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GETTYSBURG TIMES

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Section A 35e

THURSDAY

Good Morning

WEATHER

Cloudy with showers likely by afternoon. A thunderstorm is also possible. High 55 to 60. Chance of rain 70 percent.

Tonight, colder with periods of rain, possibly mixing with snow by dawn. Low in the lower 30s.

Friday, cooler with scattered rain or snow showers. High around 40.

Saturday, partly cloudy. Low around 20. High around 40.

Sunday, mostly cloudy. Low in the 20s. High in the mid 40s.

NEWSWATCH

Dow soars

NEW YORK (AP) — The Dow Jones industrial average soared more than 300 points Wednesday as investors who sold off technology stocks this week put their money back into the long-forgotten industrial sector.

The Dow rose 320.17, or by 3.3 percent, to close at 10,131.41.

It was the fourth-biggest point gain ever for the Dow, but wasn't close to a record in percentage terms. The blue chip index rose as much as 368.96 points before slipping back a bit.

Meanwhile, investors continued shedding technology shares. The Nasdaq composite index fell 124.01 to close at 4,582.62, bringing its loss for the past three days to 465 points, or 9.2 percent.

The Standard & Poor's 500 rose 33.00 to 1,392.15 and the Russell 2000 index of smaller companies fell 14.11 to 558.88.

"What a rare day," said Vernon Winters, chief investment officer at Mellon Private Asset Management. "A lot of money managers have been forced to sell blue chips to buy technology stocks, and today, they're reversing course."

"So much damage has already been done in these old economy stocks," said Arthur Hogan, chief market analyst at Jefferies & Co. "We're finally seeing money coming into some of the bargain stocks that have been created by the selling pressure of the past few weeks."

Even with Wednesday's dramatic gains, the Dow remains down about 12 percent in the year to date, while the Nasdaq is up nearly 13 percent.

Weakness in some of the Nasdaq's top performers suggested that investors are taking profits from their sharp gains this year, analysts said.

County names Larry Martick its head mosquito hunter

BY JOHN MESSEDER
Times Staff Writer

West Nile virus killed seven people in New York, and 61 more people were diagnosed with West Nile encephalitis last summer. State and county officials are taking steps to ensure the scene is not repeated in the commonwealth this year.

"We need someone who's going to be out in the field," Commissioner Tom

Collins said following the Wednesday morning commissioners meeting. "The disease is potentially deadly. It's spread by mosquitoes and there is fear it may spread (into the state)."

The county commissioners have appointed Larry Martick, county Conservation District manager, as the county's liaison with the state Department of Environmental Protection

as the department begins planning a response to a potential outbreak of the deadly virus.

Although the virus has not yet been seen in the commonwealth, it was found in August in Burlington County, N.J., just across the state line from Philadelphia.

"If it comes into Pennsylvania, it would actually be coming with birds," said DEP spokeswoman April Hutcheson, adding,

"Mosquitoes can fly only about 150 yards."

The virus is spread when a Northern House mosquito drinks blood from a bird, then flies to another bird — or human — spreading the virus as it takes another drink. Hutcheson said other breeds of mosquito are not known to be carriers of the West Nile virus.

(See MOSQUITO HUNTER, Page A9)

LYME DISEASE

Frustration of finding treatment adds to pain for sufferers

BY DEBRA BROWNLEY
Times Staff Writer



Photo courtesy of Vicki Karam Smith

From left, Lovette Mott, Dr. Harold Smith and Vicki Karam Smith display the 2 x 2-foot quilt panels made by some of the local Gettysburg Lyme Disease Support Group members. Many more quilts will be on display at the rally April 8. The quilts are designed and made by each indi-

vidual dealing with the effects of Lyme. Dr. Smith was an emergency room physician who had to stop practicing due to the devastating effects of Lyme disease. He will also be speaking at the symposium at The Gettysburg Hospital.

Those suffering under the epidemic of Lyme disease are finding treatment difficult to come by, thanks to the bite of medical bureaucracy.

"I'm basically scared to death that there's not going to be anyone to help me," 19-year-old Rebecca Peake of Bonneauville said with tears in her eyes.

Peake was seen 12 times by a physician before she was diagnosed with Lyme disease in May 1999. The disease, caused by corkscrew-shaped bacteria (spirochetes), is transmitted by tiny ticks belonging to the Ixodes family. In the Northeast, the most common proven carrier is the deer tick.

Peake neither saw the tick nor had the telltale bullseye rash that is present in about 60 percent of Lyme patients. Her symptoms included severe fatigue, flu-like achiness, mild depression and her school grades started to drop.

"We chalked it up to stress because she was in her senior year," said Rebecca's mother Teresa.

"I'm basically scared to death that there's not going to be anyone to help me."

—Rebecca Peake, Bonneauville

The girl called to schedule an appointment to begin IV therapy on a Monday morning and the next day, she was informed that her doctor was no longer practicing medicine. He was one of 16 Lyme disease specialists in New York who are having their licenses revoked for prescribing long-term antibiotics.

Other Lyme specialists in New Jersey, Michigan and Connecticut have had their licenses revoked as well.

Many Lyme patients living and coping with the disease in Adams County travel hundreds of miles each month to seek out these literate physicians.

"We're all traveling to New York because our doctors don't know enough about Lyme disease," Teresa Peake said.

Her daughter is one of four (See LYME on Page A5)

Gettysburg citizens added to park's 'Wall of Faces'

To focus on the stories of the townspeople of Gettysburg and their struggles throughout the battle in 1863 and its aftermath, the National Park Service has created a new exhibit called the Civilian Wall of Faces at the Visitors Center.

The exhibit features photographs of 25 men and women, young and old, black and white, who cared for the wounded, provided food and shelter, and buried the dead when the time came, one of whom was killed in the battle.

Some of the names are familiar: John Burns, Jennie Wade and David Wills. Others are less well known but their stories no less compelling. There is Basil Biggs, an African-American tenant farmer and veterinarian whose Gettysburg home was used as a stop on the

Underground Railroad. After the battle, Biggs was a contractor for the disinterment of bodies for reburial in the Soldier's National Cemetery.

Five sisters in Gettysburg's Powers family are featured. They were all in their 20s at the time of the battle and all school teachers. Each of the sisters cared for wounded.

The Civilian Wall of Faces helps tell the story of the human cost of the battle of Gettysburg and how it changed the lives of families, neighbors, and the American population, both North and South. The exhibit is open to the public, free of charge. The Visitor Center is at 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, and is open daily 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (See FACES on Page A9)

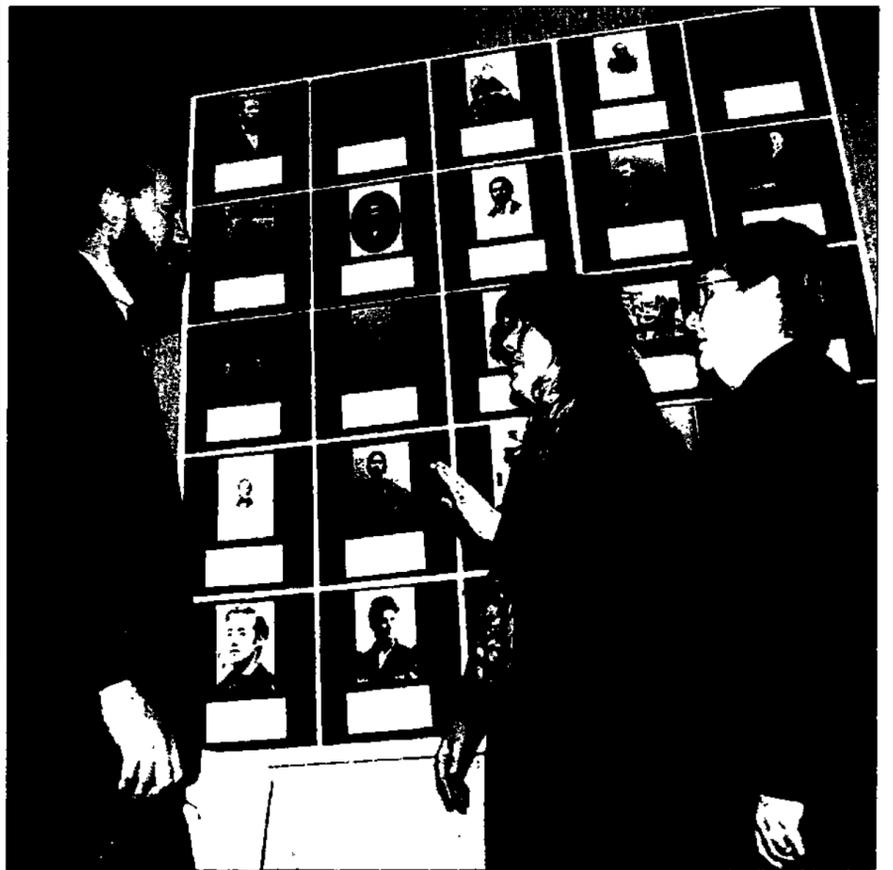
Who the faces are ...

John Burns (1793-1872) Chambersburg St. Wearing his civilian best, and carrying a flintlock musket, Burns arrived on the firing line on July 1, and fought until wounded. A subject of poetry and story, he achieved legendary status, as the civilian "who didn't back down" from the enemy. He was a cobbler by trade and town constable.

Mary Thompson (1793-1873) Chambersburg St. Having raised eight children, the widow Thompson occupied a stone house on Seminary Ridge. She refused to leave her home in spite of severe shelling, wounded and dying all around, and the retreat of the Union army. Her house achieved fame as an extension of General Lee's Headquarters.

Carrie Sheads (?-1886) Chambersburg St. Her home was the "Oak Ridge Seminary for Young Ladies." On July 1, Colonel Charles Wheelock (97th NY) retreated to her cellar, where an armed

(See WALL OF FACES on Page A12)



Dana Wheeler/Gettysburg Times

Sarah Sites Thomas, center, and her mother, Jacqueline Stewart Sites of Fairfield, talk with Bill Michels about the "Civilian Wall of Faces" located in the Gettysburg National Military Park visitor center. The wall features brief biographies of local citizens during the Civil War era.

Jacqueline's great grandmother, Sallie Myers Stewart, is the one Sarah is pointing to in the photo. Michels, from Gettysburg, spent several months doing the research for the project. He said, "The Civilian Wall of Faces puts a face on history."

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Lyme disease

(Continued from Page A5) weeks of treatment cures Lyme. "My success record has been outstanding. I've treated thousands of Lyme patients, and I have yet to see one cured in three weeks," Orens said in opposition.

Dattweiler has testified on behalf of insurance companies against several doctors who prescribe long-term antibiotics. He is also an advisor to the Centers for Disease Control, National Institute of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration. Further, Dattweiler holds a 25 percent interest in the SmithKline Beecham LYMERix vaccine, which was approved by FDA last year.

"I predict that within a year the vaccine will be taken off the approved list," Orens said, adding that he has seen several patients who have developed Lyme symptoms and chronic arthritis after receiving the vaccine.

"I have never once, ever, referred a patient to the Lyme vaccine," he said.

But even if charges are dropped, such a complaint can ruin a doctor's reputation. Orens spent 40 years in practice, the last three of which consisted of about 60 percent Lyme patients. He graduated in the top third of his medical class at UCLA. For 20 years, he was the assistant professor of medicine at Cornell University School of Medicine. Now, with having to pay two different attorneys' fees of \$900 per hour, Orens fears he will lose everything that he and his wife have worked for the past 46 years.

"I have pledged myself to undo this wrong. I was railroaded in a kangaroo court," said Orens, adding that he plans to appeal the court's decision.

Laboratories popular for Lyme tests like iGeneX in Palo Alto, Calif., do not escape the scrutiny either. Last year, the lab was investigated twice by the California Department of Health Services and once by New York health officials.

State epidemic

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recorded 11,603 cases of Lyme disease nationwide in 1995 (the most recent statistics). Of those cases, Pennsylvania and seven other Northeastern states accounted for 92 percent. In the past decade, the number of Lyme cases reported in this state has increased to epidemic levels. Since last year, the commonwealth has moved up a notch from ranking third to second in the nation for Lyme disease.

Ticked Off — Fed Up

A new Gettysburg Lyme Disease Support Group was birthed by several Lyme victims, family members and their advocates having to cope with the many complex symptoms that the disease can present. The group meets monthly at the Motts' home in Gettysburg. To learn more about this complicated disease or to share with other Lyme victims, call Lovette Mott at 334-6339.

Research and relief

Cholestyramine (CSM) is an

FDA-approved medication used to lower elevated levels of cholesterol. It has been used safely in millions of people who have taken the medication for extended periods of time.

Now, Dr. Ritchie Shoemaker of Pocomoke, Md., is prescribing CSM to Lyme patients. He just received a \$300,000 grant from Bristol-Myers Squibb, a pharmaceutical company, for a three-part study. The first part of the study has already been completed.

Under an FDA exemption, the drug is being used to treat chronic, neurotoxin-mediated illnesses such as Lyme disease.

"In Lyme disease, when an antibiotic hits the spirochete, the bacteria explodes and toxins are released in the brain and central nervous system," Lovette Mott explained. "His theory is that toxins are what is causing some of our symptoms."

Provided there is no re-exposure, the treatment will remove all toxins over time. Most patients are symptom-free in two weeks, but depending on the amount of toxins in a person's body, it may take longer.

About 22 Lyme victims and family members from Adams and Franklin counties are participating in part two of the study. Rebecca Peake and Lovette Mott are just two from this area who will be taking CSM as part of their treatment. Shoemaker has used CSM in the past to treat his own father, who was also diagnosed with Lyme disease.

Politics

The Motts hope that politicians at high levels will get involved and feel there is a need for a senatorial hearing on Lyme disease. They have written to as many as seven senators in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York.

U.S. Sen. Rick Santorum introduced the Lyme Disease Initiative of 1999. The bill is a five-year, \$125 million blueprint for attacking the disease on all fronts.

The program is designed to make the development of better detection tests for the disease a high priority; to foster better coordination between scattered programs within the federal government through a joint agency plan of action; and to protect workers and visitors at federally owned lands in endemic areas through a system of periodic Lyme disease risk assessments.

"Rest assured, as the 106th Congress continues, I will work to enact legislation that aims at helping the victims of Lyme disease," wrote Santorum in a letter addressed to the Motts.

State Rep. Stephen Maitland, R-Cumberland Township, also wrote a letter on behalf of the Smiths and forwarded it to the state Department of Health.

"Lyme disease is a very serious problem for people that have it because it is hard to detect and hard to treat," Maitland said.

In addition, letters were sent to "20-20," "Dateline," "60 Minutes," and Gov. Tom Ridge asking him to contact New York Gov. George Pataki to reinstate licenses.

"We need some major movie star or public figure with Lyme disease to come forward or they're just going to continue to

pick off our doctors and pretend that there's no problem," Vicki Karam Smith said.

Circle of hope

More than 200 people are expected to attend a Lyme Disease Awareness Rally on Saturday, April 8 from 1 to 4 p.m. on Lincoln Square in front of the Gettysburg Hotel. Orens is expected to deliver a speech. The public is invited to attend.

Following the rally, a physician panel discussion and informational meeting will take place at The Gettysburg Hospital Community Room from 4 to 5:30 p.m. Burrascano will be among those who will speak as well as Nick Harris, director of iGeneX Lab in California; and Dr. Harold Smith, emergency room physician for Saint Joseph and Geisenger hospitals. Santorum and Maitland will be attending. U.S. Rep. Bill Goodling (R-19) and Ridge have also been invited.

The event is a prelude to a larger rally that will be held in Washington, D.C., on May 3.

Mosquito hunter

(Continued from Page A1) To prevent spread of the West Nile virus, DEP will establish three levels of surveillance, beginning April 3 (mosquito breeding season in Pa. is April through October):

- Routine — consisting of trapping mosquitoes and checking any Northern House Mosquitoes for the virus;
- Enhanced — checking for a large population of Northern House mosquitoes, attempting to pinpoint an infestation; and
- Control — working in a specific targeted area on the ground, using a powdered form

of a naturally occurring bacteria to kill larvae, or localized spraying, also from the ground, to kill the adult insects.

Airborne spraying will be used only in "an absolute worst case scenario," Hutcheson said.

Martick will receive information from DEP, and help coordinate surveillance and eradication efforts in the county. Hutcheson said the county would be responsible for contracting services with Dept. of Agriculture certified applicators. DEP will foot 100 percent of costs of controlling the mosquitoes.

The people who died in New

York were 75 and older; most people would not know if they are infected, but "as people get older they have a harder time fighting off infection," Hutcheson said.

The Northern House mosquito likes urban developed areas with puddles of standing water, "not around wetlands, lakes and places like that," Hutcheson said.

Residents should eliminate standing water around the house. For instance, buckets by a children's sandbox, left standing full of rain water four days after the storm, provide ideal breeding ground. Tires and beds of last fall's leaves also work well for house-hunting mosquitoes.

The board also approved an agreement with Organizational Improvement Systems Inc for a classification and compensation study of county jobs. Collins said the county periodically compares its jobs and pay scales with similar jobs in private industry.

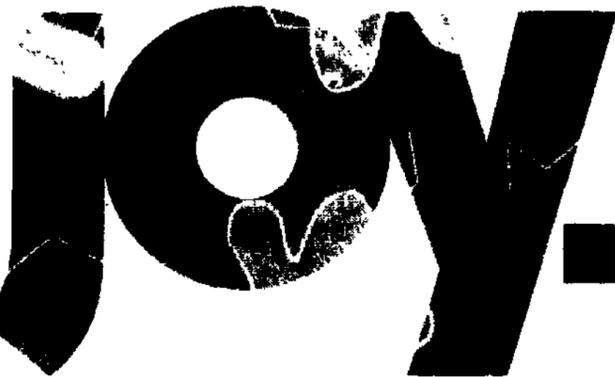
"We do it to determine, when we go out to hire, ... whether we are above the market (or) below the market," he said.

Faces

(Continued from Page A1) The exhibit was made possible through the assistance of the Adams County Historical Society, the General Lee Headquarters Museum, the Lutheran Theological Seminary Collection, The Hanover Area Historical Society, Gettysburg College, Brian Kennel at the Evergreen Cemetery, and the San Francisco Public Library.

Bill Michels of Gettysburg National Military Park researched the exhibit.

Dave Weaver, of the Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides, did the framing and artwork. Tom Myers and Tim Fazebaker of Gettysburg National Military Park constructed the exhibit. Park Ranger Troy Harman coordinated the project.



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Wall of Faces

(Continued from Page A1)

Confederate Sgt. demanded his sword. Carrut at an opportune moment hid the sword in the folds of her skirt to diffuse this life-threatening confrontation. She lost four brothers as a result of war service.

Charles Tyson (1838-1906) Chambersburg St. He was a photographer. On June 26 mounted men dashed past his house with shells while discharging their carbines and pistols into the air. He photographed battlefield views and the cemetery dedication.

Mary McAllister (1821-1907) Chambersburg St. (N Side) At first the sight of blood was shocking especially the "butcher's stall" appearance of the Lutheran Church. She assisted surgeons there until a shell entered the roof. Returning home she was shoved for half a block by a retreating mob of federals.

John Jack Hopkins (1806-1868) S Washington St. Confederate invasion especially caused apprehension for blacks who were at times seized for enslavement. Hopkins, an employee at the college, was known for his integrity commanding general confidence. When the battle came he and his family likely fled their campus home which was ransacked. His son John Edward soon enlisted and became a sergeant.

Sarah Sallie Broadhead (1831-1910) Chambersburg St. (N Side) "No one can imagine [the] extreme fright when our men began to retreat," Sallie wrote in her diary on July 1. She and her husband sought cover in their cellar.

Professor Michael Jacobs (1808-1871) W Middle St. A college mathematics teacher. On July 3, he trained a tele-cope on Seminary Ridge, calling to his son, "Quick! Come! Come! You can see now what in your life you will never see again — Pickett's Charge."

Daniel Skelty (1844-1932) W Middle St. He was a dry goods clerk. On July 1, he rushed to see the action. I climbed up a good-sized oak tree [near Seminary Ridge] shot and shell began to fly passing dangerously near the top of the tree. There was a general stampede.

Percy S. is W High St. (N Side) They were all school teachers and in their twenties in 1863. One was wounded. A

Elizabeth Salome "Sallie" Myers (1842-1922) W High St. Sergeant Alexander Stewart was shot through the lungs his legs paralyzed. On July 6 after much suffering, he died

in Sallie's home. Weeks later his father came to recover the body. The next year the father returned with his wife and their other son Henry. Sallie married Henry in 1867 but he died within a year. Their son was born one month later.

Matilda "Tillie" Pierce (1848-1914) Baltimore St. A youth of 15 years. Tillie helped fetch water for Union soldiers and saw surgeons hastily administering chloroform. She observed wounded, throwing themselves wildly about, and shrieking (sic) with pain. Years after ward Tillie published her memoirs.

Anna Gailach (1845-1919) Baltimore St. Anna and family could leave the cellar only at night, to prepare meals. On July 4, Anna observed a man walking stiff and cramped from the alley toward some soldiers in blue. It was Brigadier General Schimmelfennig of the 11th Corps who had hidden from the Confederates for three days.

Mary Virginia Jennie Wade (1843-1863) South St. Jennie and her mother worked as seamstresses. On July 1st her sister, Georgia McClellan, needed help with her newborn son, so Jennie came over to Georgia's double unit house on Baltimore Street. Sniper fire soon became great. On July 3, a bullet passed through two doors, killing Jennie instantly.

Josephine Miller (1836-1911) Rogers farm, Emmitsburg Road. She tended to many wounded. 17 died in the cellar. She cooked and distributed food to soldiers even during Pickett's Charge.

Sadie Bushman Jungeman (1853-?) George Bushman farm. Rock Creek. A shell brushed the skirt of 9-year-old Sadie "staggering" her with its concussion. That was a close call," spoke an army doctor who led her to a field hospital.

Amos Whetstone (1838-1894) Chambersburg St. A student at the Lutheran Seminary he was seen by Sallie Myers on July 4 carelessly positioned on a back porch. "Take care you will be shot!" Sallie shouted. Almost immediately Amos looked down at his leg and said, "Oh, I believe I am shot." He survived eventually to become a director of the seminary.

Henry J. Stahl (1823-1892) Baltimore St. Stahl the editor and publisher of the Democratic

W. Ham Dudley during the battle. Stahl's political enemies misconstrued his intentions which led to his imprisonment with Confederates at Ft. McHenry, Md.

Elizabeth Catherine Thorn (1828-1907) Gatehouse, Evergreen Cemetery. On July 1 she risked enemy fire to point out roads but soon fled. Upon her return even

though pregnant six months, she helped dig 105 graves.

John Howard Wert (1841-1920) Baltimore Turnpike. Wert was an adventurous teacher. He had reported on John Brown from Kansas. He scouted on behalf of Union generals at Gettysburg. After the battle, on Culp's Hill he discovered a soldier's remains accompanied by pieces of a photograph. He wondered "what aching heart of a wife, or mother, or child they represented."

David Wills (1831-1894) York St. Town Square. A practicing attorney, he came to prominence as the Pennsylvania Governor's agent during the aftermath of battle. He was one of the leaders in the creation of the Soldier's National Cemetery. Lincoln spent the night at his house on Nov. 18, 1863.

Samuel Weaver (1811-1871) W Middle St. An enterprising resident, he had worked as a carriage maker, opened the first photography studio in town (1852) was a drayman (teamster), and ran a freight car on the railroad. His most important legacy came after the battle, when he was hired to superintend the disinterment of Union dead from the battlefield to the Soldier's National Cemetery.

Basil Biggs (1819-1906) tenant J Crawford farm. Before the war, Biggs had used his home as a stop along the "Underground Railroad." He was known as a veterinarian. After the battle he obtained the contract to "raise the dead and put them into coffins." He could haul nine at a time for burial in the Soldier's National Cemetery. After the war he owned the "copse of trees" of Pickett's Charge fame.

Dr. J.W.C. O'Neal (1821-1913) corner, Baltimore & High St. A virginian by birth, and a one time Pennsylvania College student, he had earlier responded to the medical emergency after Antietam. Since Confederates at Gettysburg were hastily or carelessly buried, O'Neal decided to record their burial sites, to the dislike of some local folks.

Dr. Rufus Weaver (1841-1936) W Middle St. With a medical degree (1865), skilled in anatomy, and inheriting his father's burial records, Dr. Weaver in 1871 was well qualified to help with the re-interment of Southern troops. In three years, he sent 2,935 remains to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va.

Solomon Powers (1804-1889) NE corner S Washington and High St. Mr. Powers was a granite cutter. The day after Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, a visitor was unloading powder from an artillery shell on Solomon's porch. They were striking it on a stone to remove the spherical shot. It exploded, necessitating the amputation of both the visitor's hands and cutting in two 14-year old Allen Frazer, who stood nearby.

Ruling

(Continued from Page A3)

When Babbitt issued a list last month of 18 sites being designated historic landmarks based upon the advisory committee recommendations, he did not indicate his final disposition on the Cyclorama Interior Department officials could not provide additional information at the time.

The building was a Mission 66 project commissioned during the Eisenhower administration as a visitor center and battle mural. Latschar calls the structure the "oil drum" and says it is structurally failing and inadequate to house the Cyclorama mural.

Dion Neutra, the architect's

son who helped work on the project, claims the building's structural failings are the result of inadequate maintenance and neglect by the Park Service, which also chose the site where the structure was built.

DeNada notes the state did not support Longstreth's landmark nomination.

"And so that may or may not have been an issue in what ultimately happened," she says.

Dr. Brent Glass, executive director of the state Historical and Museum Commission, says that agency has not endorsed plans to demolish the Cyclorama, and did not review the national landmark nomination.

Noting his role as state preservation officer, Glass said he ruled the building was not eligible for listing for the National Register of Historic Places, concurring with the Park Service opinion.

The Park Service decision was later overruled by Keeper of the Record Carol Shull, who deemed the building eligible for the register, a decision that led to an impact review by the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation last year.

The council later ruled in favor of plans to demolish the Cyclorama, noting it was among three historic elements at the Ziegler's Grove area of the battlefield, but not as important as the mural or the landscape.



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