions, page 8)

Previous Survey/Determinations

Threats

☐ None

☐ Neglect

☐ Public Development

☐ Private Development

☐ Other

Explain

This submission is related to a

☐ non-profit grant application

☐ business tax incentive

☐ NHPA/PA History Code Project Review

☐ other

Preparer Information

(Items 24-30; see Instructions, page 9)

Name & Title

Date Surveyed

Project Name

Organization/Company

Mailing Address

Phone

Email

Key # _____
ER# _____

National Register Evaluation *(Item 31; see Instructions, page 9)*
(To be completed by Survey Director, Agency Consultant, or for Project Reviews ONLY.)

- ☐ Not Eligible (due to ☐ lack of significance and/or ☐ lack of integrity)
- ☐ Eligible Area(s) of Significance _____
- Criteria Considerations _____ Period of Significance _____
- ☐ Contributes to Potential or Eligible District District Name _____

Bibliography *(Item 32; cite major references consulted. Attach additional page if needed. See Instructions, page 9.)*

Additional Information

The following must be submitted with form. Check the appropriate box as each piece is completed and attach to form with paperclip.

- ☐ Narrative Sheets—Description/Integrity and History/Significance (See Instructions, pages 13-14)
- ☐ Current Photos (See Instructions, page 10)
- ☐ Photo List (See Instructions, page 11)
- ☐ Site Map (sketch site map on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, approximate scale; label all resources, street names, and geographic features; show exterior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
- ☐ Floor Plan (sketch main building plans on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, scale bar or length/width dimensions; label rooms; show interior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
- ☐ USGS Map (submit original, photocopy, or download ; See Instructions, page)

Send Completed Form and Additional Information to:

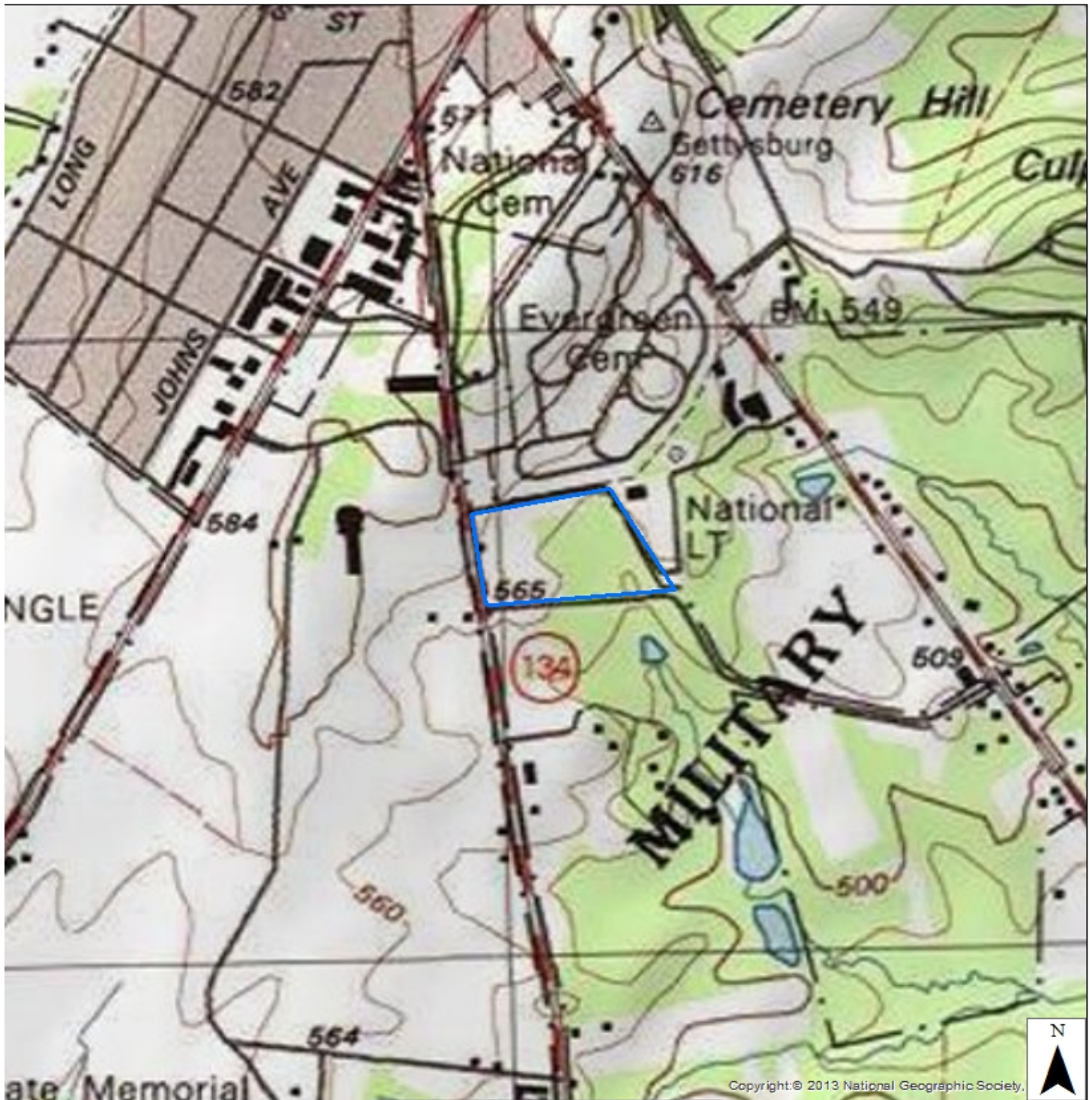
National Register Program
Bureau for Historic Preservation/PHMC
Keystone Bldg., 2nd Floor
400 North St.
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER # _____



**Figure 1: Wright House
Resource Location Map**

Key:

— Tax Parcel
Boundary

Source: USGS 1984

Scale

0 250 500 1,000 Feet



Figure 2: Site Plan

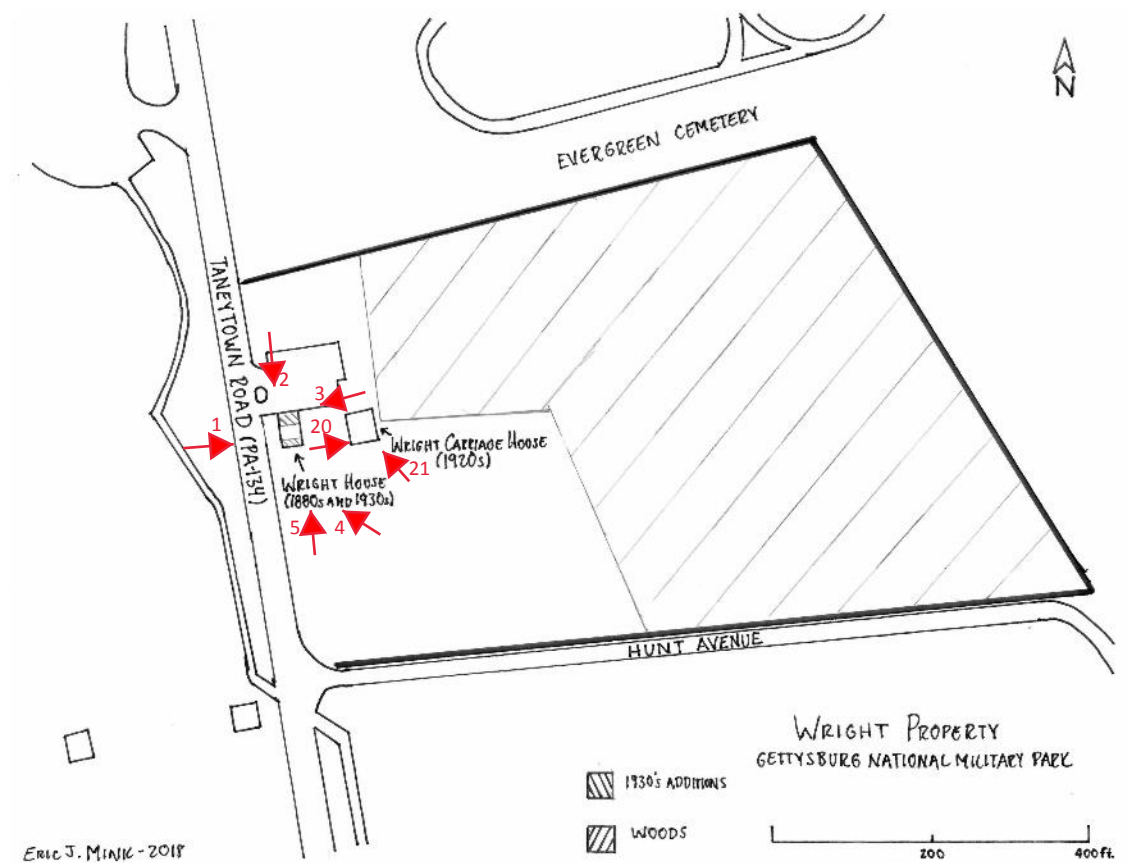
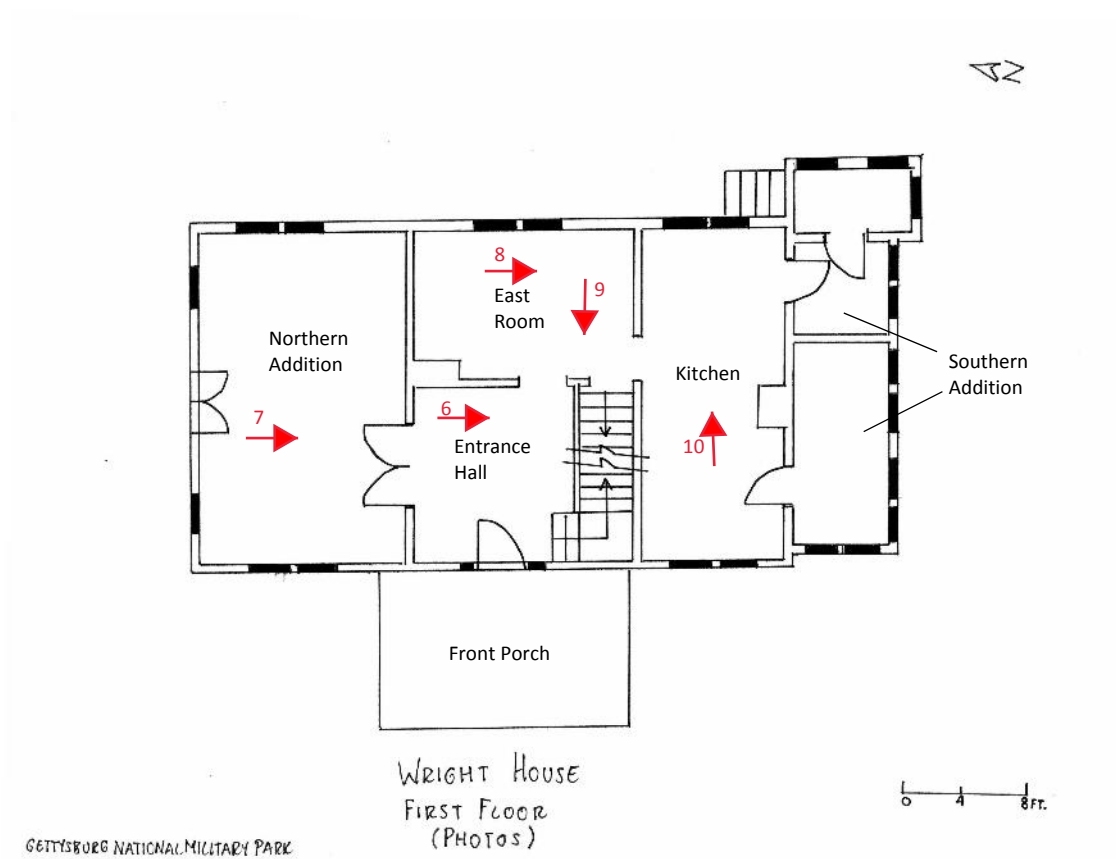


Figure 3: Floor Plan, First Floor



Key # _____
ER# _____

Figure 4: Floor Plan, Second Floor

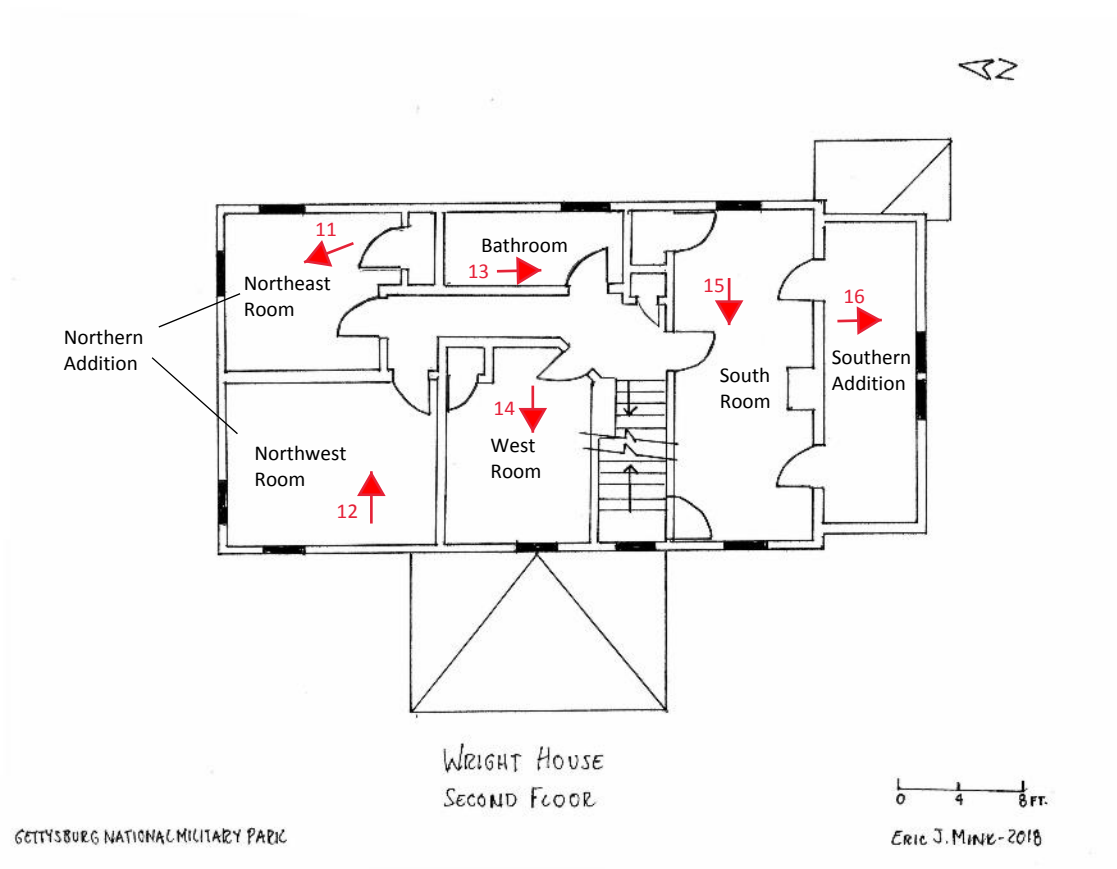
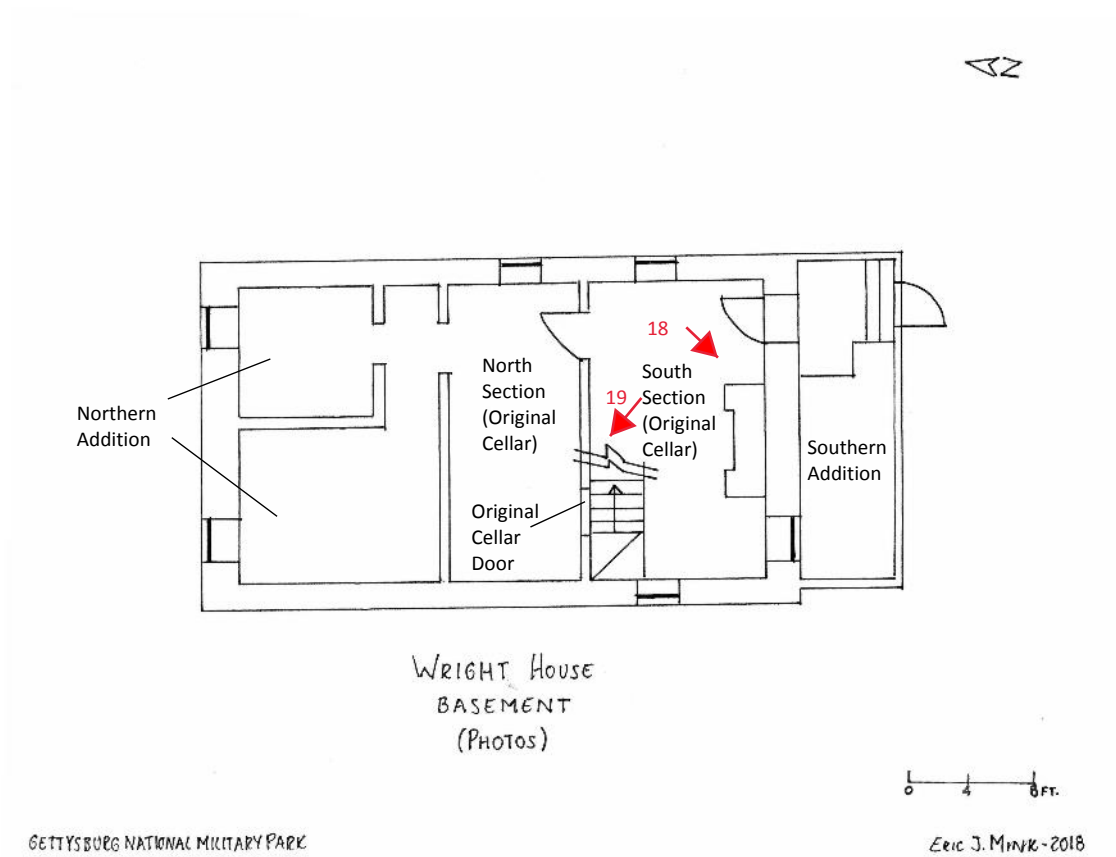


Figure 5: Floor Plan, Basement



Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER# _____

Photo List (Item 33)

See pages 10-11 of the Instructions for more information regarding photos and the photo list. In addition to this photo list, create a photo key for the site plan and floor plans by placing the photo number in the location the photographer was standing on the appropriate plan. Place a small arrow next to the photo number indicating the direction the camera was pointed. Label individual photos on the reverse side or provide a caption underneath digital photos.

Photographer Name: Sara McLaughlinDate: January and November 2018Location Negatives/Electronic Images Stored: Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson Computer Files

- Photograph 1 – Façade (west elevation) of the dwelling; looking east.
- Photograph 2 – Side (north elevation) of the dwelling; looking south.
- Photograph 3 – Rear (east elevation) of the dwelling looking west.
- Photograph 4 – Rear (east elevation) and side (south elevation) of the dwelling; looking northwest.
- Photograph 5 – Side (south elevation) of the dwelling; looking north.
- Photograph 6 – Entry hall and stairway in first floor of dwelling; looking south.
- Photograph 7 – Room in northern addition, first floor; looking south.
- Photograph 8 – East room, looking south into kitchen.
- Photograph 9 – Access to basement located in eastern room, looking west.
- Photograph 10 – Kitchen on first floor, looking east.
- Photograph 11 – Northeast room in the northern addition of the second floor; looking northwest.
- Photograph 12 – Northwest room in the northern addition of the second floor; looking east.
- Photograph 13 – Bathroom, second floor, looking south.
- Photograph 14 – West room, second floor, looking west.
- Photograph 15 – Full-depth south room, second floor, looking west.
- Photograph 16 – Southern addition, second floor; looking south.
- Photograph 17 – Attic, looking south.
- Photograph 18 – Infilled fireplace in basement, looking southwest.
- Photograph 19 – Original cellar door blocked by current basement stairs; looking northwest.
- Photograph 20 – Façade (west elevation) of carriage house and shed; looking northeast.
- Photograph 21 – Side (south elevation) and rear (east elevation) of carriage house and shed; looking northwest.
- Photograph 22 – Detail of foundation on carriage house and shed.

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER# _____

Figure List

Figure 1 – Wright House Resource Location Map

Figure 2 – Wright House Site Plan

Figure 3 – Wright House Floor Plan, First Floor

Figure 4 – Wright House Floor Plan, Second Floor

Figure 5 – Wright House Floor Plan, Basement

Figure 6 – GLS12a 93 NYV Monument [Historic Photograph] (1890).

Figure 7 – Gen Meade's Headquarters [Historic Postcard] (1907).

Figure 8 – Gen Meade's Headquarters [Historic Postcard] (1920).

Figure 9 – No. 601 – Cemetery to Round Top, showing Meade's Headquarters and Round Tops [Historic Photograph] (ca.1900).

Photographs



Photograph 1 – Façade (west elevation) of the dwelling; looking east.



Photograph 2 – Side (north elevation) of the dwelling; looking south.



Photograph 3 – Rear (east elevation) of the dwelling looking west.



Photograph 4 – Rear (east elevation) and side (south elevation) of the dwelling; looking northwest.



Photograph 5 – Side (south elevation) of the dwelling; looking north.



Photograph 6 – Entry hall and stairway in first floor of dwelling; looking south.



Photograph 7 – Room in northern addition, first floor; looking south.



Photograph 8 – East room, looking south into kitchen.



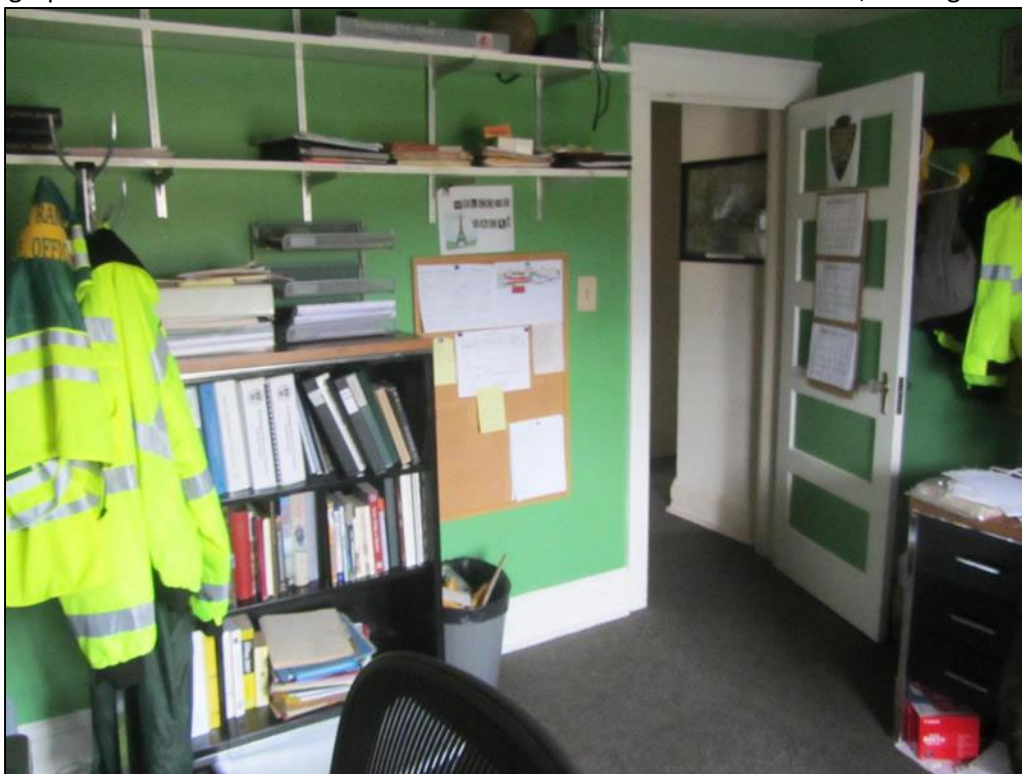
Photograph 9 – Access to basement located in eastern room, looking west.



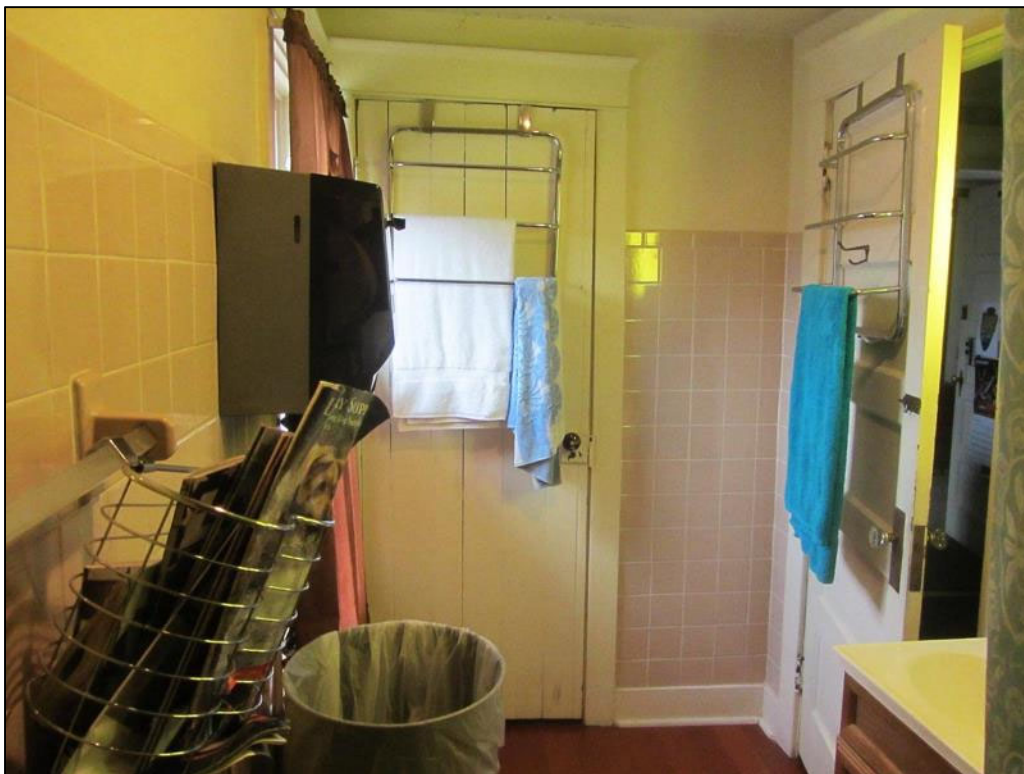
Photograph 10 – Kitchen on first floor, looking east.



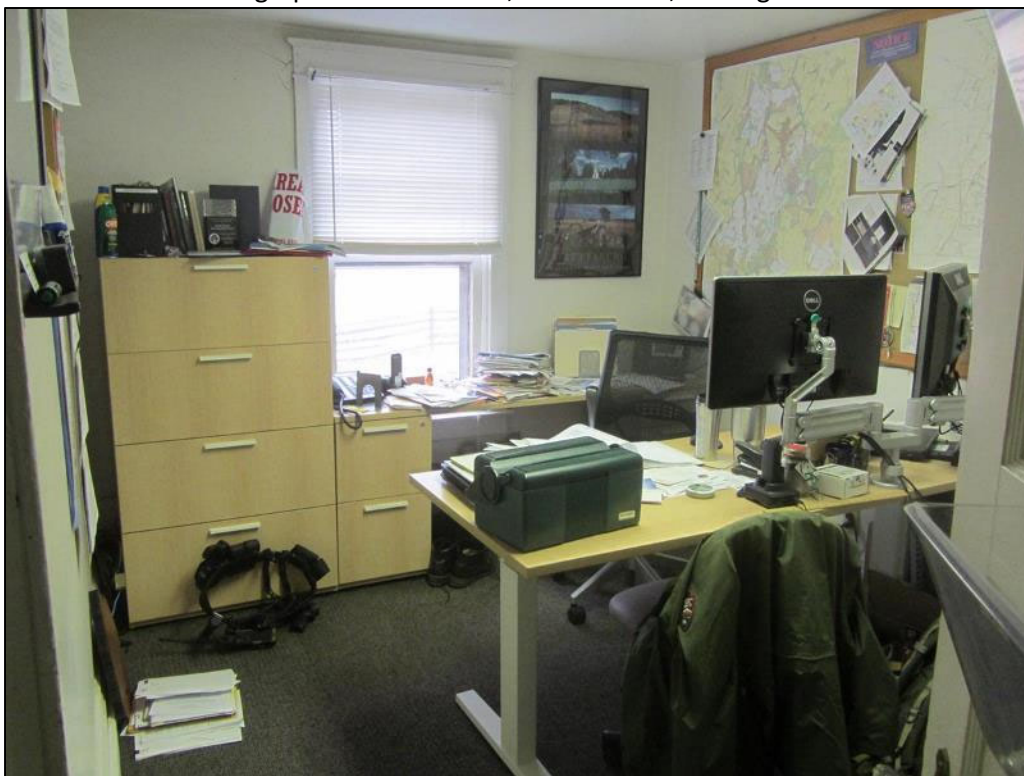
Photograph 11 – Northeast room in the northern addition of the second floor; looking northwest.



Photograph 12 – Northwest room in the northern addition of the second floor; looking east.



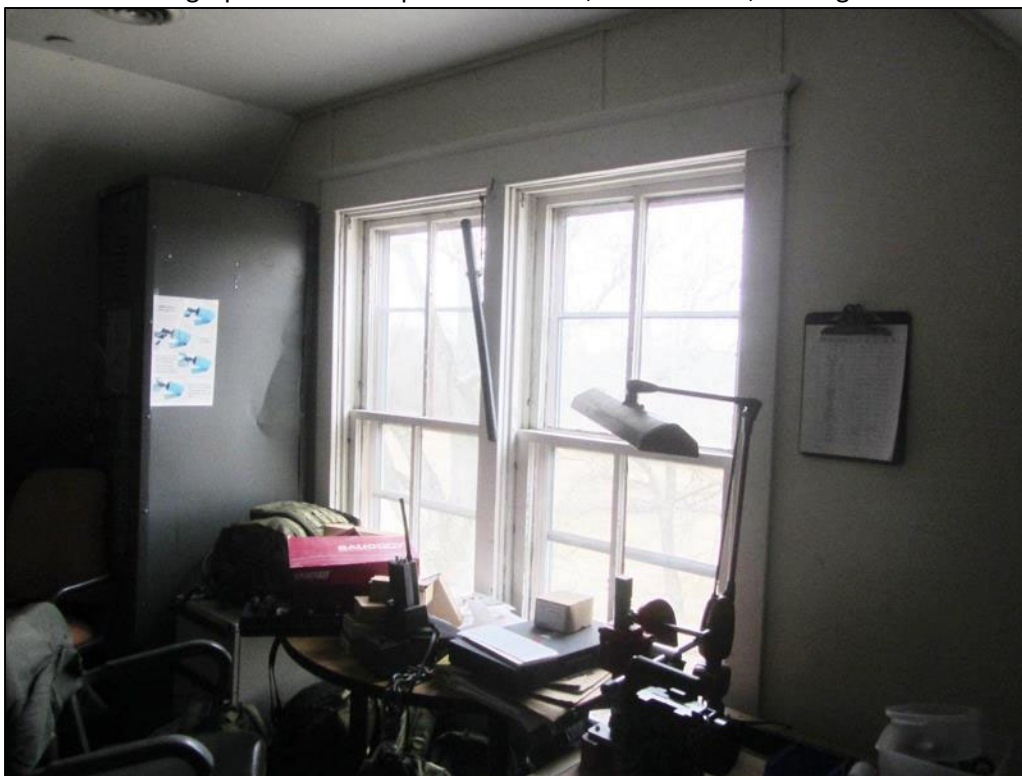
Photograph 13 – Bathroom, second floor, looking south.



Photograph 14 – West room, second floor, looking west.



Photograph 15 – Full-depth south room, second floor, looking west.



Photograph 16 – Southern addition, second floor; looking south.



Photograph 17 – Attic, looking south.



Photograph 18 – Infilled fireplace in basement, looking southwest.



Photograph 19 – Original cellar door blocked by current basement stairs; looking northwest.



Photograph 20 – Façade (west elevation) of carriage house and shed; looking northeast.



Photograph 21 – Side (south elevation) and rear (east elevation) of carriage house and shed; looking northwest.



Photograph 22 – Detail of foundation on carriage house and shed.

Physical Description and Integrity (Item 38)

Provide a current description of the overall setting, landscape, and resources of the property. See page 13 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed. Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- Introduction [summarize the property, stating type(s) of resource(s) and function(s)]
- Setting [describe geographic location, streetscapes, natural/man-made landscape features, signage, etc.]
- Exterior materials, style, and features [describe the exterior of main buildings/resources]
- Interior materials, style, and features [describe the interior of main buildings/resources]
- Outbuildings/Landscape [describe briefly additional outbuildings/landscape features found on property, substitute Building Complex Form if preferred; See Instructions, page 18]
- Boundaries [explain how/why boundaries chosen, such as historic legal parcel, visual natural features such as tree lines, alley separating modern construction, etc.]
- Integrity [summarize changes to the property and assess how the changes impact its ability to convey significance]

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; “unprotect” the document for this section; or prepare the “Physical Description and Integrity” narrative as a separate document.)

Physical Description

The Henry Wright House is a heavily-modified two-and-a-half-story log and frame Colonial Revival style building located along Taneytown Road (Pennsylvania Route 134), just south of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. The ca. 1887 building is owned by the United States Government and sits within the Gettysburg National Military Park and the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District; however, it is non-contributing to both districts. The building served as a private residence from its construction until 1960 when it was acquired by the National Park Service. It then functioned as housing for National Park Service employees until 1985, when it was rehabilitated and converted to office space. It is currently the headquarters for the park's division of Law Enforcement stationed at the Gettysburg National Military Park (GNMP).

The house is situated in the southwest corner of a 10.27-acre tract, which is bounded by Taneytown Road to the west, mowed grass lots to the north and south, and a wooded lot to the east. The building's west-facing façade fronts Taneytown Road and is set back from the street by approximately 40 feet. The building is surrounded by grass lawn on the east, south and west sides, and a gravel parking area on the north side. The site slopes from north to south. In addition to the house, lawn, and gravel parking area, the site is characterized by short concrete sidewalks to the west and east of the building. A ca. 1920 carriage house and stable sits directly to the rear (east) of the house.

The exact date of construction for the Colonial Revival style house is unknown but according to previous research as well as photographic evidence, the house is estimated to have been built ca. 1887. The year 1887 is listed as the construction date in the 1961 Historic Structures Report written by Frederick Tilberg. In a ca. 1890 photograph, and postcards of the Leister House from 1907 and 1920, the Henry Wright House is clearly visible in the background (Figures 6-8). In an additional ca. 1900 photo, the Henry Wright House is prominently featured (Figure 9).

The approximately 25-foot by 22-foot log and frame ca. 1887 original block of the house sits on a cement-mortared stone foundation. A two-and-a-half-story 13-foot by 22-foot frame addition was added to the north elevation and a one-and-a-half-story 9-foot by 22-foot addition was added to the south elevation. Based on documentation made by the National Park Service in a 1977 Individual Building Data form, both additions occurred sometime in the early 20th century, ca. 1930 (National Park Service, *Individual Building Data Form for the Wright House* 1977: 2). A physical inspection of the materials and style used on these additions support this date of construction. A side gable roof clad with asphalt shingles with broad overhanging eaves and cornice returns spans the original block and the north addition, while the one-and-a-half-story southern addition is capped by its own side-gable roof also clad with asphalt shingles. The dwelling is clad in wood German siding, which was installed in 2013. A brick interior end chimney is located on the southern gable end of the original house and a single brick exterior furnace chimney was added to the east elevation in 1975. Both additions sit on CMU foundations. Unless otherwise noted all windows are six-over-one, double-hung, wood replacements and are protected by storm windows.

Exterior

The dwelling's west-facing façade is located along Taneytown Road. The main entrance is slightly north of center and consists of a nine-light wood door flanked on either side by a six-light sidelight. A one-story raised porch is centered on the façade (Photograph 1). Since the porch is centered on the façade rather than the original block, it was likely added at the same time as the two-and-a-half-story northern addition. The porch, which sits on concrete piers enclosed by wood lattice skirting, features a low-pitched hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles supported by four tapered, wood columns. There are three pairs of windows spanning the first

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER# _____

story; one pair located on each side of the porch, and the third pair centered on the south addition. The second story of the façade features four six-over-one, double-hung windows. One window is centered on the north addition while the remaining three span the original section. A four-over-four, wood double-hung basement window is located south of the porch in the original exposed stone foundation. A raised CMU foundation is visible beneath the north and south additions.

The north elevation of the house faces the gravel parking area and features a centered secondary entrance with 10-light wood French doors protected by a double screen door (Photograph 2). The entrance is accessed by three concrete steps. The door is flanked by two windows. Two shorter windows on the second floor are vertically aligned above the first-floor windows. Two louvered vents are located in the gable. These vents replaced two original, four-light wood casement windows sometime after 1975. The 1975 List of Classified Structures Inventory Report for the Wright House mentions the two, four-light wood casement windows; therefore, the windows were replaced with louvered vents sometime after 1975 (National Park Service *LCS Wright House* 1975: 5). The exposed, raised concrete block foundation contains two two-light, wood, hopper windows. A carport addition was previously located off the north elevation but was removed ca. 2013.

The south end of the east elevation has a small, enclosed entryway that leads into the south addition. This entryway features a shed roof with exposed rafter tails and contains three windows, two on the east elevation and one on the south elevation. All three windows are one-over-one, wood awning windows. The shed roof of the entryway extends north to shelter a small pair of six-over-one, wood, double-hung windows located on the first story of the original section of the house. Additional fenestration on the original section of the dwelling includes an additional pair of windows on the first story and two, two-over-two, wood, double-hung windows on the second story. The original section of the house and the northern addition are visually separated by a vent pipe enclosed on three sides with plywood painted to match the siding. Two windows are located on the east elevation of the north addition of the house; one on the first story and one vertically aligned on the second story. To the north of these windows is a brick exterior furnace chimney that was added in 1975. The exposed foundation consists of mortared stone under the original section of the house and CMU under the north addition (Photograph 3).

The south elevation of the house features the ca. 1930 one-and-a-half-story south addition, which is attached to the southern gable end of the original section of the dwelling. The addition is capped by a steeply-pitched gable roof and is situated on a foundation of exposed concrete block piers enclosed with painted plywood. The first floor of the addition contains three pairs of evenly-spaced two-over-two, wood, double-hung windows. A pent eave spans the area directly above the first-floor windows. A pair of two-over-two, wood, double-hung windows is centered in the gable peak directly above the pent eave. A small metal vent is located in the gable peak. The south elevation of the original section of the house features two louvered vents on either side of the addition's roof, which provide circulation to the attic. A single jib door is located in the additions exposed foundation, between the eastern-most piers, providing access to the cellar (Photographs 4-5).

Interior

The interior of the house is comprised of two finished levels, an unfinished basement, and an unfinished attic. Common interior elements found throughout the house include simple molded baseboards with shoe molding and simple molded window and door casings. Paneled wood doors are also found throughout the house. Wall to wall carpeting covers all rooms on the two finished levels, with the exception of the bathroom and kitchen. All walls on the finished levels are plastered save for one room upstairs that is paneled.

In its current form, the first floor has a slightly modified central hall plan; however, the home was not originally constructed that way. Upon entering the building there is an entrance hall with the staircase immediately to the right, on the south wall. The stairs consist of a 90-degree turn with landing, square balusters, a paneled

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER# _____

newel post and molded stringers (Photograph 6). To the left (north) of the entrance hall is a full depth room contained in the northern addition. This room is separated from the entrance hall by French doors (Photograph 7). Behind the entrance hall, is an east room through which the kitchen is accessed (Photograph 8). A five-panel, wood door located in the southwest corner of the west wall of this room provides access to the basement stairs that are situated beneath the main stairs (Photograph 9). The kitchen, which was renovated in 1973, provides access, at two points to the south addition (Photograph 10). The kitchen, east room and entrance hall make up the original section of the home. The first floor of the southern addition contains two small rooms each accessed by doorways in the kitchen.

The second floor is accessed via the stairs in the entrance hall. Upon reaching the second level, the stairs open into a hallway that provides access to a bathroom and four rooms. At the head of the stairs, a hallway closet on the east wall is accessed by a five-panel, wood door. To the north are three rooms and the bathroom. The two rooms furthest to the north sit within the northern addition and are accessed via five-panel, wood doors (Photographs 11 & 12). The northeast room also features a four-panel, wood door to a closet on its south wall.

Within the original section of the dwelling are two rooms and a bathroom. The bathroom is accessed off of the east wall of the hallway and has a five-panel, wood entry. The bathroom walls are a combination of plaster and tile and a modern laminate overlay covers the floor (Photograph 13). A closet on the south wall of the bathroom has a batten door. One of the original rooms is accessed through a five-panel, wood door located on the west wall of the hallway. This west room contains a closet with a four-panel, wood door located on the east wall (Photograph 14). The additional original room is accessed via a five-panel, wood door on the south wall of the hallway, at the top of the stairs. This room is the full depth of the dwelling and provides access to the attic and the second story of the south addition. This room features a closet with a four-paneled, wood door on the east end of the north wall. A four-panel, wood door on the west end of the north wall provides access to the attic stairs (Photograph 15). Two additional four-panel, wood doors on the south wall provide access to the second story of the southern addition. The southern addition is comprised of a single room with a pair of windows located on the south wall (Photograph 16).

The attic is accessed by a flight of stairs, with a 90-degree turn from a landing. The stairway features plastered and wallpapered walls. The attic spans the original section of the house as well as the north addition. It is unfinished and has tongue and groove flooring throughout most of the area. The space is used for storage and houses the heating and air conditioning equipment. The roof rafters, ridge board and sheathing are all exposed (Photograph 17).

The basement is accessed by a straight flight of stairs from the east room on the first floor. The cellar spans the area beneath the original section of the house as well as the north and south additions. It is divided into four sections and reflects the evolution of the house. The stairs descend into the south section of the original cellar. This room is full-depth and includes a plastered stone fireplace on the south wall. The fireplace opening has been infilled with concrete blocks and is topped by a simple wood mantel (Photograph 18). To the east of the fireplace, on the south wall is a batten door. This door leads to the area beneath the southern addition and ultimately outside.

The current stairs from the first floor into the basement block a door that once connected the north section and the south section of the original basement, demonstrating that the stairs were a later addition (Photograph 19). The foundation walls of the original section are all stone clad covered in plaster. A concrete block wall separates the original basement from basement beneath the northern addition. The exposed underside of the first floor of the original section of the house reveals hand-hewn log joists and old tongue and groove flooring.

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER# _____

Carriage House and Stable

A two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1920 carriage house and stable sits directly to the rear (east) of the house (Photographs 20-22). It rests on a stone foundation, is clad in a combination of weatherboard and board-and-batten wood siding and is capped by a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building's west-facing façade features two equally spaced pairs of sliding wood paneled barn doors sheltered beneath a pent eave overhang. Two original six-light, wood hopper windows are on the second story vertically aligned above the first-floor barn doors. A single, original, six-light, wood hopper window sits in the gable peak. The south elevation features a Dutch door located at the west end of the first floor. Three replacement, single-light, fixed wood windows are evenly spaced across the second-floor overhang. The east (rear) elevation features two, original, two-over-two, wood double-hung windows equally spaced on the second story. The north elevation features two window openings on the first floor that have been infilled with plywood. A wood double door is located in the west corner of the second story.

Statement of Integrity

The Henry Wright House retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but has diminished integrity of association, materials, design, and workmanship. The dwelling was constructed between ca. 1887 and features two ca. 1930 additions. It remains in its original location along Taneytown Road. The setting has not significantly changed since the house is located within the Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District and has therefore been safe from large-scale development. Finally, the relationship of the building to the parcel is maintained because no other buildings have been added to the space since the ca. 1920 addition of the carriage house and stable, which replaced the original late 19th century carriage house/barn. Although the building no longer serves as a single-family dwelling, it does retain the physical features and layout that identify it as a house.

Regarding the integrity of design and workmanship, the late 19th century dwelling has been altered significantly since its construction. The two major ca. 1930 additions greatly increased the size of the home and transformed the dwelling's plan from a hall and parlor plan to a modified central hall plan. These additions also changed the dwelling from being a two-story vernacular frame dwelling to a two-story dwelling with Colonial Revival style elements. When the north addition was constructed, an attempt was made to create a symmetrical façade, which was characteristic of Colonial Revival dwellings. The centered porch and two pairs of windows flanking the porch lend to a feeling of symmetry. However, the front entrance located just north of center and the asymmetrical placement of the second story windows reveal that the Colonial Revival style is not original to the dwelling and was likely applied when the additions were constructed. Ca. 1890 photographs show that the dwelling had two interior end chimneys. The construction of the north addition resulted in the demolition of the north chimney. The basement of the home, consisting of two original rooms supported by fieldstone foundation walls, is flanked on either side by ca. 1930 cinderblock additions. On the first floor, the building now features five rooms, two more than the original dwelling. The second story of the home includes one bathroom, and five rooms, three more than the original plan. The attic of the home remains as an unfinished storage space however, some materials have been updated.

The material integrity has also been compromised with addition of a brick exterior chimney on the rear (east) elevation of the building's north addition in 1975 and the removal of the carriage/carport from the north elevation of the building sometime after 1979. Additional exterior alterations include replacement of windows, siding, and roof materials. Interior changes include upgraded appliances, electrical work, and plumbing throughout the structure. Linoleum flooring was installed in the kitchen and bathroom in 1973 and carpeting was installed throughout much of the house in 1984. Although interior renovations were completed by the

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____
ER# _____

National Park Service, the general interior layout of the home has remained intact since being purchased by the Park Service.

Key # _____

ER# _____

History and Significance (Item 39)

Provide an overview of the history of the property and its various resources. Do not substitute deeds, chapters from local history books, or newspaper articles. See page 14 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed.

Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- History [Summarize the evolution of the property from origin to present]
- Significance [Explain why the property is important]
- Context and Comparisons [Describe briefly similar properties in the area, and explain how this property compares]

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; “unprotect” the document for this section; or prepare the “History and Significance” narrative as a separate document.)

History

The Henry Wright House, now owned by the National Park Service, sits south of Gettysburg National Cemetery on South Cemetery Hill in Cumberland Township, Pennsylvania just outside of Gettysburg. Erected ca. 1887, the Wright House sits within the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District; however it is considered non-contributing to both districts. The property on which the dwelling sits was however, central to the position of the Union Army of The Potomac during the three-day battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.

According to an early 1876 interview with Catherine Guinn for the Gettysburg Compiler her father, William Guinn, constructed a two-story, two-bay rectangular frame or log dwelling atop a diabase stone foundation. Catherine Guinn claimed the Guinn family first occupied the home on July 4, 1776, before her father left to join the American Revolution (Gettysburg Compiler 1876: pg 2 column 5). The house was located about 500 feet south of where the Gettysburg National Cemetery wall now stands and 400 feet east of the Taneytown Road. According to the 1975 List of Classified Structures about the Guinn Farm House Site, historic photographs that date to 1863 and 1881 show the house's façade faced south with a single door, two first story windows, and two second story windows on the south side. The structure had a double-pitch span roof with one interior brick chimney on the east end. The property also included a frame and log barn, and a springhouse (National Park Service, LCS Guinn House Site 1975: 1).

Although William Guinn constructed a dwelling and operated a farm on the property beginning around 1776, deed records show that he did not actually own the property on which he lived until 1834. According to deed records, in 1811 Andrew Guinn purchased a sizable portion of land originally belonging to the Manor of Masque from Richard & John Penn. Then in 1834, Andrew Guinn sold 19 acres and 21 perches to William Guinn; the exact relationship between Andrew and William was not discovered through the course of research. From this point forward, William Guinn owned the land on which he lived and worked (National Park Service "Notes of Manor Masque"; Deed 1834). On February 22, 1830, William Guinn produced a will that directed his estate to be divided amongst his children for the remainder of their lives; after which the estate was to be sold and the proceeds divided among the remaining grandchildren (National Park Service "Will of William Guinn" 1830). Although he did not own the land on which he lived at the time he first drafted the will, it was included in his estate at the time of his death. On July 10, 1842, William Guinn passed away and ownership of his property was divided among his children (Adams Sentinel 1842). According to his Estate, William's daughter Catherine Guinn, obtained ownership of the farm her father had built. Ms. Guinn operated the farm until her death on July 5, 1876 at the age of 92. Though research turned up little about the Guinn family, the 1850 and 1860 Federal Census showed Catherine at 51 and 61 her living with members of the Brickle family suggesting she never married (U.S Census 1850, 1860).

On April 3, 1877, after Catherine's death, the property was sold at public auction to Basil Biggs, a prominent African American farmer from the region (Adams County Register of Deeds 1877: RR, 191). Between 1881 and 1887 a new home was built on the property; however, it is unclear if Basil Biggs contributed to the construction of or ever lived in the dwelling. This house, which stands today and is commonly known as the Henry Wright House, was built along Taneytown Road just west of the original Guinn Barn. Originally a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, the structure featured two-over-two windows and two interior end chimneys. A carriage house, barn, privy, and well were constructed behind the dwelling (Tilberg 1961: 5).

The original Guinn dwelling was demolished around the time the Henry Wright House was constructed, although the exact date is unknown. A photograph taken around 1900 (Figure 9) shows the Guinn barn still standing just east of the Henry Wright House. The same photograph also depicts large piles of building supplies stacked behind the Wright House, raising the question as to whether or not those supplies are remnants of the

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER# _____

Guinn dwelling. In October of 1892, Basil Biggs sold sections of the property, setting in motion a string of ownership changes that cumulated in the property being sold at Sherriff's sale in 1935 (National Park Service n.d.: 9).

In the years between the end of Bigg's ownership in 1892 and the Sheriff's sale in 1935, two large additions were constructed on the northern and southern elevations of the Wright House, significantly altering the design and plan of the dwelling. Additionally, the original Guinn barn was demolished, and a new carriage shed and stable put in its place. According to the 1975 List of Classified Structures, the carriage shed and barn as well as a privy were constructed ca. 1920 (National Park Service LCS Wright Privy 1975). According to the Individual Building Data Form for the Wright Privy from 1977, the privy was removed in 1978 (National Park Service, Individual Building Data Wright Privy 1977).

In 1935 the property was sold to John E. & Gertrude Hanawalt, who then sold the property to Henry S. & Jeannette H. Wright in 1946 (Adams County Register of Deeds 1946: 17, 201). On October 17, 1959 the Wright's sold the property to the National Civil War Wax Museum, Inc. who then transferred the property to the National Park Service for inclusion in Gettysburg National Military Park (National Park Service 1960; Adams County Register of Deeds: 229, 417). After the property was transferred to federal holding, it was assessed and renovations and repairs were made to the building. In 1985, the building was rehabilitated and converted to office space for the NPS (National Park Service 1985). Today, it serves as headquarters for Park Law Enforcement.

Since the National Park Service initially bought the property, a number of renovations have been completed. These include upgraded appliances, electrical work, and plumbing throughout the structure. In 1975, a brick exterior chimney was constructed on the rear (east) elevation of the building's north addition. Linoleum flooring was installed in the kitchen and bathroom in 1973 and carpeting was installed throughout much of the house in 1984. In addition, the carriage/carport was removed from the north elevation of the building sometime after 1979. For over 30 years the structure has been host to park offices, a law enforcement station, and served as NPS Headquarters for events including the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and numerous freedom of speech rallies.

Examinations of the Henry Wright House since the National Park Service acquired the home have identified numerous features of the building that indicate the use of old construction materials. The presence of these materials could be a result of portions of the Wright Home being constructed from original portions of the Guinn farm, however research did not uncover solid proof. Unfortunately, it is not clear when the Catherine Guinn dwelling was removed and if the Guinn house and Wright House existed at the same time. None of the original outbuildings are extant however the ca. 1920 barn still stands.

Significance and Evaluation

The Henry Wright House was evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places based on criteria described in the National Register Bulletin, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997).

Although the property on which the Henry Wright House sits was central to the position of the Union Army of The Potomac during the three-day battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, the Wright House was not constructed until after the battle. Therefore, the Wright House does not fall within Gettysburg National Military Park's period of significance during the American Civil War. Although the Wright House does fall within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District's period of significance (1786 – 1920) it was not considered a contributing resource. The *National Register Multiple Property Nomination for Adams County, PA Properties Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863*, applies only to properties where military activity occurred including those associated with encampment sites, logistical support sites and staging areas, engagement sites, headquarter sites, routes of march, strategic military points – historic landscape feature sites, prison camps, military hospital sites, and burial sites (Reed 1999: E-1). Since the Wright House was not associated with any of these uses and was constructed after the Battle of Gettysburg (ca. 1887), it is not considered eligible for the National Register under this historic context. The Wright House was not part of a planned residential development nor does it contribute to the historic patterns of agricultural production as outlined in the *National Register Multiple Property Nomination for Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania c. 1700-1960*. According to the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for this context,

National Register eligibility with respect to agriculture in each Historic Agricultural Region of Pennsylvania will depend upon how well a given property reflects the historical farming system in that region. It is very important to remember that Criterion A significance should be assessed in relation to how a given property typifies a farming system, not in relation to whether a property is exceptional or unusual. A property should exemplify a farming system in all its aspects. The totality of a property's representation in the areas of production, labor patterns, land tenure, mechanization, and cultural traditions will determine its National Register eligibility. (McMurry 2010: F-1).

The Wright House does not meet any of these requirements for eligibility under this historic context. It was sold frequently during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries and does not exemplify a farming system in the areas of production, labor patterns, land tenure, mechanization, or cultural traditions. Additionally, the Wright House is not historically significant and does not contribute to the regional history of Cumberland Township or Adams County. It is therefore recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The Henry Wright House is not associated with persons significant in history, and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The original Henry Wright House has been altered significantly since its construction. While the house features Colonial Revival style elements, these characteristics are not original and are a result of the two major ca. 1930 additions. Because of this, the dwelling does not represent an important example of the Colonial Revival style within Cumberland Township or Adams County's history and lacks the level of architectural distinction necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, the dwelling has diminished integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The two major ca. 1930 additions greatly increased the size of the home and altered its plan and massing. The integrity has been further compromised with addition of a brick exterior chimney on the rear (east) side of the building's north addition in 1975, and the removal of the carport from the north elevation of the building ca. 2013. Additional exterior alterations include replacement of windows, siding, and roof covering. Interior changes include upgraded appliances, electrical work, and plumbing throughout the structure. Linoleum flooring was installed in the kitchen and bathroom in 1973 and

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____
ER# _____

carpeting was installed throughout much of the house in 1984. The Henry Wright House does not possess the architectural significance or distinction necessary for listing in the National Register. It is therefore recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

No archaeological assessment of the site has been made, thus the site cannot be evaluated at this time for National Register eligibility under Criterion D.

References

Adams County Deed Books

Deed research. Adams County Recorder of Deeds. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania [database online]. <https://landrecordspa.adamscounty.us/external/User/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fexternal%2fIndex.aspx> (Available in GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987). (Accessed November 2018).

Adams County Will Books

Will research. Adams County Register of Wills. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. (Available in GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987). (Accessed November 2018).

Adams Sentinel

1842 "William Guinn, Sr., aged 88 years, a revolutionary patriot, died yesterday near Gettysburg." *Adams Sentinel*, July 11, 1842. (Available in GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987) (Accessed November 2018).

Gettysburg Compiler

1876 No Title. January 20, 1876, Pg. 2 Column 5. (Available in GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987) (Accessed November 2018).

McMurry Sally

2012 *A National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c1700-1960*. University Park, PA.

National Park Service

- n.d. Notes of Manor of Masque. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987.
- n.d. "Wright House." GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987.
- 1890 "GLS12a 93rd NYV Mon. Taneytown Road 1890." [Photograph]. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987.
- 1900 "No. 601 - From Cemetery to Round Top, showing Meade's Headquarters and Round Tops." [Photograph] ca. 1900. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987.
- 1907 "General Meade's Headquarters." [Postcard]. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987.
- 1920 "General Meade's Headquarters." [Postcard]. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987.
- 1960 "GNMP Land Ownership Record, 1960." GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: 1960.
- 1975 *Classified Structure Field Inventory Report for the Wright House, 1975*. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: October 22, 1975.
- 1975 *Classified Structure Field Inventory Report for the Wright Privy and Carriage House and Stables, 1975*. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: October 22, 1975.
- 1975 *Classified Structure Field Inventory Report for the Guinn House Site, 1975*. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: October 22, 1975.
- 1977 *Individual Building Data Form for the Wright House, 1977*. GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: January 1977.

Wright House

Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____

ER# _____

- 1977 *Individual Building Data Form for the Wright Privy, 1977.* GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: January 1977.
- 1985 "Rehab Recommendations, 1985." GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: February 1985.

Reed, Paula S.

- 1999 *A National Register Multiple Property Nomination Form for Adams County, PA Properties Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.* Hagerstown, MD.

Tilberg, Frederick

- 1961 *Historic Structures Report – Part I for Henry Wright Buildings, Gettysburg National Military Park.* National Park Service September 20, 1961. (Available in GETT 41161, Gettysburg National Military Park Building History Files, 1933-1987: January 1977).

US Census

- 1850 Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Census Place: Cumberland, Adams, Pennsylvania; Series: M432_743; Roll: 116A; Page: 235; *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. <http://ancestry.com>. (Accessed November 2018)
- 1860 1860 U.S. Census, population schedule. Census Place: Cumberland, Adams, Pennsylvania; Roll: M653_1057; Page: 52; Family History Library Film: 805057. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. <http://ancestry.com>. (Accessed November 2018)

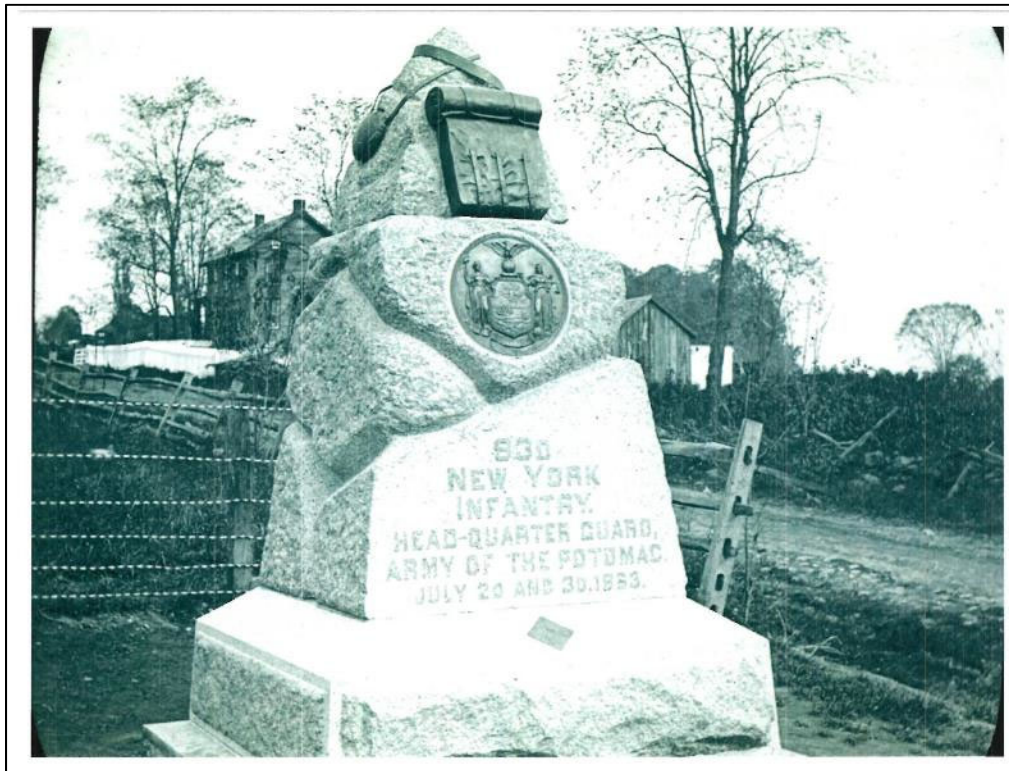


Figure 6: GLS12a 93 NYV Monument; looking north (1890).

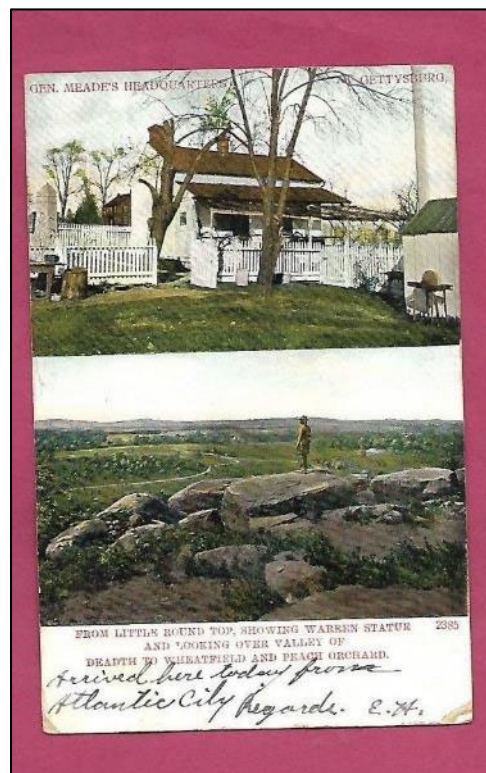


Figure 7: Gen Meade's Headquarters; looking northeast (1907).

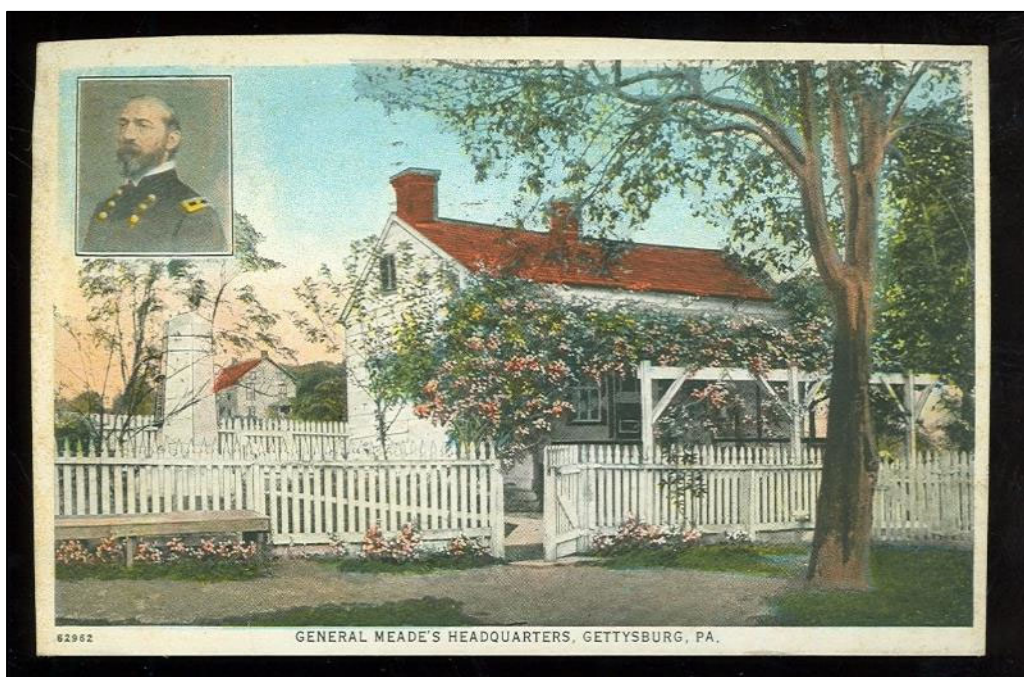


Figure 8: Gen Meade's Headquarters with Wright House; looking northeast (1920).



Figure 9: No. 601—From Cemetery to Round Top; looking south (ca.1900).