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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield Gettysburg National Military Park



Cultural Landscape Report for

First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park

Site History

Existing Conditions

Analysis and Evaluation

Treatment Recommendations

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

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Cover Image: McPherson Ridge, looking south along Reynolds Avenue with Reynolds Grove (Herbst Woods) at right and the 1st New York Artillery Battery L monument at left, ca. 1903. (Library of Congress, digital ID 4a11022v)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS v

FOREWORD xvii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS xix

INTRODUCTION 1

1. SITE HISTORY 7

Early History through the Battle, to 1863 9
Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association Period, 1863–1895 57
War Department Period, 1895–1933 113
National Park Service Period, 1933–2019 181

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS 253

Park Operations 255
Landscape Context 258
1st Corps Battlefield Landscape 262

3. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION 289

National Register Evaluation 292
Cultural Landscape Evaluation 301
Landscape Feature Inventory 314
Table 3.1. Standard and Landscape-wide Features 315
Table 3.2. Seminary Ridge Features 331
Table 3.3. McPherson Ridge Features 349
Table 3.4. Oak Ridge Features 383
Table 3.5. Herr's Ridge Features 415

4. TREATMENT 443

Treatment Framework 446
1863 Battlefield Landscape - Treatment Guidelines 457
1863 Battlefield Landscape - Treatment Tasks 471
Commemorative Park Landscape - Treatment Guidelines 494
Commemorative Park Landscape - Treatment Tasks 498

(continued)

Table 4.1. Treatment Task Summary 520

REFERENCES **533**

APPENDICES

A. Union Order of Battle, 1st Corps Battlefield 537
B. Confederate Order of Battle, 1st Corps Battlefield 539
C. Park Parcel Ownership History, 1st Corps Battlefield 541

Illustrations

Figures

0.1. Battlefield landscape at Herbst Woods, July 1863.
0.2. Commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue, 2016.
0.3. Former golf course on the Harman Farm, 2015.
0.4. Map of the First Day - Union 1st Corps CLR project area.
0.5. Map of the 1st Corps battlefield showing four geographic areas.

Site History chapter cover: Reynolds Grove, ca. 1900.
1.1. August Kollner painting of Seminary Ridge, ca. 1864.
1.2. South Mountain looking across the Gettysburg Plain, 1880.
1.3. Geologic map showing formations on the 1st Corps battlefield.
1.4. Map showing major topographic features of the 1st Corps battlefield, 1895.
1.5. Seminary Ridge looking through the 1st Railroad Cut, ca. 1867.
1.6. Early 18th century map showing Susquehannock and European settlement.
1.7. Map of Adams County showing early European settlement.
1.8. Detail of Adams County map showing 1st Corps battlefield area, 1858.
1.9. Map of the 1st Corps battlefield showing landscape patterns on eve of battle.
1.10. Gettysburg from Lee's Headquarters site, 1863.
1.11. Map of roads, railroads, and towns in Gettysburg region on eve of the battle.
1.12. Post-battle photograph of Chambersburg Turnpike, ca. 1885.
1.13. Map of farms and other properties northwest of Gettysburg by 1863.
1.14. Map of Gettysburg Rail Road showing alignment through ridges, 1839.
1.15. Drawing of the Lutheran Theological Seminary campus, ca. 1840.
1.16. The Thompson and Dustman lots on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.17. Drawing of the Mary Thompson house, 1866.
1.18. Photograph of the Dustman house, 1863.
1.19. The core of the Herbst Farm on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.20. Photograph of the Herbst farmhouse, 1877.
1.21. Survey of lot 93 of the Manor of Maske (McPherson Farm), 1765.
1.22. The core of the McPherson Farm on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.23. Photograph of the McPherson farmstead, 1863.
1.24. The old quarry at the McPherson farm, 1863.
1.25. Survey of lot 35 of the Manor of Maske (Wills and Forney farms), 1773.
1.26. Photograph of the Forney farmhouse, ca. 1880.
1.27. The core of the Forney Farm on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.28. The core of the Wills Farm on the on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.29. Survey of lot 101 of the Manor of Maske (Harman and Herr farms), 1767.
1.30. The core of the Harman Farm on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.31. The core of the Wible (Herr) Farm on the 1868–1869 Warren map.

1.32. Photograph of Herr's Tavern and barn, ca. 1890.
1.33. Photograph of Abraham Spangler and Leaper properties, ca. 1885.
1.34. The core of the Michael Crist Farm on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.35. The Wisler Farm on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.36. Architectural drawing of the Wisler House showing original 1857 facade.
1.37. Edwin Forbes painting of the Battle of Gettysburg (Rose Farm).
1.38. Alfred Waud sketch of the Seminary, July 1, 1863.
1.39. Diagram of battle lines on the First Day battlefield, July 1, 1863.
1.40. Diagram of brigade positions in the fight for McPherson Ridge, July 1, 1863.
1.41. Diagram of brigade positions in the fight for Oak Ridge, July 1, 1863.
1.42. Alfred Waud sketch of the mortal wounding of Gen. Reynolds, July 1, 1863.
1.43. Alfred Waud map of 1st Corps battlefield in the morning of July 1, 1863.
1.44. Alfred Waud sketch of the 1st Railroad Cut, July 1, 1863.
1.45. G. L. Frankenstein painting looking from Oak Hill, ca. 1863.
1.46. Confederate prisoners on stacked rail breastwork (Seminary Lane), 1863.
1.47. Union dead on the Gettysburg battlefield, circa July 5, 1863.
1.48. Field burial of Confederate dead on the 2nd Day battlefield, July 1863.
1.49. First Day battlefield detail of 1864 Elliott map of Gettysburg Battlefield.
1.50. Photograph of the battle-damaged seminary building, July 1863.
1.51. Photograph of the battle-damaged Mary Thompson house, ca. July 1863.
1.52. Battle-damaged McPherson fields and Herbst Woods, July 1863.
1.53. View toward the 1st Corps battlefield from the national cemetery, 1869.
1.54. Map of the First Day battlefield, ca. 1894.
1.55. Title page of Gettysburg Katalysine Water brochure, 1868.
1.56. Katalysine Spring bottling works-spring house, ca. 1875.
1.57. Aerial view of the Katalysine Spring complex, ca. 1869.
1.58. Drawing of visitors taking in the Katalysine Spring waters, 1869.
1.59. The Katalysine Spring complex on the 1868–1869 Warren map.
1.60. The Springs Hotel, ca. June 1869.
1.61. Map showing route of horse railway to Springs Hotel, 1872.
1.62. Drawing of the horse railway and bridge over Willoughby Run, 1873.
1.63. Springs Hotel with added front verandah, ca. 1880.
1.64. Map of the Gettysburg Springs Hotel property, surveyed ca. 1893.
1.65. Map of the Seminary Ridge area, 1893.
1.66. Tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad at the Second Cut, ca. 1886.
1.67. Third Professor's House built in 1883 and New Seminary built in 1894.
1.68. Mary Thompson house or Lee's Headquarters, ca. 1880.
1.69. Harman and Herbst farms looking from the Springs Hotel, ca. 1877.
1.70. McPherson farmstead, 1891.
1.71. Forney Farm from Oak Ridge, ca. 1900.
1.72. Map of the Oak Ridge area, 1893.
1.74. Susan Forney house and Forney farmstead, ca. 1898.
1.74. Forney farmstead, ca. 1890.

1.75. North side of the Forney farmhouse, ca. 1936.
1.76. Oak Hill looking from the Oak Ridge tower, ca. 1896.
1.77. Oak Ridge and the Gilbert outlots from the Oak Ridge tower, ca. 1900.
1.78. Distant view of the Wills-Bender farmstead, ca. 1889.
1.79. Tollgate, Herr, Leaper, and Spangler properties from C'burg. Pike, ca. 1885.
1.80. Map of Springs Hotel Co. lands showing Herr, Spangler, and Leaper, 1893.
1.81. Adams County atlas showing Wisler-Lott property, 1872.
1.82. Oak tree with "R" cut into bark at Reynolds Grove, 1866.
1.83. Etching of 1869 national monument at Soldiers' National Cemetery.
1.84. East Cemetery Hill showing early artillery monument, 1879.
1.85. Drawing of Brinkerhoff Patent Metallic Fencing, ca. 1881.
1.86. Brinkerhoff wire fence along Hancock Avenue, 1889.
1.87. Monuments along Hancock Avenue, 1890.
1.88. Monument to 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forney Farm, ca. 1897.
1.89. Men marking center of 11th Pennsylvania Infantry on Oak Ridge, 1887.
1.90. Map of property for First Day Avenue to be acquired by GBMA, 1886.
1.91. Map of GBMA property on the 1st Corps battlefield, 1886.
1.92. Commemorative sign at site where Gen. Reynolds was killed, ca. 1885.
1.93. Reynolds Killed monument at Reynolds Grove, ca. 1890.
1.94. Iron truss bridge on Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1900.
1.95. Survey of land GMBA planned to acquire for Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1888.
1.96. 19th Indiana Volunteers monument, ca. 1885.
1.97. 3rd Indiana Cavalry monument, ca. 1885.
1.98. 121st Pennsylvania monument, 1886.
1.99. 149th Pennsylvania monument, 1886.
1.100. Regimental monuments on Reynolds Avenue installed 1887–1890.
1.101. Monuments of the Iron Brigade in Herbst Woods dedicated in 1888.
1.102. Monuments of Stone's Brigade on the McPherson Farm dedicated ca. 1888.
1.103. 2nd Maine (Hall's) Battery monument, 1889.
1.104. Monuments installed near the Reynolds Avenue bridge, 1885–1887.
1.105. 56th Pennsylvania and 76th New York monuments dedicated in 1888.
1.106. 12th Illinois Cavalry and 8th Illinois Cavalry monuments dedicated in 1891.
1.107. 95th New York monument above the 2nd Railroad Cut dedicated in 1893.
1.108. Position markers for the 95th New York, ca. 1898.
1.109. Survey of Buford Memorial Association plot, 1894.
1.110. Buford statue, ca. 1897.
1.111. Oak Ridge public road, 1888.
1.112. Map of land GBMA planned to acquire in the Oak Ridge area, 1886/1888.
1.113. 13th Massachusetts monument, ca. 1886.
1.114. 12th Massachusetts monument, ca. 1906.
1.115. 90th Pennsylvania and 104th New York monuments, 1897, ca. 1900.
1.116. Monuments to regiments of Baxter's Brigade on Doubleday Ave., 1888–89.
1.117. Monuments to regiments of Paul's Brigade on Doubleday Ave., 1888–1889.

1.118. 9th and 6th New York Cavalry monuments, 1888–1889.
1.119. 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry monument and Forney farmhouse, ca. 1897.
1.120. First Shot marker, ca. 1897.
1.121. Gettysburg Park Commission map of the 1st Corps battlefield, 1893.
1.122. 1st Corps battlefield detail of the 1894 Sickles map.
1.123. Standard iron identification sign (first generation tablet), ca. 1893.
1.124. Cannon and tablet at Calef's Battery, ca. 1894.
1.125. Final version of so-called Sickles Map submitted to Congress, 1895.
1.126. Map of Lincoln Highway in Pennsylvania designated in 1913.
1.127. 1st Corps battlefield looking south from near Oak Hill, ca. 1898.
1.128. Illustrated perspective map of the 1st Corps battlefield, 1916.
1.129. Springs Hotel Lake from Hereter's Mill Road, ca. 1905.
1.130. Newspaper headlines about destruction of the Springs Hotel, 1917.
1.131. Park commission survey of the Springs Hotel Woods tract, ca. 1921.
1.132. Park commission property map, detail of Seminary Ridge, 1900.
1.133. Aerial photograph of the seminary campus, ca. 1925.
1.134. The Refectory from Seminary Avenue, ca. 1910.
1.135. Old Seminary with the Peace Memorial Portico, ca. 1920.
1.136. Fifth Professor's House from Seminary Avenue, ca. 1902.
1.137. Mary Thompson House (Lee Museum), ca. 1925.
1.138. Two-story Larson addition built in ca. 1924 to the Dustman House.
1.139. The Horner House on Seminary Avenue built in 1924.
1.140. The Singmaster House on Seminary Avenue, ca. 1925.
1.141. Park commission property map, detail of McPherson Ridge, 1900.
1.142. McPherson farmstead, ca. 1903.
1.143. McPherson farm fields west of Stone Avenue, ca. 1903.
1.144. McPherson barn, ca. 1918.
1.145. Shields Museum with Buford and Reynolds statues in background, ca. 1925.
1.146. Park commission property map, detail of Oak Ridge, 1900.
1.147. Forney Farm and farmstead from the Oak Ridge tower, ca. 1900.
1.148. Oak Ridge Free Museum and Souvenir Stand, ca. 1935.
1.149. Advertisement for Gettysburg Airport, 1927.
1.150. Gettysburg Airport office and ticket booth, ca. 1940.
1.151. Advertisement for mini golf course on the Forney Farm, 1930.
1.152. Forney farmstead showing deteriorated conditions, ca. 1936.
1.153. Park commission map of the Herr Tavern area, 1901.
1.154. Advertisement for the Lincoln Way Inn (Spangler farmhouse), ca. 1925.
1.155. Wisler house, ca. 1910.
1.156. Park commission map showing the Wisler Farm area, 1916.
1.157. Stone Avenue before and after improvements, ca. 1903, 1906.
1.158. Herbst Woods showing managed understory, 1896.
1.159. Park fences along Chambersburg Road, ca. 1907.
1.160. Park commission rebuilt stone wall along N. Confederate Ave., ca. 1906.

1.161. Cope study of road drainage structures, 1896.
1.162. Iron tablet at Gettysburg National Cemetery.
1.163. Military avenue sections showing Telford construction, ca. 1895.
1.164. Park commission standard improvements on Stone Avenue, 1904.
1.165. Park commission standard design for avenue culverts, ca. 1896.
1.166. Park commission standard shell stones, ca. 1900.
1.167. Park commission drawing of pipe-rail avenue fence and gates, ca. 1896.
1.168. Photograph of completed avenue fences along Stone Avenue, 1905.
1.169. Example of concrete post pipe-rail avenue fences introduced in 1928.
1.170. Calef's Battery showing paired guns with shot pyramids, ca. 1897.
1.171. Iron tablet and paired guns at Powhatan Artillery, ca. 1898.
1.172. Standard tablet for U.S. Regulars installed 1908–1908.
1.173. Standard tablets for U.S. Corps and Divisions installed 1906–1910.
1.174. Standard U.S. and C.S. Brigade tablets installed 1910–1912.
1.175. Original and gun tube tablets for Headquarters ca. 1900, 1919.
1.176. Park commission plan for Seminary Avenue, ca. 1895.
1.177. Seminary Avenue under construction, fall 1895.
1.178. Seminary Avenue showing completed avenue and fencing, ca. 1896.
1.179. 5th Maine Battery marker, ca. 1898.
1.180. Standard cannons and shot pyramids at 4th U.S. Battery B, 1914.
1.181. Park commission map showing federal ownership, 1914.
1.182. Reynolds Avenue on the Herbst Farm, 1904.
1.183. Cope study of bridges for Reynolds Avenue over the railroad, 1897.
1.184. New railroad bridge on Reynolds Avenue, 1905.
1.185. Wadsworth and Doubleday statues dedicated in 1914 and 1917.
1.186. Reynolds Grove and Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1903.
1.187. Reynolds Grove showing identification tablet, ca. 1900.
1.188. Park commission plan for Reynolds Branch avenue, 1899.
1.189. Meredith Avenue following improvements, 1903.
1.190. Meredith Avenue being constructed on Springs Hotel Road, 1904.
1.191. Meredith Avenue at intersection with Springs Hotel Road, 1914.
1.192. Park commission survey of tract for Reynolds statue, ca. 1895.
1.193. Reynolds equestrian statue, ca. 1899.
1.194. Monuments at western crest of McPherson Ridge, ca. 1905.
1.195. Licensed Battlefield Guide station at Stone Avenue, 1936.
1.196. Park commission map of federal land at Oak Ridge, 1914.
1.197. Guns and tablet at Hupp's Battery, ca. 1912.
1.198. Cope standard design for observation tower, 1895.
1.199. Oak Ridge observation tower from Doubleday Avenue, ca. 1896.
1.200. Photograph of original alignment of Robinson Avenue, ca. 1896.
1.201. Sheads farmstead on Oak Ridge public road, ca. 1918.
1.202. Park commission plans for Doubleday and Reynolds avenues, ca. 1896.
1.203. Photograph of park grounds at Oak Ridge looking south, ca. 1902.

1.204. Photograph of park grounds at Oak Ridge looking north, ca. 1900.
1.205. Rebuilt stone wall and trees along Doubleday Avenue, 1904.
1.206. Macadam extension and culvert headwalls along Doubleday Avenue, 1906.
1.207. Robinson statue, 1918.
1.208. Recently completed Telford pavement on Wadsworth Avenue, ca. 1899.
1.209. Park commission plan for Buford Avenue, 1902.
1.210. Recently completed Buford Avenue with stone gutter and headwalls, 1904.
1.211. Oak Hill from the Oak Ridge tower, ca. 1896.
1.212. Park commission survey for North Confederate Avenue, 1905.
1.213. Eastern leg of North Confederate Avenue, 1906.
1.214. Western leg of North Confederate Avenue, ca. 1906.
1.215. Marked position of King William Artillery, 1906.
1.216. Marked position of Orange Artillery, 1906.
1.217. Marked position of Hardaway Alabama Artillery, 1906.
1.218. Park commission map of brigade tablets along N. Confederate Ave., 1912.
1.219. Iverson's Brigade tablet, ca. 1912.
1.220. First Shot marker with pipe-rail fence, ca. 1900.
1.221. 1st Corps battlefield looking east from Herr's Ridge Road, 1949.
1.222. Park commission culvert and NPS replacement, 1935.
1.223. Park commission avenue fence and NPS replacement, 1935.
1.224. CCC crews resetting stone fence along Doubleday Avenue, 1935.
1.225. NPS-designed rustic comfort station at Spangler's Spring, 1937.
1.226. Widening of curve on North Confederate Avenue, ca. 1937.
1.227. Park entrance sign along US 30, ca. 1937.
1.228. Rustic interpretive wayside at Oak Ridge, 1948.
1.229. MISSION 66-era park entrance sign at Ziegler's Grove, ca. 1965.
1.230. NPS land acquisition map, detail of 1st Corps battlefield, 1972.
1.231. USGS map showing suburban development between 1951 and 1973.
1.232. Aerial photograph of the central part of the seminary campus, ca. 1955.
1.233. Aerial photograph of the southern part of the seminary campus, ca. 1955.
1.234. Wentz Library on the seminary campus, ca. 1950.
1.235. Aerial photograph of the seminary campus showing recent changes, 2003.
1.236. Map of the seminary campus showing new interpretive trail, 2012/2013.
1.237. Larson's Cottages and the Dustman House, ca. 1940.
1.238. Aerial photograph of the Larson Motel complex, ca. 1975.
1.239. Larson Motel complex showing Mary Thompson House, 2014.
1.240. Mary Thompson House showing removal of motel complex, 2016.
1.241. Hereter's Mill Road near Willoughby Run, ca. 1938.
1.242. Stone Avenue and Shields Museum, ca. 1936.
1.243. Aerial photograph of McPherson outlots and woods, 1937.
1.244. First Railroad Cut showing excavated area, 1991.
1.245. Forney farmstead, 1937.
1.246. Forney farmhouse, 1937.

1.247. Cleared site of the Forney farmstead, 1937.
1.248. Panoramic view looking south from the Peace Memorial, 1940.
1.249. Park sketch map showing property ownership near Peace Memorial, 1940.
1.250. Postcard of the Peace Light Inn, ca. 1942.
1.251. Photograph of the Peace Light Inn complex, 1969.
1.252. Gettysburg Airport property looking toward the Peace Memorial, ca. 1942.
1.253. Park's land protection plan for the 1st Corps battlefield, ca. 1958.
1.254. Survey of Gifford-Sites property along Oak Ridge public road, 1999.
1.255. Oyler and former airport properties from Wadsworth Avenue, 1958.
1.256. View across Forney and Wills farms from the Peace Memorial, 1938.
1.257. Front cover of Katalysine Mineral Water brochure, ca. 1938.
1.258. Katalysine Mineral Springs bottling plant, ca. 1935.
1.259. Aerial photograph of the Harman and A. Spangler farms, 1937.
1.260. Katalysine Springs compound with brick collection box, ca. 1935.
1.261. Berger House on A. Spangler Farm, ca. 1947.
1.262. Photograph of Gettysburg Country Club sign, 1948.
1.263. Construction of the Gettysburg Country Club golf course, 1947.
1.264. Map of the Gettysburg Country Club, 1977.
1.265. Oblique aerial looking west from the seminary showing golf course, 1959.
1.266. President Eisenhower at the Gettysburg golf course, 1956.
1.267. President Eisenhower on a golf cart at the Gettysburg golf course, 1960.
1.268. The Katalysine Spring collection box, 1968.
1.269. Aerial photograph of the Gettysburg Country Club, 2003.
1.270. Survey showing subdivision of the Gettysburg Country Club, 2010.
1.271. Gettysburg Country Club golf course, 2011.
1.272. Gettysburg Country Club golf course showing naturalization, 2015.
1.273. Herr (Redding) Farm looking west along US 30, 1949.
1.274. Aerial photograph of the Herr's Ridge area showing development, 1994.
1.275. Advertisements for the West Gettysburg Inn (Spangler Farm), 1938, 1946.
1.276. Aerial photograph of the Wisler Farm, 1937.
1.277. Wisler House, 2016.
1.278. Widening of Seminary Avenue, ca. 1936.
1.279. Seminary Avenue showing removal of avenue fences, 1950.
1.280. Seminary Avenue showing recent changes, 2008.
1.281. Park map showing Springs Hotel Road and military avenues, ca. 1948.
1.282. Park plan for new access road to the 1st Corps battlefield, 1972.
1.283. Reynolds Avenue following roadwork, ca. 1938.
1.284. Reynolds Avenue approach to the railroad bridge, ca. 1940.
1.285. Plan for enlarged Reynolds Avenue railroad bridge, 1958.
1.286. 1961 Reynolds Avenue railroad bridge approach, 1998.
1.287. 1961 Reynolds Avenue railroad bridge from the railroad, 1998.
1.288. Park plan for improvement of military avenues, 1939.
1.289. Plan for realignment of Stone-Meredith avenues, 1936.
1.290. Rebuilt Stone-Meredith Avenue at Herbst Woods, 1940.

1.291. Installation of the 26th North Carolina monument, 1985.
1.292. West End Contact Station, 1937.
1.293. Parking area and plantings at rear of West End Contact Station, 1937.
1.294. West End Contact Station and redesign parking area, 1998.
1.295. Expanded parking area at the Oak Ridge tower, 1935.
1.296. School group arriving via train off Robinson Avenue, ca. 1940.
1.297. Doubleday Avenue showing removal of avenue fences, 1958.
1.298. Oak Ridge tower being shortened, 1968.
1.299. Buford Avenue showing removal of avenue fences, 1958.
1.300. Union and Confederate veterans at the 50th anniversary, July 1, 1913.
1.301. Cret plan for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, 1937.
1.302. Cret site design plan for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, 1937.
1.303. NPS planting plan for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, 1938.
1.304. CCC crews working on realignment of N. Confederate Avenue, 1938.
1.305. Eternal Light Peace Memorial nearing completion, June 2, 1938.
1.306. Close-up aerial view of the Peace Memorial dedication, July 3, 1938.
1.307. Aerial view of the Peace Memorial dedication, July 3, 1938.
1.308. CCC crews removing west leg of N. Confederate Ave., winter 1938–1939.
1.309. Busses and cars in front of the Peace Memorial, ca. 1940.
1.310. Replacement of stone on the memorial parapet, 1941.
1.311. NPS proposed redesign of the Peace Memorial grounds, 1941.
1.312. Foot-traffic erosion around the Confederate artillery, ca. 1970.
1.313. Peace Memorial grounds looking southeast showing new walks, 2015.

Existing Conditions chapter cover: 11th Pennsylvania monument, 2016.
2.1. Characteristic 1863 battlefield and commemorative park landscapes, 2015.
2.2. Map showing organization of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape.
2.3. West End Contact Station, 2016.
2.4. Park map showing self-guided auto tour route.
2.5. Standard interpretive wayside.
2.6. Aerial photograph showing areas in agricultural lease, 2017.
2.7. Leased agricultural field along US 30.
2.8. Chambersburg Road looking east, 2016.
2.9. Willoughby Run at Herbst Woods, 2018.
2.10. Aerial photograph showing park boundaries, federal land, and inholdings.
2.11. Cumberland Township zoning map, 2017.
2.12. 11th Corps battlefield looking east from North Confederate Avenue, 2016.
2.13. Hagerstown Road near the intersection of Old Mill Road, 2018.
2.14. Chambersburg Road looking east toward Willoughby Run, 2018.
2.15. Chambersburg Road looking west toward the First Shot Site, 2019.
2.16. Mummasburg Road looking west from near the park boundary, 2019.
2.17. Standard reconstructed Virginia worm fences, 2016.
2.18. Forney Market Orchard, 2016.
2.19. Harman Woodlot from Country Club Lane, 2016.

2.20. Aged trees in Herbst Woods, 2018.
2.21. Standard avenue (identification) tablet at Stone Avenue, 2016.
2.22. NPS rustic culvert headwall on Reynolds Avenue, 2016.
2.23. War Department culvert headwall on Buford Avenue, 2016.
2.24. Pair of cannons and tablet at Morris Artillery, 2018.
2.25. Standard cast-iron narrative tablet, 2016.
2.26. Standard U.S. Regulars tablet, 2016.
2.27. Standard Headquarters tablet, 2016.
2.28. Standard Corps tablet, 2016.
2.29. Standard Division tablet, 2016.
2.30. Standard C.S. Brigade tablet, 2016.
2.31. Standard U.S. Brigade tablet, 2016.
2.32. Schmucker Hall, 2019.
2.33. Refectory and visitor parking lot on seminary campus, 2016.
2.34. Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters), 2019.
2.35. James Thompson House, 2016.
2.36. Lewars (President's) House, 2016.
2.37. Seminary Ridge avenue (Seminary Avenue), 2019.
2.38. Rodes's Division breastwork and tablet, 2016.
2.39. 4th U.S. Artillery Battery B, 2016.
2.40. Herbst Farm and the Herbst barn, 2016.
2.41. McPherson Farm and the McPherson barn, 2016.
2.42. Oak Ridge public road from Chambersburg Road, 2016.
2.43. First Railroad Cut, 2016.
2.44. Tollgate house, 2016.
2.45. Reynolds Avenue (south), 2016.
2.46. Regimental monuments on the railroad bridge embankments, 2016.
2.47. Doubleday statue, 2016.
2.48. Wadsworth statue, 2016.
2.49. Reynolds Grove from Reynolds Avenue, 2019.
2.50. Reynolds Grove from Meredith Avenue, 2019.
2.51. Meredith Avenue from near Reynolds Avenue, 2019.
2.52. Meredith Avenue at the bend in Herbst Woods, 2016.
2.53. Stone Avenue at the bend near the John Burns statue, 2016.
2.54. Commemorative works at the west crest of McPherson Ridge, 2016.
2.55. Forney Farm looking west from the Oak Ridge tower, 2016.
2.56. Wills Farm along Wills Farm Lane, 2016.
2.57. Wills Woods East residential inholdings, 2016.
2.58. Wills farmstead, 2016.
2.59. McClean Farm from the McClean Thicket, 2016.
2.60. Gilbert Outlots from Doubleday Avenue, 2016.
2.61. Doubleday Inn on the Gilbert Outlots, 2016.
2.62. Buford Avenue looking north toward the Peace Memorial, 2019.
2.63. Wadsworth Avenue from Doubleday Avenue intersection, 2016.

2.64. Doubleday Avenue looking south from the Oak Ridge tower, 2019.
2.65. Oak Ridge observation platform (tower), 2019.
2.66. Robinson Avenue at the 104th New York, 2019.
2.67. North Confederate Avenue at O'Neil's Brigade tablet, 2016.
2.68. Orange Artillery on Oak Hill, 2016.
2.69. Eternal Light Peace Memorial, from the approach, 2019.
2.70. The Exedra at the rear of the Peace Memorial, 2016.
2.71. Paved cartway on former Gettysburg Country Club golf course, 2016.
2.72. Pond on the former Gettysburg Country Club golf course, 2016.
2.73. Katalysine Spring collection box on the former golf course, 2018.
2.74. Houses along Country Club Lane, from the former golf course, 2016.
2.75. Springs Hotel Woods and parking area along Country Club Lane, 2016.
2.76. Site of Abraham Spangler house on nursing home property, 2018.
2.77. Gettysburg West Apartment complex on the A. Spangler Farm, 2018.
2.78. Former Gettysburg Country Club facilities on the A. Spangler Farm, 2018.
2.79. Former main entrance to the Gettysburg Country Club golf course, 2016.
2.80. Maintained part of the former golf course (private inholding), 2016.
2.81. Leaper House on US 30, 2018.
2.82. Herr's Tavern from Herr's Ridge Road, 2016.
2.83. Michael Crist farmhouse, 2019.
2.84. Michael Crist barn and school bus garages from Herr's Ridge Road, 2018.
2.85. Michael Crist farm fields from Herr's Ridge Road, 2018.
2.86. Ephraim Wisler House from US 30, 2019.
2.87. Post-battle shed at the Wisler House, 2019.
2.88. First Shot marker from US 30, 2019.

Analysis and Evaluation chapter cover: Stone Avenue, 1906 and 2016
3.1. Comparison of battle-era and existing character, Oak Ridge.
3.2. Comparison of commemorative-era and existing character, Seminary Avenue.
3.3. Existing and proposed National Register boundaries, 1st Corps battlefield.
3.4. Map showing extent of 1863 battlefield and commemorative park landscapes.
3.5. Comparison of Herbst Woods, 1863 and 2018.
3.6. Maps showing changes in rural context of battlefield, 1867 and 1994.
3.7. Comparison of Stone Avenue landscape, 1904 and 2019.
3.8. Comparison of Doubleday Avenue landscape, 1904 and 2017.
3.9. Comparison of Seminary Avenue landscape, 1898 and 2017.
3.10. Comparison of Oak Hill artillery, ca. 1905 and 2017.
3.11. Comparison of Seminary Ridge and McPherson Farm, ca. 1864 and 2019.
3.12. Comparison of Seminary Avenue at Schmucker Hall, ca. 1920 and 2019.
3.13. Comparison of McPherson farmstead, 1863 and 2019.
3.14. Comparison of Reynolds Avenue landscape, 1904 and 2016.
3.15. Comparison of Forney Farm, 1898 and 2019.
3.16. Comparison of Doubleday Avenue at the tower, ca. 1906 and 2019.
3.17. Comparison of the Peace Memorial grounds, 1938 and 2019.

3.18. Comparison of Chambersburg Pike landscape, ca. 1890 and 2019.
3.19. Comparison of the First Shot marker, ca. 1900 and 2019.

Treatment Recommendations chapter cover: Harman Farm treatment simulation.
4.1. Representative 1863 battlefield and commemorative park landscapes.
4.2. General Management Plan park resource areas on the 1st Corps battlefield.
4.3. Map, extents of the 1863 battlefield and commemorative park landscapes.
4.4. Typical character of the 1863 battlefield landscape, Herbst Woods, 1863.
4.5. Typical character of the commemorative park landscape, Oak Ridge, ca. 1905.
4.6. Private inholdings along Chambersburg Road in the Herr's Ridge area.
4.7. Design concept for marking landmarks in 1863 battlefield landscape.
4.8. Plan of suggested treatment for inholdings on Seminary Ridge.
4.9. Plan of suggested treatment for the private Lee's Headquarters site.
4.10. Plan of concepts for new trails on the 1st Corps battlefield.
4.11. Plan for removal of post-1863 woods on the 1st Corps battlefield.
4.12. Illustration of heavy undergrowth in Herbst Woods, 2016.
4.13. Plan for treatment to enhance interpretation of the McPherson farmstead.
4.14. Plan for treatment to enhance interpretation of the Forney farmstead
4.15. Plan for enhancing KOCOA features on Oak Hill at the Forney Farm.
4.16. Photograph illustrating battle-era character of the Harman Farm, 1877.
4.17. Simulation showing clearing and orchard planting at the Harman Farm.
4.18. Simulation showing clearing, meadow, and trails at the Harman Farm.
4.19. Map showing overall treatment concept for the Harman Farm.
4.20. Cut and fill projections for restoration of 1863 topography, Harman Farm.
4.21. Proposed sample grading to reestablish 1863 topography, Harman Farm.
4.22. Map of trail layout concept at the Harman Farm.
4.23. Historic image of Springs Hotel Road and bridge, to inform trail design.
4.24. Historic image of Springs Hotel Road to inform trail design.
4.25. Existing and historic images of the spring collection box, 2018 and 1869.
4.26. Simulation showing clearing of historic views on the Harman Farm.
4.27. Photograph of proposed buffer area on the Harman Farm, 2016.
4.28. Plan showing vision for long-term treatment of the Harman Farm.
4.29. Plan for treatment of the Wisler House - First Shot Site landscape.
4.30. Recommendation for redesign of shoulder parking on military avenues.
4.31. Historic precedent for parking areas along the military avenues.
4.32. Historic precedent for shoulder protection devices.
4.33. Simulation of reconstructed avenue fences along Reynolds Avenue.
4.34. Commemorative-era character of Schmucker Hall grounds, ca. 1920.
4.35. Plan for enhancing historic character of Seminary Avenue (Seminary Ridge).
4.36. Simulation of enhanced historic character along Seminary Avenue.
4.37. Plan for enhancing historic character of Reynolds Grove.
4.38. Reynolds Grove showing proposed alignment of Reynolds Branch walk.
4.39. Historic precedent to guide treatment of avenue surface and culverts.
4.40. Plan for treatment of Stone-Meredith Avenue.

4.41. Realignment plan for Stone-Meredith Avenue showing pre-1937 conditions.
4.42. Photograph of historic alignment of Meredith Avenue, 2018.
4.43. Plan for the monument cluster on the west crest of McPherson Ridge.
4.44. Photo showing character to guide treatment of the monument cluster.
4.45. Photo comparison showing need for treatment of the Oak Ridge tower.
4.46. Plan for treatment of the Oak Ridge grounds.
4.47. Photo showing character to guide treatment of the Oak Ridge grounds.
4.48. Photo showing character to guide treatment of the Peace Memorial grounds.
4.49. Circulation concepts for the Peace Memorial grounds.
4.50. Simulation showing alternative locations for parking at the Peace Memorial.
4.51. Simulation showing alternative locations for parking at the Peace Memorial.
4.52. Photo showing character to guide treatment of First Shot marker grounds.

DRAWINGS

1.1. 1863 Period Plan - Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge
1.2. 1863 Period Plan - Oak Ridge, Herr's Ridge
1.3. 1863–1895 Period Plan - Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge
1.4. 1863–1895 Period Plan - Oak Ridge, Herr's Ridge
1.5. 1895–1933 Period Plan - Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge
1.6. 1895–1933 Period Plan Detail - Seminary Area
1.7. 1895–1933 Period Plan - Oak Ridge, Herr's Ridge
1.8. 1933–2019 Period Plan - Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge
1.9. 1933–2019 Period Plan Detail - Seminary Area
1.10. 1933–2019 Period Plan - Oak Ridge, Herr's Ridge
2.1. Existing Conditions Plan - Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge
2.2. Existing Conditions Plan Detail - Seminary Area
2.3. Existing Conditions Plan - Oak Ridge, Herr's Ridge
3.1. Analysis and Evaluation Plan - Herr's Ridge (North)
3.2. Analysis and Evaluation Plan - Oak Hill and Oak Ridge
3.3. Analysis and Evaluation Plan - Herr's Ridge (Central)
3.4. Analysis and Evaluation Plan - McPherson and Seminary Ridges (North)
3.5. Analysis and Evaluation Plan - Herr's Ridge (South)
3.6. Analysis and Evaluation Plan - McPherson and Seminary Ridges (South)
3.7. Analysis and Evaluation Plan - First Shot Site
4.1. Treatment Plan - Harman Farm Rehabilitation
4.2. Treatment Plan - Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds Rehabilitation

FOREWORD

Landscapes change over time. Sometimes that change is driven by cataclysmic events, and other times by design. The report you hold in your hands covers part of the battlefield that witnessed the opening engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. The project area includes the site where the first shots of the battle were fired, and where Confederate troops built defense works in anticipation of a counter attack after sweeping the Union army from the field. It also includes a significant field hospital that operated more than two months after the combatants left the battlefield.

Part of this same battlefield was used as a healing resort for returning veterans when they visited the Springs Hotel to take in the medicinal water of the Katalysine Spring. Many veterans were here to participate in the early development of the commemorative park and its designed landscape. Land speculation in the late nineteenth century echoed in the twentieth century with development of a golf course and a residential subdivision on key terrain and a primary avenue of approach of the Confederate forces. Only fragments of the Springs Hotel development remain, so is forgotten to time. Threats of future development remain in areas within the park boundary, but not yet owned or preserved by the National Park Service.

This report shares the history of the landscape over time. It starts with how the space appeared to the soldiers who fought over the rolling landscape and ends with existing conditions of the carefully curated landscape that modern park visitors experience. In between is a story of preservation, commercial enterprise, residential development, and the challenges of interpreting history in modern America.

Treatment recommendations in the following pages focus not only on the 1863 battlefield, but also on the commemorative park landscape that was created almost immediately after the guns grew silent. This report emphasizes the seamless treatment of both historic landscapes. It details the story of burned homes, destroyed lives and the how new life grows from ashes. And how memory can become a powerful tool for reconciliation. The last reunion of the “Blue and Gray” was celebrated with the dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial located within the project boundaries.

The report is made possible through funding provided by the Gettysburg Foundation and also through the NPS cooperative agreement between the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF) Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation. This partnership has provided the park with access to the preservation planning expertise of both centers. At ESF, John Auwaerter, Historical Landscape

Architect, led a team of faculty and students in the research and graphic production, including George W. Curry and Doug Johnston, Co-Project Directors, and students Zhangshuai Wang, Anna Tiburzi, and Nathaniel Bauder. As always, the mapping produced with these volumes is beautifully rendered and full of information for both park managers and the public to gain a more complete understanding of the history and significance of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape.

We hope you find new information and inspiration about this important area of Gettysburg National Military Park. Each of us are stewards of this nationally significant landscape. Read on, learn about this ever-changing landscape, and find a way to help us preserve this place for future generations.

Steven Sims, Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park

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John Auwaerter, Co-Director, Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
George Curry, Distinguished Teaching Professor Emeritus
Douglas Johnston, Professor and Department Chair

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Introduction

> None of the great events which distinguish epochs in history, fix such indelible fame upon localities as do mighty battles. The renown which ever gives lustre to some signal victory, passes into perpetual story, and is read with increased interest by succeeding generations… The traveller [sic] now studies the towering eminences, the rocky ravines, the woody coverts, the open fields, the meandering waters, and all the vast region over which destruction and death held carnival for three long days, with an intensity of interest which the simple charms of nature never would have aroused. And thus it will continue to be for centuries to come.[1]

In this excerpt from the 1873 guidebook, *Gettysburg: What to See, and How to See It,* historian and early park proponent John Bachelder takes readers through a most ordinary rural landscape—there were by then few obvious traces of the battle, and even fewer markers or monuments. Yet with his guide in hand, Bachelder revealed to visitors how this ordinary landscape was indeed a vivid record of the Battle of Gettysburg. Subtle rises such as McPherson's Ridge marked the initial battle line of the Union 1st Corps, the meandering Willoughby Run was as a strategic obstacle between Union and Confederate forces, and a farm woodlot became a memorial to Major General John Reynolds, Commander of the Union 1st Corps who was struck down beneath its aged oaks (fig. 0.1).

Many of these historic features and sites at the time were not readily accessible to visitors, and despite John Bachelder's claims, their power to convey the history of the battle was fading. This ordinary landscape also did not adequately convey the nation's honor and gratitude. Out of these dual impulses—to both preserve the battlefield and to add markers of history—the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) and battle veterans began developing a park for the people of the United States to "commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs of their brave defenders."[2] This work of battlefield preservation and commemoration was continued by the U.S. War Department the late 1920s, when the commemorative park reached its height. Under the subsequent civilian administration of the National Park Service that began



Figure 0.1. Herbst Woods, the farm woodlot that became famous as the place where General John Reynolds was killed, looking southeast from the McPherson Farm with the seminary cupola in the distance, July 1863. (Matthew Brady photograph, Library of Congress, image 32840v)

in 1933, battlefield preservation took precedent over commemoration. The surrounding rural landscape was beging transformed at this time due to shifts in agriculture, transportation, and urban growth.

The landscape of the First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield today reflects these periods of development (fig. 0.2). The commemorative park landscape developed by the GBMA and the War Department remains, although details have been lost to accommodate automobiles and visitation, reduce maintenance, and restore the 1863 battlefield landscape. Large areas of battlefield have since been added to the park, some of which remain in a rural or agricultural state, while adjacent battlefield lands outside of the park reflect suburban development that occurred in large part in the decades after World War II (fig. 0.3).



Figure 0.2. The 1st Corps line showing the commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue initially developed during the 1880s and 1890s, looking north toward Oak Hill, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 0.3. The battle-period Harman Farm redeveloped after World War II as a golf course, looking northwest with suburban houses in the background, 2015. (SUNY ESF)

Gettysburg National Military Park has compiled extensive documentation on the battlefield landscape and has implemented plans to rehabilitate many areas to enhance their 1863 character. There is also extensive primary documentation on development of the post-battle commemorative park landscape. To date, this documentation relative to the First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield has not been synthesized and existing park planning does not provide comprehensive management direction. This is especially true for areas recently added to the park, notably the former Gettysburg Country Club property, and the commemorative park landscape along the park's military avenues.

This Cultural Landscape Report has been developed to address these needs by providing a history of the physical development of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape, an evaluated inventory of all landscape characteristics and features, and comprehensive treatment recommendations to preserve and enhance the historic character of the landscape in the context of contemporary park operations. The focus of treatment is on rehabilitating the Harman Farm landscape, which is in turn a component of a multi-year effort to document and rehabilitate the park's 1863 battlefield landscape. Treatment also adresses management of the historically significant commemorative park landscape and ongoing-treatment issues related to visitor access and natural resource protection.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODS

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is the primary document for management of historically significant landscapes in the National Park System. This report for the First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield of Gettysburg National Military Park has been developed according to the G*uide to Cultural Landscape Reports:*

Contents, Process, and Techniques (1998).[3] The report is organized into four chapters: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation, and Treatment Recommendations. A resource list and appendices containing park parcel data and repositories consulted are at the back of the report.

The project area for this report is the western part of the First Day battlefield held by the Union 1st Corps and Confederate forces on July 1, 1863. The area extends from Hagerstown Road on the south to Mummasburg Road and Oak Hill on the north, and from the Springs Hotel Woods and Herr's Ridge Road on the west to Oak Ridge and Seminary Ridge on the east (fig. 0.4). Also included is the First Shot site (Wisler House) on Chambersburg Road one mile west of Herr's Ridge. The post-battle Gettysburg & Northern Railroad at the base of Oak Ridge forms the eastern boundary of the CLR project area and the boundary with the First Day 11th Corps battlefield to the east.[4]

The CLR project boundaries include several inholdings, which are private properties within the authorized park boundary. On Seminary Ridge south of the railroad cut, the CLR project area also includes the Lee's Headquarters property recently restored by the Civil War Trust based on anticipated future incorporation into the park. Through the seminary campus, the CLR project area includes the entire length of Seminary Avenue (Seminary Ridge Avenue). Although the area is not within the authorized park boundary, the military avenue and its commemorative features are still owned by the federal government and maintained by the National Park Service. The CLR addresses adjoining private properties outside park boundaries, notably the seminary campus and areas on



Figure 0.4. Map of the First Day – Union 1st Corps CLR project area showing land within legislated park boundaries, including inholdings, and adjacent park lands. (SUNY ESF)

Herr's Ridge, to the extent they inform the site history, existing conditions, and management of the national military park.

The report's primary organization is formed by two landscape types: the 1863 battlefield landscape, which is the institutional and vernacular rural landscape in which the battle took place; and the commemorative park landscape, which is the designed landscape created to memorialize and access the battlefield. Each of these landscapes is organized in the report according to four main physical areas of the 1st Corps battlefield: Seminary Ridge, from Hagerstown Road north to the First Railroad Cut; Oak Ridge, from the railroad cut north to Oak Hill; McPherson Ridge, from Hagerstown Road to just north of the railroad; and Herr's Ridge, from Old Mill Road north to near Mummasburg Road (fig. 0.5). The First Shot Site is included in the Herr's Ridge area.

Overall, research for this Cultural Landscape Report has been undertaken at a thorough level of investigation. Historical research focused on holdings in the park archives and the Adams County Historical Society, consultation with park and partner staff, published secondary sources, and historical documentation available online. Existing conditions documentation included field inventory, the park's GIS data, and discussions with park staff about current issues pertaining to maintenance, administration, and interpretation. The analysis and evaluation is based on the 2004 National Register of Historic Places documentation for Gettysburg National Military Park. Treatment was based on the findings of the analysis and evaluation, research of issues at other historic battlefields, and a workshop held with park staff.

SITE HISTORY

The site history is a narrative of the physical development of the landscape and related contexts from pre-history to present, with an emphasis on the landscape's period of significance from the time of the battle in 1863 through the height of veteran-led development of the park landscape through 1927 and design and construction of the Eternal Light

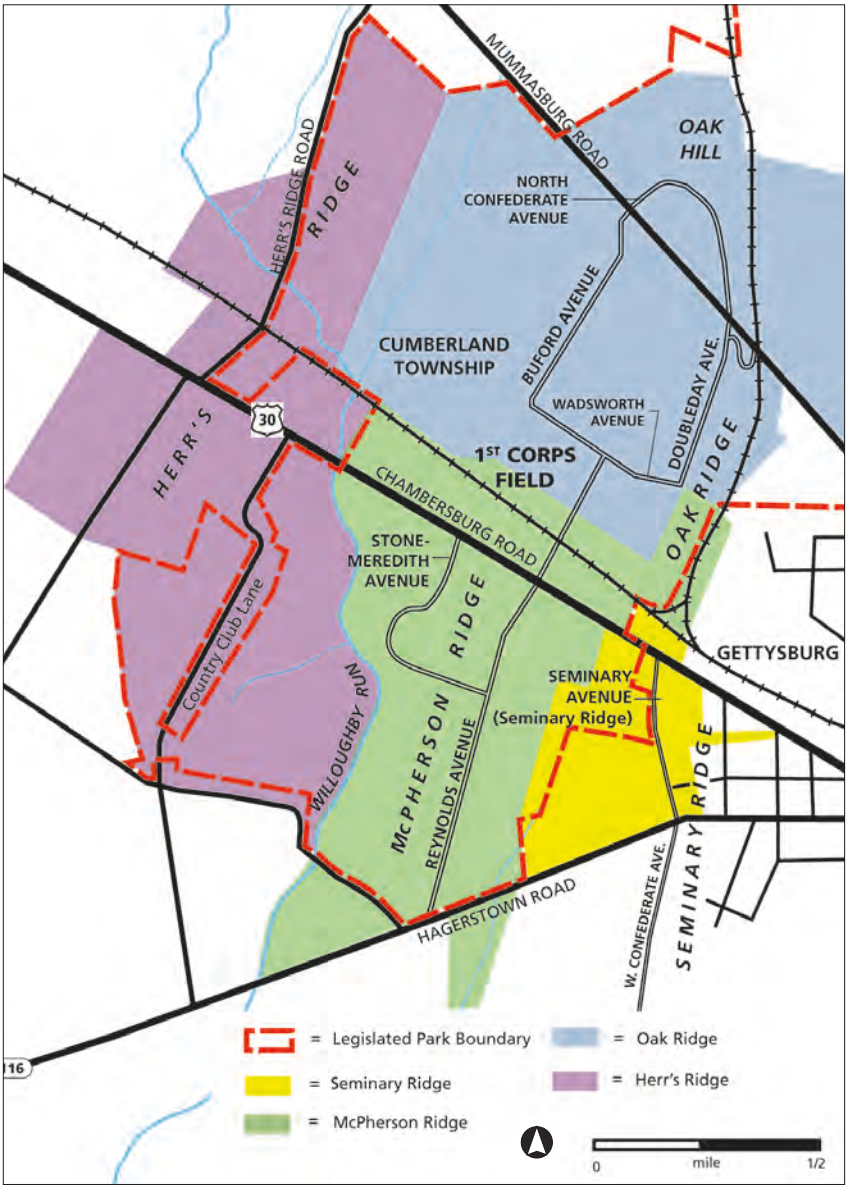


Figure 0.5. Map of the First Day – Union 1st Corps battlefield showing four areas used to organize the report: Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Herr's Ridge. The colored areas correspond with boundaries of battlefield properties. The First Shot site (off map) is included as part of Herr's Ridge. (SUNY ESF)

Peace Memorial in 1938. The history is focused on documentation that informs understanding of the battlefield's landscape resources. Excluded from the scope are a detailed account of the battle action, changes in the landscape prior to the battle, the social history of the people associated with the landscape, and an administrative history of the park.

The site history chapter is organized into four periods defined by changes in land-use, landscape character, and ownership. The first period covers the earliest history of the landscape through the Battle of Gettysburg, to July 1863. The subsequent periods cover battlefield preservation and commemoration under the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, 1863–1895, development of the national military park under the War Department, 1895–1933, and management of the national military park by the National Park Service, 1933–Present. The narrative of each period is organized into sections that cover the battlefield landscape (seminary and farms that existed in 1863) and the commemorative park landscape. Each period includes a narrative of the physical history of the landscape and related contexts accompanied by historic photographs and maps. Each period concludes with maps of the battlefield known as period plans that graphically depict the changes in the landscape. The battle period history to July 1863 is based on extensive research and mapping compiled by park historians. The accompanying period plans provide a snapshot of the landscape in 1863 and do not document prior changes to the rural landscape.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Existing Conditions chapter provides a narrative and graphic overview of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape that includes a description of the existing setting beyond park boundaries and an overview of park operations. Conditions were documented through fieldwork undertaken between 2016 and 2019. The description of the battlefield landscape is organized by the historic properties (farms and the seminary), and then by the commemorative park landscape that follows the military avenues. Existing conditions are documented on a map that is similar to the 1933-present period plan, but without showing added or removed features, and with additional details on operations and adjacent properties.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

The Analysis and Evaluation chapter is organized into two parts. The first provides an overview of the historical significance of the landscape according to the criteria established through the National Register of Historic Places. Recommendations are provided for updates to the National Register documentation based on the findings of the CLR. The second part of the chapter inventories and evaluates 1st Corps battlefield according to National Park Service cultural landscape methods to assess changes in landscape character since the end of the historic period. This chapter is organized by the four geographic areas of the 1st Corps field, and then by two landscape components within each area: 1863 battlefield landscape and commemorative park landscape. A narrative provides a concise overview of the landscape character of each of these landscapes within the four geographic areas. An evaluated inventory of all landscape features in the CLR project area (legislated park boundaries) is provided in Tables 3.1–3.5, which correspond to the four geographic areas and one table that covers standard and landscape-wide features.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The treatment chapter articulates a management philosophy for the 1st Corps battlefield landscape based on its history, existing conditions, historical significance and character, and park planning; identifies existing treatment issues; provides general treatment guidelines; and recommended treatment tasks to enhance the historic character of the landscape within the context of current park operations. The recommendations follow existing park treatment philosophy for the 1863 landscape, and updated treatment philosophy for the

commemorative park landscape. Primary objectives address treatment of the former Gettysburg Country Club golf course, historically part of the Harman and Abraham Spangler farms; continued rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield landscape; and enhancement of the historic character and contemporary use of the commemorative park landscape, focused on historic nodes at Reynolds Grove, the west crest of McPherson Ridge, the Oak Ridge grounds at the observation tower, and at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.

ENDNOTES

1 John B. Bachelder, *Gettysburg: What to See, and How to See It*, 10th ed. (1873; Boston: Published by the author, 1890), 2-3.

2 Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association purpose, quoted in Henry Sweetser Burrage, *Gettysburg and Lincoln: The Battle, the Cemetery, and the National Park* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906), 143-144.

3 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998).

4 Timothy Layton, Daisy Chinburg, Ashley Braquet, and Margie Coffin Brown, *Cultural Landscape Report for Gettysburg National Military Park, Volume I: Record of Treatment* (Boston: National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2018), figure 2. The 1st Corps and 11th Corps battlefields are two of fifteen cultural landscapes identified in Gettysburg National Military Park.



Reynolds Grove, ca. 1900 (GETT 24954)

Site History

EARLY HISTORY THROUGH THE BATTLE, TO 1863

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION PERIOD, 1863–1895

WAR DEPARTMENT PERIOD, 1895–1933

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD, 1933–2019

On the eve of the Civil War, the approach to Gettysburg from the north and west crossed a rolling countryside of fenced farm fields, orchards, and woodlots along roads that radiated out from the village. At the last ridge before Gettysburg stood the Lutheran Theological Seminary, with the cupola of its main building providing a prospect across the entire area (fig. 1.1). The opening day of the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1, 1863 forever changed this landscape. Over the next four decades, large areas of Gettysburg including the 1st Corps battlefield were transformed in association if not physical character.

The rural landscape was set aside to both preserve the battlefield and commemorate the sacrifices of a pivotal battle in the American Civil War—one of the nation's first such preservation efforts. As explained in a 1906 battlefield guide, "Very early, even before the Civil War closed, steps were taken for the preservation of then existing memorials of the great conflict of July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, and for the erection of such added memorials as might afterward be reared in patriotic remembrance of the victory there won."[1]

The result of these dual preservation interests produced a park landscape of military avenues, monuments, interpretive tablets, and other commemorative features threaded across the rural battlefield landscape. Park development, lead by veterans under private and federal military management, was designed not only to memorialize and interpret the great events of the battle, but also to provide access to visitors and to convey honor and respect. It was also designed to preserve key characteristics of the battlefield by limiting park development to battle lines and by making new features distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape. Differing approaches to landscape management along with suburban development pressures, automobile traffic, and heavy visitation led to new approaches and changes in landscape under management by the National Park Service after 1933.

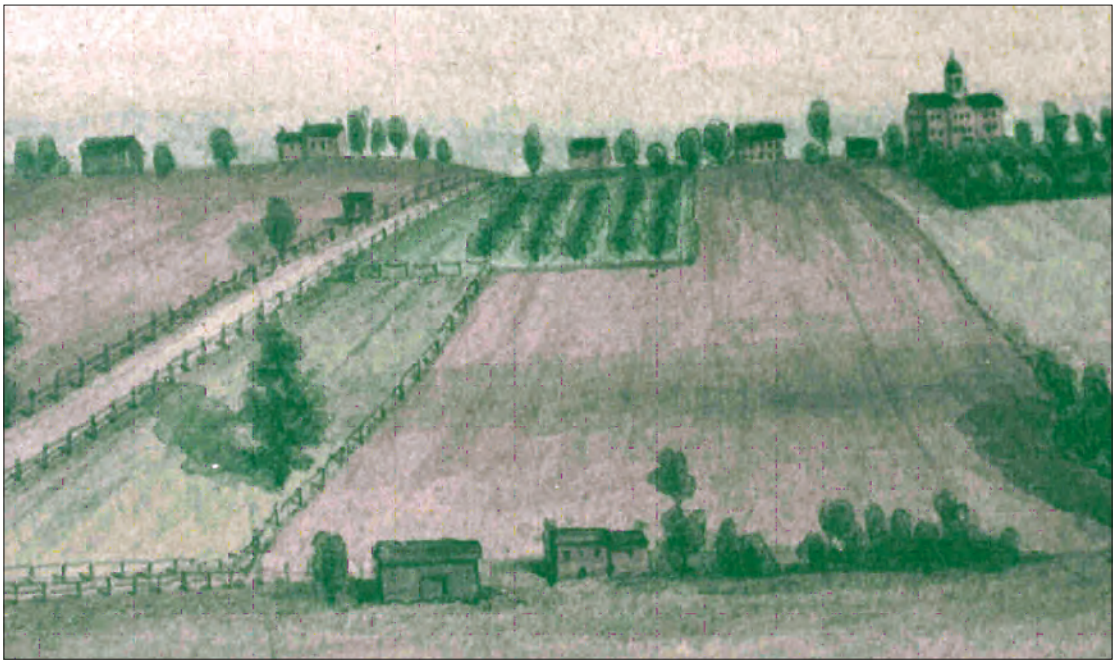


Figure 1.1. Painting of the approach to Seminary Ridge from the west showing typical rural character of the battlefield, ca. 1864. At left is Chambersburg Road (US 30) and in the foreground is the McPherson farmstead. (Detail, August Kollner painting, Gettysburg National Military Park, Art Catalog-Vertical Files)

EARLY HISTORY THROUGH THE BATTLE, TO 1863

The rural landscape northwest of Gettysburg that was transformed into the 1st Corps battlefield on July 1, 1863 was shaped by ancient tectonic and glacial forces, and by European patterns of land ownership, agriculture, and transportation on lands that had long been home to the native Susquehannock people.

LANDSCAPE ORIGINS

Over millions of years, erosion and mountain-building forces created a foothills region between the Appalachian Mountains and the coastal plain along the Atlantic Ocean, known as the Piedmont Plateau. In southern Pennsylvania, this rolling landform was bordered by the Blue Ridge Mountains, the front range of the Appalachians that terminated in a ridge upwards of 2,000 feet in elevation that framed the western horizon of the 1st Corps battlefield. Known as South Mountain, it was, according to a nineteenth-century observer, "a range beautiful in all its wonderful variety of outlines and magnificent scenery" [2] (fig. 1.2). To the east, erosion and volcanic intrusions into the Piedmont Plateau over millennia created the rolling character of the portion that became known as the Gettysburg Plain, with its subtle ridges and hills that would serve as key strategic terrain, such as Seminary Ridge, approximately 60 feet above the surrounding plain, and Oak Hill, the highest point on the 1st Corps battlefield at about 120 feet above the plain. Drainage from these landforms generally coursed south toward the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, with Willoughby Run forming the major tributary on the 1st Corps battlefield. [3]

Much of the surface bedrock of the Gettysburg Plain within the 1st Corps battlefield was formed in the Triassic period approximately 200 million years ago through the deposition of sediments classified as Gettysburg Shale (fig. 1.3). Later eruptions of magma deposited hard igneous rock known as diabase in formations such as sills, which are large areas of intrusion, and dikes, which are eruptions through narrow cracks. This rock, known colloquially as "Gettysburg granite," formed many of the ridges and hills that punctuated the Gettysburg Plain, together with uplifted beds of shale and sandstone. Through the 1st Corps battlefield, three main ridges crossed in a north-south orientation: Seminary Ridge/Oak Ridge that terminated at Oak Hill on the east, Herr's Ridge on the west, and McPherson Ridge with its two branches in between (fig. 1.4). The diabase that formed Seminary Ridge was a dike formation,



Figure 1.2. The scenic backdrop of South Mountain, looking west across the Gettysburg Plain from Seminary Ridge on the 1st Corps battlefield, 1880. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of GETT 2B2006a)

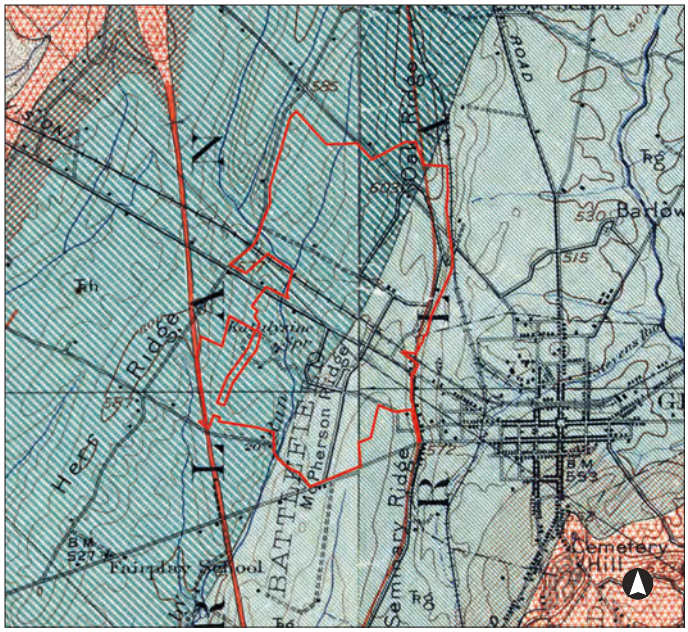


Figure 1.3. Geologic map showing Gettysburg shale formations in green. The red line along Seminary Ridge north through Oak Hill indicates a dike of Gettysburg Sill (diabase). The current park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield are outlined in red. (State of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters Topographic and Geologic Survey, "Areal Geology," Gettysburg and Fairfield Quadrangles, 1929, annotated by SUNY ESF)

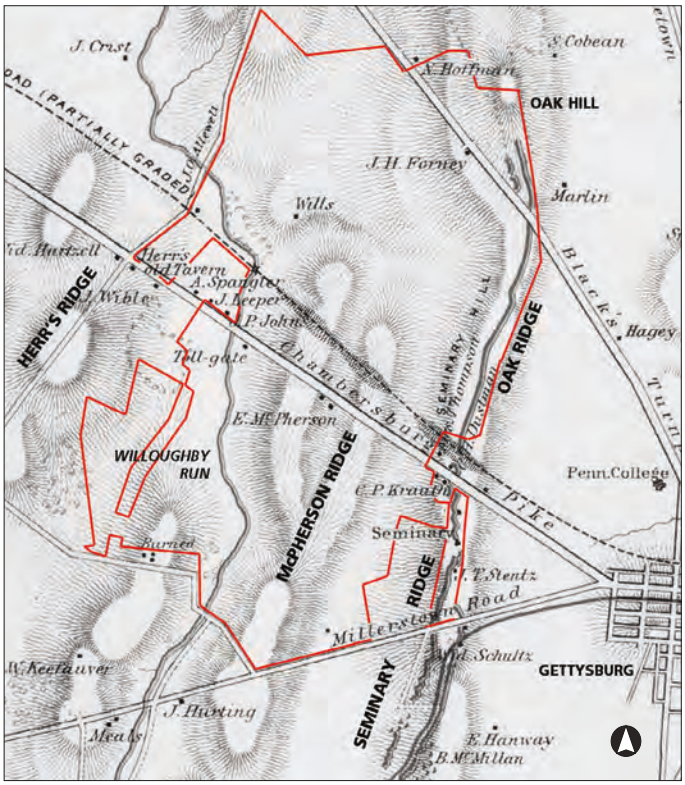


Figure 1.4. Post-battle map based on survey by Major E. B. Cope showing topography of the 1st Corps field. The lines on Seminary/Oak Ridge indicates breastworks. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. War Department, Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1861-65, 1895, Plate XL, annotated by SUNY ESF)

through which cuts were made for a railroad in the early nineteenth century, later to become famous as a defensive line during the battle (fig. 1.5).[4]

As the climate of the northern Piedmont moderated after the end of the last ice age approximately 10,000 years ago, the land transitioned from primarily fir, spruce, and pine forest to oak and hickory, along with chestnut, tuliptree, ash, walnut, and elm. Mixed hardwoods forest, dominated by oak and hickory, predominated on the warmer, drier slopes of Gettysburg diabase such as Seminary Ridge and Oak Ridge.



Figure 1.5. Seminary Ridge looking west at the railroad cut that exposed a dike of diabase bedrock, ca. 1867. The rock in the foreground was debris from blasting of the cut in 1838. The fence across the grade, which functioned as a wagon road prior to the battle, was probably added just prior to this photograph. (C. J. Tyson photograph, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2B2013)

Maples dominated in the valleys, while sycamore and mixed hardwoods characterized riparian corridors, such as along Willoughby Run. Flowering dogwood, blackhaw viburnum, northern spicebush, and witch-hazel were typical understory plants. The forest supported a wide range of fauna, which included big game such as black bear, wolf, cougar, and possibly bison.[5]

Native Cultural Landscape

The forests of the Piedmont Plateau supported human culture long before European settlement. At the close of the last ice age beginning about 10,000 years ago, people were living within the Potomac and Susquehanna watersheds. Prior to European contact in the sixteenth century, the region was the home of the Lenni Lenapi, an Algonquian-speaking people whom the English named the Delaware. By the early seventeenth century at the time of English contact, the region along the Susquehanna River had become the territory of the Susquehannock people, believed to be an Algonquian name meaning "people of the muddy river." The Susquehannock were an Iroquoian-speaking people who originated in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River in New York State sometime after the tenth century, and migrated south toward the Chesapeake by the time of European contact, displacing or absorbing the Delaware and other native people in the region. [6]

Around 1600, the Susquehannock were a confederacy of at least five tribes with more than twenty villages and an estimated population of 5,000 to 7,000 people who lived in longhouses within palisaded villages. In the early eighteenth century, the main Susquehannock village, which Europeans mapped as a "fort," was located along the Susquehanna River northeast of Gettysburg (fig. 1.6). Their homeland extended west across the Gettysburg Plain and north of South Mountain, areas that most likely served as seasonal hunting grounds and camps. Traditional references identify Indian trails through the Gettysburg Plain linking the Potomac and Susquehanna watersheds. [7]

With arrival of the Europeans, the Susquehannock expanded their strength and influence through involvement in the fur trade. Within a short period, however, they suffered rapid declines in population due to conflicts with settler-colonists and other native people, and lack of immunity to European diseases. By 1637, smallpox had begun to spread among the Susquehannock, and by the 1640s, their numbers and power were waning. In 1672, there were reports of only 300 "warriors," and within a short time the remaining population had taken refuge in northern Maryland, while others may have gone north to join the Seneca and Onondaga nations of the Haudenosaunee in New York State. [8]

European Colonization and Settlement

Although the Gettysburg Plain was a part of William Penn's Pennsylvania grant conveyed by King Charles II in 1681, European settlement stayed east of the Susquehanna River until well into the eighteenth century (see fig. 1.6). The Gettysburg Plain remained Indian territory until 1736, when a treaty was signed granting the Penn family the legal right to take possession of the region west of the Susquehanna River. One of the earliest outposts was the Marsh Creek Settlement, a group of Scots-Irish families who developed 100-acre farms in an area along Marsh Creek that may have extended into the future site of the 1st Corps battlefield. They were soon followed by Germans who migrated from eastern Pennsylvania. [9]



Figure 1.6. An early 18th century map showing the site of the main Susquehannock village and extent of European settlement. (Detail, H. Moll, "New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pensilvania [sic] & C.", in The British Empire in North America, 1708, vol. 1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

The Penn family set aside several tracts as their own private preserves, known as manors, per the provisions of the original 1681 colonial charter. In 1741, William Penn's son, Thomas, laid out

a manor in the south-center of present-day Adams County, from Marsh Creek east to Rock Creek (fig. 1.7). This made the Penns the first European owners of the land that would become the 1st Corps battlefield. Thomas Penn named the tract the Manor of Maske after a relative's estate in England, and in 1749, most of the manor was organized as Cumberland Township. Many Scots-Irish families of the Marsh Creek Settlement disputed Penn family ownership, and these claims were not all settled until 1797.[10]

Without coastline or navigable waterways, settlement on the Gettysburg Plain followed roads, which were laid out along Indian trails or followed the shortest diagonal route between settlements, with those heading west aligning with passes in South Mountain leading to settlement in the Cumberland Valley, such as Shippensburg and Chambersburg in Pennsylvania, and Hagerstown in Maryland. One of the earliest public roads was Nicholson's Gap Road (present Hagerstown Road) built in 1749 that presently defines the southern boundary of the 1st Corps battlefield (see fig. 1.7). Mummasburg Road through the battlefield was laid out in 1769 and became part of the Shippensburg-Baltimore Road.[11]

European settlement in the Pennsylvania Piedmont followed a rural pattern comprised of individual, self-sufficient farmsteads. As the population increased, small hamlets and larger towns eventually developed with business, schools, and churches, generally at the juncture of main roads. Gettysburg, platted by James Gettys in 1786 and centrally located at the convergence of a number of regional roads, was designated in 1800 as the seat of the newly formed Adams County.[12] With little industrial or urban development, the county's population grew at a slow pace, from approximately 6,000 in 1762, to 13,172 in 1800, and 28,006 in 1860. [13]

GETTYSBURG'S NORTHWEST OUTSKIRTS

The rural landscape over which the Union 1st Corps fought on July 1, 1863 was about a mile northwest of the urban center of Gettysburg, mostly in Cumberland Township (fig. 1.8). Through the center of this rolling landscape was Willoughby Run, with its rocky banks lined by woods, willow clumps, and briars.[14] The landscape was characterized by an orthogonal pattern of fenced fields, widely scattered woodlots, and three main roads: Mummasburg Road, Chambersburg Pike, and Hagerstown Road (fig. 1.9). The organization of the farms, seminary campus, and several smaller lots in this area followed the natural topography, the eighteenth-century lot boundaries of the Manor of Maske, and early nineteenth-century subdivision of farms on the outskirts of Gettysburg into what were called town outlots. These outlots, between two and thirteen acres in size, were intended for use by village residents as woodlots or pasture. The farms were characterized by fenced fields, orchards, woodlots, and a farmstead consisting of a house, barns, and other outbuildings. Commercial

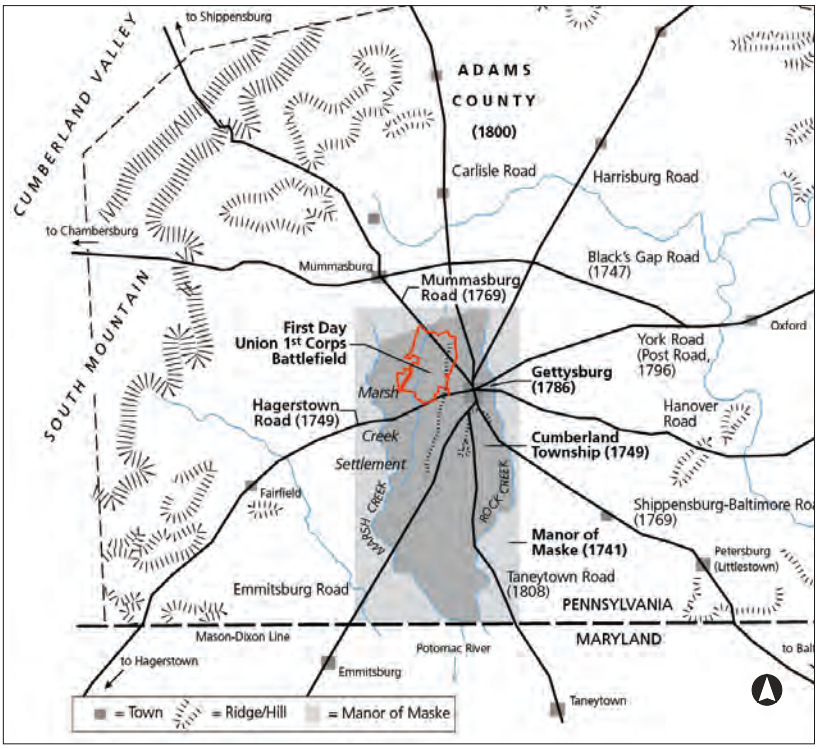


Figure 1.7. Map of Adams County showing location of the Marsh Creek settlement, Manor of Maske, Cumberland Township, villages, and roads prior to 1800. Dates of road construction are indicated where known. The red lines indicate current park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield. (SUNY ESF)

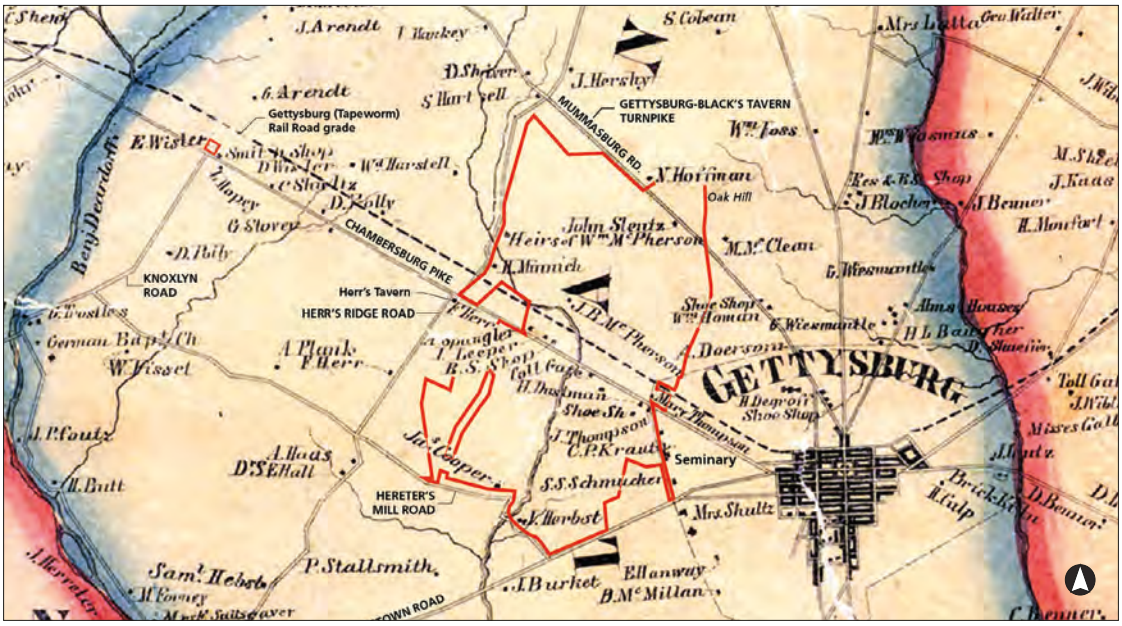


Figure 1.8. Map of Adams County showing roads, farms, and the Seminary by 1858. The blue line is the Cumberland Township boundary. The red lines indicate current park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield. (Detail, G. M. Hopkins, "Map of Adams County, Pennsylvania," 1858, Pennsylvania State Archives/PHMC map #22, annotated by SUNY ESF)

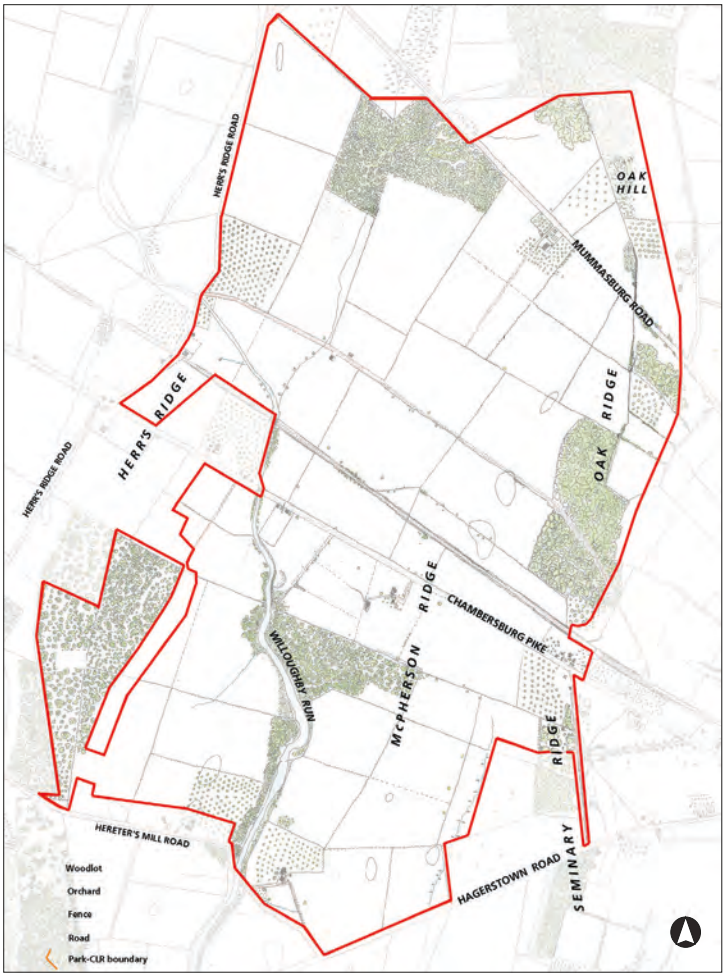


Figure 1.9. Map of the 1st Corps battlefield showing overall patterns by the even of the Civil War. (Kathy Georg Harrison, 1863 condition maps, Gettysburg National Military Park, edited by SUNY ESF).

establishments during the years prior to the battle were limited to Herr's Tavern and one or two blacksmith-carriage shops. [15]

Gettysburg, as viewed from Seminary Ridge, was a compact urban village on the ridge to the east with 2,390 residents by the eve of the Civil War (fig. 1.10). The gridded village streets were lined by rowhouses and small factories, stores, churches, and other institutional buildings. By 1806 the town had 180 dwellings, and soon additional blocks were laid out to the south, west, and east of the original plat. By the 1830s, Gettysburg had become well known for its literary atmosphere and healthfulness, with two institutions of higher learning just outside of town to the north and west: the Lutheran Theological Seminary founded in 1826, and Pennsylvania College established in 1832.[16]

Roads

Development of Adams County's agricultural economy during the early nineteenth century was closely related to advances in transportation, with roads serving as the main access to market towns in the region. As the population and economy of



Figure 1.10. View of Gettysburg looking southeast from the present site of Lee's Headquarters site on Seminary Ridge along Chambersburg Pike, 1863. The orchard in the foreground belonged to C. H. Dustman. The seminary campus is to the right of the road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, photograph 2B2016)

the region increased, the roads were improved or new alignments constructed, many by private companies that were allowed through state legislation to charge tolls to pay for construction and maintenance. On the eve of the Civil War, Gettysburg was at the convergence of nine improved roads that radiated out in all directions, with one railroad line that connected Gettysburg with Baltimore and Harrisburg, the two closest major cities (fig. 1.11).

The main east-west road through the 1st Corps battlefield during the pre-battle years was Chambersburg Pike (present US 30), which was authorized in 1809 by the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company. The state authorized the company to operate a toll road west from Gettysburg through Black's Gap to Chambersburg

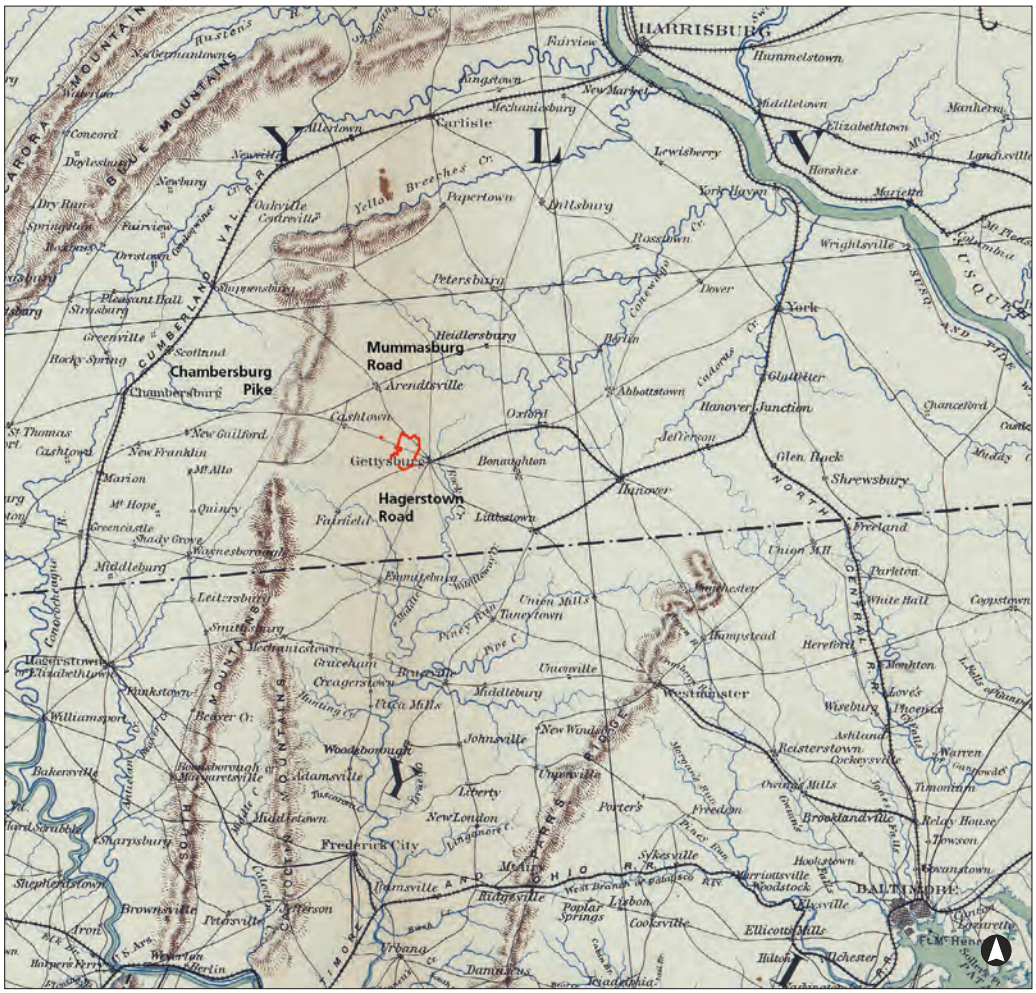


Figure 1.11. Map showing major roads, railroads, and towns in the Gettysburg region on the eve of the Civil War, from a map made after the war. The red lines indicate current park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield. (U.S. War Department, Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Plate 136, Sheet 1, 1891).



Figure 1.12. A post-war photograph of Chambersburg Turnpike looking west from McPherson Ridge toward Herr's Ridge, ca. 1885. Aside from the telegraph poles, the landscape had changed little since before the battle. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3450)

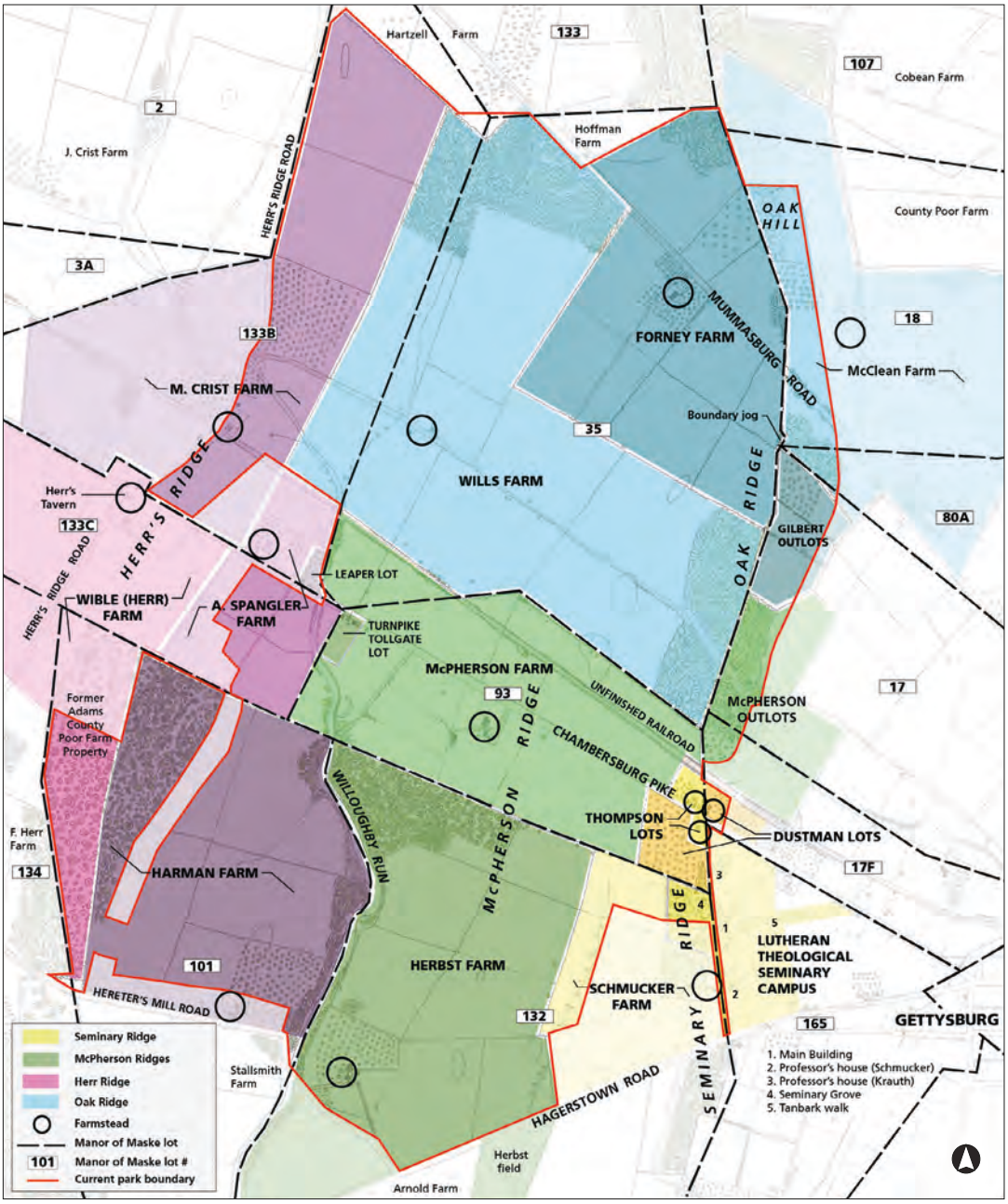


Figure 1.13. Map of the countryside north and west of Gettysburg showing extent of farms and other properties on the eve of the Civil War, and their relationship to 18th-century boundaries of the Manor of Maske and current park boundaries. The the colors represent groups of properties by geographic area (Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Herr's Ridge). Areas outside of the CLR study area are masked. (Kathy Georg Harrison, 1863 condition maps, Gettysburg National Military Park, annotated fby SUNY ESF).

in the Cumberland Valley (see fig. 1.11). The road was also known as Cashtown Road after the first hamlet nine miles west of Gettysburg. Surveyed in 1811, the macadam road was completed through Cumberland Township in 1812 along a new alignment with a fifty-foot right-of-way. The turnpike extended on a diagonal from Gettysburg's gridded village streets, and continued straight across ridges and creeks through Cumberland Township (fig. 1.12).[17] To the east of Willoughby Run, the turnpike company maintained a tollgate on a rectangular two-acre parcel subdivided from the McPherson Farm (fig. 1.13). On this parcel was a one and one-half story frame tollhouse on the immediate south side of the road that was probably built soon after the road was completed in 1812. From prior to 1842 and into the 1860s, the tollhouse was occupied by Mr. Peter Johns. [18]

The craze of turnpike building in the early 1800s included improvement of the two earlier main roads north and south of Chambersburg Pike. In 1811, several of the directors of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company received a charter from the state to form the Gettysburg and Black's Tavern Turnpike Company, with the purpose of building a turnpike heading northwest from Gettysburg along the alignment of the old Shippensburg-Baltimore Road (Mummasburg Road) to Black's Tavern (see fig. 1.11). The turnpike was probably built in 1815 when Adams County ceased responsibility for the old road; by the 1850s it was known as Blacks Turnpike. In 1812, the state chartered the York-Millerstown Turnpike Company to improve the old Hagerstown (Fairfield) Road (current PA 116) heading southwest from Gettysburg. The road was referred to by the 1850s alternately as the Millerstown Road, and by its earlier names, Fairfield Road or Hagerstown Road. Both of these turnpikes may have gone out of business by the 1850s and returned to public (state) ownership, since neither had tollgates in place by the late 1850s.[19]

In addition to the three turnpikes, there were two other public roads that crossed the 1st Corps battlefield. Heading north off the Hagerstown Road was Hereter's Mill Road (present Old Mill Road and Knoxlyn Road), which crossed Willoughby Run by a ford, continued to a mill along Marsh Creek, and then turned north to end at Chambersburg Road opposite the Wisler House (present First Shot site) (see fig. 1.8). Along the second major ridge west of Gettysburg was a farm lane later known as Herr's Ridge Road, which extended from Hagerstown Road north across Chambersburg Pike and Mummasburg Road. These roads, which existed by the 1850s, probably originated early in the agricultural settlement of the region in the eighteenth century.[20]

A short distance north of Chambersburg Pike was the grade of an unfinished railroad, which ran parallel to the turnpike on the approach to Gettysburg (see fig. 1.13). The railroad was begun in the late 1830s using state financing appropriated in part through the efforts of one of Gettysburg's most famous sons, the lawyer, Congressman, and abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens. The line was named the Gettysburg Railroad, but ridiculed as the Tapeworm Railroad due to its controversial genesis and curving alignment up South Mountain. Construction of the rail bed through the 1st Corps battlefield in 1838 required cuts through the many ridges in the area to create a level grade (fig. 1.14). The first cut west of Gettysburg was through the diabase bedrock



Figure 1.14. Survey of the Gettysburg Rail Road (Tapeworm Railroad) showing alignment through series of ridges west of Gettysburg, 1839. This survey was made after construction of the rail bed in 1838. (Detail, Henry R. Campbell, "Map and Profile of the Gettysburg Rail Road as surveyed by the order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1839," Library of Congress, G3824.G3P3 1839.C3, annotated by SUNY ESF)

of Seminary (Oak) Ridge, followed by two smaller cuts through two branches of McPherson Ridge (see fig. 1.5). Construction stopped in 1839 prior to laying of tracks, and the land was sold to the Western Maryland Railroad in 1853, but no tracks were laid prior to the Civil War west of Gettysburg. The unfinished grade was often used by local residents as a toll-free alternative to Chambersburg Pike.[21]

Seminary Ridge

The northern part of Seminary Ridge, known prior to the battle as Oak Ridge and corresponding with the eastern edge of the 1st Corps battlefield, contained the campus of its namesake, the Lutheran Theological Seminary, the farm of its first director, Samuel S. Schmucker, and several town outlots or small farms along Chambersburg Pike (see fig. 1.13).[22]

Lutheran Theological Seminary

With its ridge-top location and architectural refinement, the seminary campus was the most prominent property on the future 1st Corps battlefield during the decades prior to the battle. It was founded in 1826 as the second Lutheran (German Protestant) seminary in the United States, with the first classes held under the direction of Dr. Samuel Simon Schmucker, the school's first professor and its director for the next four decades.[23] In 1830, the seminary governing board decided on relocating from quarters in the village to a twenty-two-acre site on the first ridge to the west of town. The rural site was just inside the western boundary of the Borough of Gettysburg, but nearly a mile away from the center square (see fig. 1.8). The new campus was assembled from two parcels: a 13.7-acre plot acquired from William McClellan, Jr. on January 12, 1830 that extended from Chambersburg Pike south to and including part of a five-acre woodlot later known as Seminary Grove. A second parcel to the south between Chambersburg Pike and Hagerstown Road was purchased three days later. It contained 8.9 acres and was acquired from Samuel Buehler. Both parcels, with the exception of the woodlot, were originally part of lot 165 of the Manor of Maske, which by 1798 was a 145-acre farm owned by Samuel Cobean. The woodlot was part of lot 132 of the Manor of Maske (battle-era Herbst Farm).[24]

As evidenced by the initial development between 1832 and 1834, Dr. Samuel S. Schmucker and the seminary board envisioned a pastoral campus consisting of a row of three widely-spaced buildings that reflected the Yale model of American campus planning, in contrast with the enclosed, medieval urban quadrangle of English colleges known in the U.S. as the Harvard model.[25] The seminary contracted with Nicholas Pierce (Pearce) of Chambersburg to design and construct the main building (present Old Dorm/Schmucker Hall), a large four-story brick edifice in the Federal style that measured 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with stepped brick parapets, fan-light attic windows, and a prominent arcaded cupola (fig. 1.15).[26] The building, which contained the chapel, classrooms, and dormitory rooms, was begun in 1831 and completed in summer 1832. It faced east toward the village with Seminary Grove at its rear. According to a description written by the students soon after its completion,



Figure 1.15. The front of the Lutheran Theological Seminary campus looking northwest with the central main building (Old Dorm, 1832) and two flanking professor's houses (1833, 1834), ca. 1840. The woodlot at the rear, known as Seminary Grove, provided a border between the campus and the open fields of the future 1st Corps battlefield to the west. (Inset from G. M. Hopkins, "Map of Adams County, Pennsylvania," 1858, Pennsylvania State Archives/PHMC map #22)

> It is a large, commodious and elegant structure, located on an elevated site, half mile from the town, with a beautiful

> park of flourishing oaks in the rear, and commanding a noble prospect of the surrounding country to the distance of several miles.[27]

Access to the building site was by a north-south lane from Hagerstown Road to Chambersburg Pike that may have predated development of the seminary. This lane became the rear spine of the campus, which included symmetrical brick houses for the seminary's two professors to either side of the main building. The house south of the main building was the first to be completed in October 1833 and was occupied by Dr. Schmucker and his family. The second professor's house north of the main building, first occupied by Dr. Hazelius and later by Dr. C. P. Krauth, was completed in spring 1834. Other buildings erected prior to the war included a privy and a barn along the lane near the first professor's house.[28]

The grounds of the seminary campus were initially developed with rectangular yards around each of the three main buildings, enclosed and connected by paling fences (see fig. 1.15).[29] Pedestrian access from the fronts of the buildings was by walks that wound along the front (east) slope of the ridge. By 1844, the seminary had built a tree- and fence-lined walk heading east toward town on axis with the front entrance of the main building (see #5 on fig. 1.13). The path was surfaced with tanbark, a mulch-like rot-resistant byproduct of the local tanning (leather making) industry. [30]

The sloping, open fields on the seminary campus east of the row of buildings were used for agriculture during the decades prior to the battle. By the early 1860s, the fields were farmed by Emanuel Ziegler, who was the steward of the seminary and lived in the main building with his family. By the early 1860s, Ziegler was cultivating wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes on approximately eight and a half acres, and also cut the meadows for hay.[31]

Schmucker Farm

Dr. Samuel S. Schmucker owned a sixty-eight-acre farm adjacent to the campus throughout his tenure as head of the seminary. On April 11, 1832, he acquired the farm directly west of the site where his brick house would be completed the following year (see fig. 1.13). This property was originally part of lot 132 of the Manor of Maske, a 317-acre tract acquired by Thomas Boyd prior to 1741 and corresponding with most of the battle-era Herbst Farm. In 1808, the farm, then consisting of 288 acres, was purchased by Alexander Cobean. By 1827, Thaddeus Stevens had acquired the eastern part of the farm and subdivided it into town outlots. Schmucker purchased four of the outlots (68 acres), which included three fenced fields and the southern part of Seminary Grove.[32]

Schmucker ran his farm as a tenant operation. On the eve of the Civil War, the tenant was John T. Slentz, Jr., who was related to John Slentz, the tenant of the nearby McPherson Farm.[33] Buildings on the property included a two-story frame tenant house, barn and sheds, a carriage house, and a granary along the lane across from Schmucker's brick house. There was also an apple orchard of about forty trees, and crops including corn, wheat, oats, and hay. Given the close relationship between Dr. Schmucker and the seminary, it is likely that there was no strict boundary between his farmland and the institutional campus, although the two were separated by fences along the seminary lane. [34]

Thompson Lots

Along Chambersburg Pike from Seminary Ridge east into the village and south of the unfinished railroad were a number of the town outlots. Just west of the ridgeline on the north and south sides of the pike were two small stone houses owned by Thaddeus Stevens and occupied prior to the war by Mary Thompson and her son James Thompson (fig. 1.16). The property, approximately three acres, was once part lot 93 of the Manor of Maske (battle-era McPherson Farm), which was conveyed to William Breadon (also spelled Breaden or Bredon) at some point prior to 1775, to Reverend David McConaughy in 1802, and to David Ziegler, Michael C. Clarkson, and John Fuller (Clarkson, Fuller & Co.) in 1827. Clarkson bought out his two partners in 1832, and shortly after this time in ca. 1834, he had a stone house built on the north side of the pike at the

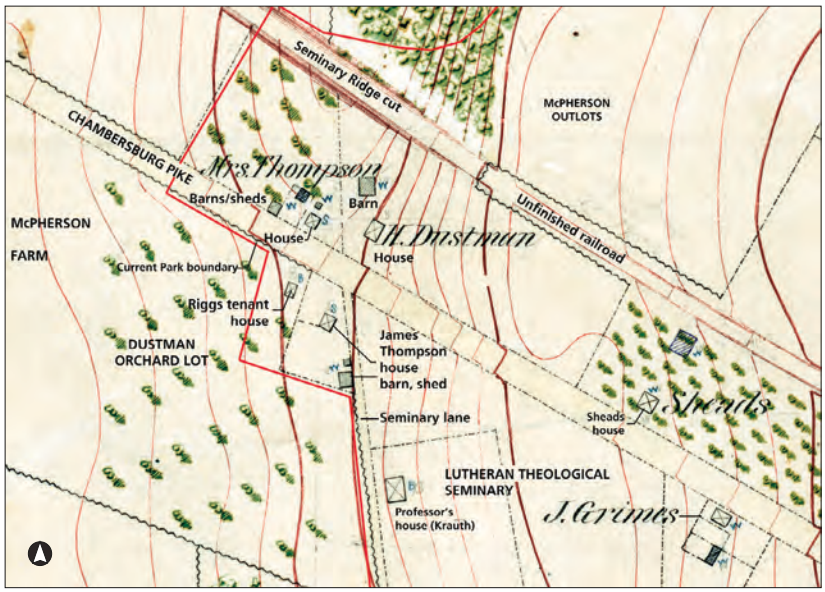


Figure 1.16. Map of the Thompson and Dustman lots north of the seminary showing likely pre-battle conditions, surveyed 1868-1869. The map does not show the fruit trees Dustman maintained in the field east of his house. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

very east end of his property (fig. 1.17). Probably soon after, a smaller stone house of similar design was built across the turnpike on the west side of the seminary lane. In 1846, Clarkson put his property up for sale, and at auction, his friend Thaddeus Stevens purchased a three-acre portion including the stone house north of the turnpike (and probably the one to the south) in trust for Mary Thompson. [35]

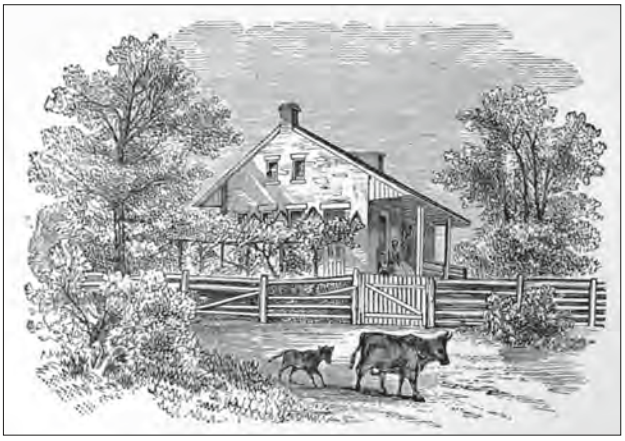


Figure 1.17. The Mary Thompson house, looking north across the Chambersburg Pike as repaired after the battle, September 1866. (Benson Lossing, "Confederate Headquarters," in *Pictorial Field Book of the Civil War in the United States of America*, Volume 3, 1877)

Anna Marie "Mary" Long Thompson had moved into the stone house north of the turnpike along with her eight children at some point prior to the 1846 sale to Stevens. Her husband, Joshua, had abandoned her and died sometime prior to 1850. By the eve of the Civil War, Mrs. Thompson was living by herself in the house. She maintained a vine-covered arbor and garden bed along the south side, bordered by a whitewashed picket fence. The arbor was covered in grape vine, and the garden bed included boxwood, rose-of-Sharon, and roses along with various herbaceous perennials that may have included lady's mantle, peonies, and hollyhocks. A small fenced barnyard with two small frame barns and a shed or privy bordered the house to the west. Her son, James Thompson, lived with his wife and child in the smaller house across the street, and maintained a whitewashed plank fence around the yard that contained a barn and shed along the seminary lane.[36]

Dustman Lots

In the years leading up to the Civil War, the town outlot immediately east of Mrs. Thompson's along Chambersburg Pike was owned or occupied by Casper Henry Dustman, who in the late 1850s also owned or leased a four-acre parcel on the south side of Chambersburg Pike adjacent to James Thompson's lot (Dustman Orchard Lot). This four-acre property was within the original boundaries of the McPherson Farm, within lot 93 of the Manor of Maske. Here in 1858, Dustman lived in a small brick house and maintained a large orchard of apple or peach trees. Soon after, he moved across the turnpike to the town outlot east of Mrs. Thompson's. This property was just east of the ridgeline within lot 17F of the Manor of Maske that was originally warranted to Samuel Gettys in 1765 and deeded to Alexander Cobean in 1798. Dustman's new brick and stone house, which was built in ca. 1858 after he left the orchard house, was three stories with



Figure 1.18. The Dustman house with its three-story porch (left) and bank barn, looking west with the Chambersburg Pike at left, 1863. The house in the foreground with the scalloped bargeboards is the Sheads house. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of GETT 2B2011a)

a three-story full-width open porch facing town (fig. 1.18). To the rear was a large bank barn, and in the field to the east, Dustman planted fruit trees. Dustman was renting his old orchard-lot house by the early 1860s to a tenant named Alexander Riggs.[37]

McPherson Ridge

Between Seminary Ridge and Willoughby Run to the west were the battle-era Herbst and McPherson farms. McPherson Ridge ran north-south through both farms and included a main or eastern branch, also called Herbst Ridge and later Buford Ridge, and a western branch on which the McPherson farm buildings stood.

Herbst Farm

On the eve of the Civil War, John Herbst owned a 160-acre farm along Hagerstown Road (see fig. 1.13). The farm was originally lot 132 of the Manor of Maske, a 317-acre tract acquired prior to 1741 by Thomas Boyd, an immigrant from Ireland who worked as a farmer and tanner. Boyd built the farmstead at the west center of the property, near Willoughby Run along Hereter's Mill Road. In 1798, the farmstead included a house built of new logs, a kitchen built of old logs, a new log barn, and a log stable. Two years later, Andrew Boyd received a Penn Agent deed for the property. The farm remained in the Boyd family until 1808, when the then-288-acre property was acquired by Alexander Cobean. By 1827, Thaddeus Stevens had acquired the eastern part of the farm and subdivided it into town outlots, four of which became the farm of Dr. Samuel S. Schmucker. [38]

By the 1820s, the remainder of the farm was owned by Jacob Herbst. Upon his death in 1857, the 160-acre farm was put up for sale and was acquired by Jacob's son, John Herbst. At this time, the farmstead along Hereter's Mill Road included a large bank barn on a stone foundation that had probably been erected after 1798 (fig. 1.19). To its west closer to Willoughby Run was the two-story log house with white painted siding built in ca. 1798 (fig. 1.20). The farmstead also included a wagon shed, corn crib, carriage house, and a stone spring house. [39]

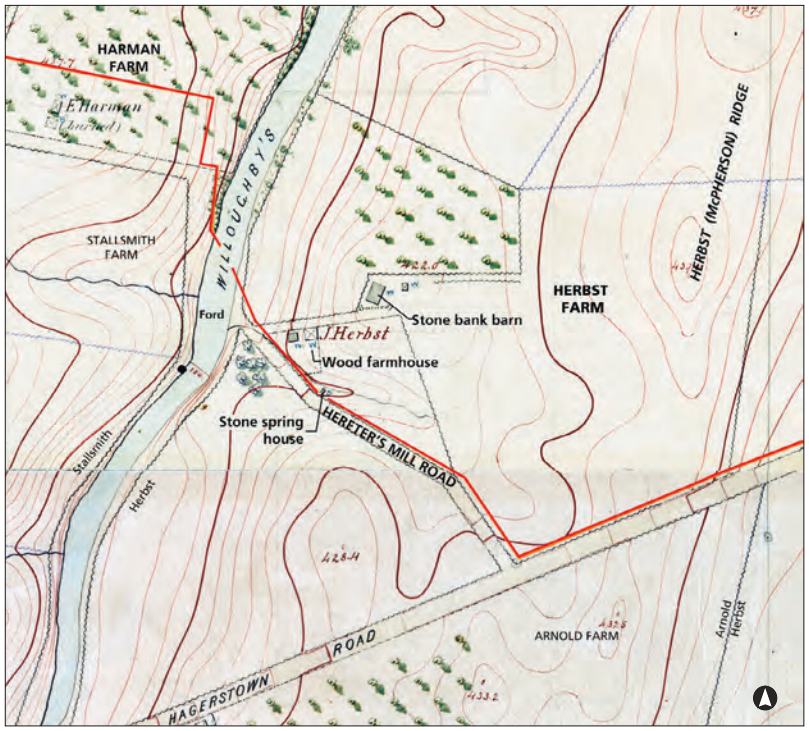


Figure 1.19. Map of the core of the Herbst Farm showing overall pre-battle conditions, surveyed 1868–1869. The Herbst orchard extended closer to the creek prior to the battle. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.20. The rear (north side) of the Herbst farmhouse built in ca. 1798, looking southeast from the Harman Farm (current golf course) in a post-battle photograph, 1877. The bank barn is off the right side of the photograph. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of GETT T1780)

By 1860, John Herbst was managing 140 acres of improved land in nine fenced fields, and twenty acres of unimproved (wooded) land—Herbst Woods at the northwest corner of the farm adjacent to the McPherson Farm. Herbst maintained a large apple orchard north of the farmstead, and he raised hay, clover, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and sweet potatoes. His livestock included three horses, eight dairy cows, three other cattle, and seven sheep.[40]

McPherson Farm [41]

North of the Herbst Farm was the 95-acre tenant farm owned at the eve of the Civil War by Edward McPherson. The roughly rectangular parcel extended a short distance north of the unfinished railroad, and from Oak Ridge west to Willoughby Run (see fig. 1.13). McPherson also owned several adjacent town outlots along and east of Oak Ridge.[42] The main part of the McPherson Farm comprised lot 93 of the Manor of Maske, a 121-acre tract that was surveyed and warranted to Robert Stewart in 1765 (fig. 1.21). In 1775, the property was held by William Breadon, who received a Penn Agent deed for the property in 1798. The house and barn were aligned with a road laid out in ca. 1781 from Hagerstown Road on the south northwesterly to the Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church (Black's Cemetery) off Mummasburg Road (fig. 1.22). The original part of the house was a log structure with an external chimney stack; a stone addition was under construction in 1797 (fig. 1.23). The Breadon family, who numbered eight according to the 1800 census, did not stay in their enlarged house very long. In 1802, they moved and the farm was purchased by Reverend David McConaughy, who owned the property for the next quarter century.[43]

Between 1809 and 1811, McConaughy was forced to convey a right-of-way over approximately eight acres of the farm for the Chambersburg Pike, which was built through his farm in 1812. This acreage apparently included a two-acre rectangular lot at the west end of the farm that was acquired in fee for construction of a toll gate and house (see fig. 1.22). The turnpike made the old road, along which McConaughy's farmhouse and barn were aligned, obsolete. With a new frontage along the turnpike, the gable sides of the barn and house faced north, "bringing his barn to the front and throwing his house in the rear," according to a nineteenth century account.[44] McConaughy replaced the old log barn with a large bank barn (existing McPherson barn): it may have been built prior to the turnpike's construction in 1812, since McConaughy maintained its unusual position in front of the house, toward the turnpike. [45]

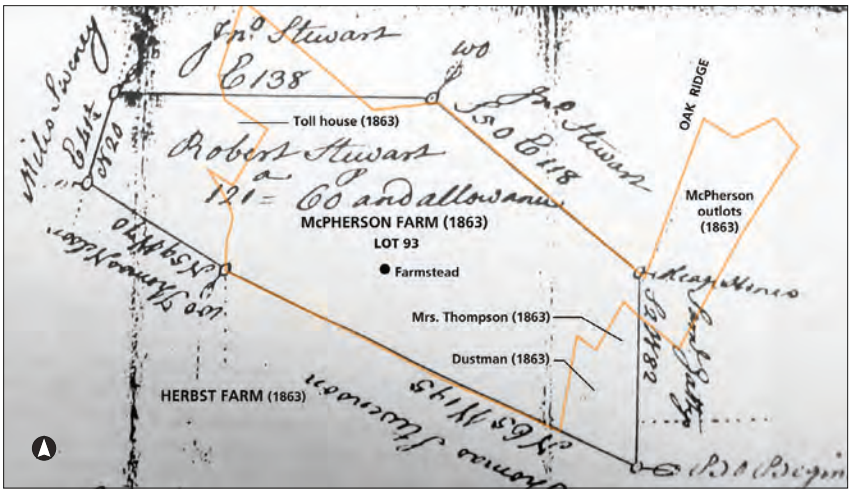


Figure 1.21. A 1765 survey of lot 93 of the Manor of Maske showing relationship to the boundaries of the McPherson Farm in 1863 (orange lines). Adjacent properties that existed in 1863 are also labeled. (Adams County Historical Society, Manor of Maske documentation for lot 93, annotated by SUNY ESF)

At some point during the early nineteenth century, quarries were opened on the farm: one along the east bank of Willoughby Run, and one along the ridge west of the farmstead. They may have been opened around 1812 to supply crushed rock for the macadam roadbed of the nearby Chambersburg Pike, and were certainly old by the time of the battle. One veteran recalled that they "dated back long before the war."[46] By the 1860s, the quarries had been long abandoned. The one near the farmstead was filled with water and was surrounded by fencing to keep livestock out (fig. 1.24).[47]

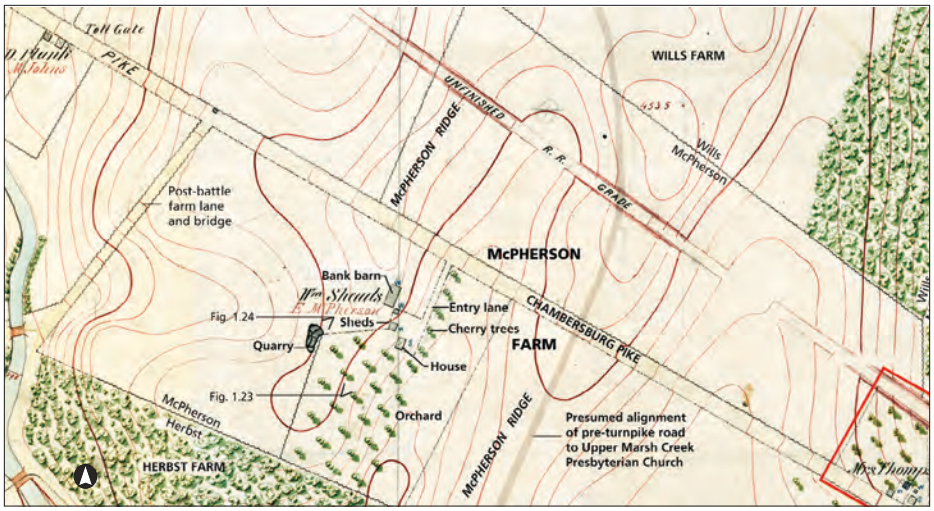


Figure 1.22. Map of the core of the McPherson Farm showing overall pre-battle conditions, surveyed 1868–1869. William Sheads was the post-battle occupant of the property. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.23. The stone and log house (at right) built prior to 1798 by William Breadon, looking north from a photograph taken just after the Battle of Gettysburg, July 15, 1863. The house, which was little changed since its original construction, faced east (to the right). The buildings from right to left: shed or privy, stone-log farmhouse, wagon shed, and bank barn. The woods in the distance are on Oak Ridge north of the turnpike. (Brady & Co. photograph, Gettysburg National Military Park, Museum Collection, photograph 24834)

Through his quarter-century of ownership, Rev. McConaughy lived in town and rented out the farm, or had his two slaves run it. In 1827, he sold the property, which then encompassed 110 acres, to a group of speculative investors known as Clarkson, Fuller, and Company, who leased the farm. After the company sold off a parcel (location unknown), Michael C. Clarkson gained full interest in the property in 1831 or 1832, and maintained ownership over the next fourteen years. During the early 1830s, he erected two stone houses on Seminary Ridge at the east end of the farm (Thompson houses). During Clarkson's ownership, the farm was again bisected by a transportation route: the Gettysburg (Tapeworm) Railroad.



Figure 1.24. The old quarry (pond) near the McPherson farmstead, looking southwest with the woodlot on the adjoining Herbst Farm (Herbst Woods) in the background, 1863. The fences were presumably damaged in the battle. (Library of Congress, digital ID ppmsca-32833)

In 1846 amid deep financial troubles, Clarkson lost his tenant farm in a court-ordered foreclosure sale. Approximately six acres at the east end of the farm

with three houses were acquired by Thaddeus Stevens in trust for Mary Thompson. [48] The remainder of the farm, surveyed at 95 acres, was purchased by John Bayard McPherson, the grandson of Robert McPherson who had acquired Manor of Maske lot 35 to the north in 1779 (Wills and Forney farms). The McPherson family, who had settled in Marsh Creek in 1738, were prominent in local and state affairs during the colonial period and early years of the republic. Robert McPherson was a public servant in York County, colonial assemblyman, member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, and fought in the Revolution.[49]

According to the deed of sale, John Bayard McPherson's purchase included "a one and one half Storey dwelling house, Bank barn, Wagon shed and other outbuildings, with a well of water and an orchard of Fruit Trees…"[50] He continued to run the farm as a tenant operation, and probably acquired four town outlots, including part of the woods later known as McPherson Woods and three fields to the east (see fig. 1.13). These outlots were part of lots 17 and 17F of the Manor of Maske, which were originally warranted to Samuel Gettys in 1765, purchased by Alexander Cobean in 1798, and subsequently subdivided into town outlots. [51]

In 1858, John B. McPherson died and left the farm and presumably the outlots to his son, Edward McPherson, a Gettysburg journalist, lawyer, historian, and future Congressman.[52] Edward leased the farm to John T. Slentz, who may have been one of the children of John H. Slentz, whose farm was on Oak Ridge along Mummasburg Road (battle-era Forney Farm). John T. Slentz lived in the old log and stone house south of Chambersburg Pike with his wife Elizabeth Ann Herr and at least four children. The bank barn and wagon shed referenced in the 1846 deed remained, and there was also a corn crib. By the early 1860s, Slentz's farm operation, spread across approximately twelve fenced fields, included dairy cows, horses, hogs, turkeys, and chickens, and crops of wheat, corn, oats, and grass. The orchard at the rear of the house had peach and apple trees, and there was a line of cherry trees along the entry drive from the turnpike (see fig. 1.22).[53]

Oak Ridge

The farms on Oak Ridge and the plateau west to the foot of Herr's Ridge included the Forney Farm and Wills Farm, with the McClean Farm and town outlots along the east-facing slope of Oak Ridge. To the west of the Forney and Wills farms along Mummasburg Road outside of current park boundaries was a small farm tract belonging to Nathaniel Hoffman and the large farm of Samuel and Susan Hartzel with its farmstead near the intersection of Herr's Ridge Road, a mile west of Oak Ridge.

Forney Farm

Extending south from Oak Hill was a 111-acre farm that on the eve of the Civil War was owned by John S. Forney (see fig. 1.13). The farm was originally part of lot 35 of the Manor of Maske, which was claimed by John and Robert Stuart in 1770. In 1773, the property, then known as Mount Pleasant—probably a reference to Oak Hill—was surveyed at 341 acres and warranted to Dr. William Cathcart (fig. 1.25). The tract, which included the battle-period Wills Farm, extended from Oak Ridge where there was a jog in the boundary, west to the foot of Herr's Ridge; and from Oak Hill south to the Breadon (McPherson) Farm. The naming of the farm by 1773 suggests that the owners intended to live on the property, in the style of an English manor. The location of a colonial house at Mount Pleasant is unknown.[54]

In 1779, the property was acquired by Robert McPherson, and in 1798, a Penn Agent deed was issued to his son, William McPherson, who had inherited the property following his father's death in 1789. William also received a deed at the same time for lot 101 of the Manor of Maske (battle-era Harman Farm). Upon William's death in 1832, the lot 35 property passed to his son, John Bayard McPherson, the long-time cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg.[55]

It was under John B. McPherson's ownership that Mount Pleasant was subdivided, probably in 1841 when a 117.4-acre parcel comprising the northeastern part of the property including Oak Hill was acquired by John H. Slentz and his wife, Mary. They were most

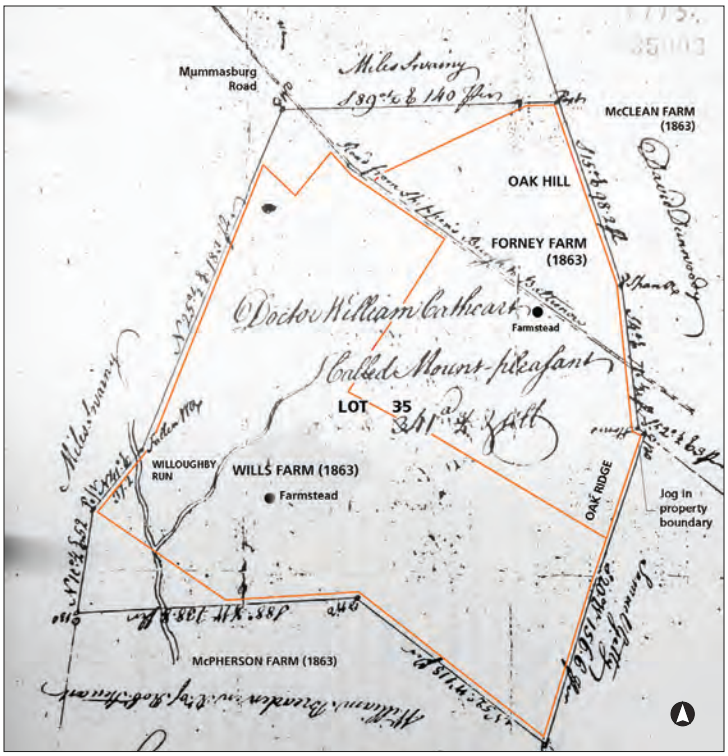


Figure 1.25. A 1773 survey of lot 35 of the Manor of Maske showing relationship to the boundaries of the Wills and Forney farms in 1863 (orange lines). (Adams County Historical Society, Manor of Maske documentation for lot 35, annotated by SUNY ESF)

likely the parents of John T. Slentz, who in 1858 became the tenant at the battle-era McPherson Farm on lot 93, which John B. McPherson had acquired in 1846, five years after selling part of lot 35 to the Slentzes. He retained ownership of the remainder of the lot 35 farm (battle-era Wills Farm).[56]

The Slentzes moved into a farmstead along Mummasburg Road due south of Oak Hill, which may have been the original Mount Pleasant (McPherson) farmstead given its location on a scenic high ground (see fig. 1.25). It included a two-story frame house that faced east, with dual entrances and a two-story front porch (figs. 1.26). At the rear (west side) was a one and one-half story wing of log construction that may have been an earlier house. To the south of the house was a large frame barn, and to the west was a cluster of outbuildings that included a mechanic's shop. At the door of the house near Mummasburg Road was a well, and near the barn was a spring. Along the eastern property boundary on Oak Ridge, along the later alignment of Doubleday Avenue, was a stone fence that had a jog that followed the original Mount Pleasant property line.[57]

In 1859, John H. Slentz put the farm up for sale, advertising that "From the piazza of the house you have a full view of the town, and can see the [railroad] cars arriving and departing."[58] This view was suggested in the farm's eighteenth-century name of Mount Pleasant and more literally in its nineteenth-century name, Fairview Farm. Slentz sold the 111.4-acre farm to George Arnold on May 17, 1859, who in turn sold it to David S. and John S. Forney less than a year later on March 3, 1860. John Swope Forney, who was the occupant and later sole owner of Fairview Farm, was born in Gettysburg in 1830, the son of Samuel and Eliza Swope Forney. A graduate of Pennsylvania College, he headed west to the California Gold Rush in 1849, and returned to Adams County in 1859 shortly before purchasing the Slentz Farm. In 1862, he married Mary E. Schriver, who was related to the Hartzell family that owned the farm to the west at the intersection of Herr's Ridge Road and Mummasburg Road.[59]

Forney made few changes to the farm prior to the Civil War. He kept dairy cows, and grew fruit and crops that by the early 1860s included wheat, oats, corn, and timothy grass. He maintained eight fenced fields that included prime cropland on the plateau south of the



Figure 1.26. A later photograph of the front (east) side of the Forney house with its dual entrances and two-story porch, ca. 1880. The eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century origin of the house is evident in the twelve-over-six windows and paneled doors and shutters on the first floor. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41135, file 23S-FO)

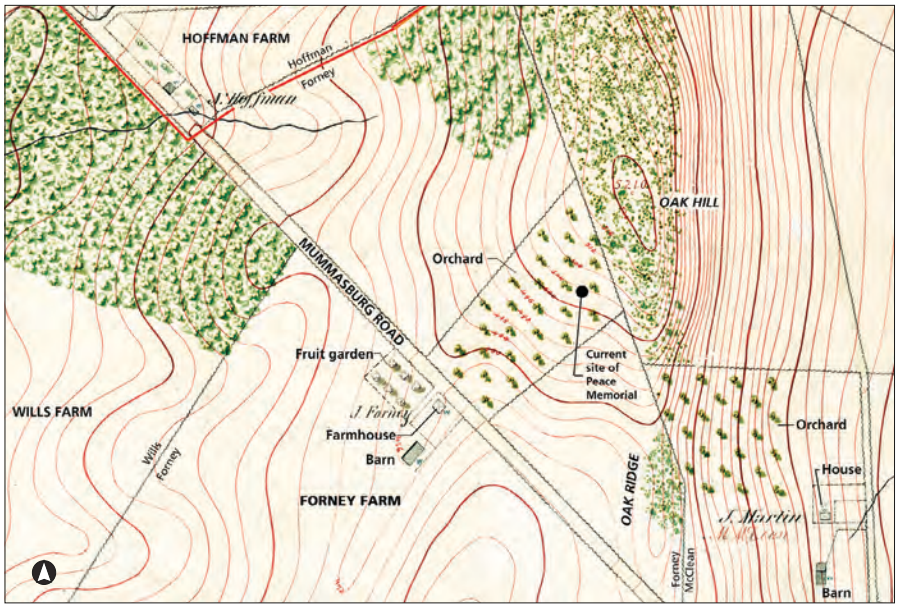


Figure 1.27. Map of the core of the Forney Farm showing overall pre-battle conditions, surveyed 1868-69. The survey does not show outbuildings that existed west of the house and barn. Also shown is the core and western edge of the McClean Farm on the slopes of Oak Ridge. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

farmstead, and pastures on the sloping land on Oak Hill to either side of a large peach or apple orchard probably used for market production (fig. 1.27). A smaller garden of fruit trees was west of the farmstead.[60]

Wills Farm

Extending across the plateau between Oak Ridge and Herr's Ridge was the 218-acre farm owned on the eve of the Civil War by James J. Wills (see fig. 1.13). The Wills Farm was originally part of lot 35 of the Manor of Maske, the 341.8-acre farm known by 1773 as Mount Pleasant that was acquired by the McPherson family in 1779 (see Forney Farm history). The northeastern portion of the lot 35 farm (Forney Farm) was subdivided in ca. 1841. William's son, John B. McPherson, operated the remaining property within lot 35 (Wills Farm) as a tenant farm, and leased it for many years to Samuel Gallagher. The farmstead, which included a wood (log or frame) dwelling house and a log barn was located at the southwestern side of the farm near Willoughby Run; it is not known whether it predated subdivision of the Mount Pleasant farm in ca. 1841.[61]

Following John B. McPherson's death in 1858, his son Edward, as executor of his father's estate, was directed to sell the farm, which was still identified as part of the estate of William McPherson and as of 1855 had the lowest assessed value of any farm in Cumberland Township. The farm was advertised for sale as an "usually well watered" tract with a dwelling house, log barn, and outbuildings. While the farm was being advertised, the barn, which had been stocked that day with five loads of hay, was destroyed by fire sparked by a lightning strike. The following year, on April 1, 1859, James Jack Wills of Gettysburg purchased the farm, then surveyed at 218.8 acres. [62]

James J. Wills was born in neighboring Cumberland County in 1802, and according to a nineteenth century history, in "early life was a farmer, whose intelligent industry brought him great prosperity, and in the latter years of his life he retired from the farm and for the benefit of his children took up his abode in Gettysburg."[63] One of his children was attorney David Wills, who would become well-known for leading the effort to establish Soldiers' National Cemetery. The elder Wills lived in town and leased his newly purchased farm to a tenant of African descent named William Job. One of the first improvements that Wills made was to build a new frame barn to replace the one destroyed by fire, completed in ca. 1860 on the same site across from the farmhouse along the farm road from town (fig. 1.28). This road (Wills-Crist Farm Lane) extended west from Gettysburg across Oak Ridge to Herr's Ridge Road, parallel to the Chambersburg Pike and the unfinished railroad.[64]

By the early 1860s, the farm had seven large fenced fields. Here, William Job raised corn, wheat, oats, and hay. A yard around the house probably contained a

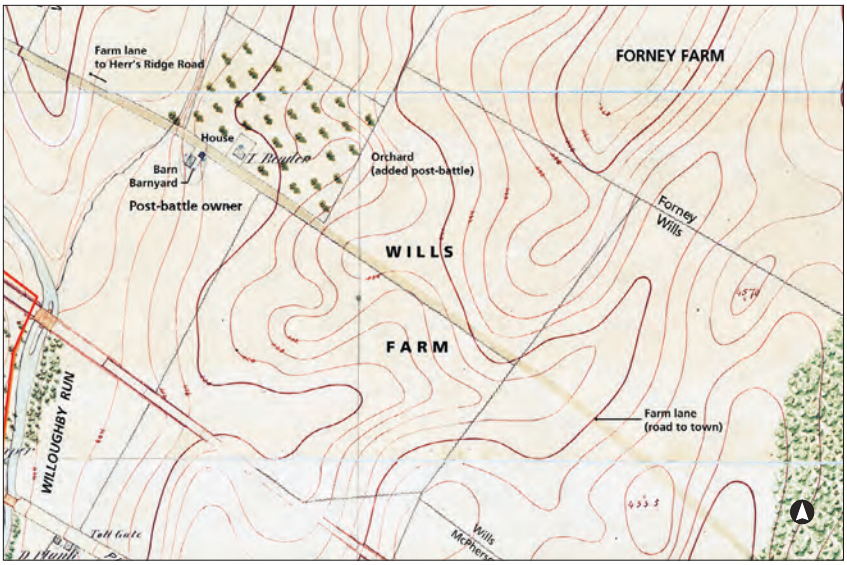


Figure 1.28. Map of the core of the Wills Farm showing overall pre-battle conditions, surveyed ca. 1868. The orchard surrounding the house was added after the battle. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

garden, and a fenced barnyard would have extended off the barn. There were sizeable woodlots at the northwest corner of the farm along Mummasburg Road, and at the southeast corner on Oak Ridge. [65]

McClean Farm

Along the crest of Oak Ridge, the Forneys shared a boundary with the 125-acre farm owned on the eve of the Civil War by Moses McClean, extending east across the plain north of town (11th Corps battlefield) (see fig. 1.13).[66] The farmstead included a log house built by 1822 with a later two-story brick addition, and a red-painted frame bank barn built in ca. 1850 (see fig. 1.27). West of the farmstead along the slopes of Oak Ridge was a mixed fruit orchard that extended to the Forney boundary. North of this orchard was the summit of Oak Hill, within an old field that had grown up into a thicket by the early 1860s. The only other land not in agriculture was a small grove on the slopes of Oak Ridge south of Mummasburg Road. By this time, McClean's farm was producing wheat, oats, corn, rye, Irish potatoes, and hay. Livestock included horses, milk cows, and other cattle.[67]

Gilbert Outlots

On the slopes of Oak Ridge south of the McClean Farm, bordering the Wills and Forney farms and the McPherson outlots, were three town outlots covering approximately twelve acres that were owned or farmed during the mid-nineteenth century by John Gilbert (see fig. 1.13). The Gilbert lots were part of lot 17 of the Manor of Maske, which was warranted to Samuel Gettys in 1765, acquired by Alexander Cobean in 1798, and subsequently subdivided into town outlots. By the eve of the Civil War, the two southern outlots were maintained as pasture, while the northern outlot, adjacent to the McClean Farm, contained an apple orchard. The stone fence along the Forney boundary formed the western edge of the lots. Access was by a farm lane from Mummasburg Road at the foot of Oak Ridge, bordering the east side of the outlots. [68]

Herr's Ridge

The battle-era properties on Herr's Ridge and the flats east to Willoughby Run included the Harman Farm, Wible (Herr) Farm, Abraham Spangler Farm, Leaper Lot, and Michael Crist Farm. To the west outside of current park boundaries was the 133-acre farm of J. Crist, which was known as the Widow Susan Hartzell Place and owned in 1860 by the estate of John Hartzell. Just over a mile west of the ridge and within current park boundaries was the Wisler Farm, where the purported first shot of the battle was fired. [69]

Harman Farm

In the valley between Willoughby Run and Herr's Ridge north of Hereter's Mill Road was a 124-acre farm that on the eve of the Civil War was owned by Emanuel Harman (or Harmon) (see fig. 1.13).[70] The property traced back to lot 101 of the Manor of Maske, a 200-acre tract that was surveyed and warranted in 1767 to a partnership between Thomas Nelson, Robert

McPherson, and David Grier. The triangular-shaped tract extended from south of Hagerstown Road, west to the crest of Herr's Ridge, north to the battle-era McPherson and Spangler farms, and east to the Willoughby Run (fig. 1.29). By the end of the Revolution, the partnership had dissolved. In 1798, a Penn Agent deed for lot 101, then surveyed at 217 acres, was issued to William McPherson, the son of Robert McPherson who also owned lot 35 (battle-era Forney and Wills farms). At the time, the farm included a two-story log house and a log stable south of Hereter's Mill Road (battle-era Stallsmith Farm). McPherson used the property as a tenant farm.[71]

In 1814, McPherson sold the farm to Frederick Keefer, who was a tavern keeper and ran a cabinet shop in Gettysburg. Three years later, on April 1, 1817, Keefer sold the farm to Charles G. McClean, a minister to two Presbyterian churches in the area. He and his wife, Helen Miller, the aunt of General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's first wife, moved into the old log house, but within short order built a new house north of Hereter's Mill Road that was later described as "one of the largest and handsomest county residences in the vicinity of Gettysburg."[72]

Helen died in 1822, but Rev. McClean continued to own the farm for the next two decades. In 1841, following reassignment to other parishes, Rev. McClean put the property, listed at 224 acres, up for sale, and published an advertisement with the earliest description of the main house: a "first rate double brick house two stories high" with four rooms on the first floor and five on the second floor, a cellar, and a finished attic. Amelia Harman, who lived in the house prior to the battle, recalled that it was a "big colonial mansion" that was of the "old fashioned fortress type," with eighteen-inch-thick brick walls and "heavy wooden shutters." The 1841 advertisement also listed a "never-failing pump and cistern" near the back door, a two-story brick wash and smoke house, a double stone bank barn, a wagon shed, and a corn crib, along with a large log tenant house that was most likely the original house south of Hereter's Mill Road. A large orchard of "prime engrafted apple trees, about 160-170 in number" surrounded the farmstead, along with peach, cherry, and plum trees.[73] The farm also had a mineral spring at the northeast corner of the property, near Willoughby Run. Local tradition purported that Rev. McClean believed the waters to have healing properties, and as early as the 1830s, he tried to market the water in Gettysburg residents, but was unsucessful. It may have been at this time that he constructed a springhouse or collection box at the source.[74]

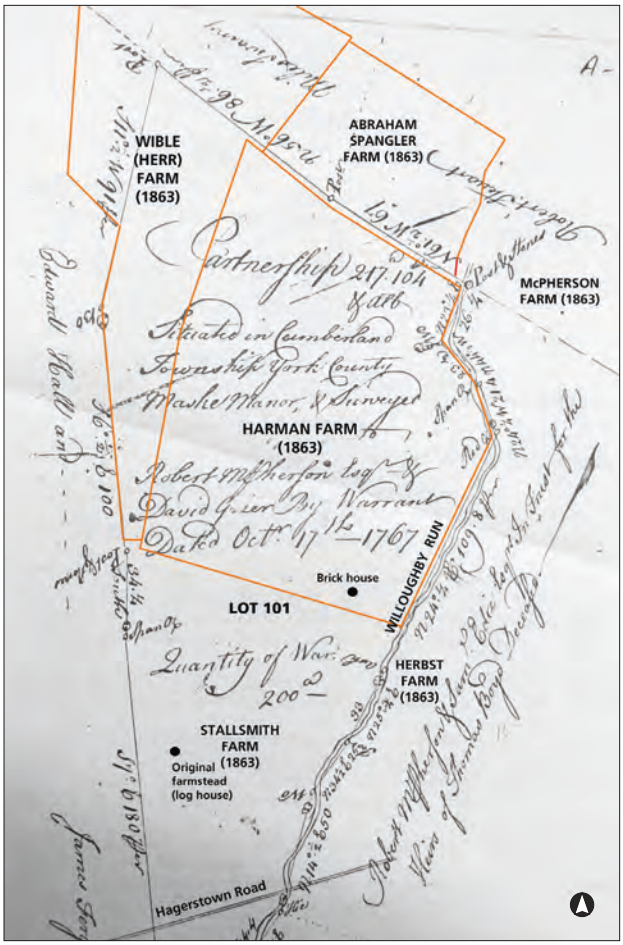


Figure 1.29. A 1767 survey of lot 101 of the Manor of Maske showing relationship to the boundaries of the Harman and Wible (Herr) farms in 1863 (orange lines). (Adams County Historical Society, Manor of Maske documentation for lot 101, annotated by SUNY ESF)

After putting the farm up for sale in 1841, Rev. McClean did not find any interested buyer until 1849, when he sold the 224-acre property to John Miller, who apparently acquired it for resale since he did not reside there. Miller soon subdivided the farm, first selling a 66-acre portion south of Hereter's Mill Road to Peter Stallsmith on October 28, 1850. Next, he sold thirty-one acres of the woodlot along the western part of the

farm (later Wible Woods within Manor of Maske Lot 133c and 134) to the Adams County Directors of the Poor on September 20, 1851. Miller sold the remaining 124 acres, including the brick house, on October 17, 1851 to Samuel Herbst, a Gettysburg borough councilman whose father Jacob owned the adjacent farm to the east. Samuel Herbst sold the farm in 1857, the same year that Jacob Herbst died, to James Cooper. A resident of Philadelphia and member of Congress, Cooper owned the 124-acre property for just six months until selling it to Emanuel Harman in October 1857.[75]

Emanuel Harman was born in Adams County, but at the time of his purchase in 1857 lived in Washington, D.C. He apparently never lived on the property, but rather leased the farmland and had family members living in the brick house by the early 1860s: Rachel Harman and David Finefrock, and their niece, Amelia Harman. Due to financial difficulty, Harman put the farm up for public sale in the winter of 1862. The advertisement stated that the property contained most of the buildings listed in the earlier 1841 advertisement: "brick dwelling consisting of twelve rooms and a kitchen, with outbuildings including a wash house, smoke house, stone bank barn, with corn crib, wagon shed, and other improvements," surrounded by the large orchard planted by the McCleans (fig. 1.30). Harman also advertised that the farm had "good timber," a reference to the woodlot along the west side.[76]

Emanuel Harman was unable to sell during the war, and so he continued to have tenants farm the property. In 1863, the tenant was William Comfort, who raised wheat, rye, and cattle and presumably managed the large apple orchard around the brick house.[77]

Wible (Herr) Farm, Abraham Spangler Farm, and Isaac Leaper Lot

West and north of the Harman Farm along the crest of Herr's Ridge was the 180-acre farm that was long owned by Frederick Herr, but which was acquired by Joseph Wible a short time prior to the battle (see fig. 1.13). The smaller farm to the east owned during the battle by Abraham Spangler, along with the adjacent lot of Isaac Leaper, were also once Herr family holdings.

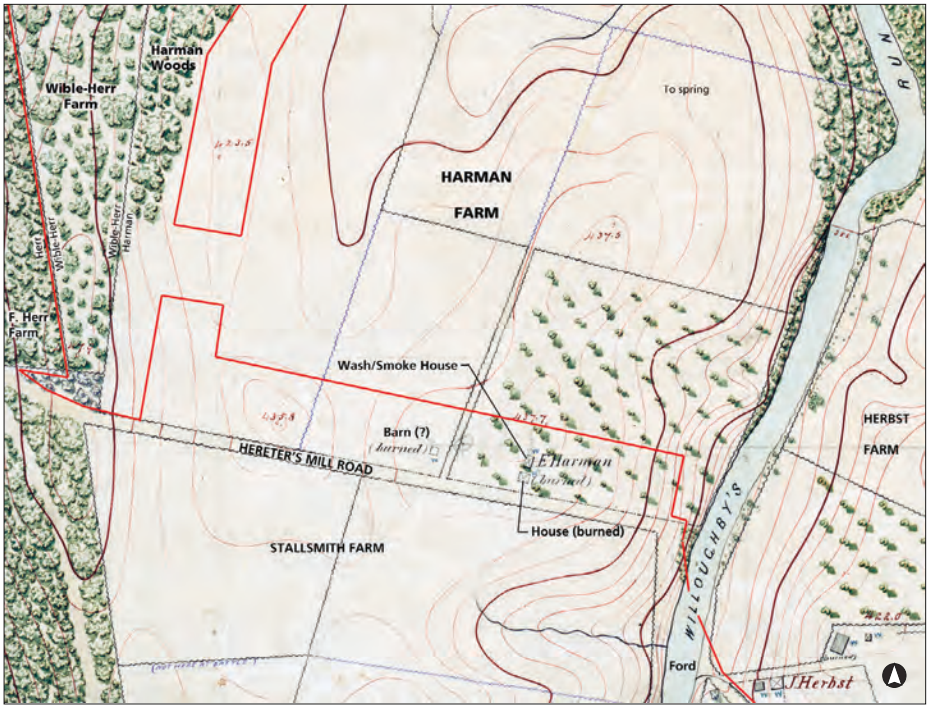


Figure 1.30. Map of the core of the Harman Farm showing overall pre-battle conditions, surveyed 1868-69 following substantial battle damage. The plan does not show all outbuilding identified in the 1862 advertisement of the property. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate the current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Most of these three properties were first platted as part of the much larger lot 133 of the Manor of Maske, which extended north along Herr's Ridge for nearly two miles to its convergence with Oak Ridge. This land, which also included the battle-era Michael Crist Farm, was initially settled by Miles Sweney in 1741 and was subdivided around the time of the construction of the Chambersburg Pike in 1812 during ownership by Thomas Sweney. In 1815, after the turnpike was completed, Sweney's descendent, Thomas Sweney, obtained a license to operate a tavern in a two-story

brick house he had built between ca. 1812 and 1815 on the south side of the turnpike at the crest of the ridge. Sweeney planned a "rest lot" with a shed and blacksmith shop on a rectangular parcel across the turnpike from the inn, where travelers could stable their horses.[78]

In 1829, Thomas Sweeney sold off the land south of Chambersburg Pike including the tavern and the rest lot to speculative investors known as Clarkson, Fuller, and Company (David Ziegler, Michael Clarkson, and John L. Fuller). This same company had also purchased the battle-era McPherson Farm to the east (lot 93) in 1827. Soon after their purchase of lot 133C in 1829, the investors sold the property to Frederick Herr.[79]

Frederick Herr continued to operate the tavern, which became known through the Civil War as Herr's Tavern (or Herr Tavern). Herr was also a farmer and was sufficiently prosperous to erect a large bank barn at the rear of the brick house (figs. 1.31, 1.32). Frederick's son Benjamin Herr, born about 1810 and a carriage-maker by trade, acquired a reported sixteen-acre tract across from and east of his father's farm on the north side of Chambersburg Pike at some point prior to 1850, within lot 133B of the original Sweney holdings (part of the battle-era Abraham Spangler Farm, see fig. 1.13). By the early 1850s, Benjamin Herr's property included a two-story stone house with a rear frame addition, a large frame barn, blacksmith shop, carriage and wood-worker shops, a trimmer shop, and several other outbuildings (fig. 1.33).[80]

In February 1852, Benjamin Herr was arrested for passing counterfeit notes, and was committed for trial. He was released on bail, but the arrest apparently precipitated other problems, including the loss of his Chambersburg Pike property. In 1853, the *Adams Sentinel* advertised the sale of a reported fourteen-acre tract from the estate of Benjamin Herr. The property excluded a

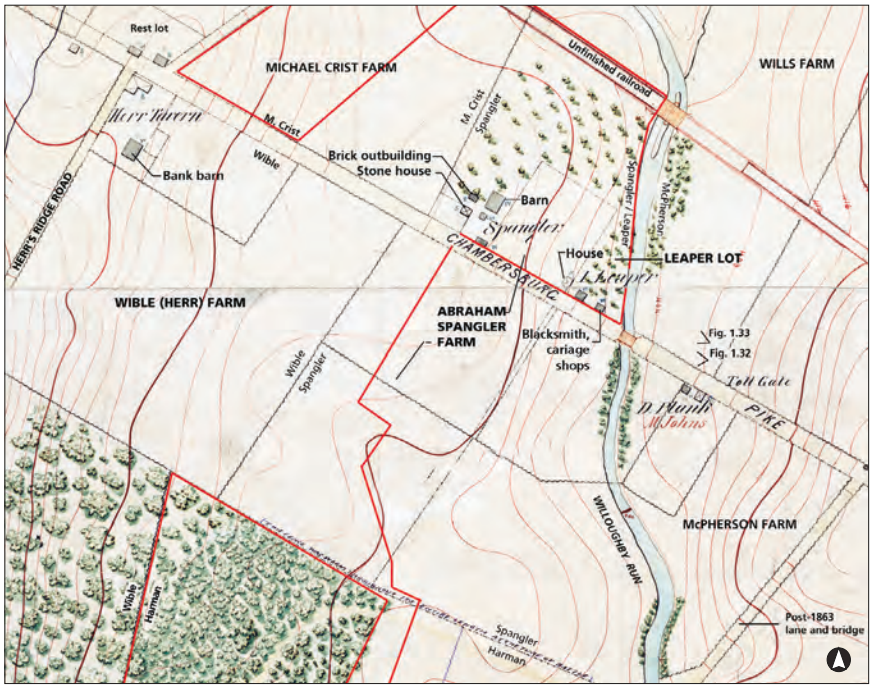


Figure 1.31. Map of the core of the Wible (Frederick Herr) Farm, Abraham Spangler (Benjamin Herr) Farm, and Isaac Leaper Lot and showing overall pre-battle conditions, surveyed 1868-69. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate the current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.32. A post-battle view of Herr's Tavern (building in right distance) and large bank barn (left building) that belonged to Frederick Herr prior to 1860, looking west along Chambersburg Pike from the tollgate, ca. 1890. The white building near the barn and telegraph poles postdated the battle. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2B2010d)



Figure 1.33. The Abraham Spangler and Isaac Leaper properties looking west across the Willoughby Run, ca. 1885. At lower left is the two-story wood (white) house that Isaac Leaper probably built after he acquired the two-acre parcel with the old Herr blacksmith and carriage shops. Beyond it is the two-story stone Spangler (Benjamin Herr) house with a large rear frame wing, and to the right, the large frame barn. Conditions by the time of the photograph had changed little since before the Civil War, except for fence lines and some new outbuildings. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41575f)

reported two-acre parcel at the southeast corner of the original sixteen-acre tract containing Herr's blacksmith and carriage shops (battle-era Leaper Lot). [81]

The sale of Benjamin Herr's fourteen acres was not successful, and on September 24, 1854, his father, Frederick Herr, advertised the sale of the entire sixteen-acre property. Herr listed the two-story stone house, frame barn, frame shops, smokehouse, and other buildings, plus a "thriving young orchard" and a "neverfailing well of water" near the door of the house. Herr also advertised that the property was "admirably calculated for a business stand," probably a reference to the carriage and blacksmith shops. [82] Around the same time, he was suffering his own difficulties, which included loss of his license to operate the tavern. On October 14, 1854, Frederick Herr put his own farm up for sale, which together with his son's property amounted to approximately 180 acres. Financial and legal difficulties apparently led to the sheriff taking over sale of the Herr properties in March 1855.[83]

Abraham Spangler, who lived south of Gettysburg along the Baltimore Pike since the 1830s, purchased the Benjamin Herr place and part of Frederick Herr's farm from the 1855 sheriff's sale. His purchase included the reported fourteen acres with Benjamin Herr's two-story stone house, and four fields on twenty-eight acres across the pike within Frederick Herr's farm. Spangler moved into the stone house, and gave his old house on the Baltimore Pike to his son, Henry Spangler. In 1860, Abraham Spangler's farm contained a reported forty improved acres (north and south of the pike) that included pasture, an orchard, and cultivated land where he grew wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and market produce. Spangler kept two horses and five milk cows.[84]

Isaac Leaper, another local carriage maker, acquired the two acres at the southeast corner of the Benjamin Herr place containing the carriage and blacksmith shops either through the 1855 sheriff's sale, or afterwards from Abraham Spangler. Leaper continued to operate the blacksmith shop, and erected a two-story frame house for himself and his family (see figs. 1.31, 1.33). [85]

Frederick Herr did not sell the rest of his farm at the time of the sale to Spangler. Perhaps with the proceeds of this sale, he was able to hold on to his farm, but never reopened the tavern. He owned the farm for another five years, and then on May 8, 1860, sold it to a realtor named Joseph Wible. At this time, Frederick Herr may have moved to the adjacent farm to the south along Herr's Ridge (Manor of Maske Lot 134). This farm may have been acquired by Benjamin Herr after his Chambersburg Pike farm was sold in 1855.[86]

Joseph Wible rented Frederick Herr's lot 133C farm while he planned for its sale. In August 1861, he began taking out advertisements, but could not sell the property. Perhaps to make it more attractive for purchase, the next year he made plans to acquire the thirty-one-acre woodlot off the southeast corner of the farm within lot 101, which formed a narrow triangular parcel between the Herr Farm on lot 134 and the Harman Farm (see fig. 1.13). Wible purchased this lot on January 3, 1863 from the Adams County Poor Farm, which had acquired it in 1851. Even with the additional property, which brought the farm to 159 acres, Wible did not execute a sale prior to the battle.[87]

Michael Crist Farm

North of the Wible (Herr) Farm was the 155-acre farm owned on the eve of the battle by Michael Crist (see fig. 1.13). The property was first platted as part of lot 133 of the Manor of Maske, settled by Miles Sweney in 1741. In 1807, under the ownership of Thomas Sweeney, a two-story five-bay center-entrance farmhouse of local red sandstone was built east of the crest of the ridge, south of Willoughby Run (fig. 1.34). Its siting 850 feet north of Chambersburg Pike reflected its origin prior to construction of the turnpike in 1812. The farmstead also included a stone bank barn to the south, on the west side of the farm lane later known as Herr's Ridge Road.[88] In 1838, the bed of the Gettysburg Rail Road was built through the middle of the farm, just seventy-five feet in front (south) of the farmhouse and between it and the barn (see fig. 1.34). Because the rail bed was on level ground, however, it did not create much of a barrier.[89]

By the 1850s, the farm was owned by Henry S. Minnich (Minnigh) and had been reduced in size to 155 acres (lot 133b). The reduction reflected subdivision of approximately sixteen acres at the southeast corner of the farm (battle-era Abraham Spangler Farm), and construction of a schoolhouse on a small parcel along Chambersburg Pike at the southwest corner of the farm, west of Herr's Ridge Road.[90]

In 1858, Henry Minnich put the 155-acre property up for sale. He advertised that it featured a two-story "double" stone house with a two-story brick back wing, a stone bank barn, a carriage house, and a stone spring house, which was east of the house on a bank above Willoughby Run (see fig. 1.34). Minnich maintained three large orchards on the property, including one west of the house across Herr's Ridge Road, a small fruit garden north of the farmhouse, and a larger market orchard north of Willoughby Run along the east side of the road. These contained 1,000 peach trees, 100 apple trees, and other fruit trees. It was not until early in 1863 that Michael Crist purchased the farm, around the same time that John Crist purchased the adjacent farm to the west (Manor of Maske lot 2) that belonged to the Hartzell heirs. Michael Crist lived at the farm with a tenant named John Q. Allewelt.[91]

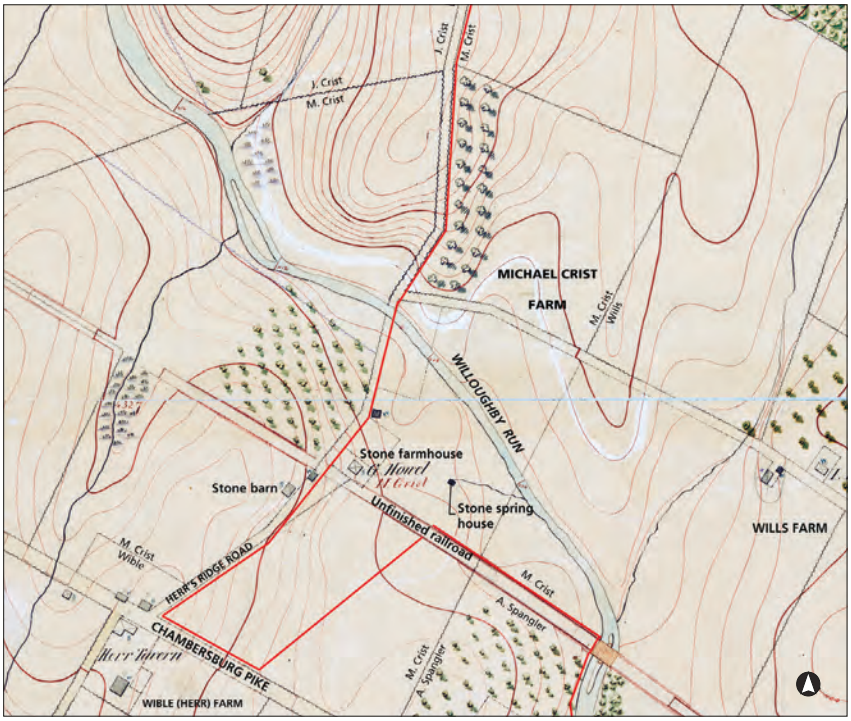


Figure 1.34. Map of the core of the Michael Crist Farm showing overall pre-battle conditions, surveyed 1868–1869. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate the current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Ephraim Wisler Farm [92]

One mile west of Herr's Ridge on Chambersburg Pike at the first ridge-top east of Marsh Creek was a four-acre tract with a house and blacksmith shop owned at the time of the battle by Ephraim Wisler (Whistler, Wissler). The property traced back to lot 140 of the Manor of Maske, which was settled by Thomas Telford in 1740; by 1766, lot 140 was owned by Robert McPherson, who also owned the battle-era Wills, Forney, Harman, and McPherson farms on the 1st Corps battlefield. In 1798, the property was acquired by Christopher Hollinger, who received a Penn Agent deed in 1800 and continued to own the property until his death in 1814. Lot 140 was then subdivided among his two

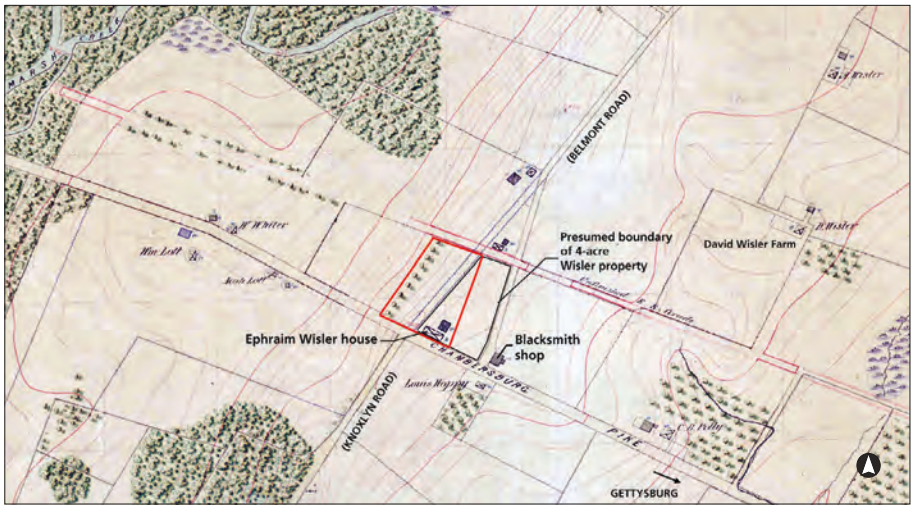


Figure 1.35. The Ephraim Wisler property and the nearby farm of his father, David Wisler, surveyed 1868–1869. Contour interval: 4 feet. Marsh Creek is within the wooded area at right. The red lines indicate the current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

sons, and by 1843, the property was again subdivided and a 24-acre parcel including the future Ephraim Wisler Farm was owned by William Plank. By 1850, Plank owned just four of these acres, which he sold in 1854 to David Wisler. This tract was between two legs of Belmont Road.[93]

David Wisler owned a 141-acre farm to the north and east of the Plank property, and may have purchased the four-acre parcel as a gift for his son, Ephraim, who had married Louisa Weikert the year prior to the purchase. The four-acre tract may have included a house set back from the turnpike. In 1856, David transferred ownership of the four acres to Ephraim, and by 1857, a new two-story brick house was built on the property, close to the turnpike and at the crest of a ridge (figs. 1.35, 1.36). The old house may have been removed or reused as the barn where the Wislers kept a cow, hogs, and poultry by the early 1860s. The family also maintained a garden, a potato patch, and a cornfield on their four acres. Ephraim was a blacksmith by the time his father purchased the property. He ran a blacksmith shop along the turnpike east of the house, recorded as a "Smith Shop" on the Converse map of Adams County surveyed in 1857 (see fig. 1.8). Through the years leading up to the battle, Ephraim, his wife, and two young sons lived at the property and Ephraim continued his work as a master blacksmith, while also farming the property.[94]



Figure 1.36. A contemporary drawing of the front of the Wisler house as it may have appeared at the time of its construction in 1857. (Oehrlein & Associates Architects, "Ephraim Wisler / First Shot House Historic Structure Report," 2011)

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

On July 1, 1863, the quiet countryside of Cumberland Township north and west of Gettysburg became a battlefield in one of the largest engagement of the Civil War. The three major roads, the cuts in the unfinished railroad, series of ridges, patterns of woods, orchards, fenced fields, farmsteads, and seminary buildings all affected the strategy and outcome of the fighting on the first day of the three-day battle in and around Gettysburg. Here, 22,000 Union troops defended their lines along McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Seminary Ridge along with the plain north of Gettysburg around Blocher's (Barlow's) Knoll, against an onslaught from a larger Confederate force of 27,000 troops (see Appendix A for listing of Union and Confederate orders of



Figure 1.37. Painting by Edwin Forbes of the Second Day battlefield at Gettysburg illustrating the Union 1st Corps with lines of infantry regiments at the front, and cavalry and artillery at the rear. The rural landscape, with farm buildings (Rose house pictured), orchards, and open fields, was also typical of the First Day battlefield. (Edwin Forbes, "The Battle of Gettysburg," ca. 1865-1895, Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-22563)

battle). The quiet fields erupted in noise, smoke, and fire from brigades firing cannons (artillery), thousands of foot soldiers with small arms (infantry), and advancing lines of officers and troops on horseback with swords, rifles, and other armament (cavalry) (fig. 1.37).

Following victory over Union forces at Chancellorsville, Virginia in early May 1863, the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia with about 75,000 troops under the command of General Robert E. Lee began its second invasion of the North, setting off emergency preparations in towns across Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. By late June, General Lee was advancing north through the sheltered corridor of the Cumberland Valley, west of Gettysburg. To the south and east, the Army of the Potomac with about 95,000 troops under General George G. Meade were stationed between the advancing rebels and Washington, D.C. Confederate troops advanced north to near Harrisburg before learning that Union forces were in pursuit and had reached Frederick, Maryland. General Lee decided to assemble his troops into the shelter of South Mountain, from where they moved east and converged with the advancing Union army at Gettysburg, roughly halfway between Harrisburg and Frederick.

On June 30, General John Buford, commander of the 1st Division Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, passed through Gettysburg and made a reconnaissance of Confederate activity, confirming that Confederate General Henry Heth was amassing his Division of A. P. Hill's 3rd Corps along Chambersburg Pike near Cashtown, nine miles west of Gettysburg. Anticipating their advance, Buford alerted General John Reynolds, commander of the Union 1st Corps that was advancing north through Maryland, for reinforcement. Buford remained in Gettysburg overnight and made plans to hold the town with his cavalry troops until Reynolds' infantry divisions arrived, thus determining that Gettysburg would be the place where the two Armies would engage. An 1886 county history recounted,



Figure 1.38. The seminary campus that formed the Union rear line and later in the day the final Confederate line, looking from the railroad southwest across the Chambersburg Pike to the east front of the buildings, July 1, 1863. The building at left is the Sheads house. (Alfred Waud, "Seminary nr. Gettysburg used as a hospital, scene of Reynolds fight with Longstreet the first day," Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-21667)

> The vast details of the coming slaughter were complete, and the hills and valleys about Gettysburg were lit up by the extended camp-fires of the two mighty armies, and night and quiet reigned over all. Many a poor, brave fellow, for the last time as he lay down to quiet sleep, looked upon the twinkling stars and thought and dreamed of his far-away home and the loved ones there, and wondered if he would ever be there with them again.[95]

The armies recognized elements of the rural landscape that could be used to decipher the battlefield and plan tactics. The overall field with its position just outside Gettysburg formed key and decisive terrain where the two armies converged; fences, buildings, woods, and streams became obstacles to advancing troops, but also cover and concealment for defense; highpoints along the ridges and on Oak Hill, open fields, and the cupola of the main seminary building provided points of observation and defined fields of fire; and Chambersburg Pike, Mummasburg Road, and Hagerstown Road provided avenues of approach. Chambersburg Pike became the spine of the 1st Corps battlefield.[96]

As troops moved across the rural landscape, they trampled crops, tore down fences, and built breastworks—breast-high defensive works along entrenched lines. Troops used stone fences, such as along Oak Ridge, as breastworks, but also built new breastworks out of stacked rails from the miles of wooden fences in the area, which were often reinforced with earth, trees, broken wagons, dead horses, and other debris.[97] The character of the Union breastworks on the Gettysburg battlefield were described by Frederick Law Olmsted, the eminent American landscape architect who visited two weeks after the battle in his role as head of the U.S. Sanitary Commission:

> There were some stone fences on the federal hill [Cemetery Hill] and rail fences in the valley. There were also plenty of loose stones throughout the Federal position. These were got together at night and a slight breast work was formed of them—simply by laying them one against and upon another. Here and there some little earth had been thrown against them. They are not more than three feet high and are just like the slightest kind of stone fence of our New England sheep-pastures. A tree-trunk, fence rails, a broken waggon [sic] and sometimes a dead horse had been laid in when it came handy.[98]

First Day, Wednesday, July 1, 1863 [99]

Seminary Ridge and Oak Ridge, the highest and closest ridges to Gettysburg from the northwest, formed the initial rear Union line (fig. 1.38). Arriving on June 30, General Buford used the cupola of the Seminary building as a signal station while his cavalry division encamped at the McPherson Farm; Union troops later assembled stacked-rail breastworks along the west edge of Seminary Grove. The next morning, Union 1st Corps and Confederate troops clashed in the fields and woodlots extending west to Herr's Ridge and north to Oak Ridge, while the 11th Corps fought in the plain north of Gettysburg (fig. 1.39).[100]

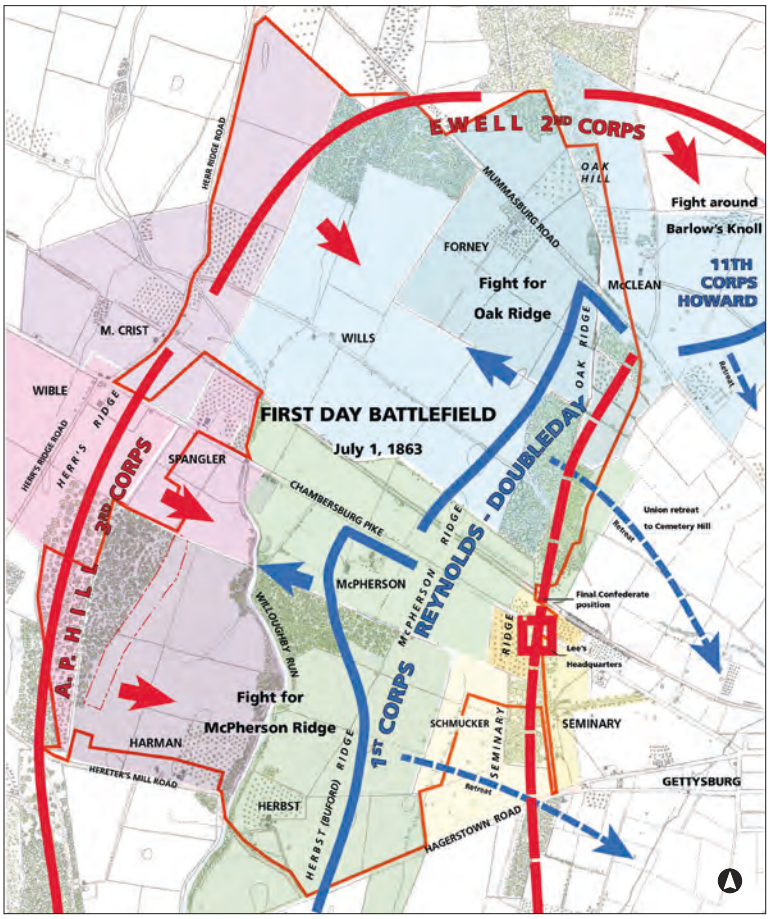


Figure 1.39. Diagram of general battle lines of Confederate and Union corps on the portion of the First Day battlefield held by the Union 1st Corps, July 1, 1863. Solid lines indicate initial battle lines; dashed lines indicate lines of retreat and later positions. The thin red lines represent current park boundaries. (Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions maps, annotated by SUNY ESF based on Civil War Trust, "Battle of Gettysburg Overview: July 1, 1863")

The fighting on July 1, 1863 involved two main Confederate attacks on the Union 1st Corps. The first, the fight for McPherson Ridge, began with the Confederate 3rd Corps under A. P. Hill along Herr's Ridge advancing east against the Union 1st Corps and Cavalry Corps positioned along McPherson Ridge, with Willoughby Run forming a divide between the two sides (fig. 1.40). The second main attack, the fight for Oak Ridge, began in the afternoon with the right flank of the Confederate 2nd Corps under Ewell advancing south and east against the 1st Corps positioned along Oak Ridge (fig. 1.41). By the late afternoon of July 1, the Confederates had forced the 1st and 11th Union corps to retreat through Gettysburg toward Cemetery Hill, allowing Lee to capture Seminary Ridge, where he maintained headquarters and a defensive line throughout the rest of the battle.

1st Corps Left Flank—Fight for McPherson Ridge

Soon after 5:00 a.m. on July 1, General John Buford sent advance pickets of his Cavalry Corps as planned to hold Gettysburg against the expected Confederate

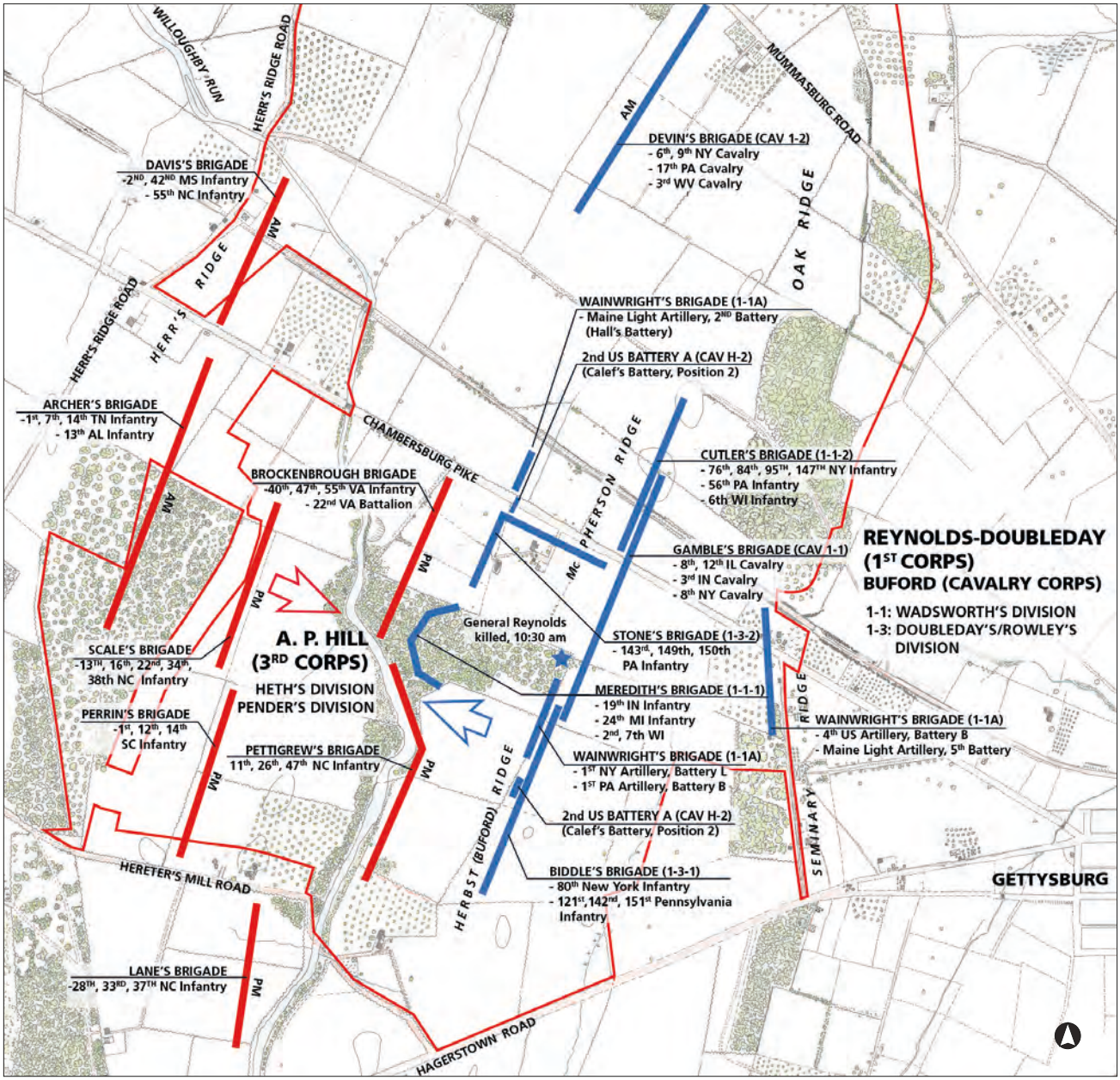


Figure 1.40. Diagram of primary brigade positions of the Union 1st Corps left flank and the Confederate 3rd Corps in the fight for McPherson Ridge, July 1, 1863. The blue lines reflect main Union positions, and the red lines indicate intermediate Confederate lines prior to retreat of Union forces from McPherson Ridge. The thin red lines represent current park boundaries. (Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions maps, annotated by SUNY ESF based on existing monuments and markers, and on Civil War Trust Battle of Gettysburg maps for July 1, 1863)

attack from the west and northwest along Chambersburg Pike and Mummasburg Road until the arrival of the 1st Corps later that morning. An advance picket of the 8th Illinois Cavalry went to the first ridgetop east of the Chambersburg Pike bridge over Marsh Creek, where the Wisler house stood. Confederate forces had already ordered the Wisler family to leave earlier that morning. From here, the 8th Illinois saw Heth's Division approaching, and Lieutenant Marcellus Jones fired a carbine rifle at the column—according to the account of that regiment, the first shot of the Battle of Gettysburg.[101]

Skirmishes between troops from Archer's Brigade of Heth's Division and Union cavalry pickets stalled the Confederate advance, but between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m., the Confederates under Archer and Davis advanced in full force along Chambersburg Pike from Cashtown east to Herr's Ridge, where the artillery entrenched. As the fighting spread east along Chambersburg Pike, a Union officer ordered the Leaper family to leave their wood-frame house and seek shelter in the more substantial neighboring stone house of Abraham Spangler.[102] Both houses soon fell behind Confederate lines. Union cavalry pickets turned back to the main Union

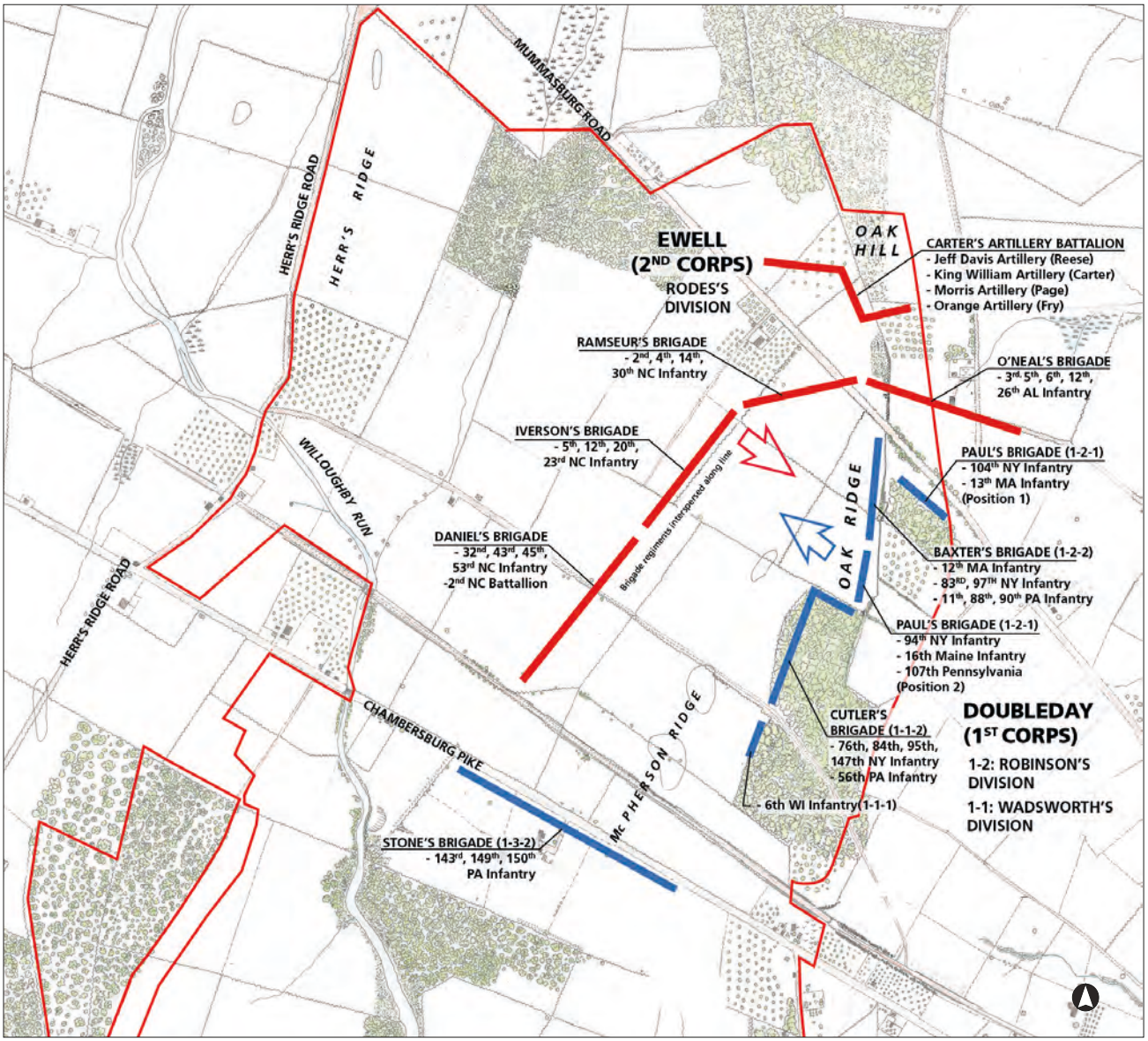


Figure 1.41. Diagram of primary brigade positions of the Union 1st Corps right flank and Confederate 2nd Corps in the fight for Oak Ridge, July 1, 1863. The blue lines reflect main Union positions, and the red lines indicate intermediate Confederate lines prior to retreat of Union forces. The thin red lines represent ccurrent park boundaries. (Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions maps, annotated by SUNY ESF based on existing monuments and markers, and on Civil War Trust Battle of Gettysburg maps for July 1, 1863)

lines along McPherson's Ridge: Gamble's Brigade along with Calef's Battery along Chambersburg Pike on McPherson Ridge near the McPherson farmstead, and Devin's Brigade to the north in the Wills and Forney fields. The cavalry dismounted and held their position for two hours against superior numbers of Confederate infantry and artillery. Pegram's Battalion purportedly fired the first Confederate artillery from just west of Herr's Tavern, while Calef's Battery fired the first Union artillery under direction of General John Buford. Some of the troops were entrenched behind piled-rail breastworks, such as the right-angle work built by Gamble's brigade near where Calef's Battery was positioned, which protected the troops from Confederate fire on Herr's Ridge.[103]



Figure 1.42. Battlefield sketch of General Reynolds being shot in the neck in Herbst Woods on the morning of July 1, 1863. (Alfred Waud, "Death of Reynolds, Gettysburg," drawn July 1, 1863, Library of Congress, digital file LC-DIG-ppmsca-21792)

Finally, around 10:00 a.m., Gamble's Brigade was relieved as the 1st Corps infantry of Wadsworth's and Doubleday's divisions arrived from the south, and moved to the left flank along McPherson Ridge. Devin's Brigade, relieved by the 11th Corps, moved to the York Pike east of town. Artillery regiments from Wainright's Brigade came into line north of the Seminary building, while Captain James Hall's 2nd Maine Battery joined Tidball's Brigade (Calef's Battery) along Chambersburg Pike across from the McPherson farmstead, supported by Cutler's Brigade at the rear. Meredith's Iron Brigade formed in Herbst Woods to the south, with General Reynolds leading the 2nd Wisconsin (Fairchild's Regiment) into action against the advance of Archer's Brigade. While Reynolds was leading the 2nd Wisconsin at the northeast corner of Herbst Woods, he was shot in the neck by fire from Archer's Brigade, and killed instantly (figs. 1.42, 1.43).

Following Reynold's death, Major Abner Doubleday took control of the 1st Corps and Brigadier General Thomas Rowley took over the 3rd Division. Herbst Woods remained key terrain and became the Union's

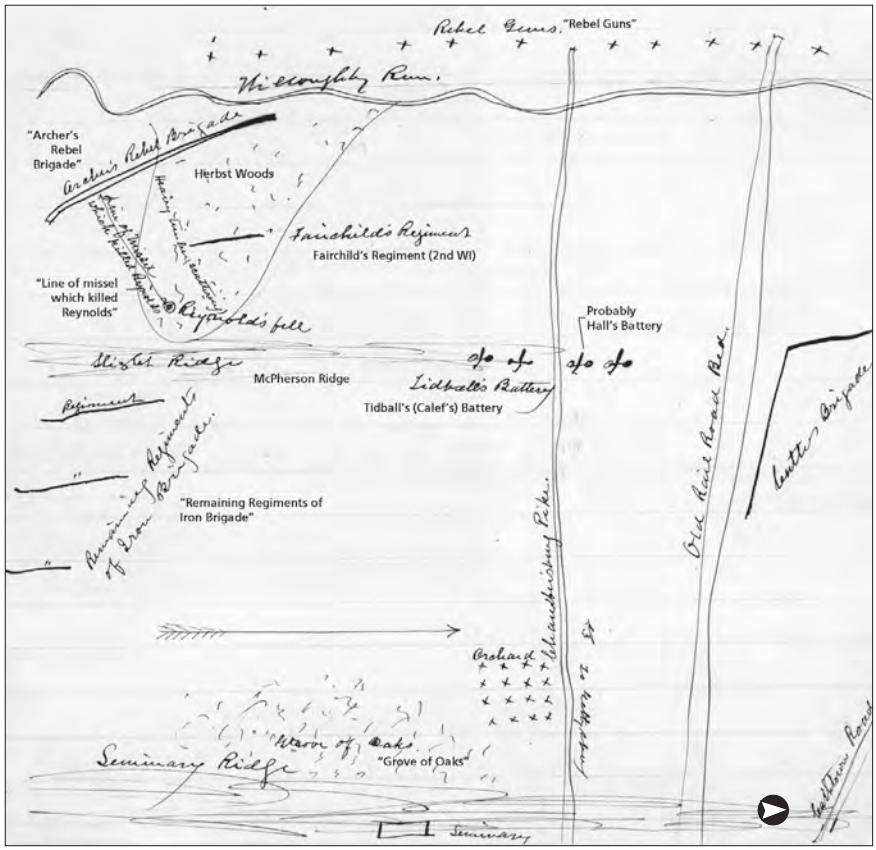


Figure 1.43. Sketch of the battlefield at the time of Reynold's death at Herbst Woods, around 10:30 am, July 1, 1863. (Alfred Waud, "Death of Reynolds, Gettysburg," drawn July 1, 1863, Library of Congress, digital file LC-DIG-ppmsca-21792, annotated by SUNY ESF)

strongest position; Doubleday reported, "A small piece of woods cut [our] line of battle in about two equal parts. These woods possessed all the advantages of a redoubt, strengthening the center of our line, and enfilading the enemy's columns should they advance in the open spaces on either side."[104]

The Iron Brigade took General Archer prisoner and drove his men back across the Harman Farm to Herr's Ridge. North of Chambersburg Pike on McPherson Ridge, the Confederate infantry of Davis's Brigade forced Hall's Battery, Calef's Battery, and Cutler's Brigade to retreat. Davis, however, advanced too far east and sought cover from heavy fire of the 6th Wisconsin in the deep railroad cut (second cut) at McPherson's Ridge (fig. 1.44). Due to the depth of the cut, it became a trap under heavy fire above from the 6th Wisconsin,



Figure 1.44. Sketch of the first railroad cut behind Mrs. Thompson's House where Cutler's Brigade captured regiments from Davis's Brigade and forced others to retreat to Herr's Ridge, July 1, 1863. Waud's notes along the left side indicate he drew the troops based on an officer's description. (Alfred Waud, "Old R.R. cutting where Archers Brigade [i.e., Joseph Davis' Brigade] of A.P. Hills Division was captured by the 14th Brooklyn 6th Wisconsin and 95th N.Y," drawn July 1, 1863, Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-21163)

84th New York (14th Brooklyn), and 95th New York. Union troops captured some of Davis's men and forced the rest back to Herr's Ridge. The Confederate brigade was so overwhelmed that it was unable to continue in combat for the rest of the day. After a morning of bloody combat, there was a midday lull, leaving McPherson Ridge for a time in Union control.

At 2:00 p.m. after heavy reinforcement on both sides, the fighting was renewed "with great energy" according to veterans as the Confederates advanced east from Herr's Ridge to renew their assault on McPherson Ridge.[105] An artilleryman in Stewart's 4th U.S. Battery recalled,

> First we could see the tips of their color-staffs coming up over the little ridge, then the points of their bayonets, and then the Johnnies themselves, coming on with a steady tramp, tramp, and with loud yells…A glance along our line at that moment would have been a rare study for an artist. As the day was very hot many of the boys had their jackets off, some with sleeves rolled up, and they exchanged little words of cheer with each other as the gray line came on.[106]

At the Harman Farm, the grand brick house built by the McCleans, occupied by sharpshooters and skirmishers of the 80th New York, was swept over by the lines of Archer's and Pettigrew's brigades, who set fire to the barn and other outbuildings. To get the sharpshooters out of the house, Colonel Marshall of the 52nd North Carolina ordered his troops to burn the house, causing Amelia Harman and Rachel Finefrock, then hiding in the basement, to flee. According to a later account, the "magnificent house and barn, with all the out-buildings, were soon a roaring mass of flames." The two-story brick smoke and wash house behind the main house apparently survived the fires.[107]

At about 2:30 pm, Brockenbrough's and Pettigrew's brigades crossed Willoughby Run from the Spangler and Harman farms, and attacked Meredith's and Stone's brigades in Herbst Woods and around the McPherson farmstead (see fig. 1.40). Pettigrew's Brigade pushed east against Biddle's Brigade and artillery from Wainwright's Brigade on the southern part of the ridge within the Herbst Farm. After heavy fighting in woods and across fields, the Confederates drove the Union forces off McPherson Ridge. Confederate reinforcements under Pender's Division, including Scale's, Perrin's, and Lane's brigades, then advanced east across the McPherson,

Herbst, and Schmucker farms toward Seminary Ridge. A Union artilleryman on Seminary Ridge recalled, "Out in front of us an undulating field, filled almost as far as the eye could reach with a long, low, gray line creeping toward us, fairly fringed with flame!"[108] Union artillery, behind breastworks built of fence rails that extended south from Chambersburg Pike, responded with a final heavy bombardment against the Confederate advance. Despite casualties that approached 70%, the Confederates pushed on and the Union line on Seminary Ridge disintegrated by about 5:00 p.m.

1st Corps Right Flank—Fight for Oak Ridge

Around noon as the lull in fighting on McPherson's Ridge was beginning, Robinson's Division—the last of the three 1st Corps divisions on the field—arrived at the Seminary. Regiments of Paul's Brigade built breastworks out of fence rails north of the seminary buildings. By 2:00 p.m., Paul's and Baxter's brigades had formed a new Union line along Oak Ridge against the coming attack from Ewell's 2nd Corps from the north and west. Both brigades entrenched along stone walls on Oak Ridge along the Forney Farm boundary extending north to Mummasburg Road, and built additional breastworks out of fence rails.[109] The left flank of the line, along the woods north of the railroad cut, was formed by Cutler's Brigade, which had fought nearby in the morning. Three regiments of Stone's Brigade positioned along Chambersburg Pike at the McPherson Farm provided reinforcement against the Confederate threat from Oak Hill. Here, the Union had hoped to plant its right flank, but unfortunately lost the high ground to four Confederate brigades of Carter's Artillery Battalion who occupied Oak Hill by noon. From here, the Confederates had broad lines of fire southwest toward McPherson Ridge, south along Oak Ridge and Seminary Ridge, and southeast to Gettysburg (fig. 1.45).

Confederate Major General Rodes brought five brigades to the field, four of which—O'Neal's, Ramseur's, Iverson's, and Daniel's—advanced beginning around 2:30 toward the 1st Corps line on Oak Ridge, sweeping across the fields of the Wills, Forney, and McClean farms. The left flank of Rodes' line was formed by Doles's Brigade, which fought Union cavalry and the 11th Corps on the plain north of Gettysburg. Baxter's and Paul's brigades, hidden in part behind the overgrown and tumbled-down stone walls along the east boundary of the Forney Farm, repulsed the initial attacks by O'Neal's and Iverson's brigades, supported by lead elements of the 11th Corps regiments in the plain below the ridge. Daniel's Brigade split to attack in two directions, toward Stone's Brigade and the railroad cuts to the south, and Cutler's Brigade along Oak Ridge, but without success. Rodes sent in Ramseur's Brigade to assist Iverson and O'Neal, and together the four Confederate Brigades came together around 4:30 for a final push against the Union line. With their greater numbers, the Confederates forced the Union 1st Corps off the ridge and into retreat through town.



Figure 1.45. Painting looking southeast from Oak Hill made shortly after the battle showing the strategic views held by Confederate artillery, with Oak Ridge held by the Union 1st Corps at the upper right. The plain at left, with the red barn on the McClean Farm, was held by the Union 11th Corps. (George Leo Frankenstein, View from Oak Hill, 1866, Civil War Era Collection, Special Collections and College Archives, Musselman Library, Gettysburg College)

Union Retreat and Confederate Occupation of Seminary Ridge

Captain Stewart, commander of Battery B of the 4th U.S. Artillery positioned on Seminary Ridge just west of Mary Thompson's house along with regiments of Baxter's Brigade following the defeat at Oak Ridge, was the last Union regiment to escape from the field late

in the afternoon of July 1.[110] With collapse of the final Union lines, including the 11th Corps on the plain north of Gettysburg, the Confederates took possession of the entire field as the Union troops fled through town toward Cemetery Hill, most taking positions there and on Culp's Hill. General Lee established Confederate headquarters on Seminary Ridge along Chambersburg Pike the evening of July 1, making use of the battle-damaged Thompson house and the orchard across the street as an encampment.[111] Professor Michael Jacobs of Pennsylvania College provided one of the first accounts of Lee's use of Mary Thompson's stone house, published five months after the battle:

> On Wednesday evening [July 1, 1863], after our men had been compelled to fall back and retire to the Cemetery Hill, this house was within the Rebel lines. Occupying an elevated position from which the Federal lines could be seen with a field-glass, and being at a safe distance from our guns, it was selected by General Lee and his staff as his head-quarters. Here he lodged all night and took his meals, whilst during the day he was engaged in inspecting his lines, and perfecting his arrangements. . .On Friday night [July 3, 1863], at about midnight, he and his staff took their departure from her house.[112]

Second and Third Days, July 2-3, 1863

On the second day of the battle, July 2, 1863, Union and Confederate reinforcements brought troop totals to more than 160,000 men. Confederates assaulted the Union left flank along Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top without success, while on the Union right, the Confederates seized part of Culp's Hill, but Union forces held the rebels in intense artillery bombardment and hand-to-hand fighting. Near his headquarters, General Lee brought in artillery, including batteries under Dance, Watson, and Smith, which fired on Union batteries to the south and east throughout much of the second day. Meanwhile, some Confederate troops remained behind the lines to bury their dead on the 1st Corps battlefield, specifically Heth's Division and details from Rodes' Division.[113]

On the third and final day of the battle, July 3, 1863, General Lee concentrated on the Union center along Cemetery Ridge and Cemetery Hill. Near the seminary campus, he moved batteries of Watson and Smith south of Hagerstown Road, and replaced them with ten rifled guns from Carter's battalion that were positioned to either side of the railroad cut. After a two-hour artillery bombardment against Union positions on Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge, Lee sent a massive force of 12,000 Confederate infantry troops advancing east from Seminary Ridge in a failed attempt, later best known as Pickett's Charge, to break the Union stronghold. Together with a failed cavalry battle east of Gettysburg, the defeat led to General Lee's order for his crippled forces to retreat toward their stronghold along Seminary Ridge.

After Pickett's Charge, Lee withdrew his forces from the village after two days of occupation and made plans to turn Seminary Ridge and Oak Ridge into a defensive position against Union forces. After Lee and his staff departed headquarters in and around the Thompson House around midnight on July 3, he ordered his troops to spend the following day, July 4, building and strengthening breastworks along the entire ridge to the north and south of the Thompson House, from Oak Hill south to Emmitsburg Road, to prepare for a possible Union assault that never came (see fig. 1.4). Through the seminary campus, the troops built or rebuilt breastworks of stacked rails and possibly reinforced with earth and stone along the east side of the road, and stacked-rail breastworks to the west through Seminary Grove (fig. 1.46). Daniel's and O'Neal's



Figure 1.46. Three Confederate prisoners on stacked-rail breastworks, probably along Seminary Lane, looking east with Gettysburg in the left distance, photographed circa July 15, 1863. (Attributed to Matthew Brady, stereo #2397, Library of Congress, LC-DIG-cwp 4a40909)

brigades occupied Oak Ridge north of the railroad cut, and there dug earthen breastworks through the woods. Here, two Napoleons of Captain Hupp's Virginia Battery were positioned at the top of the ridge on the morning of July 4, aimed southeast over Gettysburg. Despite this effort, Lee decided by late in the day to order a full retreat, and his three divisions marched southwest to Hagerstown, leaving behind more than 20,000 dead, wounded, and imprisoned.[114]



Figure 1.47. Bloated and looted bodies of Union soldiers on the Gettysburg battlefield, photographed circa July 5, 1863. While there is disagreement about the location, the photograph may be looking east across the Wills Farm with the woods on Oak Ridge in the background (Wills Woods East). This photograph was published in Gardner's *Photographic Sketch Book of the War (1865-66)* with the caption, "Field Where General Reynolds Fell, Gettysburg". (James Gibson, "On the battlefield at Gettysburg," Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-18947.)

AFTERMATH – LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, JULY 1863

During the three days of fighting, the two armies together suffered nearly 51,000 casualties, of which 10,000 were killed or died of wounds, 30,000 were wounded, and 11,000 were captured or reported missing. The First Day alone involved 50,000 soldiers of whom roughly 15,500 were killed, wounded, captured, or missing.[115] Within the two major attacks by the 1st Corps on McPherson Ridge and Oak Ridge, an 1897 history estimated the following number of casualties:

> McPherson Ridge: Union losses in the vicinity of Herbst Woods (McPherson, Harman, Spangler, Herbst, Schmucker farms) under the divisions of Wadsworth and Doubleday, along with the corps artillery and Buford's cavalry, were 2,880 killed and wounded, and 1,191 missing. The Confederates under A. P. Hill suffered approximately 3,971 killed and wounded, and 317 missing.
>
> Oak Ridge: Total estimated Union loses in the vicinity of Oak Ridge (Forney and Wills farms) within the divisions of Baxter, Paul, and Robinson were 707 killed and wounded and 982 missing. The Confederates reported 955 killed and wounded and at least 1,400 missing.[116]

At the end of the battle, the many hundreds of Union and Confederate dead lay on the battlefield, most where they had fallen (fig. 1.47). Union troops and burial corps would soon begin the tiresome work of burying the bodies of both Union and Confederate troops in temporary graves throughout the battlefield (fig. 1.48). The bodies were usually buried close to



Figure 1.48. Field burial of Confederate dead on the Second Day battlefield at Gettysburg, July 1863. Such burials, which also were found across the First Day battlefield, were shallow and not maintained once the armies left the area. (Timothy O'Sullivan photograph, Library of Congress, LC-DIG-cwpb-00845)

where they fell at the scenes of heaviest fighting, or near the hospitals where they died. Concentrations of burials were in Seminary Grove, in Herbst Woods and along Willoughby Run, near the railroad cuts on McPherson's Ridge, at the McPherson and Forney farmsteads, west of the Thompson House, on the Wills Farm north of the unfinished railroad, and on the eastern part of the Forney Farm near Oak Ridge (fig. 1.49). A visitor to the McPherson Farm on July 5 remarked,

"The landscape here was thickly dotted with those same little [burial] hillocks in every direction."[117]

Professor Michael Jacobs closely observed the battlefield that surrounded his office at Pennsylvania College, writing that even once the dead were buried, "many of the most impressive evidences of the severity of the terrible struggle" still remained across the battlefield:

> The carcasses of about three thousand horses, according to the testimony of an army-officer, the most of which were killed by shells and shot from the artillery, were lying singly and in groups, and filled the air for miles around with effluvia so offensive as to render it & [make it a] severe task to visit the field of death. Trees were scarred and shattered, thousands of mine balls, of solid shot and shells, lay scattered over the ground, and cast-off coats, knapsacks, blankets, cartouch-boxes [sic], canteens, scabbards, and other accoutrements in vast numbers, were everywhere to be met with. About twenty thousand rifles and muskets were gathered up for the Government by the officer in charge. Fences were swept away, houses shattered, and the fields trodden down like a highway. It seemed as if a furious hurricane had passed over our town, sweeping with destructive violence every thing before it.[118]

Seminary Ridge (Drawing 1.1)

As the final lines of both Union and Confederate defense, the portion of Seminary Ridge north of Hagerstown Road suffered significant damage during the three days of the battle and subsequent entrenchment and retreat. On the seminary campus, the main building and two professor's houses occupied by Dr. Krauth and Dr. Schmucker were damaged by shells, and across the campus, gardens and once tidy white picket fences were destroyed (fig. 1.50). According to Dr. Schmucker, his house at the south end of campus was most damaged: "Thirteen cannon balls or shells pierced the walls, and made holes several of which were from 2 to 3 feet in length and nearly as broad; window frames were

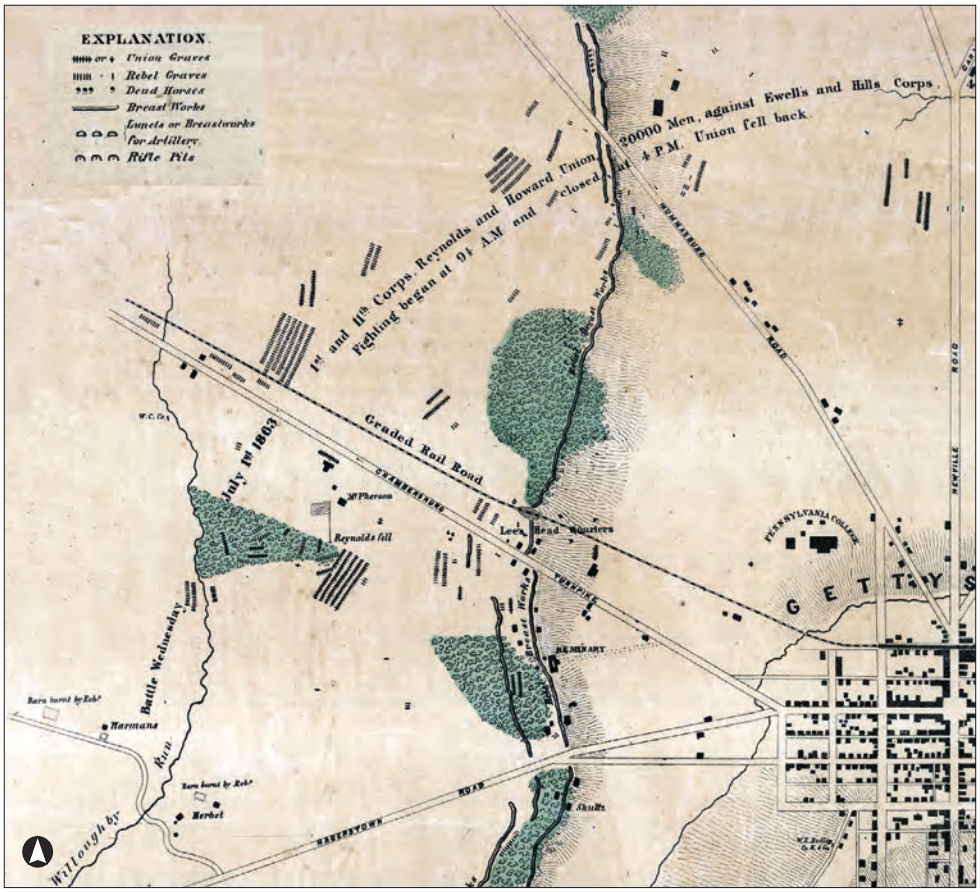


Figure 1.49. Detail of the 1864 Elliott map of the Gettysburg Battlefield showing Union and Confederate burials on the First Day Union 1st Corps field as surveyed in 1863, and the lines of Confederate breastworks along Oak Ridge and Seminary Ridge. The map does not show all burial trenches, with known sites missing on the Harman Farm west of Willoughby Run, and on the seminary campus. (Detail, S. G. Elliott, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," Lloyd & Co., 1866, Library of Congress, cw0333000, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.50. The front (east side) of the seminary main building showing battle damage to it and the surrounding grounds, July 1863. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of photograph GETT T2047b)

shattered to pieces, sash broken and the greater part of the glass in the house destroyed. The fences around the yard and garden were nearly all leveled with the ground, as well as those around the entire Seminary lands."[119] Dr. Schmucker counted 3,108 rails lost from his adjacent farm, most probably going to build the Union rail breastworks late in the fighting on July 1, or burned for fuel. Emanuel Ziegler, the steward of the seminary campus, lost most of his crops of wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes that he grew in the fields east of the buildings. [120]

The dead and dying were also throughout campus. Union remains were scattered in the woods of Seminary Grove, and the main building was in use for weeks after the battle as a hospital for both sides. Those who could not be saved were buried on the campus grounds. A visitor in late July described seeing "…56 [bodies] in one trench, forty two, without a solitary name inscribed. The spot itself is designated by a board nailed against a tree, with the inscription that here lies so many rebels. Seven soldiers are found within arms reach of Dr. Krauth's rear door."[121]

North of the seminary campus, Casper H. Dustman's house suffered battle damage and had been used as a hospital. He lost fences and four acres of wheat, straw, and hay, and casualties were buried on his lot. The orchard across Chambersburg Pike had most likely suffered with the encampment of General Lee's headquarters. Mary Thompson, who purportedly remained in her stone house throughout the battle, saw her property suffer similar damage in its use as part of Lee's headquarters, including construction of Confederate breastworks, internments on the grounds, destruction of fencing, damage to her hog pen and stable, and loss of two acres of corn and a half acre of grass. The windows on the house were smashed, and the arbor, garden, and picket fences along the side of the house facing the turnpike were heavily damaged (fig. 1.51). [122]

McPherson Ridge (Drawing 1.1)

With its location near the center of fighting on July 1, the McPherson Farm suffered heavily, but the farmhouse, bank barn, stables, and wagon shed withstood the fighting. They were used by the 1st Corps to shelter the wounded on July 1, and remained filled with Union wounded while the area was under Confederate control. On the morning of July 5, a visitor to the farm recalled,

> …I found that the barn above and below, the wagon shed, the tenant house, the pig sty and the open barnyard were all crowded with badly wounded soldiers and I the only sound bodied man among them…[It] was not until about noon that any part of the hospital corps arrived. And then only one surgeon and two assistants came to render their service….In the wagonshed a few boards were laid on some trustles and the work of amputation began…. While mingling among these men at the stone barn, I entered the gangway between the stables and found my way to the rear. A number were lying there in the dark.[123]



Figure 1.51. The battle-damaged house and grounds of Mary Thompson that served as Lee's headquarters, looking north across the turnpike from the James Thompson house, ca. July 1863. The woman in white is believed to be Mary Thompson. (Matthew Brady photograph, Library of Congress, digital ID cwp2003000189)

The tenants of the McPherson Farm, John Slentz and his family, had been ordered out on July 1 and returned to find significant damage to their farm (fig. 1.52). This included loss of livestock and crops including four tons of hay, 9 acres of wheat, 16 acres of corn, 4 acres of oats, 18 acres of grass, and a half acre of potatoes. Most of the fences along Chambersburg Pike had been destroyed; over the entire farm, Edward McPherson claimed the loss of 6,844 rails, 20 feet of boards, and 138 posts. Union troops cleaning up the battlefield used fence rails to burn dead horses. Confederates were buried in the fields west of Seminary Ridge.[124]



Figure 1.52. A trampled corn field and destroyed fences on the McPherson Farm, with the battle-damaged trunks in the woodlot of the Herbst Farm to the right, looking east toward Seminary Ridge, July 1863. (Matthew Brady photograph, Gettysburg National Military Park, 2B2001)

To the south, John Herbst's woodlot close to the McPherson farmstead was the scene of intense fighting that saw the mortal wounding of General Reynolds. Tree trunks were damaged by shell and shot, but most trees remained standing with relatively little damage (see fig. 1.52). Although his farmstead was well to the south and outside of the heaviest fighting, Herbst claimed the loss of his large bank barn, which was destroyed by fire during the battle, perhaps around the time that the nearby Harman barn was destroyed in the Confederate advance in the afternoon of July 1. Fences were torn down to allow movement of troops and artillery. Herbst was able to reassemble some of the fences, but claimed that 3,068 rails had been burned and 32 fence posts destroyed. He also claimed the loss of 26-30 acres of wheat and rye, 7 acres of oats, and 11-15 acres of grass, and suffered damage to 7 acres of oats, 11-15 acres of grass, and 16 acres of corn.[125]

Oak Ridge (Drawing 1.2)

In the fight for Oak Ridge, the Forney Farm suffered damage as the Confederates swept across it from the west, with the heaviest fighting occurring in the fields east of the farmstead. John and David Forney reported that the house, barn, and outbuildings were all damaged by artillery shells; the largest guns of the Confederate artillery had blasted over the buildings from their position on Oak Hill. At least two Confederate soldiers were buried in the Forney garden. The two armies had burned 3,891 of their fence rails, damaged their peach and apple trees, and destroyed 32 acres of wheat, 30 acres of timothy, and 10 acres of oats, and a 10-acre part of the cornfield. In a swale near the battle line along Oak Ridge, seventy-nine North Carolinians of Iverson's brigade were buried in rows of graves along where they had fallen, in an area that became known as Iverson's Pits. The orchard and fields in the Gilbert outlots on the other side of the wall, as well as the grove and orchard on the McClean Farm, likely also suffered significant damage. Moses McClean reported loss of much of his fencing, and trampling of his hayfields and crops of oats, wheat, and corn. [126]

To the west and south, the Wills Farm was mostly on the rear lines of fighting, except along the woodlot on Oak Ridge and fields on McPherson Ridge at the south side of the farm where remains and battlefield burials occurred. Despite this, the movement of the Union cavalry early on July 1, the clash of Union and Confederate infantry in the fight for McPherson's Ridge, and the fight for Oak Ridge resulted in trampled crops and destroyed fences. James Wills claimed the loss of 800 fence panels, 19 acres of corn, two 15-acre fields of wheat, 15 acres of oats, and a field of grass. The

farmstead that he rented to William Job apparently was undamaged.[127]

Herr's Ridge (Drawings 1.1, 1.2)

The Wible (Herr) and Michael Crist farms on the top of Herr's Ridge, although the site of Confederate artillery, were apparently far enough west of the front lines that they suffered comparatively little damage. Both Herr's Tavern and Crist farmhouse remained standing, and the latter was pressed into service as a field hospital. In contrast, the Harman and Spangler farms to the east of the ridge were at or near the front lines of the battle, which resulted in the burning of the barn and brick house on the Harman Farm. When Amelia Harman and her aunt returned five days after fleeing the house on July 1, she recalled that "there appeared only a blackened ruin and the silence of death."[128] Confederates set up a prisoner of war holding area at the northeast corner of the farm, near the mineral spring. William Comfort, the Harman tenant, claimed the loss of 10 acres of wheat and 5 acres of rye, along with 11 cattle.[129]

The buildings on the Abraham Spangler and Isaac Leaper properties north of the turnpike were used as Confederate hospitals. South of the turnpike Spangler's farm fields were damaged, resulting in loss of 20 bushels of wheat, 15 bushels of corn, and 13 acres of pasture. His stocks were apparently raided by the troops, given his claims for the loss of 7 crocks of apple butter and 2 hives of bees. Isaac Leaper's blacksmith shop suffered shelling and was looted by the troops for its valuable blacksmith tools, chains, iron, bellows, grindstone, horse shoes, and other goods. Leaper also claimed damage to his garden and loss of hay in his stable, plus destruction of 357 feet of board fence.[130]

A mile to the west of Herr's Ridge, the Ephraim Wisler house and blacksmith shop did not see additional action after Confederates advanced east following the purported first shot of the battle on July 1. The house and blacksmith shop probably did not suffer any significant battle damage. Legend, however, says that Wisler stepped out the front door of his house and was thrown back by an artillery shell that exploded on the turnpike in front of the house, which caused him to have a heart attack or stroke. Whether this event occurred or not, Ephraim Wisler did die shortly after the battle on August 11, 1863, leaving behind his wife and two young children.[131]

ENDNOTES, TO 1863

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

2 *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania...Part 2* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1886), 51, 53.

3 National Park Service, "Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished report, August 1998) [hereafter, GMP], 173, 175.

4 U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the State of Pennsylvania, "Aerial Geology," Gettysburg and Fairfield quadrangle maps, February 1929; GMP, 174-175.

5 U.S. Forest Service, "Ecological Subregions of the United States," Chapter 16, Section 221D, Northern Appalachian Piedmont, http://www.fs.fed.us/land/pubs/ecoregions/ch16.html#221D (accessed August 31, 2016); "Vegetation Classification and Mapping at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site" (NPS Technical Report 2006/058, September 2006), 41-43.

6 Lee Sultzman, "Susequehannock History," http://www.dickshovel.com/susque.html (accessed August 2, 2013); Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, comments on first draft report, April 2017. By the 17th century, south of Gettysburg in the Potomac River basin were the Powhatan people, and from the Delaware River east were the Lenne Lanape. The Delaware Tribe of Indians and Delaware National have been involved in the park through their Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

7 Donald A. Cadzow, *Archaeological Studies of the Susquehannock Indians of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1936), 18; Jill Y. Halchin, "An Archeological Overview and Assessment of Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished report prepared by Center for Cultural Resources, Valley Forge National Historic Park, 1999), 49-50.

8 Adam Yousi, "The Suquehannocks' Prosperity & Early European Contact," 2006, Historical Society of Baltimore County website, http://www.hsobc.org/on-the-susquehannocks-natives-having-previously-used-what-is-now-baltimore-county-as-hunting-grounds/ (accessed August 2, 2013); Cadzow, 38; Wikipedia, "Susquehannock" (accessed August 2, 2013); Halchin citing Wallace, 1993, 50. The last known relationship between Native Americans and Europeans in the region was the formal purchase of Native American rights for the Haudenosaunee on October 11, 1736.

9 Robert L. Bloom, *A History of Adams County, Pennsylvania, 1700–1990* (Gettysburg: Adams County Historical Society, 1992), 5-7, 9.

10 Bloom, 42-43; Adams County Historical Society, *The Manor of Maske: Its History and Individual Properties* (Gettysburg: Adams County Historical Society, 1992), 9.

11 Elwood W. Christ, "Building a Battle Site: Roads to and through Gettysburg," *Adams County History*, vol. 3, article 4 (1997), 45, 47, 58.

12 Bloom, 64.

13 Bloom, 52-53, 70–71, 447.

14 Willow clumps along Willoughby Run referenced in R. K. Beecham, *Gettysburg: The Pivotal Battle of the Civil War* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company, 1911), 68–69; briars referenced in Official Records, vol. 27, part 2, 642–643.

15 Arthur Weaner and Charles H. Glatfelter, Manor of Maske documentation (binders, index, maps), Adams County Historical Society [hereafter, "Manor of Maske documentation"].

16 Bloom, 49–51, 70; Abdel Ross Wentz, *History of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, 1826–1926* (Philadelphia: United Lutheran Publication House, 1926), 100.

17 The turnpike supplemented earlier east-west local roads to its north that passed through or near the battle-era Wills and M. Crist farmsteads (Wills Farm lane), and to its south that branched off Hagerstown Road (Hereter's Mill Road). It may have replaced a third local road that ran northwest along Herbst and McPherson Ridges toward the site of the old Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church (Black's Cemetery) near Mummasburg Road. This road, which led to the McPherson farmstead, disappeared at some point following the completion of the turnpike.

18 Christ, 58–59, figure 5 on page 61; E. B. Cope, "Stewart's Battery Position," 1913, showing 50-foot right-of-way, GETT map 0799, Gettysburg National Military Park archives [hereafter, "GETT archives"]; W. G. Bentley, Letter to Illinois Commandery of the State of Illinois, no date, 3–4, copy in Vertical Files, folder #4-9b, "Opening Shots," GETT library; Macadam construction referenced by soldier Randolph Shotwell, quoted in Richard Rollins, ed., *Pickett's Charge. Eyewitness Accounts at the Battle of Gettysburg* (Mechanicsburg PA: Stackpole Books, 1994), 70–71 [Research on 1863 property by Kathy G. Harrison and Winona Peterson, GETT Historian's files, hereafter "1863 property research, GETT Historian's files"]; Advertisement for tollhouse tract, *Adams Sentinel*, December 19, 1842, 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Photograph of Johns Toll House buildings, 1880s, GETT 41575, GETT Museum Collection. The Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike remained in business until ca. 1913, when the state took over the road ("Toll Free to Gettysburg," *Gettysburg Compiler*, July 2, 1913, p. 1).

19 Christ, 58–59; Hopkins map of Adams County, 1858; Advertisement for sale of Herbst Farm, *The Compiler* (August 31, 1857). The fact that neither road was referred to as a pike or turnpike by the time of the Civil War also suggests that both had reverted to public ownership.

20 U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg. . .Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1 [hereafter, "1868–1869 Warren map"], RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Headquarters Map File, National Archives; G. M. Hopkins, surveyor, "Map of Adams County, Pennsylvania, (M. S. & E. Converse Publishers 1858), Pennsylvania State Archives/PMHC map #22. The Warren map shows no bridge across Willoughby Run on Hereter's Mill Road. No documentation was found on the roads prior to the 1868 Adams County map.

21 Bloom, 125; 1868–1869 Warren map; William A. Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1995), 72; "Map and Profile of the Gettysburg Rail Road as surveyed by the order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1839," Summary Notes, Library of Congress catalog, http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3824g.rr004170 (accessed September 2, 2016); Timothy Smith, "The Thompson House, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (unpublished paper, 1993), 4, Adams County Historical Society, vertical file V2-16A; James Rada, Jr., Remnants of The Tapeworm Railroad Can Still Be Seen, But Have You Heard Its Meandering Past?" http://www.celebrategettysburg.com/tapeworm-railroad/ (accessed December 21, 2017). The Warren map shows an extant railroad bridge across Willoughby Run.

22 Frassanito, 68, and citing account of Daniel Skelly, 83; John Bachelder, *Gettysburg: What to See, and How to See It,* 10th edition (Boston: John B. Bachelder, Publisher, 1890), 9. Oak Ridge is still used for the section north of the railroad.

23 Wentz, *History of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary*, 67, 91, 99, 102-103, 142; Bloom, 159. In 1827, Schmucker also established the Gettysburg Gymnasium, a non-sectarian school in the same building modeled after German college prepatory schools known as *Gymnasien*, to prepare students for entry to the seminary. Schmucker soon led an effort to recharter the Gymnasium as a non-sectarian college, which became Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg (today's Gettysburg College), established in 1832.

24 Charles H. Glatfelter, "Brief History of the Development of the Seminary Campus Land 1830–1987" (Unpublished paper, 1987), 1, Adams County Historical Society, vertical file "Lutheran Theological Seminary: Buildings, Campus, Land"; Manor of Maske documentation.

25 Paul V. Turner, *Campus, An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1984), 41, 46. The Yale model was employed at a number of Northeastern colleges founded around the same time or prior to the Gettysburg seminary, including Bowdoin (Maine), Middlebury (Vermont), Wesleyan (Connecticut), and Hamilton (New York), which all featured a prominent

central chapel on an elevated site overlooking the town.

26 Wentz states that the seminary building was designed by "Architect Nicholas Pierce" of Chambersburg. Pierce was probably Nicholas Pearce, a carpenter and contractor in Chambersburg who had emigrated from England, as noted in John M. Cooper, *Recollections of Chambersburg, Pa: chiefly between the years 1830–1850* (Chambersburg: Nevin Pomeroy, 1900), 48, transcript at https://archive.org/stream/recollectionsofc00incoop/recollectionsofc00incoop_djvu.txt (accessed September 9, 2016).

27 Letter, Seminary students to Missionary Society at the University of Basel, in *Lutheran Observer II* (October 1, 1832), 36, quoted in A. Roger Gobbel with Donald N. Matthews and Elaine C. Matthews, *On the Glorious Hill: A Short History in Word and Picture of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Published by the Seminary, 1976), 20.

28 Wentz, 148–152; Damage claim from S. S. Schmucker, 1863, Damage Claims Applications, RG 92 Records of the Quartermaster General, National Archives, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files [hereafter, "NARA Damage Claims"].

29 Wentz, 152, 208.

30 Wentz, 152, 211; Michael A. Dreese, *The Hospital on Seminary Ridge at the Battle of Gettysburg* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 2005), 18, 172 fn., transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Glatfelter, 1987, 2. In 1853, the seminary acquired the property containing the Tanbark Path from Valentine Werner, amounting to 1.1 acres

31 Emanuel Ziegler damage claim, NARA Damage Claims.

32 Glatfelter, 1987, 3; Manor of Maske records.

33 Kathy G. Harrison, Seminary and West Gettysburg 1863 conditions plan; Within the Vines, "The Slentz Family Introductory Page," http://www.cynthiaswope.com/withinthevines/SlentzFamily/intro.html (accessed October 17, 2016).

34 1868–1869 Warren map; S. S. Schmucker, advertisement for sale of Schmucker farm, *Adams Sentinel*, November 28, 1865, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; S. S. Schmucker, damage claim, 1863. The Warren map (1869) shows only two buildings on the Schmucker farm, within the woodlot along the seminary lane; Bachelder (1863) shows no buildings; Elliott (1863) shows two buildings.

35 Smith, "The Thompson House," 1–6; Frassanito, 119; Description of "Clark's Old Place," in list of confederate interments compiled by a local physician, 1863: J. W. C. O'Neal, "Ledger Book" With Confederate Interment Records, 30, GETT 191, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files. The same builder probably constructed at least three other houses in and around town of a similar form with wide overhanging eaves (porches) and flush gable walls: the still-extant Jenny Wade house, Stock House, and Andrew Culp house.

36 Smith, 1993, 5; 1868–1869 Warren map; Photograph of the Thompson House, circa July 1865 showing damaged garden, Library of Congress ppmsca 33002.

37 1868–1869 Warren map, Harrison, 1863 battlefield plan; Hopkins map of Adams County, 1858; S. S. Schmucker damage claim, 1863, RG 92, Records of the Quartermaster General, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Glatfelter, 11. The 1858 map does not show the Dustman house east of Mrs. Thompson's, but does label "H. Dustman" as the occupant of a house within the orchard lot just west of James Thompson. Dustman's ownership of the orchard lot is based on the battle damage claim of Samuel S. Schmucker, whose farm adjoined the orchard lot to the south. Schmucker claimed the loss of "75 panels of worm fence E. along McPherson's & Dustman's line." The seven-acre size of the Dustman orchard lot is taken from Glatfelter, who documents that this parcel west of the James Thompson house was acquired by Magdalena Inglebirt in 1879.

38 Manor of Maske documentation, lot 132; Bloom, 200; Glatfelter, 1987, 3.

39 Jacob Herbst farm advertisement, *The Compiler*, August 31, 1857, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 period plans; J. G. Rosengarten, "Where Reynolds Fell," *The Philadelphia Press* (20 January 1886), in "Gettysburg Newspaper Clippings," vol. 6, 95., GNP Commission Records, Series XXIII, GETT 41150, GETT archives.

40 1860 census, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

41 The history of the farm is based on large part on Kathy R. Georg [Harrison], "Edward McPherson Farm: Historical Study" (Unpublished National Park Service Report, October 14, 1977). This report contains additional documentation on the social history of the property.

42 Bloom, 200.

43 Manor of Maske documentation, lot 93; Georg, McPherson Farm: Historical Study, 3–4, 5. Rev. David McConaughy was the father of David McConaughy, Esquire, the first president of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

44 *Star and Sentinel*, May 14, 1895, quoted in Georg, McPherson Farm: Historical Study, 6.

45 Georg, McPherson Farm: Historical Study, 7. Georg suggests a construction date for the barn between 1812 and 1823.

46 R. L. Ashhurst, *Remarks on Certain Questions Relating to the First Day's Fight at Gettysburg. A Paper Read February 10th, 1897, before the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion* (Philadelphia: Press of Allen, Lane & Scott, 1897), 12–13, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

47 Brady photograph of McPherson quarry, July 1863. Two additional small quarries are presently located along the stream that flows west from this quarry; it is not known whether these were opened prior to the battle or after.

48 The Thompson lot, James Thompson lot, and Dustman orchard lot amount to approximately 6.5 acres according to outline of existing lots on Google Earth.

49 McPherson family history, "Papers of Edward McPherson, Finding Aid" (Online report, Library of Congress, 2011), 5, http://rs5.loc.gov/service/mss/eadxmlmss/eadpdfmss/2012/ms012042.pdf (accessed October 18, 2016).

50 1847 deed of sale, Deed Book Z, p. 466, quoted in Georg, McPherson Farm: Historical Study, 11.

51 Manor of Maske documentation for lots 17, 17F; Glatfelter, 1987, 3.

52 Edward McPherson was presumably involved with selling his father's property within lot 35 to James J. Wills. It was probably as part of this sale that the portion of lot 35 south of the unfinished railroad was subdivided and incorporated into Edward McPherson's lot 93 farm

53 Georg, McPherson Farm: Historical Study, 1, 11–12, 21 (referring to battle damage claims); Map of Adams County, 1858, showing John Slentz at the Forney Farm on Mummasburg Road; J. H. Bassler, "The Color Episode of the One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," *The Southern Historical Society Papers,* vol. 37 (1909), 268, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; James Fulton, M.D., "Gettysburg Reminiscences—A Surgeon's Story of the Battle on Pennsylvania's Soil," in Richard Sauers, ed., *Fighting Them Over: How the Veterans Remembered Gettysburg in the Pages of The National Tribune* (Baltimore: Butternut and Blue, 1998), 126, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; *Official Records*, vol. 27, part 1, 355, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

54 Manor of Maske documentation for lot 35.

55 McPherson family history, "Papers of Edward McPherson, Finding Aid" (Online report, Library of Congress, 2011), 5, http://rs5.loc.gov/service/mss/eadxmlmss/eadpdfmss/2012/ms012042.pdf (accessed October 18, 2016).

56 Forney Farm title search, in letter, R. M. Hoffman to Dr. J. Walter Coleman regarding Forney airport property, July 11, 1947, in GETT 41113, box 1, file 11, GETT archives; "The Slentz Family Introductory Page," "Within the Vines: A Two Volume Historical Family Study"; John H. Slentz (ca. 1792-1870), lived in Gettysburg, but was not recorded in the 1850 census.

57 Advertisement for sale of Slentz farm (ownership apparently not noted), *The Compiler,* September 5, 1859, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Mrs. H. C. Picking (Henrietta Forney), recollections of Forney Farm, in Frederick Tilberg, "Historical Importance of the Oak Hill Area" (November 19, 1937), 8, Vertical File #1-17 Forney Farm, GETT library; Isaac Hall, *History of the Ninety-Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers ('Conkling Rifles,') In the War for the Union* (Utica: L. C. Childs & Son, 1890). 135–136, 136–137 fn citing stone wall, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

58 *The Compiler*, September 5, 1859.

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59 Biography of John S. Forney, *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1886), Part III, History of Adams County, 401. The name Fairview Farm has only been documented in this source.

60 John and David Forney damage claim, Damage Claims Applications, 1871–1879, Records of the Board of Claims, 1862–1890, Records of the Department of the Auditor General, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files [hereafter, PMHC Damage Claims].

61 Manor of Maske documentation for lot 35; Forney Farm title search.

62 Advertisement for sale of William McPherson farm and article on destruction of the barn by lightning, *The Compiler*, May 24, 1858, July 12, 1858, and August 30, 1858, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; HABS, Theodore Bender House; 1868–1869 Warren Map; Forney Farm title search; John Milner Associates, "A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 1988), 6, 7.

63 *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1886), 375-376.

64 Carol Reardon and Tom Vossler, *A Field Guide to Gettysburg: Experiencing the Battlefield through its History, Places, and People* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2013), 67–68.

65 James J. Wills damage claims, NARA Damage Claims.

66 Manor of Maske documentation for lot 18, 18A; Marcella Sherfy, "The McClean House" (Unpublished paper prepared for Gettysburg National Military Park, August 1973), 3-8, GETT 41161, box 5, folder 12,GETT archives. The Manor of Maske documentation indicates that Dunwoody Jr.'s parcel (18A) was well north of the McClean property. The early history of the McClean Farm is not described here because most of the farm is outside the CLR study area.

67 1860 census; NPS List of Classified Structures, Moses McClean Farm House, GET 159, LCS 000460, and Barn, GET 160, LCS 00461; Moses McClean damage claim, PMHC Damage Claims.

68 Harrison, 1863 conditions plan; 1868–1869 Warren maps; *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties* (1886),

211. According to this 1886 history, John E. Gilbert was a native of Gettysburg who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877 with a medical degree, and died in 1882 in Gettysburg. No primary source documentation has been found on Gilbert's ownership of the three town outlots on Oak Ridge during the pre-battle period.

69 1860 census.

70 The Adams County Historical Society has an original signature that is spelled Harmon. Andrew Dalton, e-mail to John Auwaerter, October 26, 2017. The spelling "Harman" is used in this CLR to be consistent with current park usage.

71 Manor of Maske documentation for lot 101.

72 J. M. Sheads, "The Burning of the Home of General 'Stonewall' Jackson's Uncle…", quoted in Kathleen Georg Harrison, "The Significance of the Harmon Farm and The Springs Hotel Woods" (Unpublished report, Gettysburg National Military Park, March 1, 1991), 3.

73 Advertisement for Charles McClean farm, *Adams Sentinel*, January 25, 1841, cited in Harrison, 1991, 4; Amelia E. Miller, "Burning of the McLean Home," *Gettysburg Compiler*, July 3, 1915, 1863 Property research, GETT Historian's files.

74 Marion B. Sloat, "Springs Hotel is the subject of presentation to 1776 AARP," *The Gettysburg Times*, October 20, 1984, 18; Andrew Dalton, *Beyond the Run: The Emanuel Harmon Farm at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Ten Roads Publishing, 2013), 63. The Slat article reports on a talk by Donald Heiges, past president of the Lutheran Seminary, about his research on the Springs Hotel. The existence of an antebellum springhouse is suggested by an 1865 *Adams Sentinel* article cited in Dalton that stated the spring had been "cleaned out and newly walled" in spring 1865.

75 Harrison, 1991, 5 and appendix with plotted tracts; Dalton, 8-9.

76 Dalton, 12; Adams County Mortgage Book E, 51–54, January 15, 1862 and Advertisements for sale of Harman farm, *Adams Sentinel*, January 15, 1862 and March 5, 1862, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Harrison, 1863 conditions plan. The orchard could be a post-battle addition since it is shown surrounding the side of the brick house, and no claims for damage to it were filed.

77 Emanuel Harman damage claim, PMHC Damage Claims; Dalton, 63, 66. Emanuel Harman's continued ownership of the property is evidenced by the fact he leased the spring waters and the Springs Hotel site in the late 1860s.
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78 Manor of Maske documentation, map of lots showing stable area north of the inn within lot 133C; Harrison, 1991, 5; "May Meeting," citing report by Stephen Herr, *Adams County Historical Society News Letter,* June 1989 (vol. 16, no. 6), p. 2; Entry for "Joseph Wible Farm Buildings" noting "rest lot" for horses, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

79 Manor of Maske documentation for lots 133, 133c. Herr may have also acquired in 1829 the western end of lot 93 (McPherson Farm) that crossed the Willoughby Run. Thomas Sweney's sale of a 300-acre tract that he advertised in the *Adams Sentinel* on December 27, 1838 was probably for portions of lot 133 north of Chambersburg Pike (Lot 133B/Crist farm), not the Wible (Herr) Farm.

80 Herr family genealogy, WikiTree, s.V. Benjamin Herr, https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Herr-846 (accessed October 20, 2016); *Adams Sentinel*, October 24, 1853, and *Compiler*, September 25, 1854, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

81 Compiler, February 9, 1852, page 4, reporting on arrest of Benjamin Herr, carriage-maker of Gettysburg, https://www.newspapers.com/clip/4096096/arrest_of_benjamin_herr_on_counterfeit/ (accessed October 20, 2016).

82 *Compiler*, September 25, 1854.

83 *Adams Sentinel,* March 19, 1855, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

84 Eighth Census of the United States, Original Returns of the Assistant Marshals, Fourth Series, Agricultural Productions, June 30, 1860," transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Tim Smith, Adams County Historical Society, communication with John Auwaerter, October 5, 2016. Henry Spangler also acquired a farm on Pickett's Charge, which he leased to a tenant.

85 Notes on Isaac Leaper Lot, 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files and Harrison 1863 condition plan; Isaac Leaper damage claim, NARA Damage Claims. The 1858 county atlas indicates there was a blacksmith shop on the Leaper property. Leaper is presumed to have built the frame house on the two-acre lot because the earlier Herr advertisements did not list a second house. The Leaper house still exists (2016), but is covered in faux stone siding.

86 Harrison, 1991, 4–5; Manor of Maske documentation for lot 134; Cope map Number 445 showing "B. Herr" at lot 134 farm, in Harrison, 1991, 6; 1860 census. It was probably the lot 134 farm that the 1860 census counted as belonging to Frederick Herr, described as containing 80 improved acres and 20 unimproved acres that probably contained the woodlot that extended into lot 101 and the Harman Farm (later known as Springs Hotel Woods).

87 Harrison, 1991, 6 and appendix with plotted tracts.

88 Manor of Maske documentation for lots 133, 133B; National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 2003), Section 7, page 18.

89 1868–1869 Warren map; inspection of existing rail grade in front of the M. Crist farmhouse, 2016.

90 Cope map of battlefield, Number 447, in Harrison, 1991, 6.

91 Advertisement for sale of Minnich farm, *The Compiler*, November 15, 1858, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; 1868–1869 Warren map; Harrison,1863 Period Plan; "#132: The Michael Crist Farm," copy of unsourced battlefield guide (ca. 1987) in Manor of Maske documentation for lot 133.

92 Unless otherwise noted, the history of the Wisler property is based on Oehrlein & Associates Architects with Robert Silman Associates, "Ephraim Wisler / First Shot House Historic Structure Report" (Unpublished report prepared for Gettysburg National Military Park, December 12, 2011) [hereafter, Wisler HSR].

93 Wisler HSR, 10–11.

94 Wisler HSR, 11–13, and 18–19 citing tax records and battle-damage claims.

95 *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania*, 156.

96 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1998), 43. These elements used by the Army to analyze terrain and battle tactics were known by the acronym KOCOA (Key terrain, Obstacle, Cover, Observation, and Avenue of Approach).

97 Frederick Law Olmsted to Godkin, Baltimore, July 19, 1863, in Evelyn Page, "After Gettysburg: Frederick Law Olmsted and the Escape of Lee," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 75, no. 4 (October 1951), 442.

98 Olmsted to Godkin.

99 Where not otherwise referenced, this overview of the First Day battle is based on James E. Thomas, *The First Day at Gettysburg, A Walking Tour* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 2005), on text on Division and Brigade tablets on the battlefield, and on comments provided by GETT park historians.

100 151st PA, Biddle's Brigade, July 1, pm: The 151st Pennsylvania regiment "occupied a temporary breastwork made of rails, stumps, &c,... through the west edge of the grove, and parallel with the seminary" [suggesting it was built earlier]. *Official Records,* vol. 27, part 1, 327, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

101 Wisler HSR, 13–14. There are conflicting accounts of whether the 8th Illinois fired first, or were responding to Confederate fire.

102 Isaac Leaper damage claim, NARA Damage Claims.

103 John H. Bassler, "The Color Episode of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the First Day's Fight at Gettysburg." *Southern Historical Society Papers,* vol. 37 (1909), 268–269, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

104 Gettysburg National Park Commission map, pt. 1, 244, 248, Quoted in Eric Campbell, "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape" (Unpublished National Park Service Report, March 2004), 43.

105 Wadsworth Division tablet inscription.

106 August C. Buell, T*he Cannoneer: Recollections of Service in the Army of the Potomac* (Washington, D.C.: The National Tribune, 1890), 67.

107 *Gettysburg Compiler,* March 6, 1900, cited in Dalton, 42.

108 Buell, 70.

109 Isaac Hall, *History of the Ninety-Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers ('Conkling Rifles,') In the War for the Union* (Utica: L. C. Childs & Son, 1890), 146, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

110 Buell, 75.

111 Timothy Smith, *The Story of Lee's Headquarters* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1995), 41–42.

112 Michael Jacobs, D.D., "Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg," *The United States Service Magazine*, vol. 1, January 1864, 74–75.

113 Smith, 1995, 42; Confederate burials on July 2 referenced in OR, vol. 27, part 2 and Clark, *History of North Carolina Regiments,* per GETT Historian John Heiser, comment on first draft, April 2017.

114 Michael Jacobs, *Notes on the Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Battle of Gettysburg* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1864), 45, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Kathy G. Harrison, "Classified Structure Field Inventory Report [Old LCS], "Oak Ridge (Sheads' Woods) Earthworks" (Unpublished National Park Service report, March 11, 1976), GETT 41161, box 10, folder 6; tablet inscription, "Rodes's Early's and Johnson's Divisions," Seminary Ridge Lane; Smith, 1995, 44.

115 Civil War Trust, "Ten Facts About Gettysburg," http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/gettysburg/assets/ten-facts-about/ten-facts-about-gettysburg.html (accessed October 24, 2016).

116 John M. Vanderslice, *Gettysburg A History of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association with an Account of the Battle* (Philadelphia: Published by the Memorial Association, 1897), 61, 63.

117 Leonard Gardner, "Sunset Memories 1831–1901," 12–14, copy in GETT Historians Files, Folder #689.

118 Jacobs, "Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg," January 1864, 71.

119 Samuel Schmucker, "Report of the Chairman of the Faculty" (August 11, 1863), in Michael A. Dreese, *The Hospital on Seminary Ridge at the Battle of Gettysburg* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2005), 129, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

120 S. S. Schmucker and Emanuel Ziegler damage claims, NARA Damage Claims.

121 Reverend E. W. Hutter, quoted in Gregory Coco, *Wasted Valor: The Confederate Dead at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1990), 35, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

122 C. H. Dustman damage claim, PMHC Damage Claims; Mary Thompson damage claim, NARA Damage Claims.

123 Gardner, "Sunset Memories."

124 Slentz damage claim, PMHC Damage Claims; Edward McPherson damage claim, NARA Damage Claims; Rufus B. Weaver, "Papers Listing Confederate Remains Exhumed on the Battlefield of Gettysburg…", Records of the Hollywood Memorial Association, Confederate Museum Collections, copy in GETT Historians Files, Folder #669.

125 Barbara M. Croner, *A Sergeant's Story: Civil War Diary of Jacob J. Zorn* (1862-1865) (Apollo, PA: Closson Press, 1999), 67, in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; John Herbst damage claim, PMHC Damage Claims.

126 John and David Forney battle damage claim, PMHC Damage Claims; J. W. C. O'Neal, "Ledger Book" With Confederate Interment Records, Catalog 191, Gettysburg National Military Park Collections, in 1863 Property research, GETT Historian's files; Mark Grimsley and Brooks D. Simpson, *Gettysburg: A Battlefield Guide* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999), 43; Moses McClean damage claim, NARA Damage Claims.

127 James J. Wills damage claim, NARA Damage Claims.

128 Gettysburg *Compiler*, July 3, 1915, quoted in Dalton, 55; Harrison, "The Significance of the Harmon Farm," 24.

129 Amelia E. Miller, "Burning of the McLean Home," Gettysburg *Compiler*, July 3, 1915, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Samuel G. Boone, "Personal Experiences," 28, Michael Winey Collection, United States Army Military History Institute, copy in GETT Historians Files, Folder #425; William Comfort damage claim, PHMC Damage Claims. No record of Emanuel Harman's claim was found; he would have claimed destruction of the house, barn, and fencing.

130 Abraham Spangler and Isaac Leaper damage claims, NARA Damage Claims.

131 Wisler House HSR, 13–14, citing Timothy H. Smith, *Farms at Gettysburg: The Fields of Battle* (Thomas Publications, 2007).

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Battle Period, to July 1863

Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions maps
2. GETT Record of Treatment Existing Conditions Plans, 2015
3. Cope and Hammond, "Medicinal Springs" map, 1897, GETT 8323
4. Elliott's Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg (1863)

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS6, 2018

LEGEND

- Current Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- Union Graves
- Confederate Graves
- Dead Horse
- Building
- Bridge
- Breastwork - Union
- Breastwork - Confederate
- Road or Walk (unpaved)
- Stone Fence
- Virginia Worm Fence
- 5-Rail Post & Rail Fence
- Sawn or Slab Board Fence
- Paling or Picket Fence
- Stacked Rail Fence
- Fence, Undetermined, or Boundary
- Gate
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Cut or Bank
- Woods, Hedgerow
- Tree
- Orchard
- Domestic Garden
- Field (pasture, crops, turf)
- Thicket
- Wetland
- Stream

NOTES

1. Period plan is a redrawing of Kathy Harrison's 1863 conditions maps, with several minor edits based on research for this CLR.
2. All features shown in approximate scale and location
3. Graves (temporary burial pits) approximate, based on 1863 Elliott map; number of dashes does not equate with number of burials.
3. Features removed during period not shown
4. Fence lines shown pre-battle; extent of damage not indicated
5. Period property boundaries not shown; presumed to follow fences
6. Field crops and construction dates indicated where known
7. White mask delineates CLR study area

0' 250' 500'

Drawing 1.1

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Battle Period, to July 1863

Oak Ridge and Herr's Ridge

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

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0' 250' 500'

Drawing 1.2

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION PERIOD, 1863–1895

In the months after most of the Confederate and Union troops withdrew from Gettysburg in early July 1863, remnants of the fighting on the 1st Corps battlefield were slowly beginning to disappear. Between October 1863 and March 1864, 3,512 Union remains were reinterred from temporary gravesites on the battlefield to their final resting places at Soldiers' National Cemetery on Cemetery Hill, within sight of the Seminary campus (fig. 1.53). Of the total Union reinterments at the national cemetery, 1,664 could not be identified by name or state. Most of these came from the First Day battlefield, where troops preoccupied by the ongoing battle did a hasty job of burying many of the fallen, leading to exposure and loss of identifiable features.[132] The Confederate dead were excluded from the national cemetery, and were instead reinterred to private cemeteries, including Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. Many remains may have been left on the battlefield.[133]



Figure 1.53 View toward the First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield looking northwest over the enclosure wall of Soldiers' National Cemetery with the seminary cupola in the distance, 1869. (Detail of Tipton & Myers stereograph #593, National Archives RG 79, copy in Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41136_1978)

Soldiers' National Cemetery was the first commemorative landscape designed from the ruins of the Gettysburg battlefield and it remained the center of commemoration into the 1880s. The founding of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in 1864 marked the beginning of preservation and commemoration on the battlefield, but this work did not extend in earnest to the 1st Corps battlefield until the 1880s, on the approach of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle. By the eve of the establishment of the national military park in 1895, a commemorative landscape had taken shape through the farms of McPherson Ridge and Oak Ridge where the heaviest fighting had taken place on July 1, 1863.

BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE

Gettysburg returned to life as a prosperous village after the Civil War, its economy bolstered by returning veterans and tourists coming to see the famous field of battle. During the three decades after the battle, however, the village did not grow much. The urban area stayed well east of the seminary campus, with open farmland remaining across most of the 1st Corps battlefield (fig. 1.54).[134]

The seminary and most of the farms on the 1st Corps battlefield were repaired soon after the battle ended, with some changes and improvements to buildings, orchards, and fence lines. By January 1864, Professor Michael Jacobs of Pennsylvania College published that the evidences of the battle in this area were

> . . .rapidly disappearing. Fences have been built up again, houses have been repaired, and their panic stricken occupants have returned. Rifles and muskets have been taken away by the Government, and shot, shell, and minie balls have been gathered up and carried off by the thousands of visitors who have wandered over the field. Knapsacks, canteens, and scabbards have been trampled over and covered with earth. Large numbers of the bodies of the Union soldiers have been removed by their relatives, or by the care of a grateful and deeply indebted country.[135]

Over the three decades following the battle, major new development on the 1st Corps battlefield aside from

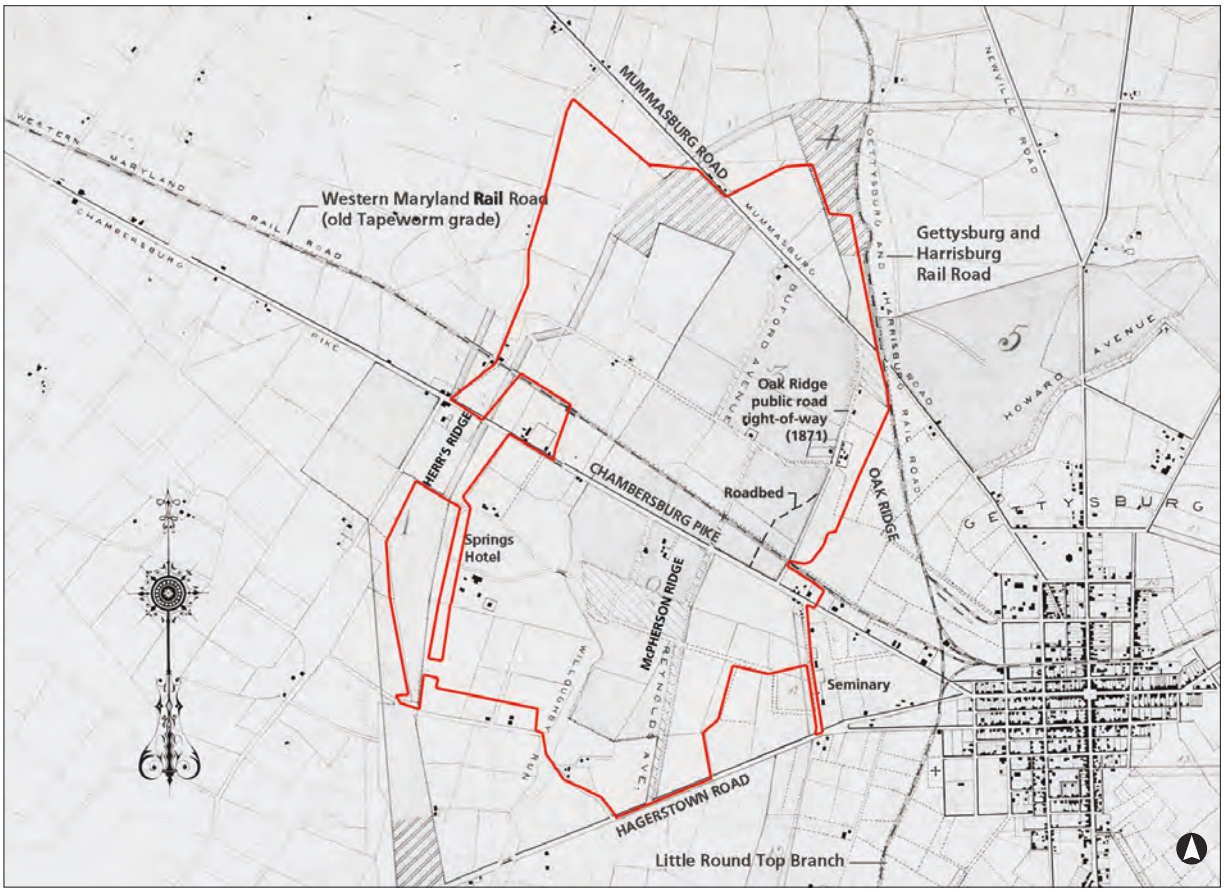


Figure 1.54. The First Day battlefield showing extent of Gettysburg and addition of rail lines near the end of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period, 1894. The map also shows the Springs Hotel and existing (single hatched) and proposed (shaded) park lands and lands occupied by Union and Confederate troops (double hatched areas). The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, New York Board of Gettysburg Monuments Commissioners, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," February 20, 1894, Library of Congress, digital ID cw0336500, annotated by SUNY ESF)

addition of the commemorative park by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was primarily associated with development of the mineral springs on the Harman Farm that began in 1868, and extension of railroads in the 1880s. Throughout this period, the various companies that owned the mineral springs would be major forces in land acquisition and development on the 1st Corps battlefield, as well as on other areas of the Gettysburg battlefield.

Springs Hotel and the Katalysine Spring [136]

The Harman Farm, which contained the old McClean place with one of the finest houses in the area until it was destroyed during the battle on July 1, 1863, would soon surpass its pre-battle prominence. Emanuel Harman retained ownership of his Gettysburg farm for more than a decade after the battle due at least in part to potential returns from tourism. Early tourists to the battlefield in the mid-1860s probably went to see the ruins of the Harman house—the only ruined house on the 1st Corps battlefield and a stark reminder of the battle's destruction. Some probably continued on to explore the mineral springs at the northeast corner of the Harman Farm after hearing stories of how Confederate soldiers drank its healing waters. Emanuel Harman realized the potential commercial value of the springs, especially with a scientific analysis of the water in hand. On October 10, 1865, Professor Alfred Mayer of Pennsylvania College found that the water contained lithium salts, a rare occurrence that he felt gave the spring "a scientific interest, and no doubt adds to its medicinal virtues."[137]

Emanuel Harman soon coined the name "Gettysburg Lithia Spring" and rebuilt the springhouse or collection box that may have dated back to Rev. Mc-

Clean's ownership. He wrote in early 1866 to Edward McPherson, then a Congressional clerk, to help him advertise the waters in the Washington press. Word of the curative waters soon garnered national attention, with comparisons to the famous mineral spas of Vichy, France and Saratoga Springs, New York. In April 1866, the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association was organized to capitalize on the commercial prospects of the spring and battlefield tourism in general. The principle investors included Edward McPherson along with David McConaughy and David Wills—the main figures in establishment of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and Soldiers' National Cemetery—in presumed partnership with Harman.[138] Orders for the water were soon being received from throughout the country, spurred by articles such as one in the New York *Herald* in the fall of 1867 that proclaimed:

> The remarkable cures that this water has made of chronic diseases are, we believe, beyond doubt, and the character of the water, the historic association of the place and its beautiful scenery, seem to promise that Gettysburg will become famous as a great American watering place.[139]

Initial Spring Development :
Gettysburg Spring Company

The local partners apparently did not have the resources to develop the commercial potential of the Gettysburg Lithia Spring, so Harman, who still owned the property, turned to two investors from New York, Reily Hamilton and Jesse Emerson, to bottle and sell the water. By November 1867, they reached an agreement to lease the spring and surrounding grounds. Naming themselves the Gettysburg Spring Company with offices at 63 Liberty Street in New York City, the partnership began over the winter to bottle the water on-site in one or two frame barns. By February 1868, the local papers were reporting that the water was being "extensively bottled" and shipped all over the country under the supervision of Dr. G. D. Smith.[140] Hamilton and Emerson published a marketing pamphlet in 1868 that documented cures and explained the history of their mineral water, which they named Gettysburg Katalysine Water (a euphemism for laxative, from the Greek) to distinguish their product from possible counterfeits that might use the name Gettysburg Water (fig. 1.55).[141]

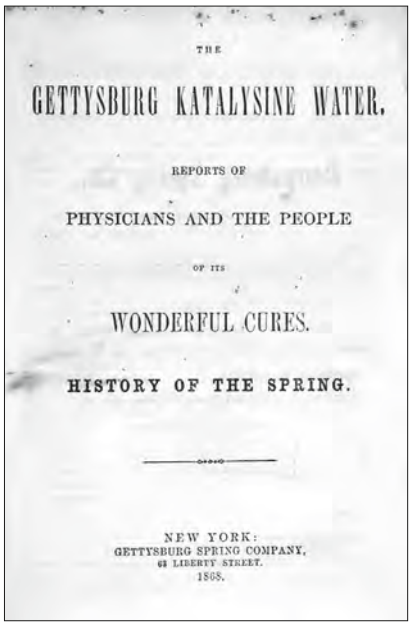

THE
GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.
REPORTS OF
PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE
OF ITS
WONDERFUL CURES.
HISTORY OF THE SPRING.
NEW YORK:
GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY,
63 LIBERTY STREET.
1868.

Figure 1.55. Title page of the brochure printed in 1868 by the Gettysburg Springs Company, showing the first known use of the name Gettysburg Katalysine Water. (Publication of the Gettysburg Spring Company, 1868)

During this time, the company was also making plans to improve the springs and surrounding grounds for those who would take the mineral water at its source. Dr. Smith served as contractor for a new combination bottling works-springhouse constructed in the spring of 1868. It was a one-story building in the rustic Carpenter Gothic style, with scalloped bargeboards along the eaves and board-and-batten siding (figs. 1.56, 1.57). The spring, according to the *Star and Sentinel* of June 8, 1868, "has been walled up with heavily dressed granite, and inclosed [sic] in one end of the buildings used for bottling" (fig. 1.58).[142] Two frame barns to the south housed a shop where the wood bottle crates were fabri-



Figure 1.56. The north side of the Katalysine Springs bottling works–spring house built in 1868, photographed ca. 1875. The open-walled wing at left appear to cover a latticed enclosure. (Boardman Collection)



Figure 1.57. The bottling works–spring house (left) and two frame barns looking northeast, ca. 1869. The fence-lined approach road to the springs from the Chambersburg Pike is visible beyond the springs buildings and Willoughby Run. At the lower part of the photograph is the recently built horse railway to the Springs Hotel. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1782)

cated and probably also served as storage space. Other improvements included a fence around the grounds that according to the Gettysburg *Compiler*, were "handsomely laid off and set with shade trees." The paper also reported in June 1868 that Dr. Smith was "now engaged in enclosing about ten acres more, to be improved likewise"—perhaps a reference to Herbst Woods.[143] The company also built a new fence-lined lane from Chambersburg Pike just east of the tollgate that crossed through the fields of the McPherson Farm, with a bridge across Willoughby Run through or adjacent to a pre-battle quarry (fig. 1.59).[144]

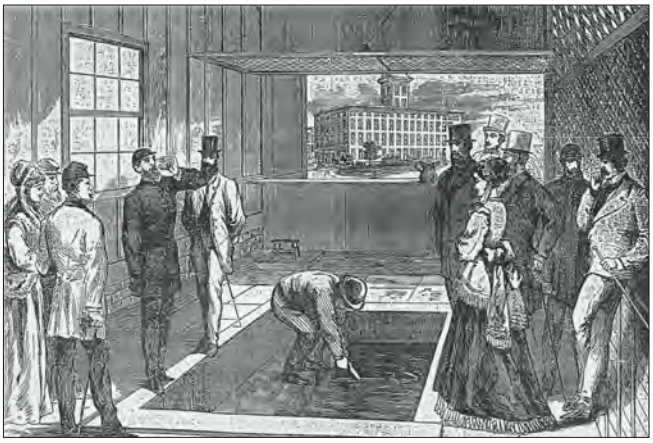


Figure 1.58. The granite-walled spring collection box inside the bottling works building erected in 1868, from an 1869 publication showing General George Meade taking in the waters. Visible through the window is the Springs Hotel completed in 1869. (*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,* July 24, 1869)

These improvements on the Herbst and McPherson farms were made on properties the Gettysburg Spring Company (Reily Hamilton and Jesse Emerson) had acquired or was making plans to acquire. Within a short time, their holdings would soon extend over most of the land between Seminary Ridge and Herr's Ridge. In winter 1868, the company purchased the 159-acre Wible (Herr) Farm from David Ireland, and around the same time acquired the 95-acre McPherson Farm from Edward McPherson. In September 1868, the company acquired the 155-acre Michael Crist Farm then owned by George Stremmel, which contained a spring that was also believed to supply mineral water, and around the same time acquired the 68-acre Schmucker Farm then owned in part by John Burns. By early October, the company had purchased C. H. Dustman's orchard lot, plus another 45 acres in Gettysburg and elsewhere on the battlefield. On December 31, 1868, the company acquired the 160-acre Herbst Farm that included Herbst Woods and the site of Reynold's death from Eichelberger and Fahnestock Brothers, who had purchased the property from John Herbst in 1865. The only property outside of Gettysburg Spring Company ownership between the Hagerstown Road and unfinished railroad by the close of 1868 was the seminary campus, Chambersburg Pike tollhouse lot, the Leaper lot, Abraham Spangler Farm, and most notably, the Harman Farm. Hamilton and Emerson purchased most of the properties on a deferred payment plan with the owners, based on their anticipated financial returns from development of the springs. Rumors were circulating of proposed residential cottages and other springs-related development on the company's newly acquired properties. [145]

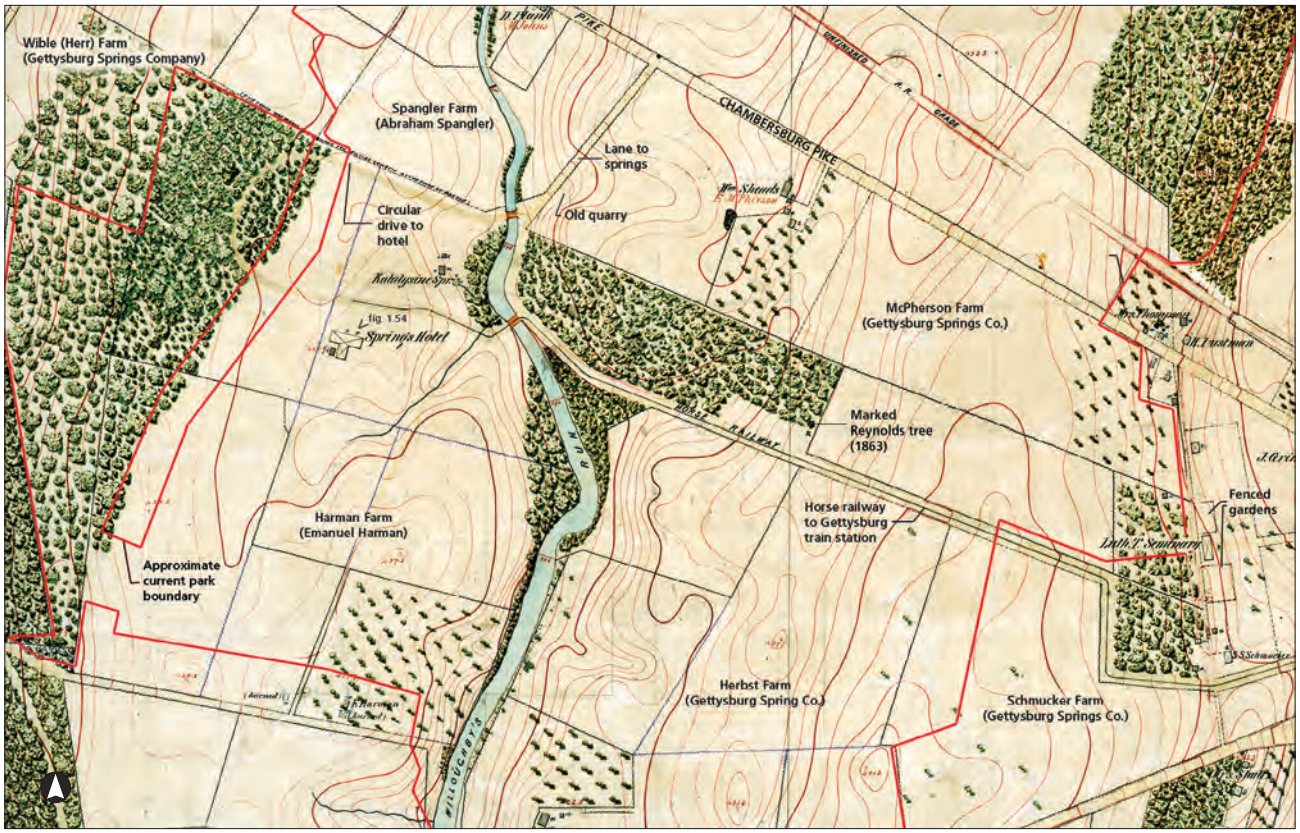


Figure 1.59. The Katalysine Springs as surveyed in 1869, showing the new access road from Chambersburg Turnpike through the McPherson Farm built in 1868, and the Springs Hotel development as completed by 1869. The locations of the springs buildings do not exactly correspond to what is shown in figure 1.57. Contour interval: 4 feet. The red lines indicate the current park boundaries. (Detail, U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg…Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873, Section E81-1, RG 77, Headquarters Map File, National Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Springs Hotel Development:

Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association

By the summer of 1868, the Gettysburg Spring Company's expansion, land acquisitions, and growing business in shipping mineral water prompted some local residents to try to wrest the control from the out-of-town capitalists. Momentum grew with proposals to build a large seasonal resort hotel near the spring. The key was securing permission from Emanuel Harman for use of his property. Apparently swayed by the arguments for local control, Harman agreed and by September 1868, efforts were underway to raise $30,000 in capital. By late October, the state had chartered a new company for the hotel development, which adopted the name first used by the local backers in 1866, Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association. The board of the company included David Wills, who was involved with the original association, as well as Reily Hamilton of the Gettysburg Spring Company in an apparent attempt at a partnership between the hotel and mineral spring enterprises. Instead of leasing, Emanuel Harman agreed to transfer ownership of the hotel site, located on a rise approximately 350 feet southwest of the spring, to the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association (see fig. 2.7). Instead of transferring the entire farm, Harman sold the association just five acres.[146]

The design of the reported first-class hotel building was not publicized until January 1869, and construction of the $35,000 project began with a groundbreaking on February 16, 1869 under a contract awarded to Dr. G. D. Smith, who was still employed as superintendent of the spring by the Gettysburg Spring Company. While construction of the foundations was underway, Emanuel Harman terminated the company's lease of the spring in an effort at local consolidation. On March 30th, Harman took possession of the spring and ejected the employees, and under an apparent agreement, granted exclusive rights to the Gettysburg Lithia



Figure 1.60. The newly-completed Springs Hotel, looking southwest showing surrounding grounds with tree plantings, ca. June 1869. The horse railway along the roadbed had not yet been built. (Boardman Collection, image SV239a)

Springs Association. Bottling operations were curtailed to local consumption, ensuring that visitors would have to come to Gettysburg to benefit from its famous waters. In fall 1869, the court ordered the Gettysburg Spring Company's properties in Gettysburg to be seized. Riley Hamilton—who had presumably bought out Jesse Emerson's interest—was ordered to appear in court on November 22nd to answer a plea of debt amounting to more than $57,000, which was mostly owed to John Burns (Schmucker Farm), David Ireland (Wible Farm), George Stremmel (M. Crist Farm), C. H. Dustman, and Edward McPherson, among others. This was apparently the end of the Gettysburg Spring Company's presence in town; many of the properties were eventually acquired by the hotel company and its successors.[147]

With its control of the spring secured, the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association pressed forward with the hotel construction, quickly completing the massive wood-frame building in time for the summer 1869 season. The hotel was in the newly-fashionable Second Empire style, the same style used in the renovation of the Gettysburg National Cemetery lodge the year prior, and faced north toward Chambersburg Pike (fig. 2.8). The building rested on a sandstone foundation and was four stories tall, with a main section that measured 120 feet long by 44-feet deep with a four-story 80-foot-long back ell connected to a one-story kitchen wing at the rear. The building featured a tower from which there were panoramic views across the battlefield. The hotel had rooms for about 300 guests, and featured a large dining room, parlors, wide hallways, and lighting supplied by gas manufactured on site. Water was supplied from a spring on the Herbst Farm that was piped to a cistern in the hotel. A grand opening was held on June 28, 1869, and three days later, the hotel hosted many of the dignitaries and veterans who were in town for the dedication of the national monument at Soldiers' National Cemetery.[148]

The Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association developed a landscape park around the hotel where visitors could stroll and take in the healthful setting. According to an April 1869 article in the *Star and Sentinel,* "Besides the building of a large Cistern, Privies, &c., ornamental trees are being planted, fences removed, walks and drives laid out—it being the intention to throw the grounds from the Spring to the Mill road, 105 acres, into one enclosure or park, including the two groves east and west of the Spring."[149] These plans, which extended beyond the five-acre hotel property, included a large circular drive in front of the hotel that wound through the woodlot to the west, which became known as Springs Hotel Woods (see fig. 1.59).

A major attraction of these additional improvements was a horse-drawn railway that brought visitors from the railroad depot in downtown Gettysburg directly to the front door of the hotel, bypassing the 1868 spring entrance road and potential tolls on Chambersburg Pike (fig. 1.61). The new route brought visitors past Herbst Woods within steps of the famous site where General John Reynolds was killed on July 1, 1863. Acquisition of the right-of-way for the railway began soon after plans for the hotel were announced in 1868, with most of it on property previously acquired by the Gettysburg Spring Company. Actual construction, which was also contracted to the hotel builder, Dr. Smith, began in May 1869 and extended west across the seminary campus, around Seminary Grove, through the fields of the Schmucker and Herbst farms, along the south side of Herbst Woods, and over a new king-post truss bridge across Willoughby Run. The Gettysburg

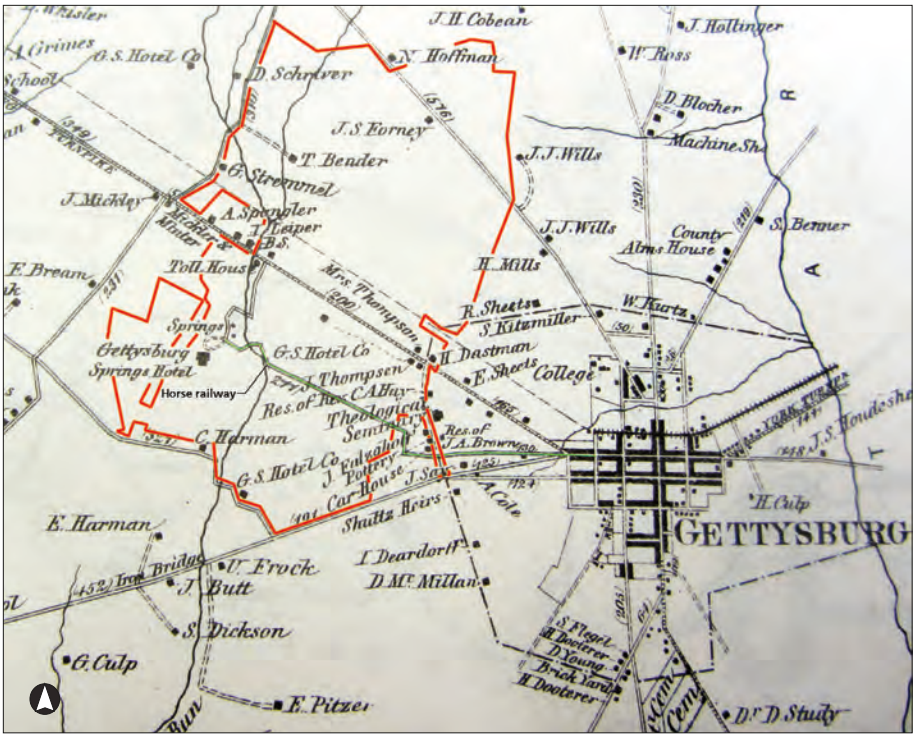


Figure 1.61. Map of Gettysburg published in 1872 showing the route of the horse railway through the seminary and Schmucker farm (highlighted in green), as well as development and ownership elsewhere on the 1st Corps battlefield. At the seminary campus, the Schmucker house (first professor's house) is identified as "J. A. Brown." The "Faltzgraf Pottery" and horse railway "Car House" are on the former Schmucker Farm. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (*Atlas of Adams Co., Pennsylvania*, I. W. Field & Co, 1872, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Compiler proclaimed, "The Railway will be laid down in a broad avenue, which will doubtless become one of the handsomest thoroughfares in the country."[150] The railway grade had a single set of iron tracks, with a parallel lane for carriages. A passenger car house and stable were constructed at Seminary Ridge on the Schmucker Farm then owned by John Burns, mid-way along the line. The railway began operation in July 1869 under a new entity, the Gettysburg Springs Railroad Company.[151]

The Springs Hotel had a successful first season that summer of 1869, bolstered not only by visitors for the national monument dedication, but also a large veterans' reunion held in August. Many of the attending officers, probably including John Robinson, Solomon Meredith, and Roy Stone who had commanded Union forces on the First Day battlefield, stayed at the hotel, which offered them reduced rates. By this time, George Hoppes had taken charge of the hotel operations from Dr. Smith. Hoppes reopened the hotel for its second season on May 1, 1870, and Emanuel Harmon reopened the spring and bottling works. By mid-June, the Association had completed a number of improvements to the hotel facilities, including construction of a billiard saloon, bowling alley, and a large stable for livery purposes.[152]

Despite its apparent success and perhaps due to acquisition of additional property, the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association went bankrupt by the fall of 1870 and was forced to sell its five-acre property with the hotel and all of its improvements. The property was acquired by Edward Fahnestock, one of the original members of the association, who sold it in July 1871 to a reorganized enterprise, the Gettysburg Spring Hotel Company.

Gettysburg Springs Hotel Company Ownership and Later Changes

The hotel flourished under ownership of the Gettysburg Springs Hotel Company into the 1880s, hosting those taking in the mineral waters as well as returning veterans and battlefield tourists. John Bachelder depicted a panorama of the hotel and the surrounding spring park and horse railroad in a guide of the battlefield he published in 1873 (fig. 1.62). This woodcut illustrated several improvements made to the spring complex since the new company was formed in 1871, including a new open-air hexagonal pavilion, perhaps housing a fountain, and a Gothic Revival-style residence that replaced one of the two frame barns. In 1872, an open veranda was also added across the front of the hotel, with vines trained up its posts and flowering annuals in large urns at the entrance (fig. 1.63). John Bachelder provided a description of the view of the battlefield from the new veranda in his 1873 guide:



Figure 1.62. Woodcut of the Gettysburg Springs Hotel and the horse railway-approach road with its bridge over Willoughby Run looking west from Herbst Woods, 1873. Visible are the hotel, hexagonal spring pavilion, and Gothic Revival caretaker's house. The pavilion is not shown in its actual location, which was north of the bottling works building. (John Bachelder, *Gettysburg: What to See and How to See It,* 1873, reproduced from 1890 edition)

> Seated at the northeastern corner, facing east, we have Reynold's Grove [Herbst Woods] directly in our front, rising above which may be seen the cupola of the Theological Seminary…In the left foreground are the Springs buildings, over which is a smooth round field to the left of Reynolds Grove [McPherson Farm]; from this position the first union gun of the battle was fired. Oak Hill can be seen beyond.[153]

Other improvements made during the early and mid-1870s included damming of Willoughby Run near the crossing of Hereter's Mill Road to create a narrow lake that was used for swimming and ice skating, and construction of a connecting drive through the Harman-Wible woodlot to Herr's Ridge Road (fig. 1.64). An ice house was built along the eastern shore of the lake. The hotel operation also saw some changes related to its access. The horse railway probably proved costly to maintain, and so by the mid-1870s, the rails were removed but the grade was maintained as a carriage road, known as Springs Road or Springs Hotel Road.[154]

Many of the hotel and spring improvements were made on property that belonged to Emanuel Harman. He died on February 24, 1876 in New York, leaving his estate in debt. The following November, his Gettysburg property, amounting to 125 acres, was put up for a sheriff's sale. Hotel interests purchased the property, which included the spring buildings, under a new company, the Gettysburg Katalysine Springs Partnership Association. Within three years, this company went bankrupt and its property sold in another sheriff's sale. The property, which by then also included a bathhouse near the spring built in 1877, was purchased by Samuel A. Whitney of New Jersey, whose family had been producing glass bottles for the Katalysine Spring Water since 1871 and held the contract for its distribution. Whitney also had acquired the sixty-acre Stallsmith Farm to the south. By 1881, the five-acre hotel property was owned by H. Yingling, who had also acquired the Eagle Hotel in town. Throughout these changes in ownership, an informal arrangement continued between the springs property–former Harman Farm and the five-acre hotel property. In 1892, however, the two properties were finally combined under the ownership of local businessman J. Emory Bair. Bair, with William Hersh and Henry O. Towles, acquired the hotel from Whitney along with the surrounding properties, including all or parts of the Harman, Herbst, Wible, Schmucker, Dustman, and McPherson farms, amounting to 587 acres.[155]



Figure 1.63. The Springs Hotel showing veranda added in 1872 and growth of the landscape, ca. 1880. (Tipton photograph 706, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113, box 1, folder 7)

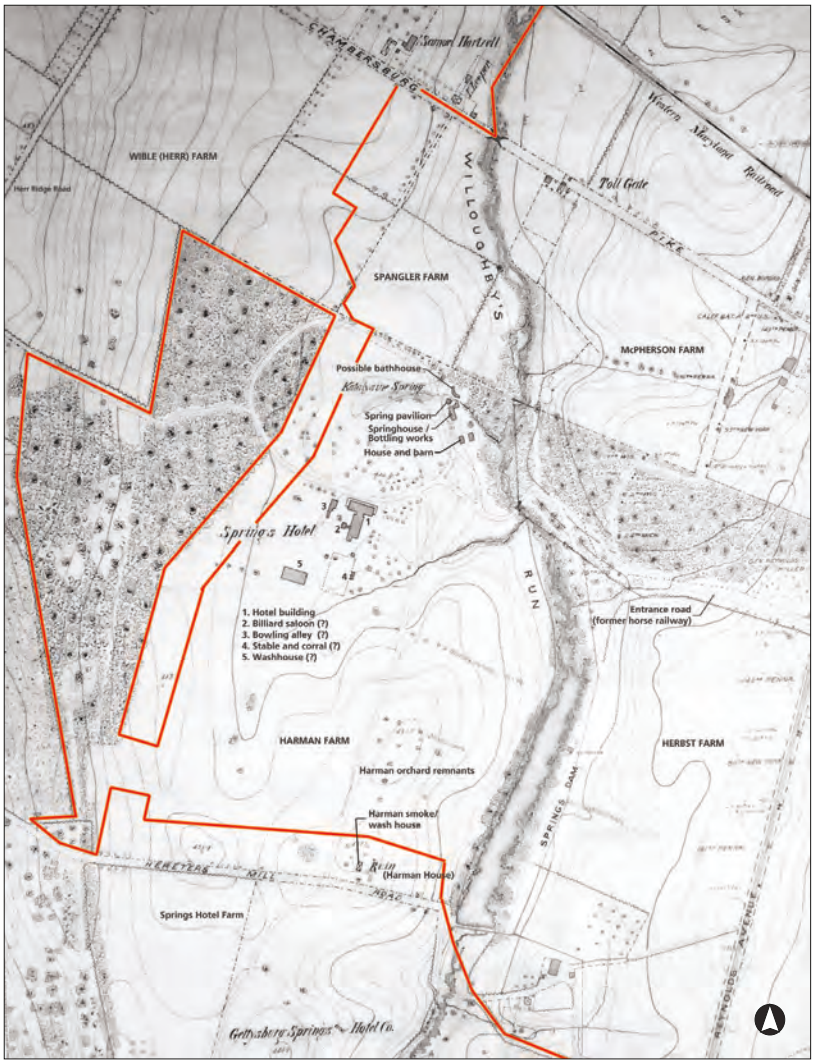


Figure 1.64. Map of the Gettysburg Springs Hotel property on the Harman Farm surveyed in ca. 1893 showing additions and improvements made since the 1869 Warren survey. The identity of the outbuildings in the hotel complex is conjectured. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Cope and Hammond, "Medicinal Springs," 1897, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8323, based on earlier 1893 survey, "Mineral Springs," annotated by SUNY ESF)

Roads and Railroads

In the late 1880s, the Springs Hotel was starting to fall on hard times as new railroad lines were built that gave tourists greater access to other parts of the battlefield, and spurred growth of new hotels in town. Chambersburg Pike, which continued to operate as a private toll road throughout this period, together with Hagerstown Road and Mummasburg Road persisted as the main road corridors through the 1st Corps battlefield, although they were often in poor condition.

Two new public roads were opened on the 1st Corps battlefield during this period. In 1871, a 24-foot-wide "public road" (not formally named) was surveyed along the crest of Oak Ridge from Mummasburg Road south through the woods on Oak Ridge in the Wills Farm due south to Chambersburg Pike west of Mrs. Thompson's lot (see fig. 1.54). The road was aligned with the battle-period stone walls along the McClean, Forney, and Gilbert boundaries, but extended through the jog in the wall. Due to the steep railroad cut, the actual roadbed veered to the west, and in 1872, a new right-of-way was surveyed. The second new public road was the horse railway to the Springs Hotel opened in 1869 that was converted to only carriage use around the mid-1870s. The section from the seminary to the hotel was maintained as a private road, but the section from the seminary to town was converted to a borough street, Springs Avenue, by 1888 (fig. 1.65). Around the same time, the adjacent leg of Hagerstown Road between Middle Street and Springs Avenue was abandoned, and the property incorporated into the seminary campus. [156]

The first steam-engine railroad line to be built through the First Day battlefield, the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad completed in 1884, extended west from the town along the old unfinished railroad grade and then turned north onto a new alignment that curved north toward the base of Oak Ridge near Mummasburg Road, through the Gilbert town outlots and the McClean Farm (see fig. 2.2). Construction of the twenty-two-mile route began on April 18, 1883. The growing tourist trade in Gettysburg was an important market for the new line, as evidenced by its spur line to Little Round Top that opened along with the main line in 1884. [157]

Two years after opening of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, work was resumed on the long-delayed Gettysburg Railroad—the famous unfinished railroad of the battlefield ridiculed during its construction as

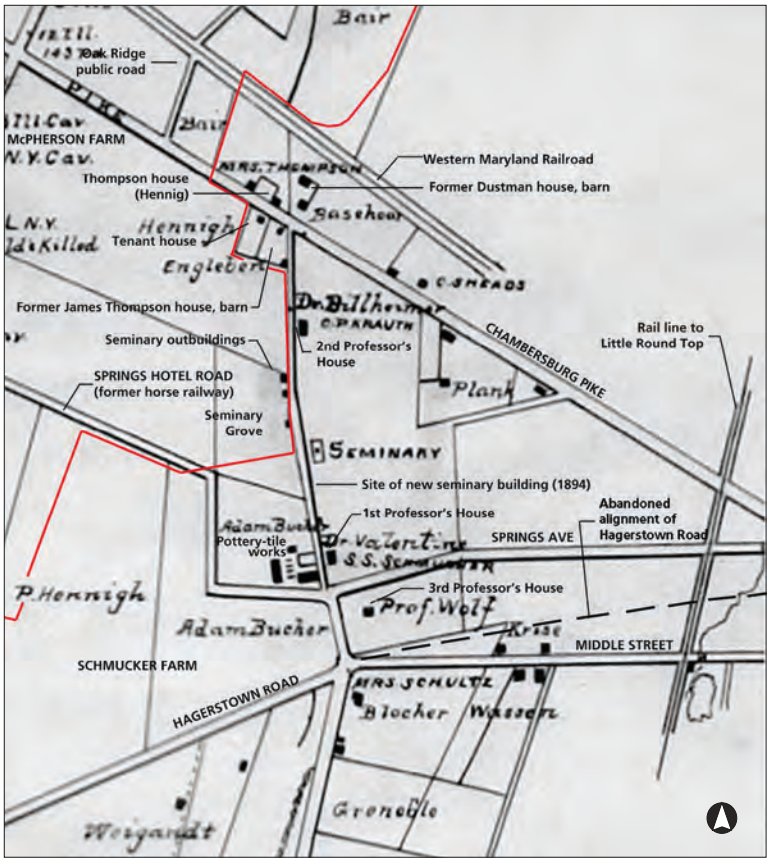


Figure 1.65. Map of Seminary Ridge in 1893 showing changes in roads, buildings, and ownership since the battle. The thin black lines are property boundaries. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (E. B. Cope and S. A. Hammond, U.S. Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, "Map of the Vicinity of Gettysburg," 1893, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8013, annotated by SUNY ESF)

the Tapeworm Railroad—by the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad Company that had acquired the property in 1852. Construction of the single track at Gettysburg began around 1886, ending use of the grade through the 1st Corps battlefield as a wagon road, but requiring little alteration of the battle-era grade (fig. 1.66). The new line, which provided a link to the company's main line through the Cumberland Valley, was opened in 1889 as part of the Western Maryland Railroad system (Baltimore and Harrisburg Division). As part of the new line, the railroad acquired some additional property for support facilities, including a quarter-acre lot north of the Wisler House (First Shot site) that was probably intended for a tower to supply water for the steam locomotives. Unlike the Gettysburg and Harrisburg line, the market for the Western Maryland was primarily freight, and there were no stops on the 1st Corps battlefield.[158]

Seminary Ridge

The landscape of Seminary Ridge, as elsewhere on the 1st Corps battlefield, underwent a number of changes in addition to those related to development of the Katalysine Spring and hotel beginning in the late 1860s.

Seminary Campus

After the military relinquished use of the main building as a hospital in the late summer or fall of 1863, the seminar began to repair the battle damage using donations received from Lutheran churches throughout the General Synod. Repairs included rebuilding the northeast corner of the main building, filling holes in walls, cleaning and repainting, leveling and reseeding the torn-up grounds, and building a board fence along the east side of the lane between Hagerstown Road and Chambersburg Pike. Picket fences were erected around two rectangular gardens to either side of the main seminary building, rather than in front of the three buildings as existed prior to the battle. Some remnants of the battle remained. Confederate breastworks, presumably of rails and earth, were left along the seminary lane south of the turnpike, with traces still evident in 1889. [159]

The most significant change to the seminary landscape during the immediate post-battle years was construc-



Figure 1.66. The recently laid tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad at the second cut on the McPherson Farm, looking west three years prior to opening of the line, ca. 1886. The Reynolds Avenue bridge was built at this cut soon after this photograph was taken. (Gettysburg National Military Park, T1804)

tion of the Springs Hotel horse railway in 1869, which cut across the southern part of the campus, just south of the first professor's house formerly occupied by Dr. Schmucker (see fig. 1.65). The seminary did not sell the land to the hotel developers, but instead granted them a right-of-way at a cost of $800.[160]

The three seminary buildings—the main building and two professor's houses—remained the primary campus buildings into the 1880s, and were enlarged and updated with Victorian-era windows, porches, and turrets. The first new building added after the battle was a third professor's house built in 1883 south of Springs Hotel Road. It was a three-story, turreted Queen Anne-style building that served as the residence of Professor Wolf, and like the original three buildings, faced east toward town (fig. 1.67). In 1893, following a series of proposals to move the seminary out of Gettysburg, the directors embarked on erecting a new seminary building south of the old one to house classrooms, offices, a library, and a chapel, much of which was funded by the estate of local businessman Matthew Eichelberger. The cornerstone of the large brick and brownstone building, designed by J. A. Dempwolf of York and described as being in a French Renaissance style, was laid in February 1894, and the building was completed fifteen months later. Like the other campus buildings, it too faced east toward the town, with an apsidal chapel wing at the back facing the seminary lane. The project included a steam power plant with a tall brick chimney built across the lane within Seminary Grove. [161]

Schmucker Farm

The 68-acre farm west of the seminary campus that Dr. S. S. Schmucker purchased in 1832 underwent several changes in ownership and use during this period. In November 1865, Schmucker, who had just retired as head of the seminary, put the farm on the market, advertising that it was "well adapted for a Dairy Farm," and included a two-story house, orchard, barn and six-acre grove (part of Seminary Grove).[162] He also advertised that the farm had potential for subdivision, and indeed the western part containing the lower fields was sold separately. It was not until December 1867 that Schmucker agreed to sell the upper portion, with the woodlot and buildings, to John Burns, the local citizen who fought in the first day's battle. After the sale was finalized in April 1868, the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association (hotel developers) secured a right-of-way through the property for their horse railway, which followed a jog around the rectangular perimeter of the grove (see fig. 1.59). In addition to the railway, the association built a shed to store the railway cars and a stable at the corner of the seminary lane (see fig. 1.65). Burns did not own the property for long; in September 1868, he made an agreement to sell the property to the Gettysburg Spring Company, which also apparently acquired the lower portion of the farm. Following the court-ordered sale the following November, the company's property was acquired by the hotel developers.[163]



Figure 1.67. New seminary buildings added prior to 1895: The third professor's house (left) built in 1883, looking west at front (east) facade, photographed ca. 1920; and the new seminary building (Valentine Hall) built in 1894, looking west toward the front (east) facade with the battle-era main building (Old Dorm) at right, ca. 1903. (Left: Adams County Historical Society; right: Library of Congress, 4a11016)

When the hotel developers, the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Company, went bankrupt in 1870 and was reconstituted as the Gettysburg Springs Hotel Company in 1871, the settlement may have required them to sell off some property, because that year the former Schmucker-Burns property was sold to George B. Pfaltzgraff, who came from a family of potters in York County. Perhaps drawn to the site by the area's rich red clay soils, George built a pottery next to the horse railway car house along the seminary lane (see fig. 1.65). In 1873, Pfaltzgraff sold the property to Henry Utz, who was also a potter and owned the property until 1882. By the early 1890s, the property was owned by Adam Bucher and contained, according to the seminary board, a "modest plant for the manufacture of agricultural tile" that consisted of several buildings including a "clay house," which may have been the old horse railway car shed, and four small sheds, plus the earlier barn or stable. The 16-acre tract also still included part of Seminary Grove and a house (current West House) that replaced the Schmucker Farm tenant house in 1890. The northernmost field of the Schmucker Farm (Schmucker Field #3) west of Seminary Grove was acquired by Magdalena Inglebirt, who also acquired the James Thompson House at the corner of Chambersburg Pike in 1879.[164]

Thompson and Dustman Lots

After the battle, Mary Thompson's small stone house along Chambersburg Pike was repaired and the whitewashed picket fence was rebuilt, but the grape arbor facing the road was not (fig. 1.68). Outbuildings were maintained or rebuilt, including a corn crib or shed immediate north of the house and a shed near the road to the west. Soon after the battle, the modest house became famous for its association with Confederate headquarters following the Union retreat from Seminary Ridge on July 1, even though the headquarters operations probably extended out into the surrounding areas, notably the Dustman orchard across the turnpike. Early visitors to the battlefield included the house on their tour of the battlefield, and it was featured in numerous publications. A November 1863 edition of the New York *Herald* described "Seminary Hill" as the first place visitors came, where they could view "a low-roofed small stone house of ruinous aspect, the headquarters of the rebel General Lee. . .Lee had his pick of good houses, but preferred this humble one."[165] Benson Lossing's 1866 *Pictorial History of the Civil War* included an illustration of the house, calling it "Confederate Head-Quarters." The notoriety of the house was also indicated on the first maps of the battlefield, including those by Elliot and Bachelder, which labeled the house as Lee's headquarters. With no Confederate cemetery or battlefield monuments, to many visitors the Thompson house itself became a monument to the Confederate cause.[166]

Despite curious tourists, Mrs. Thompson remained at her stone house, which continued to be owned by Thaddeus Stevens, and following his death in 1868, by his legal estate. At this time, James Thompson acquired his stone house across the pike from the Stevens estate, and remained there until December 15, 1871, when he sold the property to John McKesson. Mrs. Thompson lived at her house another two years, passing away on May 25, 1873. After this time, her house was leased to other tenants. In 1888, the Stevens estate sold Mrs. Thompson's house with its surrounding lot of three acres at auction to Philip Hennig, who ran a successful bakery in Gettysburg established in 1875. In 1879, Magdalena Ingelbirt acquired the James Thompson



Figure 1.68. The Mary Thompson house also known as Lee's Headquarters looking north showing picket fence rebuilt after the battle, photographed ca. 1880. (Boardman Collection, SV630)

House, together with a separate seven-acre field on the Schmucker Farm adjacent to Seminary Grove. Ingelbirt, who owned the property for more than forty years, built a two-story frame addition on the north side of the battle-era stone house around 1885. That year, she also erected a new stable to replace one, probably built prior to the battle, that was destroyed by fire.[167]

Immediately east of Mrs. Thompson's property was the stone house and barn where C. H. Dustman continued to live as late as 1879. By 1893, the property was owned by George Basehoar, who had also acquired part of the Wills Farm. Dustman had earlier sold his four-acre orchard lot across the turnpike, which included the brick tenant house occupied during the battle by Alex Riggs, to the Gettysburg Spring Company in 1868, which united it with the rest of the McPherson Farm that the springs company had contracted to purchase in November 1867. The brick tenant house (Riggs House) adjacent to the James Thompson House was acquired around 1888 by P. Hennig, while the rest of the orchard lot remained under the ownership of those associated with the Springs Hotel. The battle-era orchard was gone by the early 1890s.[168]

McPherson Ridge

Herbst Farm

John Herbst's damage claims for his farm north of Hagerstown Road included his large 80 by 45-foot bank barn that was burned by the Confederates. The white-painted house of log construction built prior to 1798 did not burn.[169]

Herbst did not hold on to the farm for very long. In 1865, he sold the 160-acre property to Matthew Eichelberger and the brothers James F. and Edward G. Fahnestock. It may have been under their ownership that the barn was rebuilt for tenant use. They in turn sold the farm, except for a 4.6-acre portion of Herbst Woods containing the site where General Reynolds was killed, to Riley Hamilton and Jesse Emerson of the Gettysburg Spring Company on December 31, 1868. The company and its successive owners, including Samuel Whitney who retained ownership for two decades beginning in 1872, rented the farm to various tenants, including the Williams family by the early 1890s. The farmstead changed little in overall organization under hotel ownership, with the house, barn, and orchard to the north (fig. 1.69). Around 1880, the barn was enlarged and the house was torn down and rebuilt, or extensively renovated. A ram house near the spring south of the farmhouse was probably added to supply the hotel with water. In 1885, the eastern four acres of Herbst Woods known as Reynolds Grove and a narrow strip for Reynolds Avenue was sold to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. It was probably at this same time that the fields to either side of the avenue were consolidated into single enclosures.[170]

McPherson Farm

Three months after the fight for McPherson Ridge, John and Eliza Slentz—the tenants of Edward McPherson—moved from their temporary quarters on the

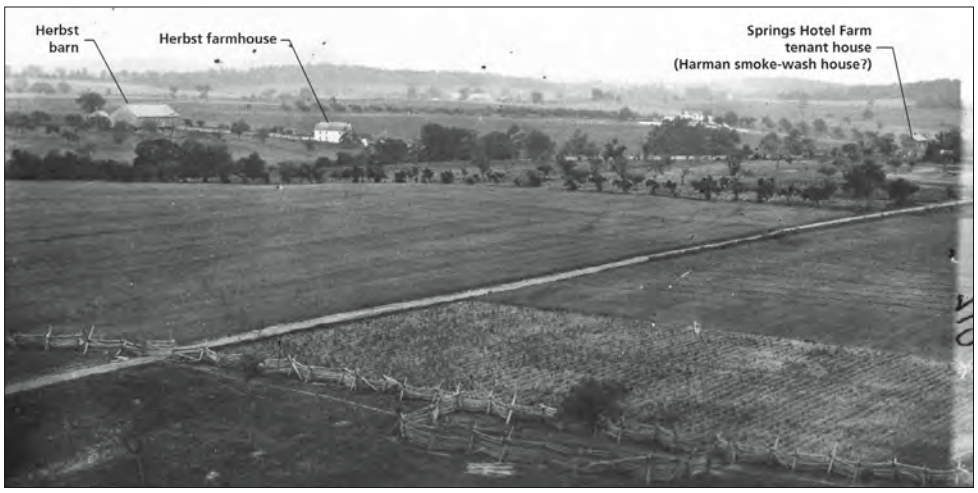


Figure 1.69. The Harman and Herbst farms looking southeast from the Springs Hotel cupola, ca. 1877. The Herbst farmhouse and bank barn with surrounding orchard are in the left distance. The house was replaced or rebuilt soon after this photograph was taken. The lawn and laundry yard in the foreground were part of the hotel grounds; the road is the farm lane to the Harman farmstead, with the Springs Hotel Farm tenant house, possible the pre-battle smoke and washhouse, visible in the right distance. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1780)

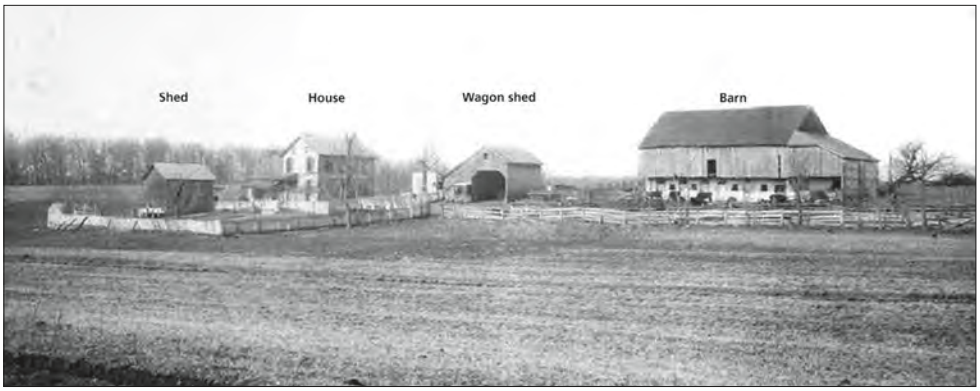


Figure 1.70. The McPherson farmstead looking southwest from the Chambersburg Pike showing the farmhouse as enlarged in ca. 1875, photographed 1891. The wagon shed and barn predated the battle; the shed at left was a post-battle addition. The pre-battle orchard south of the house had been removed. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1781)

Schmucker Farm on Seminary Ridge back into their repaired stone and log farmhouse. Their farm operation was slow to recover, and it was not until 1871 that their battle damage claim, in the amount of $1,080, was settled.[171]

Despite their long recovery, the Slentzes remained the tenants of the McPherson Farm for decades after the battle, into the mid-1890s. During this time, the farm underwent several changes in ownership and extent. In 1868, Edward McPherson sold the farm to Riley Hamilton and Jesse Emerson of the Gettysburg Spring Company, and it remained under ownership of the various Springs Hotel interests. Under Samuel Whitney's ownership of the hotel, five narrow tracts were subdivided and sold to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association between 1885 and 1889 for the construction of military avenues east and west of the farmstead (Stone Avenue and Reynolds Avenue) and for the placement of monuments along Chambersburg Pike. Edward McPherson also reacquired three acres north of the turnpike across from Stone Avenue by the early 1890s.[172]

During ownership by Springs Hotel interests, the Slentzes saw several improvements and additions to the farm. Around 1875, the stone section of the farmhouse was replaced with a larger, two-story yellow-painted frame house that was reoriented to face north toward Chambersburg Pike (fig. 1.70). The one-story kitchen wing of log construction, which was the original farmhouse built prior to 1798 under ownership of William Breadon, was retained at the rear of the house. Around the same time, a shed addition was made to the bank barn, and a new shed and fence-enclosed yard were added to the east of the house. In ca. 1891, the Slentzes ditched the two streams that meandered through their fields.[173]

Oak Ridge

Forney Farm

By 1869, John S. Forney had probably completed repairs to his crops, fences, house, and barn, for which he received $1,037 in damage claims. John and his wife Mary E. Schriver, whom he had married in 1862, had three children during and following the Civil War: Henrietta Louisa, born in 1863, Susan Elizabeth (born 1865), and David Julian (born 1876). The Forneys continued to own and farm their Oak Ridge property throughout this period.[174]

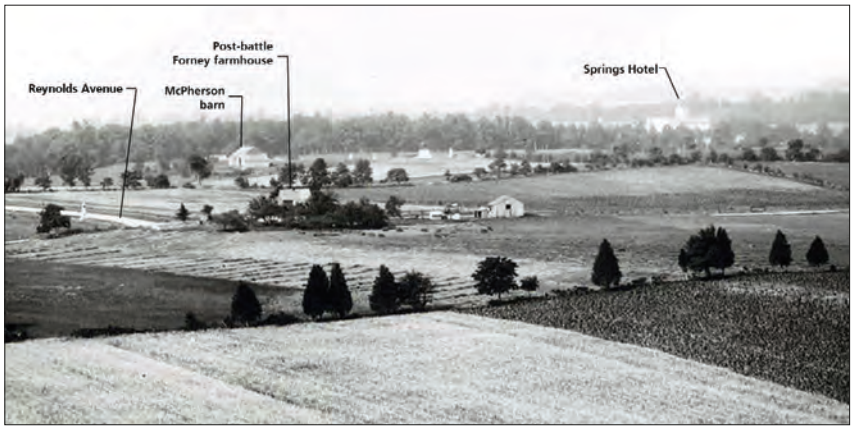


Figure 1.71. The Forney Farm showing post-battle farmhouse on land subdivided from the Wills Farm, looking southwest from Oak Ridge, ca. 1900. The line of trees in the foreground marks the pre-battle south boundary of the Forney Farm. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2220A, annotated by SUNY ESF)

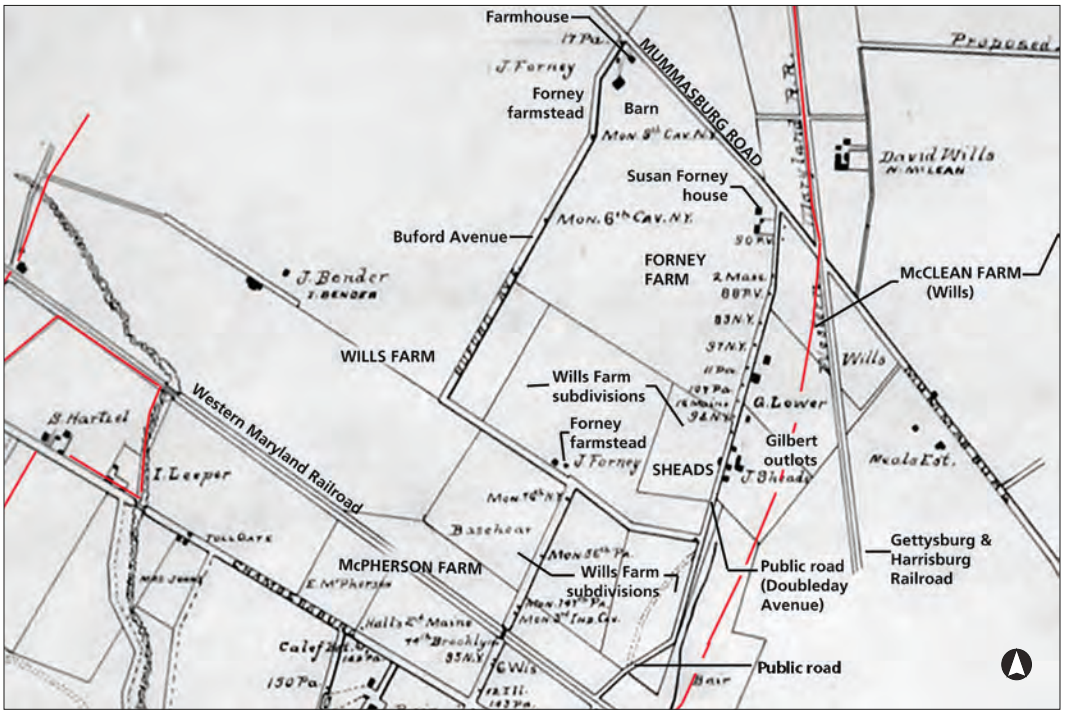


Figure 1.72. Map of the Oak Ridge area in 1893 showing changes in roads, buildings, and ownership since the battle. The black lines align mostly with property boundaries. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (E. B. Cope and S. A. Hammond, U.S. Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, "Map of the Vicinity of Gettysburg," 1893, GET 8013, annotated by SUNY ESF)

The Forney Farm underwent some boundary changes and new development during this period, in addition to conveyance of land to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in the late 1880s for construction of military avenues. This included construction of the Oak Ridge public road (later Doubleday Avenue) in ca. 1871.[175] Around 1880, J. Forney acquired a field and part of the Oak Ridge woods from Theodore Bender (Wills field #5, Wills Woods East). Here, Forney built a house and barn along the north side of the Wills Farm lane, perhaps for one of the children (fig. 1.71, 1.72). Around this time, the Forneys built another house at the east side of the farm along the Oak Ridge public road where their daughter, Susan Elizabeth Forney, resided. It was a two-story three-bay English-cottage-style house that faced east with views toward Gettysburg (fig. 1.73).[176]

In addition to the new farmstead and Susan Forney house, the Forneys undertook several improvements to the original farmstead along Mummasburg Road as part of their dairy operation, including additions to the main barn and several new outbuildings (fig. 1.74). In 1890, the rear (west) one-story kitchen wing of log construction, which may have been the original house, was rebuilt or replaced with a larger two-story wing (fig. 1.75). A well was outside the door on the north side of the house, near Mummasburg Road inside a white-washed picket



Figure 1.73. The post-battle Susan Forney residence looking west from Oak Ridge with the pre-battle farmstead in the distance, ca. 1898. Mummasburg Road is at right. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4310)



Figure 1.74. The pre-battle Forney farmstead looking northwest, ca. 1890. At right is the farmhouse, with the pre-battle front section and a post-war rear second-story addition; the barn, at left, predated the battle, except for the shed addition on the south side. Between and to the rear are several outbuildings that post-dated the battle, and at right is Mummasburg Road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of photograph T2238)



Figure 1.75. The north side of the Forney farmhouse looking south from Mummasburg Road showing the rear wing rebuilt or enlarged in 1890, photographed ca. 1936. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41135, photograph 23S-FO)



Figure 1.76. Oak Hill looking northwest across Mummasburg Road showing the Forney orchard and grazing cows at upper left, and wooded areas along the boundary with the McClean Farm at center, ca. 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41135, photograph 23S-FO)

fence. The Forneys maintained the battle-era orchard on the slopes of Oak Hill, and the scrub along the stone wall bordering the McClean Farm boundary grew into woods (fig. 1.76). The two battle-era orchards that adjoined the farmstead were removed prior to or for construction of Buford Avenue in the late 1880s. [177]

McClean Farm and Gilbert Outlots

The farmland on the slope of Oak Ridge east of the Forney Farm within the McClean Farm and Gilbert outlots returned to agricultural use after the battle. Major changes to this area, aside from construction of the Oak Ridge public road along the stone wall at the eastern boundary of the two properties in 1871, was the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad that was extended along the foot of the ridge in 1884 through the McClean fields and the lower part of the northern Gilbert outlot (see fig. 1.72). The McClean Farm remained a tenant operation through its sale in 1869 to James. J. Wills, the owner of the farm on the other side of the Forney Farm. Upon Wills' death in 1883, the 66-acre property passed to his son, David Wills, who died eleven years later, but the farm remained under ownership of his heirs. The battle-era orchard on the slopes of Oak Hill west of the McClean farmstead had been removed by the 1890s, perhaps following construction of the railroad. Part of the battle-era grove (McClean Grove) at the south end of the farm was cleared, but new woods grew up along the stone wall on the Forney boundary and along Mummasburg Road. [178]

The three Gilbert outlots on Oak Ridge south of the McClean Farm underwent more significant change when the southernmost lot was sold to Robert Sheads after the Oak Ridge public road was opened in 1871 (see fig. 1.72).



Figure 1.77. Oak Ridge looking southeast toward Gettysburg from near Mummasburg Road showing overall post-battle character of the Gilbert outlots with pasture and corn crops, ca. 1900. The trees at lower left are part of a battle-era grove on the McClean Farm. At right is Doubleday Avenue (public road). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 27T008)

Sheads built a house, barn, and other outbuildings along the east side of the public road, behind a battle-era stone wall. He also acquired the portion of the woodlot directly across the public road within the Wills Farm (Wills Woods East) then owned by Theodore Bender, and cleared much of it. The two Gilbert outlots to the north of the Sheads property were acquired around 1880 by G. Lower, who built a house and barn along the public road. The battle-era orchard that was on the northern outlot was removed, possibly when the railroad came through in 1884, and the lot to the south was used as a cornfield by the 1890s (fig. 1.77). Lower sold the property to Martin Winter, a local real estate developer, around 1895.[179]

Wills Farm

The Wills Farm that bordered the western and southern boundaries of the Forney Farm suffered some battle damage, but James J. Wills never received his damage claims. He decided to sell the 218-acre farm in March 1866 to Theodore Bender. Bender moved to the farm with his family, ending the long use of the property as a tenant farm. In 1868, Bender replaced the battle-era wood farmhouse with a two-story brick house a short distance to the west (fig. 1.78). He also built a new frame kitchen building at the rear, but retained the barn built in 1860. The primary approach to the farmstead during this time was from Herr's Ridge Road through the Michael Crist Farm, rather than from the east. [180]

Bender must have faced financial difficulties by 1871, because that year he advertised the sale of the farm with its new brick house, new frame kitchen, barn, wagon shed, carriage house, hog pen and other outbuildings, along with a well and a young apple and peach orchard. He never carried out his plans, and instead sold fields and the woodlot at the eastern end of the farm. John Forney acquired Wills field #4 and #5, and built a new farmstead along the north side of the Will-Crist farm lane (later Buford and Wadsworth avenues). Robert Sheads acquired Wills Woods (East), across from the farmstead he built on the Gilbert outlots around 1871 (see fig. 1.72). In 1871, Bender also sold an 18-acre tract south of the Wills-Crist farm lane (Wills field #6) to George Stemmel, who had also acquired the Michael Crist Farm on Herr's Ridge; by the early 1890s, this tract belonged to George Basehoar. Theodore Bender continued to live at the Wills farmstead through the 1890s, but his financial difficulties in the 1870s may have led him to sell the 161-acre farm to a relative, Jeremiah Bender. [181]

Herr's Ridge

Harman Farm [182]

After the battle, Emanuel Harman had just one main building left at the old Harman farmstead—the brick wash/smoke house that stood behind the ruins of the once prominent main house (see fig. 1.64). The brick walls of the main house remained standing as late as the

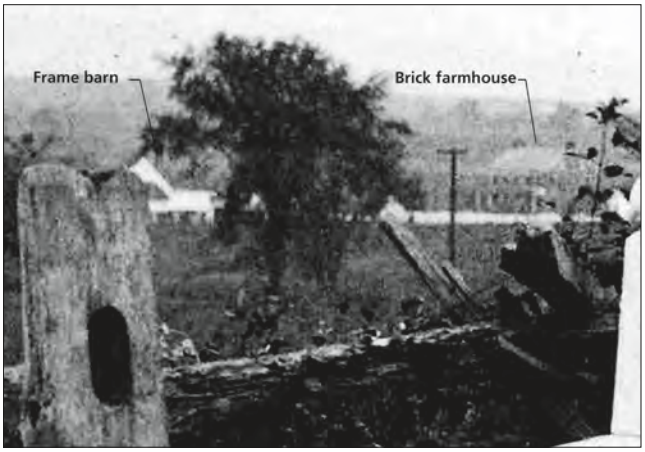


Figure 1.78. Distant view of the Wills-Bender farmstead looking northwest from the Chambersburg Pike, ca. 1889. The edge of Hall's Battery monument is at right. (Boardman Collection, SV585b)

early 1870s when the house was described as "blackened ruins."[183]

In 1865, Harman enlarged his holdings by acquiring the 60-acre Stallsmith Farm south of Hereter's Mill Road that had once been part of the same farm owned by Rev. McClean prior to 1849. More significant changes began in 1868 with development of the Katalysine Spring and the Springs Hotel on the northern half of the farm (see previous section). After Harman's death in 1876, his property was sold to the Gettysburg Katalysine Springs Partnership Association and the numerous successor companies and individual owners through the mid-1890s. The property outside the formal hotel and springs grounds was known as the Springs Hotel Farm. The Springs Hotel company continued to lease the farm to a tenant, who probably lived at the old Stallsmith farmstead south of Hereter's Mill Road, while other tenants may have lived at the old wash/smoke house at the Harman farmstead. By the early 1890s, there were just scattered trees remaining from the large battle-era orchard that surrounding the wash/smoke house.[184]

Wible (Herr) Farm

Real estate investor Joseph Wible, who had acquired the Frederick Herr Farm with Herr's Tavern in 1860, sold the 159-acre farm on August 10, 1865 to David Ireland. Ireland did not own the farm long, because in 1868, he was one of many local property owners to sell to the New York investors, Jesse Emerson and Riley Hamilton of the Gettysburg Spring Company. Their acquisition also gave them ownership of the western part of the large woodlot west of the mineral springs (Springs Hotel Woods) that Joseph Wible had acquired from the county poor farm in 1863. The 159-acre farm remained under ownership of the various Springs Hotel interests and leased to tenants throughout the remainder of this period. The tavern was never reopened as a business, but the building, which continued to command the ridgetop looking west along Chambersburg Pike beyond the turnpike tollhouse, was still known as Herr's Tavern (fig. 1.79).[185]

Abraham Spangler Farm and Isaac Leaper Lot

Despite its close proximity to the Katalysine Spring and Springs Hotel, Abraham Spangler did not sell his farm of approximately forty-five acres. The hotel owners must have been interested in acquiring the farm since the circular hotel drive abutted Spangler's southern property line, and his farmstead would have been visible looking north from the hotel veranda (fig. 1.80). Subsequent owners also resisted selling to the Springs Hotel interests. By the early 1890s, the Abraham Spangler Farm was owned by Samuel Hartzel, who maintained the battle-era stone house, barn, and surrounding orchard. To the east, Isaac Leaper still owned his small lot, where he likely continued to carry on his blacksmith business. [186]

Michael Crist Farm

Michael Crist's 155-acre farm on Herr's Ridge had to wait for the armies to cease using the stone farmhouse as a hospital. The battle, however, probably had many

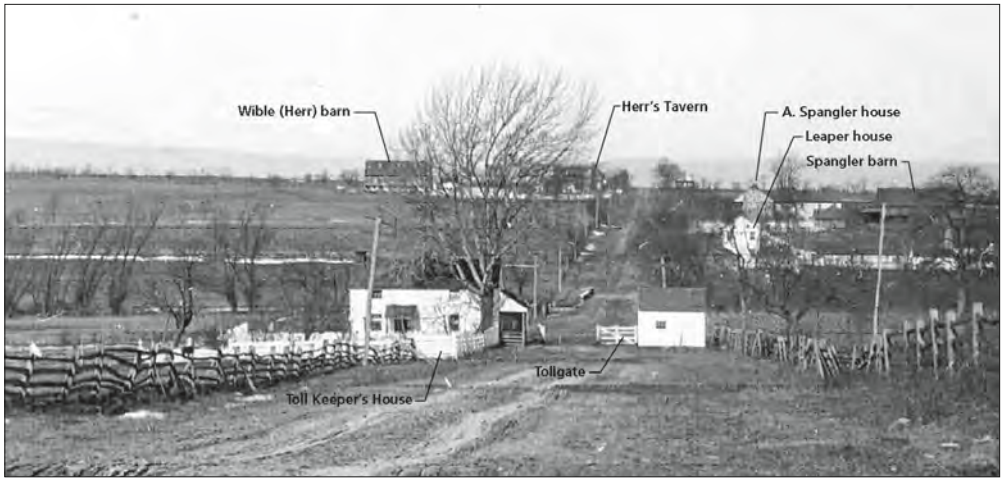


Figure 1.79. The Wible (Herr) Farm with Herr's Tavern owned by the Springs Hotel Company, and the privately-owned Abraham Spangler and Isaac Leaper properties, looking west along the Chambersburg Pike, ca. 1885. The buildings in the foreground are the turnpike tollhouse, surrounded by the McPherson Farm owned by the Springs Hotel Company. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41575, annotated by SUNY ESF)

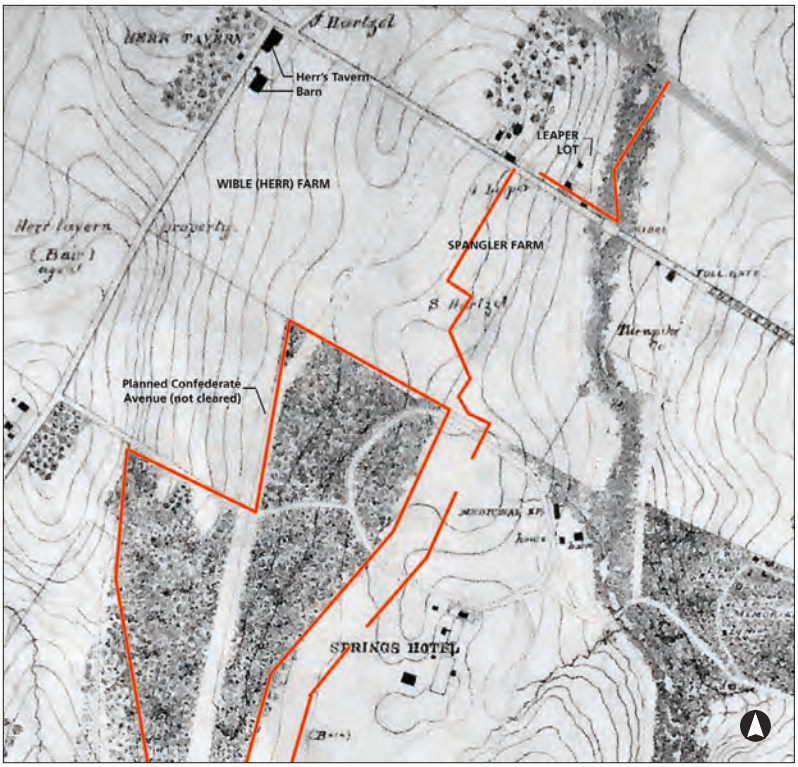


Figure 1.80. The Springs Hotel company lands showing Wible (Herr) Farm, Spangler Farm, and Leaper Lot and their relationship to the hotel complex, 1893. Red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Cope and Hammond, "The Springs Hotel Company's Lands," 1893, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8007, annotated by SUNY ESF)

other impacts on the farm because Crist did not retain ownership for long. By 1868, the farm was owned by George Stremmel, who like many other property owners in the area sold the farm that year to Jesse Emerson and Riley Hamilton of the Gettysburg Spring Company. Their interest in the property may have been tied to the spring southeast of the farmhouse, which was believed to have mineral qualities similar to the Katalysine Spring. Unlike the Wible (Herr) Farm to the south, the subsequent owners associated with the Springs Hotel did not retain interest in the Michael Crist Farm, and it returned to private ownership. By the early 1890s, it belonged to J. Hartzel, of the same family that owned the adjacent Abraham Spangler Farm. The major change to the farm occurred when the tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad were laid along the battle-era unfinished railroad grade in ca. 1886. With opening of the rail line in 1889, freight trains sped by the old stone farmhouse, just eighty feet south of its front entrance.[187]

Ephraim Wisler Farm

After Ephraim Wisler's death just weeks after the battle on August 11, 1863, his four-acre farm with the brick house and blacksmith shop one mile west of Herr's Ridge was transferred to a legal estate managed by his brother-in-law, Henry Wintrode. Ephraim's wife Louisa and their two young children probably moved out of the house soon after his death. The Wisler family continued to own farms to the northeast.

By 1866, the four acres owned by Ephraim Wisler were acquired by a neighbor, William Walter, as a tenant farm. In 1871, the occupant was J. Goodermuth, a shoemaker who probably made use of Wisler's blacksmith shop. By 1872, the property was owned by Jacob Lott, whose family also owned adjacent land (fig. 1.81). In 1874, he sold the four-acre Wisler property with ten adjacent acres to his son, Newton Lott. After selling off some of the property, Newton Lott together with his brother Thomas retained ownership of seven acres including the Wisler brick house through



Figure 1.81. Atlas showing the Wisler property then owned by J. Lott, 1872. The map indicates removal of the leg of Belmont Road that bordered the west side of the property The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (*Atlas of Adams Co., Pennsylvania,* I. W. Field & Col, 1872, annotated by SUNY ESF)

the 1880s. In 1886, Thomas sold a quarter acre to the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, which was building tracks along the battle-era unfinished Tapeworm Railroad. In 1887, Newton Lott sold a 310-square foot plot for a monument to the 8th Illinois Cavalry, who purportedly fired the first shot of the battle. In 1891, Lott sold the property with the brick house, then assessed at six acres, to Magdalena Mickley.[188]

During the three decades following the battle, changes to the Wisler property included abandonment of the east leg of Belmont Road west of the Wilser House by 1872. The road may have remained as a farm lane, but the northern portion was probably obliterated with the railroad company's 1886 acquisition of the quarter acre that straddled the roadbed. The battle-era frame barn remained at the rear of the house, and another barn was added adjacent to the older barn. An orchard was planted within a fenced enclosure to the east of the house. Ephraim Wisler's blacksmith shop may have still stood east of the house through the 1890s.[189]

COMMEMORATIVE PARK LANDSCAPE

As farmers were repairing their fields and developers were building the Katalysine Spring and Springs Hotel resort in the years following the Battle of Gettysburg, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) was working to make the battlefield a memorial to Union valor. By the late 1880s, the association had developed a commemorative park landscape of drives and monuments that extended along McPherson Ridge and Oak Ridge, bordered by the battlefield farms and other properties that remained in private ownership.

Early Tourism and Commemoration

The earliest portion of the 1st Corps battlefield that was marked and set aside for its association with the battle was Herbst Woods on McPherson Ridge, where Major General John Reynolds was killed on the morning of July 1, 1863. Shortly after the battle, Charles Veil, an orderly of General Reynolds, returned to identify the spot by cutting a large "R" into a white oak (fig. 1.82).



Figure 1.82. The oak tree with the "R" cut into the bark by Charles Veil in 1863 to mark the site where General Reynolds fell, looking northwest from the later alignment of Reynolds Avenue, 1866. (Hanson E. Weaver stereograph, 1866, Boardman Collection, SV907b)

Veil also cut an "R" into a nearby young oak tree, perhaps in case the larger tree was cut. Veil explained this in a letter he wrote to David McConaughy on April 7, 1864:

> I think you will have no difficulty in finding it, it is close by a large white oak tree on which I cut a large letter 'R' close by it stands a small oak on which I also cut an 'R'—It stands in Herbst's woods—near the edge facing the Seminary—is close by a tree that has been cut down & into cordwood—the only tree cut down in that part of the woods—is to the left of the cut down tree, a gentleman from Gettysburg said he would have the place marked so it can easily be found.[190]

In 1867, a Union general visited the Reynolds tree and carved out the bark that was growing over the letter, and may have carved another "R" in a nearby sapling. Others subsequently identified three trees to the north as the sites of Reynolds death, one marked by another "R," and two marked by signs. [191] On the maps of the battlefield surveyed in 1868-69, G. K. Warren identified the Reynolds tree on the map with an "R" (see fig. 1.65). This area of Herbst Woods became known as Reynolds Grove, and was the land set aside for commemorative purposes on the 1st Corps battlefield. A 4.6-acre parcel containing the site where Reynolds fell

was retained by Eichelberger & Fahnestock Brothers, perhaps in trust for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, when the partnership sold the rest of the Herbst Farm to the Gettysburg Spring Company on December 31, 1868. The remaining portion of the woods to the west, approximately 11 acres, was acquired by the Gettysburg Spring Company in December 1868 and remained under ownership of Springs Hotel interests until 1885.[192]

Springs Hotel Road, with its horse railway that operated until the mid-1870s, provided early tourists with direct access to Reynolds Grove and other interior areas of the 1st Corps battlefield that otherwise could have only been reached on foot or horseback. Despite that the battlefield remained private property aside from the public roads, land owners apparently allowed visitors onto their land, and in some cases, into buildings. In his 1873 guide to the battlefield, John Bachelder recommended that visitors begin with a stop at the seminary and ascend to the cupola to get a panoramic view across the 1st Corps battlefield. Visitors could also walk north a short distance to Mrs. Thompson's house that had become famous as the site of General Lee's headquarters. Continuing on Springs Hotel Road past McPherson Ridge and the site where Reynolds was shot, Bachelder recommended that upon reaching the hotel, visitors climb to the cupola "for the fine view which it affords."[193]

In his guidebook, Bachelder also included Chambersburg Pike, Herr's Ridge at Herr's Tavern, and Oak Hill as primary points of interest on the 1st Corps battlefield. He was especially enthusiastic about Oak Hill, "if the object is to get a comprehensive view of the field of the first day's battle…Few localities in the vicinity of Gettysburg furnish a more charming landscape view than that to be had from Oak Hill."[194] Although there was no defined access to the summit of Oak Hill within the Forney and McClean farms, visitors probably forged a trail to it from Mummasburg Road at Oak Ridge.

Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association

As veterans and tourists informally visited the 1st Corps battlefield over the two decades following the battle, more formal commemoration and tourism was taking place to the southeast on and around Cemetery Hill. The seventeen acres of battlefield adjacent to Gettysburg's Evergreen Cemetery, set aside in 1863 as Soldiers' National Cemetery, was envisioned not only as the final resting place of the Union dead, but also as a landscape to commemorate Union valor, symbolized by a singular central monument (fig. 1.83). The primacy

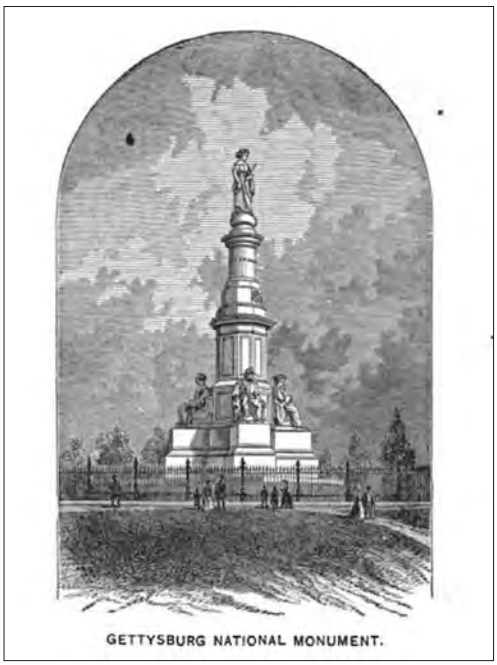


Figure 1.83. Engraving of the central monument at Soldiers' National Cemetery conceived in 1863 and completed in 1869, from John Bachelder's 1873 guide to the battlefield. This monument was the forerunner of the many later military monuments dedicated on the battlefield. (John Bachelder, *Gettysburg: What to See, and How to See It*, 1873, 114)

of the cemetery in commemorating the Battle of Gettysburg was recognized by veterans from an early date. When members of General Reynold's staff conceived the idea of erecting a monument to his memory shortly after the battle, according to John Bachelder they "unanimously resolved to place the monument, not where he fell [in Reynolds Grove], but in the Soldiers' National Cemetery…"[195]

General Reynold's staff did not envision that within two decades the entire battlefield, including the 1st Corps battlefield, would take on a commemorative function similar to the national cemetery, but the idea

had indeed already taken hold shortly after the battle. In the months after the battle, Gettysburg attorney and Evergreen Cemetery president David McConaughy was seeking support for his vision of commemorating the battle by preserving the grounds on which it was fought. On August 19, 1863, he wrote,

> Immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg, the thought occurred to me that there could be no more fitting and expressive memorial of the heroic valor and signal triumphs of our Army on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July 1863, than the Battle-field itself, with its natural and artificial defences preserved and perpetuated in the exact form & condition they presented during the battle.[196]

Although McConaughy's initial vision focused on preserving the battlefield, it grew to also include the addition of monuments that would provide more literal methods of commemoration, serving much the same role as the national monument at the national cemetery. To carry out and coordinate his idea for the battlefield park, McConaughy led the effort to establish the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA), a private organization that received a state charter on April 30, 1864. Its legislated purpose embraced both preservation and commemoration, "to hold and preserve the battle-grounds of Gettysburg. . .as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs of their brave defenders."[197]

The GBMA's state charter, and a supplement enacted in 1866, gave its board certain legal powers to execute its mission of preservation and commemoration. These included the power to take, acquire, and hold personal property and battlefield effects, including the right to construct roads to access the battlefield. The association also claimed the power to approve the location of monuments on the battlefield, including on land it did not own. By 1867, the GBMA had acquired nearly 100 acres on the Second Day battlefield across from the national cemetery and at the round tops. It had also planned to acquire a four-acre portion of Reynolds Grove containing the marked site where General Reynolds fell, although it did not gain title to the property until much later.[198] Instead, the property was acquired by local businessmen Eichelberger & Fahnestock Brothers, perhaps in trust for the GBMA. Despite this and the presence of marked trees and signs, Reynolds Grove was not managed as a GBMA holding during the organization's first two decades of existence.[199]

Through the early 1870s under the direction of its president, David McConaughy, the GBMA tried to raise funds from the states and federal government for its work of preservation and monumentation, including the plans for placing "memorial stones," but met with little success. Most of its work focused on its holdings at East Cemetery Hill, where it preserved and rebuilt earthworks, installed surplus cannons donated by Congress, erected an observation tower, and placed some small monuments that imparted a military feeling to the landscape (fig. 1.84). The Gettysburg Spring Hotel Company was a booster of the GBMA, and in 1873 announced plans to sell bonds "for placing indication stones on the battle-field," according to the New York *Times*. Despite these efforts, by the mid-1870s, the work of the GBMA had stalled; no meetings of the board were held between 1874 and 1879.[200]

No monuments were placed on the battlefield outside of the national cemetery until a revival in interest of the work of the GBMA began during a summer 1878 encampment of the Pennsylvania Department of



Figure 1.84. East Cemetery Hill showing the battlefield preserved by the GBMA with an artillery monument in the foreground, 1879. (Boardman Collection, SV766a)

the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) on the association's property at East Cemetery Hill. During the encampment, the GAR General Strong Vincent Post of Erie, Pennsylvania placed a tablet on Little Round Top marking the spot where General Vincent was killed. Although the site of General Reynold's death on McPherson Ridge had been earlier marked with carvings in trees and signs, the General Vincent tablet was the first stone marker erected on the battlefield outside of the national cemetery under the auspices of the GBMA.[201]

According to Henry S. Burrage, an author of an early history of the battlefield, the GAR encampment awakened memories of the veterans and "…kindled in many minds a desire to continue the work so well begun, and to carry out more fully the objects of the Association as indicated in the act of incorporation."[202] The first regiment to realize this new interest in the battlefield was the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry, which in 1879 dedicated a stone monument at its line of charge at Spangler's Meadow south of Culp's Hill. With a bronze narrative tablet, it was the first designed commemorative work outside the national cemetery. Henry Burrage wrote of how this monument, "with its simple but thrilling story, was a suggestion that did not fail at once to make an impression upon the survivors of other regiments that had a part in the victory won at Gettysburg."[203]

The renewed interest by the GAR finally gave the GBMA the leadership and funding necessary to realize its mission, reinforced by the upcoming twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888. In 1880, the association was reorganized and over the next decade, it oversaw the realization of the commemorative park through funding provided by most of the Union states to purchase land, lay out avenues, and mark regimental positions, beginning with a $10,000 allocation by Pennsylvania in 1881. Despite the increased vigor of the association, however, it did not broaden its mission to address commemoration of the Confederate side.[204]

The GBMA adopted plans for the commemorative park that replaced the prior somewhat haphazard development with clearly defined standards. The main idea of the improvement plans was to acquire, mark, and provide access along the Union lines, which were to be precisely located with the aid of veterans. By concentrating commemorative development along these lines where the troops formed before launching the attack, the GBMA was avoiding the portions of the battlefield where most of the fighting took place, and where most of the lives were lost. Along these lines, the GBMA acquired strips of land between 60 and 300 feet in width, with the assumption that the adjacent privately-owned battlefield lands would remain rural and actively farmed. In certain areas, larger parcels were acquired to preserve and provide access to key battle terrain. Along each line, plans called for the construction of carriage roads known as military avenues, which were mostly minimally-constructed earthen roads between 16 and 22 feet in width, with some macadamized sections in low and wet areas. [205]

In 1881, the GBMA board approved enclosing their property along the military avenues and elsewhere with five-strand galvanized wire fencing on wood posts, using the recently introduced Brinkerhoff Patent Metallic Wire made by the Washburn Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, consisting of twisted flat metal strands marketed mainly for restraining livestock (fig. 1.85). The board specified that the fences be

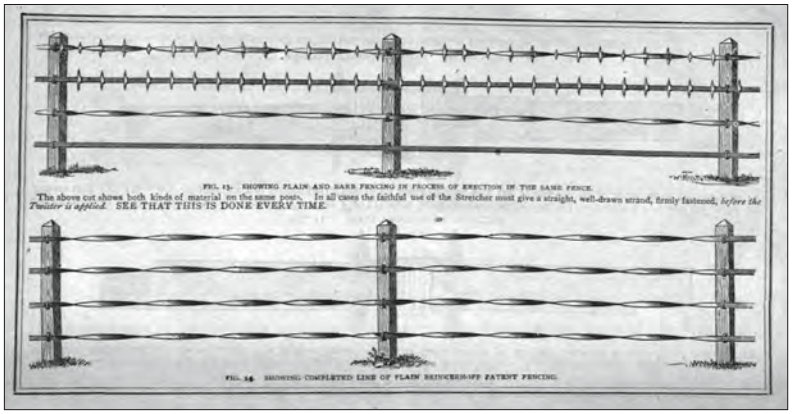


Figure 1.85. Illustrations from a ca. 1881 catalog showing installation of barbed and unbarbed Brinkerhoff wire strands, ca. 1881. The GBMA did not use the type of posts shown in the catalog, but rather apparently any type of post that was available. (Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, *The Brinkerhoff Patent Metallic Fencing*, ca. 1881, Yale Collection of American Literature, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library)

composed of three barbed and two unbarbed strands, but was not specific about the type of wood post. Aside from reasons of economy and utility, the GBMA selected the fence for interpretive reasons: to be an inconspicuous addition and to provide a visual contrast with the worm, rail, and other wood fencing used on the field at the time of the battle, so that visitors would be able to understand the post-battle additions to the landscape (fig. 1.86).[206] The distinction with the battle-era landscape was also reinforced through the naming and marking of the avenues, which the GBMA board named after corps, division, and brigade commanders in 1887. John Bachelder explained these distinctions in the 1890 edition of his guide to the battlefield:

> It is of the utmost importance that the tourist and student of history should bear always in mind which of the driveways [roads] existed at the time of the battle, and those which have been constructed since. The distinction will be readily observed, however, as the roads retain their original names (generally the same as the towns to which they lead) and the avenues, which are named after general officers, are designated by guide-boards. If they are enclosed, wire fence is used in place of the rail fence common to the vicinity.[207]

Responsibility for the funding and design of the regimental monuments along the avenues and other association property was left to the Union states and veterans, with approval for design and placement by the GBMA. The federal government (Army) did not become involved at this point in marking position of the regiments of the U.S. Regular Army. The first state to begin comprehensively marking all of its regimental positions was Pennsylvania, which provided funding in 1883 to install signboards at each position (see fig. 1.86). Early on, some regiments raised their own funds to erect monuments, but soon most Union states allocated the necessary funds. The first to do so was Massachusetts, which provided each of its ten regiments with $500 in 1883, and Indiana, which appropriated a total of $3,000 for its regiments in 1885. New York followed in 1887 with $1,500 per monument, and that same year, Pennsylvania allocated the same amount per monument. A portion of the funding went to the GBMA toward the purchase of land, although some regiments purchased their own plots, notably where their lines were along public roads rather than GBMA avenues. Many regiments supplemented with their own funds to provide larger and more elaborate works than the state funding would have allowed.[208]



Figure 1.86. Example of a Brinkerhoff wire fence along Hancock Avenue showing inconspicuous appearance and contrast with battle-era worm fence in the background, photographed 1889. This photograph also shows an example of the temporary signboards installed by Pennsylvania beginning in 1883 to mark its regimental positions. (Boardman Collection, detail of SV373)

With the increased activity of the states in marking positions, the GBMA board finalized regulations in 1887 that governed the design and placement of regimental monuments. By the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1888, more than 300 monuments, costing between $500 and $10,000 each, had been dedicated or were in the works. Some monuments featured improved grounds, with knolls, mown turf, fences, and plantings, but most were simply installed in the rough ground between the avenues and the boundary fences of Brinkerhoff wire or battle-period wood and stone fences (fig. 2.35).[209]

GBMA Plans for the 1st Corps Battlefield

During the early 1880s, the GBMA was busy with coordinating states and 1st Corps veterans in accurately identifying their battle positions to assist not only in the placement of monuments, but also in laying out an avenue through the First Day battlefield (Reynolds Avenue) along the Union lines of battle. The earliest features along the avenue routes were probably the numbered stakes that the GBMA used to locate and



Figure 1.87. Hancock Avenue on Cemetery Ridge looking south toward LIttle Round Top showing typical character of the battlefield park landscape following the extensive development of the 1880s, photographed 1890. (Boardman Collection, LCAB3a)



Figure 1.89. The monument to the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers position on Oak Ridge west of the public road (Doubleday Avenue) dedicated in 1883, looking southwest across the Forney fields, ca. 1897. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2735)

track regimental positions (fig. 1.88). Pennsylvania positions were marked beginning in 1883 by more visible signboards, except the position of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers on the 1st Corps battlefield. Its survivors placed a granite marker on their position on Oak Ridge within the Forney Farm in August 1883—the first stone marker or monument on the 1st Corps battlefield (fig. 1.89).[210]

It was not until three years after the GBMA surveyed its first avenue, the one to Little Round Top later named Hancock Avenue, that the GBMA turned its attention to the First Day battlefield. On October 2, 1884, the GBMA board toured the landscape to assess the location of an avenue along both the 1st and 11th Corps lines. That day, the board proposed an avenue



Figure 1.88. An advance group, probably of regimental veterans and GBMA members, marking the center of the 11th Pennsylvania Infantry on Oak Ridge, looking west with the Forney farmstead in the distance, 1887. The numbered GBMA stake is in front of the group. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2734)

be opened from Harrisburg Road on the 11th Corps battlefield, west to Oak Hill and south to Reynolds Grove and the extreme left of the Union line on Hagerstown Road. The board recommended the avenue be constructed and opened as soon as the necessary funds were available.[211]

Known as the First Day's Avenue, the route proposed by the board closely followed several discontinuous Union lines, with connections provided by existing public roads and the Springs Hotel Road (fig. 1.90). On the 1st Corps lines, the avenue was proposed to follow the Oak Ridge public road that was opened in 1871 (Doubleday Avenue) and turn west along the Wills Farm Lane (Wadsworth Avenue) following the lines of Robinson's and Wadsworth's divisions; then turn south onto a proposed new road (Reynolds Avenue North) across the railroad to Chambersburg Pike along the lines of Cutler's and Gable's brigades. From here, Chambersburg Pike provided a connection to the next section of avenue west of the McPherson farmstead through Reynolds Grove (Stone and Meredith avenues). The Springs Hotel Road then provided the connection to the next section of proposed new avenue (Reynolds Avenue South), which extended south from Reynolds Grove following the lines of Wainwright's and Biddle's brigades to Hagerstown Road.

The GBMA acquired its first parcel on the 1st Corps battlefield in early 1885 when it took title to the 4.6-acre parcel of Reynolds Grove that earlier had been

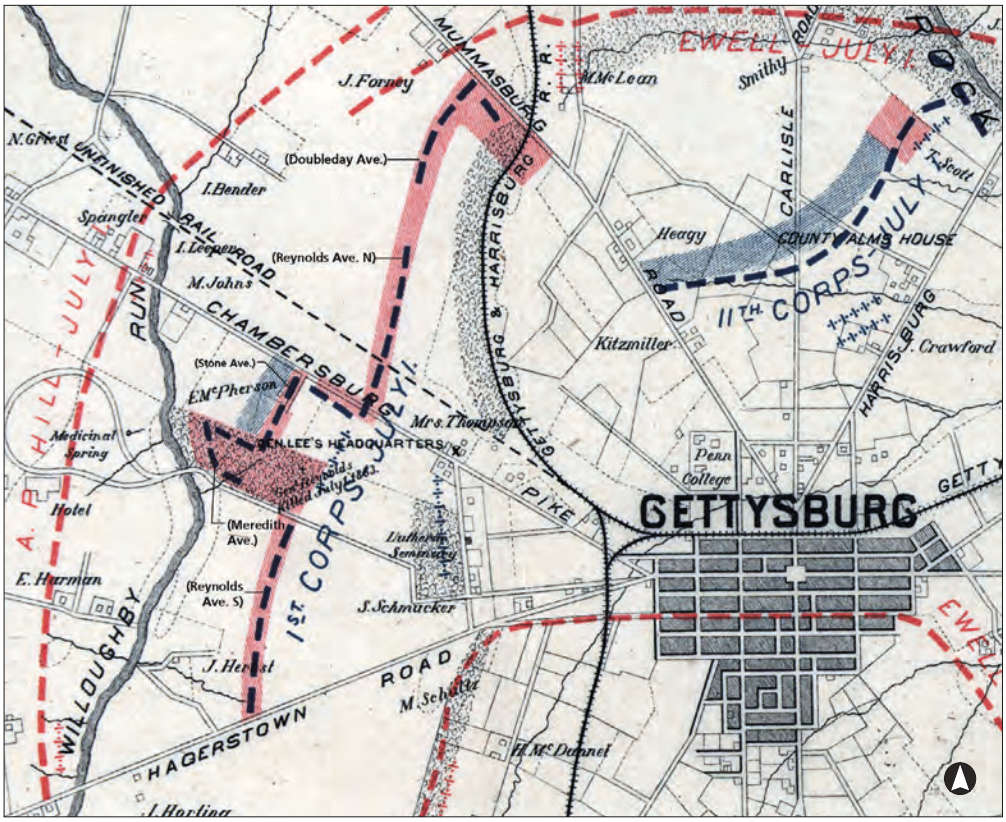


Figure 1.90. Map showing Union 1st Corps lines (black dashed lines) along which the GBMA planned to acquire property for the First Day Avenue, 1886. Note that the north and south sections of Reynolds Avenue were not connected. Areas shaded in red were acquired by the GBMA by this date; the line of Wadsworth Avenue is not shown. The areas shaded textured gray were proposed for acquisition by the GBMA. (Detail of S. Crawford and Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, "Gettysburg and Vicinity," 1886, Library of Congress, cw0334000, annotated by SUNY ESF)

acquired by Eichelberger and Fahnestock Brothers (fig. 1.91). In July 1885, the GBMA board began to select additional land for purchase, and by August, it was negotiating with S. A. Whitney, the owner of the Springs Hotel company that held title to the Herbst and McPherson farms for the purchase of the remainder or western part of Reynold's Grove, through which the First Day's Avenue (Stone/Meredith Avenue) was planned. Whitney must have also agreed to allow the GBMA use of the Springs Hotel Road, which fell partly within the property sold to the association. On Oak Ridge, the GBMA acquired land in 1885 from Alice Forney, and from David Wills along Oak Ridge public road (Doubleday Avenue) and an adjacent part of the battle-era McClean Farm. The state retained the public right-of-way on this road. One of the last parcels to be acquired was a 950-foot-long strip (Wadsworth Avenue) within the battle-era Wills Farm approved for purchased from John Forney on April 30, 1886 to connect with Oak Ridge public road. The GBMA was unable to acquire land along the remaining section of the public road that crossed the property of Robert Sheads. While this meant that the GBMA did not own all the land along the route across Oak Ridge, tourists could still drive along the road since there was a public right-of-way.[212]

Work on the First Day Avenue began soon after the GBMA board's meeting on February 25, 1886, when it directed its superintendent, N. G. Wilson, to begin construction. The board directed him to purchase the wire fence to enclose the avenue, and then "to employ all hands that are necessary on said work, and to employ a competent assistant to superintend the work, and to draw upon the Treasurer for all materials furnished, work and labor done, and expenses."[213] In 1887, the GBMA board approved naming the various segments of the First Day Avenue on the 1st Corps battlefield as Reynolds Avenue, in memory of the famed general of the 1st Corps.[214]

The regimental monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield, installed between 1883 and 1893 as the avenue system was being developed, varied from obelisks and slabs with bas-relief sculpture, to architectural works and full-size sculptures of infantrymen. Each displayed a symbol of the full moon that was the 1st Corps badge. The earliest monuments dedicated in 1885 and 1886, erected by states and veterans under permit from the

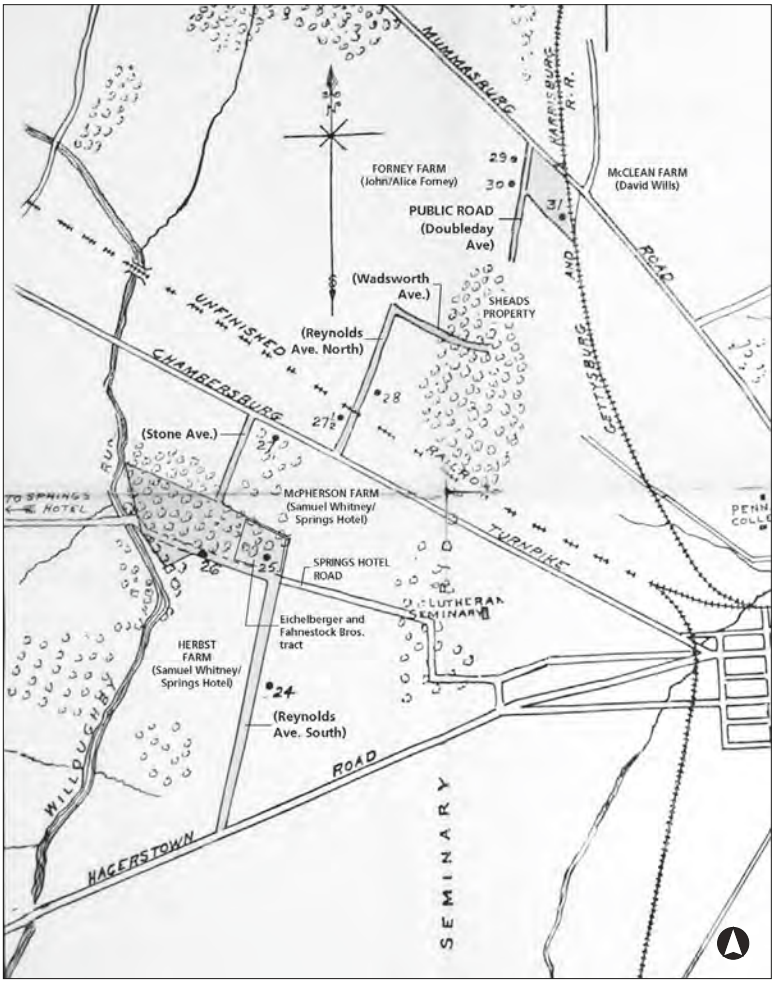


Figure 1.91. Map made in 1886 showing parcels (shaded and outlined areas) acquired by the GBMA along 1st Corps lines, excluding the 143rd PA parcel along Chambersburg Pike. The map shows regimental positions that had been marked with monuments or tablets in 1885–1886, some prior to completion of the avenues: 24: 121st Pennsylvania Infantry; 25: Reynolds Killed monument; 26: 19th Indiana Infantry; 27: 149th Pennsylvania Infantry; 27 1/2: 84th New York; 28: 3rd Indiana Cavalry; 29: 12th Massachusetts Infantry; 30: 88th Pennsylvania (tablet); and 31. 13th Massachusetts Infantry. (Detail, L. Fred Rice, "Map of Gettysburg Battle Grounds," Prepared for Smith Granite Company, 1886, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41150, annotated by SUNY ESF)

GBMA, lacked some of the design and inscriptions standards that were set in GBMA regulations finalized in 1887. These required that the primary monument be placed in the position held by the regiment in the line of battle, but that smaller monuments known as markers could be placed on secondary or advanced positions. The GBMA required that all monuments be of stone or real bronze (as opposed to white bronze made of zinc) and have full inscriptions that conveyed the regiment, state, brigade, division, and Corps numbers, the time the regiment held the position, and a brief account of the regiment's action. The GBMA also required the marking of left and right flanks where possible (depending on land ownership and access) with stone markers of no less than two feet in height, inscribed with the regiment number. Monuments with statues had to have the soldier facing the enemy's line, and the surrounding ground had to be sodded. States also added their own requirements for monuments they funded, usually involving display of the state seal. New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan monuments featured finely-wrought bronze plaques with the state seals in bas relief. Many of the monuments were set on slightly elevated turf-covered ground referred to as mounds. [215]

Commemorative Park Landscape on Seminary Ridge

While Union regiments occupied the portion of Seminary Ridge north of Hagerstown Road early on July 1, the area was taken over by the Confederates and served as their stronghold through July 4. As a Confederate line, the association therefore did not acquire property or develop military avenues.

Despite the lack of GBMA involvement, there were two commemorative features added to the landscape during this period, both small granite markers at advance Union regimental positions. The first marked the position of the 5th Maine Artillery (Steven's Battery) dedicated in ca. 1889, at the same time that the State of Maine installed a similar position marker to the 16th Maine Artillery on GBMA-owned land on Oak Ridge. The 5th Maine position marker was on the west side of the seminary lane north of Seminary Grove, on the edge of property owned by the seminary, which must have given informal permission for installation of the marker. The second position marker was for the 95th New York Infantry, which was installed in 1893 at the northwest corner of the seminary campus along

Chambersburg Pike. This marker was installed at the same time as the primary monument near the railroad cut and another two position markers, one on Old Reynolds Avenue (Stone Avenue) and the other at the intersection of Reynolds Avenue (Wadsworth Avenue) at Oak Ridge public road. Like the 5th Maine, this position marker must have been placed under an informal agreement with the seminary. [216]

Commemorative Park Landscape on McPherson Ridge

The GBMA's earliest improvements on the 1st Corps battlefield were most likely on the 4.6-acre Reynolds Grove tract that it acquired by ca. 1885. Here, the GBMA erected its standard Brinkerhoff wire fence around a tree it had approved as the accurate location of General Reynold's demise. It was marked by a painted signboard that may have been installed with funding allocated in 1883 by Pennsylvania to mark the positions of its regiments, since Reynolds was a Pennsylvanian (fig. 1.92). Here within the open understory of the grove, winding narrow drives or walks were laid out from Springs Hotel Road to the Reynolds site. One year later, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dedicated a permanent memorial to Reynolds, a short pyramidal granite shaft made by the Smith Granite Company of Boston, set on a turf mound just east of the signboard and facing east toward the Union line (fig. 1.93). [217]



Figure 1.92. The signboard and Brinkerhoff wire fence at the site where General Reynolds was killed on property acquired by the GBMA in ca. 1885, looking northeast with the McPherson Farm in the background, ca. 1885. The signed faced south toward Springs Hotel Road, which was the only access to the area at the time. (Boardman Collection, SV205)



Figure 1.93. The Reynolds Killed monument erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1886, looking northeast with the earlier sign-board marker in the foreground, ca. 1890. The Brinkerhoff wire fence around the earlier signboard was probably removed when the monument was installed. Note the open understory of this area of Reynolds Grove. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Tipton photograph 716)

Military Avenues

Construction of the First Day Avenue along McPherson Ridge began in 1886 and included the straight run from Hagerstown Road to where it intersected the Springs Hotel Road. Within Reynolds Grove, the route followed the Springs Hotel Road and turned north onto a new curving alignment built with little alteration of the sloping battle-era terrain along the line of Meredith's Brigade. Along the north edge of the grove, the avenue took a sharp right turn followed by a sharp left turn to follow the straight line of Stone's Brigade north to Chambersburg Pike, passing close to the old water-filled quarry. The segment north of Chambersburg Pike presented a major obstacle: the crossing of the 18-foot-deep battle-era railroad cut through McPherson Ridge,



Figure 1.94. The iron truss bridge on Reynolds Avenue built in 1886 over the Western Maryland Railroad, looking west, ca. 1900. (Gettysburg National Military Park Museum Collection)

where the Western Maryland Railroad had just laid its tracks. As part of their approval for construction of the avenues in February 1886, the GBMA board approved plans by the Gilbert & Smith foundry in Gettysburg for building a 14-foot-wide, 49-foot-long Pratt pony truss iron bridge, with an oak plank deck (fig. 1.94).[218]

In April 1888, less than two years after construction of Reynolds Avenue, the GBMA board considered a request by the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers to extend the avenue from Reynolds Grove to Chambersburg Pike to bypass the winding portion through Herbst Woods (Meredith and Stone avenues) and create a continuous straight avenue along the eastern part of McPherson Ridge, following the line of Gamble's Cavalry Brigade. The property was acquired after the board approved purchase of the required 1.6 acres at their meeting in September 1888 (fig. 1.95). The avenue was extended soon thereafter, leaving the former alignment through Reynolds Grove and the McPherson Farm to be known as "Old Reynolds Avenue."[219]

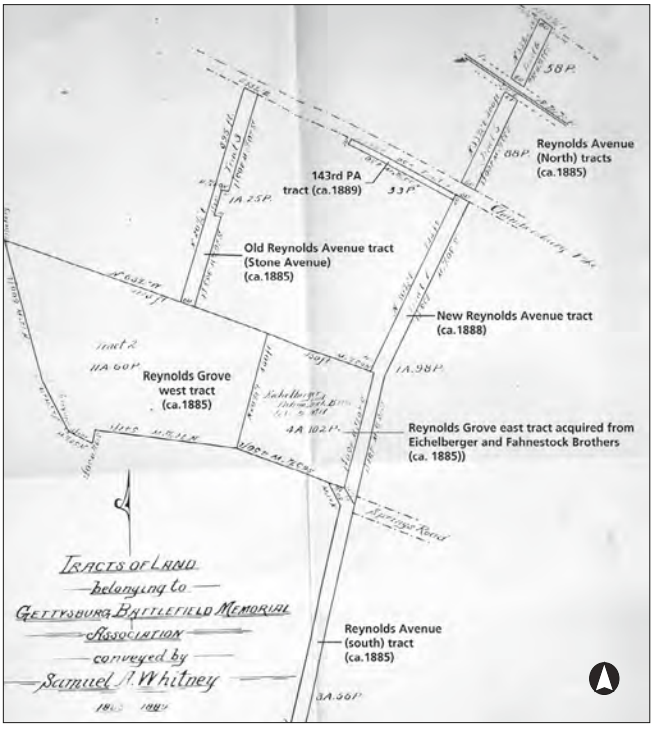


Figure 1.95. Survey showing the tract for the new Reynolds Avenue acquired from Samuel Whitney, owner of the Springs Hotel, ca. 1888. The survey also shows the tract acquired for the 143rd PA monument along the Chambersburg Pike in ca. 1889, and tracts acquired earlier from Whitney. (Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Tracts of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 1889…Number 210," drawn ca. 1895, GETT Archives, collection 41151, box 9, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Monuments and Markers

The first regimental monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield resulted from the early state allocations provided by Massachusetts and Indiana. The first two monuments in the McPherson Ridge area were both for Indiana regiments that were dedicated on October 28, 1885 before construction of Reynolds Avenue, but probably just after the GBMA had secured title to the property from Samuel Whitney. The 19th Indiana Volunteers held the left of Meredith's Iron Brigade line, which placed their monument just south of the Springs Hotel Road and Herbst Woods in an area of sparse tree cover, with the Springs Hotel lake as a backdrop (fig. 1.96). The second Indiana monument, to the 3rd Indiana Cavalry that held the right of Gamble's Brigade, was a seventeen-foot-tall granite obelisk located along Reynolds Avenue north of the railroad cut, set amid corn stalks



Figure 1.96. The 19th Indiana Volunteers monument (1885) looking south from the Springs Hotel Road, ca. 1885. Visible in the distance is the Springs Hotel lake on Willoughby Run. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1975a)



Figure 1.97. The 3rd Indiana Cavalry monument (1885), looking northeast across corn stalks and worm fences on the McPherson Farm with woods on Oak Ridge in the background, ca. 1885. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 24890)

and worm fences at the northern edge of the McPherson Farm (fig. 1.97).[220]

The rest of the regimental monuments were installed after construction of Reynolds Avenue and the enclosing Brinkerhoff wire fencing in 1886. That year, two monuments were completed aside from the Reynolds Killed monument. On GBMA property along Reynolds Avenue south of Reynolds Grove, a nine-foot granite shaft to the 121st Pennsylvania Infantry, which held the left of Biddle's Brigade, was dedicated on July 3, 1886 (fig. 1.98). It was installed on the east side, facing west toward the battle front and placed on a low turf mound that gave the monument greater prominence in the surrounding fields. The second regimental monument installed in 1886 on McPherson Ridge was to the 149th Pennsylvania of Stone's Brigade located north of the McPherson barn, dedicated on October 20. Because of the position along Chambersburg Pike outside of GBMA property, the regiment secured an agreement with the owner, Samuel Whitney, to install the monument—a gray granite tablet with a bas-relief sculpture of an armed soldier behind a breastwork (fig. 1.99).[221]



Figure 1.99. The 149th Pennsylvania Infantry monument along Chambersburg Pike looking southeast with the McPherson barn in the left background, 1886. Like the 121st Pennsylvania, this monument was replaced in 1888 with a more elaborate version, and the old one was moved to the regiment's secondary position along Hancock Avenue. (Boardman Collection, ALB135a)

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle and increased state funding led to a flurry of monument building throughout the Gettysburg battlefield during the late 1880s, and McPherson Ridge was no exception. Between 1887 and 1889, seventeen regimental monuments were dedicated and two regiments—the 121st and 149th Pennsylvania—replaced their monuments with more elaborate versions. The old ones were moved to secondary positions along Hancock Avenue on the Third Day battlefield.



Figure 1.98. The 121st Pennsylvania Infantry monument at its dedication looking east with Seminary Grove in the distance, July 3, 1886. The regiment replaced this monument two years later with a more elaborate version. (Ed Max Collection)

Along the portion of Reynolds Avenue south of Chambersburg Pike (including the new section built in ca. 1888), five monuments were dedicated along the lines of Gamble's Cavalry Brigade, Wainwright's Artillery Brigade, and Biddle's Infantry Brigade. From north to south, these included the 8th New



Figure 1.100. Regimental monuments installed on Reynolds Avenue south of the Chambersburg Pike between 1887 and 1890 (all looking easterly toward Seminary Ridge, photographed 1897 except as noted below): 1. 8th New York Cavalry (1888); 2. 1st New York Artillery, Battery L (1889); 3. 151st Pennsylvania (1888), photographed ca. 1888; 4. 142nd Pennsylvania (1889); 5. 80th New York (1888); and the replacement monument for the 121st Pennsylvania (1888). (Gettysburg National Military Park, Tipton photographs 4527, 4539, 4657, 4477, and 4650; #3 Boardman Collection, ALB065a)

York Cavalry (1888), 1st New York Artillery Battery L (1889), 151st Pennsylvania Infantry (1888), 142nd Pennsylvania Infantry (1889), 80th New York Infantry (20th New York State Militia), and the replacement monument for the 121st Pennsylvania Infantry (fig. 1.100). All of these monuments were along the east side of the avenue and spaced 350 or more feet apart, except for the 151st Pennsylvania that was along the edge of Reynolds Grove and faced west, away from the avenue. They were mostly large slabs or shafts with bas relief sculpture, except for the 142nd Pennsylvania, a 14-foot-tall shaft designed to resemble a roadside direction sign. The only regimental positions not marked along this section of avenue were those of the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A (U.S. Regulars), and the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery Battery B, which had erected a monument in 1879 at its position on July 2 on East Cemetery Hill. [222]

In Herbst Woods along Stone and Meredith avenues, three regiments of Meredith's Iron Brigade erected monuments, joining the earlier monument to the Iron Brigade's 19th Indiana dedicated in 1885 at the left of the line. Heading north from Springs Hotel Road, these included the 24th Michigan Volunteers (1888), the 2nd Wisconsin Volunteers (1888), and the 7th Wisconsin Infantry (1888) (fig. 1.101). The 24th Michigan featured a full-size sculpture of an infantryman set on a turf mound, while the two Wisconsin monuments shared a similar design—a red granite shaft surmounted by the unit's insignia, a Maltese cross. The Wisconsin monuments had flank markers, but the 24th Michigan did not. [223]

Along the line of Stone's Brigade north of Herbst Woods and east along Chambersburg Pike, three monuments were dedicated around the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary: the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers along Stone Avenue north of the McPherson quarry (1889); a replacement monument for the 149th Pennsylvania (1888) along the south side of Chambersburg Pike, a figural sculpture that replaced the smaller bas-relief slab dedicated



Figure 1.101. The three monuments of the Iron Brigade in Herbst Woods dedicated in 1888, photographed 1896-97. From left: the 24th Michigan, looking northeast; the 2nd Wisconsin looking east; and the 7th Wisconsin looking east. The 24th Michigan and 2nd Wisconsin faced Old Reynolds Avenue, while the 7th Wisconsin was to the north of the road as it curved toward the McPherson Farm. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Tipton photographs 4420, 4714, and 4721)



Figure 1.102. The three monuments of Stone's Brigade erected along Old Reynolds Avenue and the south side of the Chambersburg Pike around the time of the twenty-fifith battle anniversary, photographed 1896-97. From left: the 150th Pennsylvania (1889), looking east; the new monument of the 149th Pennsylvania (1888), looking northeast; and the 143rd Pennsylvania (1889), looking south. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Tipton photographs 4668, 4665, 4658)

in 1886; and the 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry (1889) farther east on Chambersburg Pike near the new extension of Reynolds Avenue (fig. 1.102). This slab featured a large bas-relief sculpture of Color Sargent Benjamin Crippen, an 18-year-old who purportedly shook his fist at the Confederates as the 143rd retreated and was shot dead. The 149th and 143rd Pennsylvania monuments were set behind the rail fence along the turnpike, outside of the right-of-way owned by the turnpike company. The 149th Pennsylvania Regiment continued to have an informal lease of their land from Samuel Whitney, owner of the Springs Hotel. In contrast, the 143rd Pennsylvania worked with the GBMA to acquire a strip of land from Whitney along the south side of Chambersburg Pike that connected with the GBMA land along the Reynolds Avenue (see fig. 1.95).[224]

On the north side of Chambersburg Pike across from Stone Avenue, the 2nd Maine (Hall's Battery) erected a monument in 1889 at the crest of McPherson Ridge that had earlier been held by the 2nd U.S. Battery A (Calef's Battery), and where Gamble's Brigade built a right-angle breastwork. This prominent position was where the first Union artillery shots of the battle were fired by Calef's Battery under the command of Major General John Buford. Dedicated on October, 3, 1889, the white granite monument was a tall crenellated shaft with five black granite cannonball finials, with the left flank marker directly in front (south) of the monument (fig. 1.103). Like the 149th Pennsylvania monument across the turnpike, the monument was set behind rail fences on land that had not yet been acquired from Samuel Whitney. [225]

On Reynolds Avenue north of Chambersburg Pike where Cutler's Brigade held the northern end of McPherson Ridge, three new monuments joined the earlier 3rd Indiana Cavalry monument (1885) near the railroad cut, including from north to south: 84th New York Infantry (14th Brooklyn or 14th New York State Militia, 1887), 6th Wisconsin Volunteers (1888), and the 147th New York Infantry (1888) (fig. 1.104). To the north extending into the battle-era Wills Farm were two additional monuments, the 56th Pennsylvania Infantry (1888) and the 76th New York Volunteers (1888) (fig. 1.105). All of these monuments were granite shafts of different designs, except for the 84th New York that was surmounted by a sculptural figure of a solider, and the 56th Pennsylvania, a distinctive cylindrical bronze piece made and possibly designed by Bureau Brothers, a Philadelphia art foundry that produced pieces by such notable sculptors as Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The



Figure 1.103. The 2nd Maine (Hall's Battery) monument looking northeast from Chambersburg Pike shortly after installation, 1889. The stone in front of the monument is the left flank marker. (Boardman Collection, SV869, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.104. Reynolds Avenue looking south toward the 1886 railroad bridge showing recently installed monuments, photographed ca. 1890. From left: 147th New York (1887), 6th Wisconsin (1888, in distance), 3rd Indiana Cavalry (1885), and 84th New York (1887). Note the unmanicured character of the avenue and the grounds around the monuments. (Boardman Collection, SV812a)



Figure 1.105. The 56th Pennsylvania (1888) and 76th New York (1888) monuments along Reynolds Avenue (North), looking easterly with the woods on Oak Ridge in the background, photographed ca. 1890. (Boardman Collection, ALB171a, ALB034a)



Figure 1.106. The 12th Illinois Cavalry and 8th Illinois Cavalry monuments (1891), looking east from Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1897. The buildings in the distance to the left of the 12th Illinois are the Mary Thompson (Lee's Headquarters) and James Thompson houses. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Tipton photographs 4338, 4340)

6th Wisconsin featured a similar design and use of red granite as the other two Wisconsin Iron Brigade regiments in Herbst Woods. The 76th New York was one of several New York regiments that surmounted their monuments with the regimental number set within a circle.[226]

After the twenty-fifth anniversary, state funding for regimental monuments decreased, but several new monuments were still added along McPherson Ridge during the waning years of the GBMA. These included two Illinois Cavalry units, the 12th and the 8th, that completed the line of Gamble's Brigade that had previously been marked by the monuments of the 3rd Indiana Cavalry and the 8th New York Cavalry. The two monuments, each granite slabs with carvings of saddles on top, were installed along Reynolds Avenue in 1891 north and south of the turnpike (fig. 1.106). The 8th Illinois required relocation of the 8th New York Cavalry monument (1888) south to its more accurate center near the intersection of the Springs Hotel Road at the extreme left of Gamble's line. At the railroad cut, a monument to the 95th New York (1893) completed the line of Cutler's Brigade (fig. 1.107). The regiment also installed three matching small granite markers at the same time to identify its advance positions on July 1, 1863: one on Chambersburg Pike at the corner of Seminary Lane, one along Stone Avenue, and another at the east end of



Figure 1.107. The 95th New York monument (middle monument with sphere) dedicated in 1893 looking southwest across the railroad cut, ca. 1900. To the right is the 84th New York and at left is the 6th Wisconsin. (Library of Congress, digital ID 4a11023v)

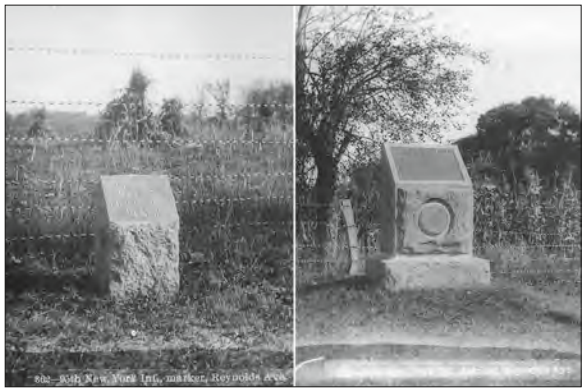


Figure 1.108. Position markers for the 95th New York along Wadsworth Avenue (then Reynolds Avenue), 1893 (left), and the 84th New York along Stone Avenue, ca. 1898. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Tipton photographs 4487, 4481)

Wadsworth Avenue (fig. 1.08). Perhaps inspired by this marking, the 84th New York (14th Brooklyn) installed a similar marker in 1893 at its advance position on Stone Avenue just south of the 95th New York marker.[227]

At the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary, the Gettysburg battlefield contained no monuments that commemorated its Union generals, although the GBMA had proposed an equestrian statue to General Meade as early as 1873. At its meeting on July 3, 1888, the board adopted a measure urging the development of "appropriate memorials commemorative of the patriotic services of officers who were here engaged."[228] Soon after, plans were underway to erect a monument to General John Buford, commander of the Union Cavalry Corps. Jerome B. Wheeler, a wealthy industrialist who had served as a quartermaster under Buford's Cavalry Corps at Gettysburg, committed most of the $4,000 cost of erecting the monument. The Buford Memorial Association was formed in 1888 to undertake the project and acquire the site on McPherson Ridge where the first artillery shot was fired under Buford's command. The association purchased the 0.08 parcel from Edward McPherson in ca. 1892 (fig. 1.109). The American sculptor James Edward Kelly received the commission for the standing bronze of Buford, around the same time he also received the commission for the 6th New York Cavalry on Buford Avenue. At the suggestion of John Calef, who had commanded the U.S. Regulars 2nd Battery A that fired the first shot on the First Day battlefield proper, the stone pedestal incorporated four ordnance rifles of the type used during the battle. One of these, number 233, was the actual rifle that fired the first shot, and was marked by a commemorative bronze plaque. Work on the monument began in 1892 and it was dedicated on July 1, 1895, a short time after the dissolution of the GBMA (fig. 1.10).[229]

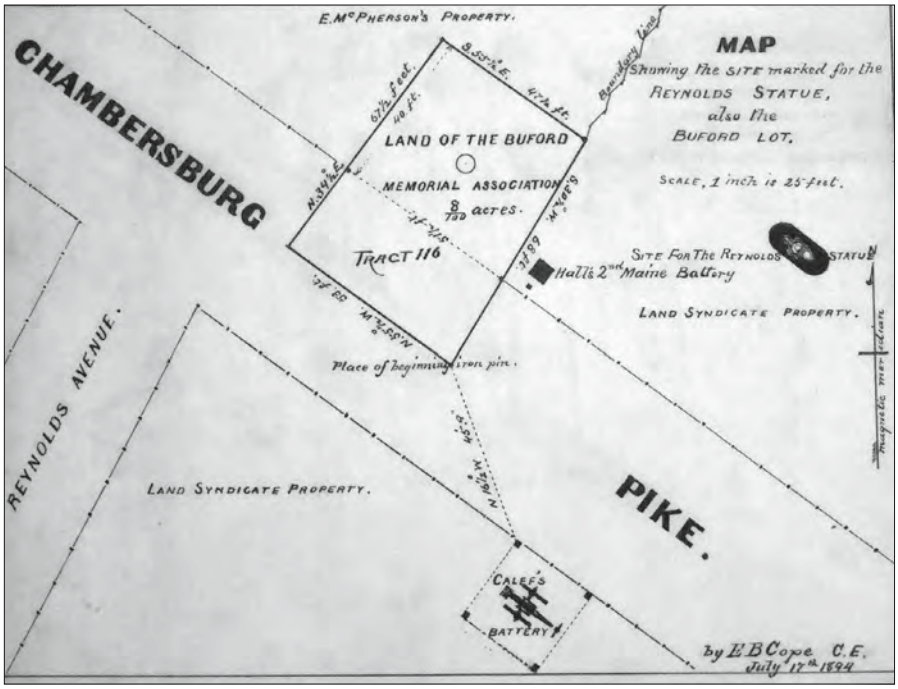


Figure 1.109. Survey showing site of lot acuried by the Buford Memorial Association for the Buford monument, 1894. Also shown is the site of the proposed Reynolds equestrian statue, the existing Hall's 2nd Maine Battery monument, and the plot where an iron tablet and guns marking the U.S. Regulars position of Calef's Battery were installed on land of the Springs Hotel interests in ca. 1894. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GET 8055)

As work on the Buford statue was underway, another statue to a general was planned nearby. In 1891, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania appropriated $100,000 to erect equestrian statues to Generals Meade, Hancock, and Reynolds, all Pennsylvanians. For the Reynolds statue, the state and GBMA approved a site on McPherson Ridge just east of the Buford statue and 2nd Maine Battery monument, solidifying



Figure 1.110. The Buford statue dedicated in 1895, looking north from Chambersburg Pike, ca. 1897. In the background are GBMA Brinkerhof wire fences that enclosed the Buford Memorial Association plot. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4781)

that site where the battle opened as the center of the 1st Corps battlefield. As of 1894, the site had not yet been acquired from J. Emory Bair, who together with William Hersh and Henry O. Towles (the so-called Land Syndicate) had acquired the Springs Hotel property holdings from the Estate of Samuel Whitney in ca. 1892 (see fig. 1.109).[230]

Commemorative Park Landscape on Oak Ridge

With its panoramic views across the battlefield, Oak Hill was the main attraction on Oak Ridge in the post-battle years, similar to the role Reynolds Grove served on McPherson Ridge. Because Oak Hill was on the Confederate lines held by Carter's Artillery Battalion, however, the GBMA did not acquire this important terrain when it began park development on Oak Ridge in the 1880s.

Military Avenues

When the GBMA began constructing the First Day Avenue in 1886, it had minimal work on Oak Ridge because the avenue—renamed Reynolds Avenue in 1887—followed the pre-existing Oak Ridge public road built in 1871 (Doubleday Avenue) and the battle-era Wills-Crist farm lane (Wadsworth Avenue). The GBMA did not improve the public road because it was under a state-owned public right-of-way, but did add a small turn-around at the south end of its property, presumably for visitors who did not want to continue south along the public road. Battle-era stone walls lined portions of the east and west sides, along with later plank fences (fig. 1.111). The GBMA apparently restacked the stone walls as part of its improvements to the road corridor.[231]

By 1888, the GBMA decided to open a branch avenue along the line held by advance regiments of Major John Buford's cavalry commanded by Colonel Thomas Devin during the morning of July 1, on a minor ridge extending south from the Forney farmstead and across part of the battle-era Wills Farm. By April of that year, the GBMA was negotiating with John S. Forney to purchase lands for the avenue, which was planned to follow the Wills Farm lane approximately 800 feet west of Reynolds Avenue, and then turn north along a new alignment to Mummasburg Road (fig. 1.112). By May 1889, the GBMA had acquired the necessary strips of land from Forney and Jeremiah Bender, owner of the Wills Farm, that extended through the location of two battle-era Forney orchards. Construction of the avenue was probably completed by September 1889. Unlike the branch avenues on McPherson Ridge (Meredith and Stone avenues), the GBMA decided to give the new



Figure 1.111. The Oak Ridge public road acquired by the GBMA as part of the First Day Avenue (renamed Reynolds Avenue in 1887 and later, Doubleday Avenue) looking southeast, 1888. The GBMA also owned the field beyond the fence with the 13th Massachusetts monument visible in the distance, and the battle-era McClean Grove in the right distance. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2735)

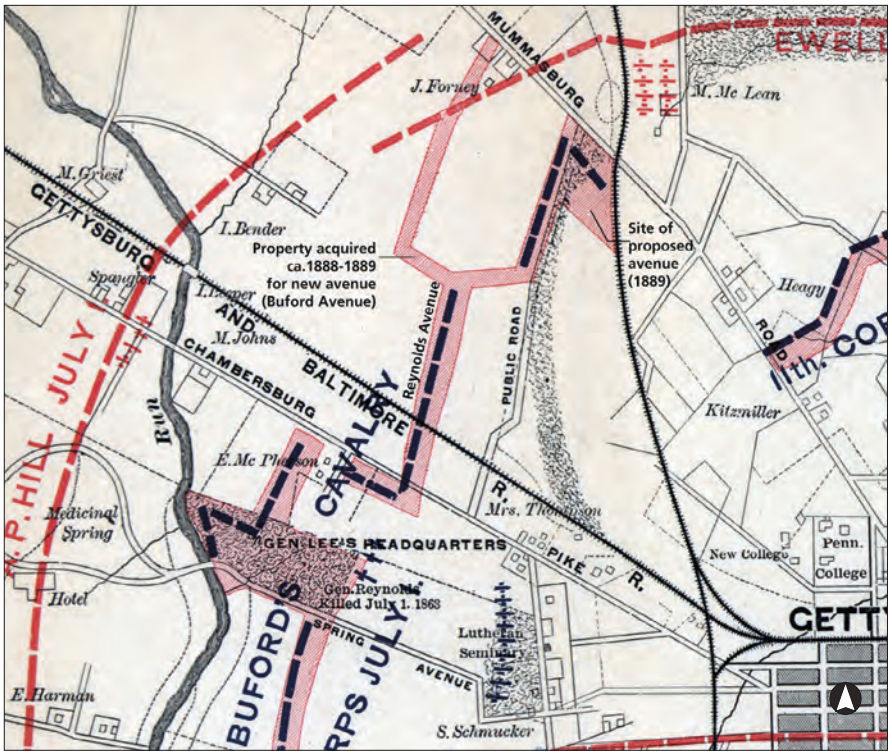


Figure 1.112. Map showing Union 1st Corps lines (black dashed lines) along which the GBMA planned to acquire property for the First Day Avenue (red shaded areas) made in 1886 and updated in ca. 1888 to show property acquired for a new avenue west of Oak Ridge (Buford Avenue). (Detail of S. Crawford and Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, "Gettysburg and Vicinity," ca. 1888, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1863 .L6, annotated by SUNY ESF)

avenue its own name in memory Major General John Buford.[232]

In September 1889, the GBMA board decided to open another avenue through the four-acre tract it owned on the battle-era McClean Farm, from the Oak Ridge public road (Doubleday Avenue) down the slope of Oak Ridge to Mummasburg Road (see fig. 1.112). The reason was to provide access to two regimental monuments that had been built on the tract, a distance from the public road. By 1895, the GBMA had graded a narrow road, later named Robinson Avenue, down the slope.[233]

Monuments and Markers

The majority of the regimental monuments on Oak Ridge were erected along the section of the public road (Doubleday Avenue) acquired by the GBMA in 1885 from Mummasburg Road south to edge of Wills Woods (East) along the lines of Baxter's Brigade and Paul's Brigade of Robinson's Division. Unlike monuments elsewhere in the 1st Corps battlefield, those on the Oak Ridge public road were installed on the west side, which meant the backs of the monuments faced the road since the fronts had to face the Confederate front. The positions of Cutler's Brigade of Wadsworth's Division west of Wills Woods were not accessible by a GBMA avenue, so most of those regiments marked their positions to the west and south along Reynolds Avenue and south of the railroad cut. The 95th New York Infantry did install a small position marker in 1893 at the intersection of the public road and Wadsworth Avenue.

The first regimental monument on Oak Ridge was the granite position marker dedicated on August 27, 1883 by survivors of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, prior to the GBMA acquisition of property along Doubleday Avenue (see fig. 1.89). Two years later, a much more substantial monument to the 13th Massachusetts Infantry was erected on the slope of Oak Ridge east of Doubleday Avenue on land that was or soon would be acquired by the GBMA. Dedicated on September 25, 1885, it featured a full sculpture of an infantryman that marked the spot where color sergeant Roland G. Morris purportedly fell during the battle, with access by a rough road along the railroad to the east. It was set on a high turf mound, which made the monument more visible at its elevation below the public road (fig.1.113). The third Oak Ridge monument, dedicated on October 8, 1885 after the GBMA acquired property along the public road, was the 12th Massachusetts infantry monument, a conical flag-draped shaft located behind the stone wall near where it had once jogged to the east before the Forneys extended it south following construction of the public road in 1871 (fig. 1.114).[234]



Figure 1.113. The 13th Massachusetts monument (1885, left), looking southeast from Doubleday Avenue, ca. 1886. (Boardman Collection, SV749)



Figure 1.114. The 12th Massachusetts (1885) looking north across the Forney Farm stone fence with Doubleday Avenue at right, ca. 1906. (Boardman Collection, SV527b)

Most of the monuments on Oak Ridge were dedicated around the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle between 1888 and 1889, including twelve primary monuments and one position marker. Most were located along the west side of the avenue, spaced close together compared to other areas of the 1st Corps battlefield, at approximately 100 to 150 feet. The one monument built on the east side of the road, probably due to the existence of the Susan Forney property on the west side, was the 90th Pennsylvania, which formed the right of Baxter's line near Mummasburg Road. Dedicated on September 3, 1888, it was a 13-foot-tall rustic granite treestone (dead tree or snag) set on a rectangular mound with bedding plants around its base (fig. 1.115). The design of this monument, which included two flank markers with a similar tree stump design, reflected popular Victorian funerary symbolism of nature and life cut short. Along with the military bronzes on the granite tree, the monument also contained a bronze of a bird's nest that according to tradition, told the tale of how a soldier stopped during the fighting to save a nest full of baby birds that had fallen out of a tree. [235] One additional monument was added east of the public road: the 104th New York Infantry monument (1888), a shaft similar to the 76th New York north of the railroad cut, which completed the northern flank of Paul's Brigade (see fig. 1.115).[236]

Along the west side of the public road, where woods had grown up since the battle along the stone wall, four monuments were placed south of the 12th Massachusetts to complete the line of Baxter's Brigade (fig. 1.116): the 88th PA (1889), a large rectangular shaft surmounted by sculpture with an eagle that was a companion to the 1883 marker to the west in the Forney field; the 83rd New York (1888), a 51-foot obelisk of alternating-colored blocks that cost $6,000 and was the first for a New York City regiment on the battlefield; the 97th New York (1889), a shaft similar in design to the 104th New York east of the public road and the 76th New York along Reynolds Avenue; and the 11th Penn-



Figure 1.115. The 90th Pennsylvania monument (1888, left), looking east, ca. 1897; and the 104th New York (1888) looking southeast, ca. 1900. (Boardman Collection, SV749, SV527b)



Figure 1.116. Monuments to regiments of Baxter's Brigade: 1. 88th Pennsylvania (1889), looking northwest ca. 1889; 2. 83rd New York (1888), looking west, ca. 1897; 3. 97th New York (1889) looking west, ca. 1897; and 4. 11th Pennsylvania (1889) looking east with the Lower house in the background, ca. 1897. (Boardman Collection, SV318a; Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4617, 641140, T4490)

sylvania Infantry monument (1889), located across from the post-battle G. Lower house. This monument featured a bronze sculpture of a solider, and at the front facing away from the road, a small bronze of the regiment's mascot, a dog named Sallie.[237]

South of the 11th Pennsylvania along the west side of the avenue were monuments commemorating three regiments of Paul's Brigade (fig. 1.117): the 107th Pennsylvania monument (1889), a shaft with a cross-gabled top; the 16th Maine Infantry monument (1889), a 24-foot-tall obelisk with flank markers at the position of the regiment at 1:00 p.m.; and the 94th New York Infantry monument (1888), a 20-foot-tall obelisk with a standing set of bronze rifles that marked the left of Paul's Brigade and was the southern-most monument along the Oak Ridge public road. The 16th Maine also placed a granite position marker with flank markers along Mummasburg Road to mark its 4:00 p.m. position during withdrawal of the division from Oak Ridge on July 1, 1863.[238]

West across the fields of the Forney Farm were three monuments of Buford's cavalry division, an advance detachment prior to the fighting along Oak Ridge; the fourth regiment that held the left flank, the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry, did not install a monument under GBMA administration. The monuments, dedicated around the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary, were placed on the east side of the avenue facing west toward the Confederate front. The first monument, the 9th New York Cavalry, was built at a bend in the planned alignment of Buford Avenue (completed 1889) around the Forney farmstead, and dedicated on the twenty-fifth anniversary on July 1, 1888 (fig. 1.118). It was a granite slab with a large bas-relief bronze tablet—one of the largest on the battlefield—by the noted sculptor Caspar Buberl, who would later create the bronzes on the New York State monument (1893) in the national cemetery. Approximately 700 feet to the south was the 6th New York Cavalry, a 26-foot-tall and 14 by 10-foot-square



Figure 1.117. Monuments to regiments of Paul's Brigade, from right: 107th Pennsylvania (1889), 16th Maine (1889), and 94th New York (1888), photographed ca. 1898. This image shows the flank markers between the monuments and the narrow width of Doubleday Avenue. In the distance is the Susan Forney house and outbuilding. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of T4321)

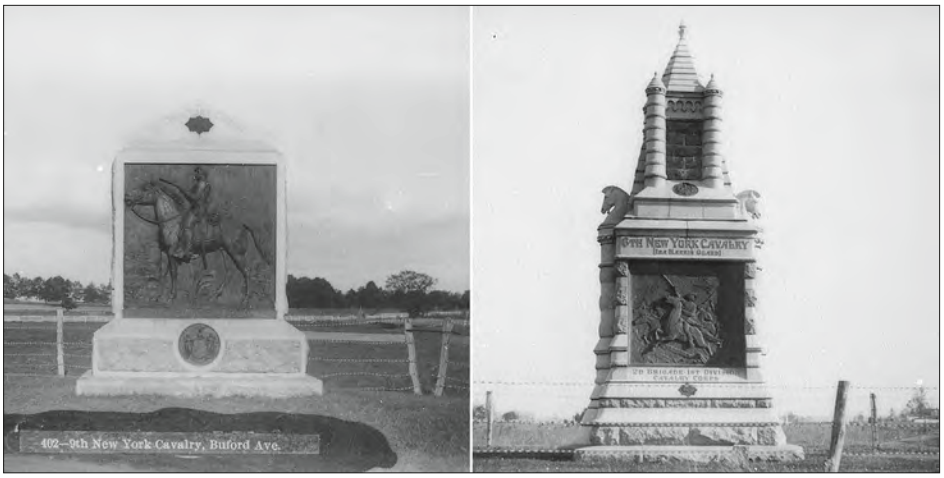


Figure 1.118. The 9th New York Cavalry monument (1888, left) and the 6th New York Cavalry monument (1889) looking east with the Forney farm fields in the background, ca. 1897. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Tipton photographs 4528, 4526)



Figure 1.119. The 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry monument (1889) looking east with the rear of the Forney farmhouse in the background, ca. 1897. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4682)

castle-like structure that was the largest monument on the 1st Corps battlefield. It featured a large bronze plaque similar in size and style to the 9th New York sculpted by James Edward Kelly. The 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry monument (1889), a 10-foot-high granite slab with a rounded top and stone bas-relief of a cavalry vidette, was installed near Mummasburg Road just west of the Forney farmhouse in an area that had been an orchard in 1863 (fig. 1.119). [239]

Commemorative Park Landscape on Herr's Ridge

As a Confederate battle line, the GBMA did not acquire land or oversee the placement of monuments on Herr's Ridge and points west, the region from where the Confederate army advanced. However, Union regiments were involved in this area as part of advanced pickets early on July 1, 1863, and around the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle, one Union regiment decided to mark its advance position there.

In 1886, Marcellus Jones and two fellow veterans of the 8th Illinois Cavalry secured their claim to firing the first shot of the battle by placing a monument commemorating the event in the west yard of the Wisler House owned at the time by Newton Lott, surrounded by cornfields, orchards, and distant rural views (fig. 1.120). The small tapered shaft of white marble from Naperville, Illinois was inscribed with text that explained when the shot occurred—7:30 am on July 1, 1863; who erected the marker—Captain Jones, Lieutenant Riddler, and Sergeant Louis Shafer; who fired it—Captain Jones; and the gun used, a Carbine rifle. No fencing or other landscape improvements were made around the monument. In 1887, Newton Lott executed a deed transferring ownership of a small 310-square-foot parcel around the monument to Louis Shafer. Although the GBMA's charter included over-



Figure 1.120. The First Shot marker placed in 1886 near the Wisler House, looking northwest from the turnpike, ca. 1897. The Wisler house is to the right of the photograph. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T1798a)

sight of battle monuments installed outside of its property, it could have been involved in the dedication, but apparently was not, perhaps because of the contention over who actually fired the first shot of the battle. Seven years later, on October 24, 1894, the GBMA did acquire the tiny plot with the monument from Lewis Shafer, and enclosed it with its standard Brinkerhoff wire fencing. It was the only remote parcel owned by the GBMA on the First Day battlefield.[240]

Federal Involvement and the Gettysburg Park Commission

Events held for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle in 1888—publicized throughout the country—made apparent that the whole story of the Battle of Gettysburg was not being represented through the work of the GBMA. The major omissions, aside from statues to generals, was the absence of monuments to regiments of the Regular Army (U.S. Regulars). In an era of growing reconciliation around the anniversary, the lack of markers for Confederate regiments was also seen as a major omission. The GBMA, due to its limited funding and through its state charter that addressed only the Union side, was not in a position to undertake such additional expansion of the battlefield park. Many realized that the federal government, through the U.S. War Department, was the appropriate entity to address these omissions and complete the battlefield park so that it told the story of both sides.[241] In 1887 shortly before the twenty-fifth anniversary, Congress appropriated funds for marking U.S. Regulars positions at Gettysburg. Then, in September 1889, the GBMA board passed a resolution urging Congress to develop the Confederate lines:

> Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the Congress of the United States should be requested to purchase such land as may be necessary to open avenues and driveways along the whole line of battle occupied by the Army of Northern Virginia, during the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863, and that the position occupied by the several divisions, brigades and regiments of said army should be marked with tablets.[242]

The War Department had been involved at Gettysburg since it took ownership of the national cemetery in 1872, but did not have direct involvement in the commemorative battlefield park. In 1890, after Congress appropriated funds for marking the positions of U.S. Regulars at Gettysburg, a federal bill to mark Confederate positions was introduced, acting on the 1889 GBMA board resolution. At the time, Congress was just beginning to designate national military parks to be administered by the War Department, but at Gettysburg, the existence of the GBMA complicated passage of a similar act. In the interim, Congress appropriated $25,000 to the War Department in March 1893 for marking positions occupied by both armies at Gettysburg and for acquiring land and opening avenues along those lines, as well as for marking the positions of corps, divisions, and brigades with suitable tablets containing narrative text to aid in the understanding of the battle. The Secretary of War appointed a three-person commission on May 25, 1893 to implement this work in coordination with the GBMA. Known as the Gettysburg Park Commission (later renamed Gettysburg National Park Commission), it included veterans Lieutenant Colonel John P. Nicholson of Pennsylvania, Brigadier General W. H. Forney of Alabama (no known relation to John S. Forney), and John B. Bachelder of Massachusetts, the long-time battlefield historian and author of the battlefield guide first published in 1873. They were instructed by the Secretary of War to continue the core work of the GBMA: to preserve the battlefield and ensure complete and accurate marking of military positions.[243]

To implement its work, the commission hired Emmor B. Cope as "topographical engineer" on July 1, 1893 to undertake comprehensive mapping of the battlefield on which to base the planned property acquisitions, Confederate avenues, and marking. Cope, a Civil War veteran who had produced a map of the battlefield in 1863, had also produced smaller survey maps of battlefield parcels including the Springs Hotel and Buford Memorial Association properties. By 1894, a map of the entire battlefield had been completed, and Cope and his assistant, S. A. Hammond, were working on detailed topographic maps at a scale of 200 feet to the inch, requiring twenty-five sheets. Most of the work

of the commission prior to 1895 was in park planning, except for some property acquisition and construction of portions of West Confederate Avenue south of the 1st Corps battlefield. The commission also undertook the marking of U.S. Regulars positions, including one on the 1st Corps battlefield.[244]

Park Commission Plans for the First Day Battlefield

By 1893, the GBMA and park commissioners had agreed on routes for the Confederate avenues on the First Day battlefield, and documented them on a preliminary map that also showed existing ownership parcels, buildings, avenues, and monuments (fig. 1.121). In the McPherson Ridge area, the proposal called for construction of new avenues, rather than adaptation of existing roads. The avenue along the rear line in the morning of the first day extended from Hereter's Mill Road north through Springs Hotel Woods and along the boundary between the Wible (Herr) and Abraham Spangler farms to Chambersburg Pike. The forward line, corresponding with fighting in the afternoon, followed the west bank of Willoughby Creek from Hereter's Mill Road to Chambersburg Pike, with a branch along the east side through the McPherson Farm. No Confederate avenues were planned for the Oak Ridge area. Most of the right-of-way for these avenues was on land owned by the Springs Hotel Com-



Figure 1.121. Preliminary map produced for the Gettysburg Park Commission showing "Proposed Avenues" (shaded strips) on the First Day battlefield, along with parcel boundaries, avenues, and monuments, 1893. Red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, "Engineer Map" attributed to Cope and Hammond, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 13, annotated by SUNY ESF)

pany, which in 1893 was owned by Bair, Hersh, and Towles. [245]

By 1894, the park commission had revised its plans for the Confederate avenues and had produced a new map under the direction of Major General Daniel Sickles that identified land that the federal government planned to acquire for the avenues or to preserve key battlefield terrain. For the first time, plans called for preserving large tracts of battlefield property, an approach similar to what the federal government was executing at Georgia's Chickamauga National Military Park established in 1890, rather than just strips along the avenues as was done at Antietam (fig. 1.122). The proposed acquisitions included a broad swath from



Figure 1.122. The so-called Sickles Map showing proposed property acquisition, including land for a revised Confederate Avenue on the First Day battlefield, 1894. The shading and cross-hatched areas refer to lands owned by GBMA, or other land to be acquired by the federal government. The numbers refer to areas: 1: Herr's Ridge; 2: McPherson Ridge; 3. Oak Ridge; 4. Oak Hill; 5. Gettysburg Plain (11th Corps battlefield). This version of the map, which reflects the work of the Gettysburg Park Commission and the survey work of E. B. Cope in particular, was finalized in 1895 as part of the act to establish the national military park. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, Office of the New York Board of Gettysburg Monuments Commissioners, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1894, Library of Congress, cw0336500, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Herbst Woods north to Mummasburg Road and east to Oak Ridge, and a narrower corridor along Herr's Ridge north to and including the summit of Oak Hill. Excluded from the proposed acquisitions were the Springs Hotel (Harman Farm) property, Herr's Tavern, the Abraham Spangler Farm, Michael Crist Farm, and portion of the Forney Farm north of Mummasburg Road. For the Confederate avenue on the First Day field, the earlier proposed route along Willoughby Run was abandoned, and a new alignment north of Chambersburg Pike was proposed through the battle-era Wible (Herr), Michael Crist, and Wills farms across Oak Hill and east through the 11th Corps battlefield. Plans at this time in 1894 did not include an avenue through the seminary campus.[246]

Marking of U.S. Regulars Positions

On the 1st Corps battlefield, there were three artillery positions of U.S. Regulars: 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A (Calef's Battery) which supported Buford's cavalry from a position along Chambersburg Pike at the crest of McPherson Ridge; a second position of Calef's Battery along Reynolds Avenue south of Reynolds Grove; and the 4th U.S. Artillery Battery B (Stewart's Battery) north of Chambersburg Pike and just west of Mrs. Thompson house (Lee's Headquarters).

The work of acquiring property and erecting markers for U.S. Regulars positions initially funded by Congress in 1887 did not get underway at Gettysburg until the early 1890s. On January 31, 1893, the GBMA board resolved to transfer the required property at the rate of $100 per plot, and the work was subsequently coordinated through the Gettysburg Park Commission. Plans called not for marking each position with its own unique stone monument, but rather use of a standard design that would be applied to all U.S. Regulars positions: an iron sign (tablet) on a tall iron post, probably designed by E. B. Cope and similar to Victorian-era street signs used in many cities (fig. 1.123). Artillery positions also received a single cannon accompanied by a stack of shells, known as a shell pyramid, of the type used by the regiment. The GBMA had requested shells from the War Department for this purpose on July 4, 1893, under provisions of a bill that allowed the GBMA to receive surplus arms passed on March 3, 1873.[247]



Figure 1.123. Example of a standard iron sign (first generation tablet) developed by the Gettysburg Park Commission in ca. 1893. This tablet marked the 18th Massachusetts at Little Round Top pictured. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT GEE618)

On the 1st Corps battlefield, the Gettysburg Park Commission reached an agreement with J. Emory Bair, owner of the Springs Hotel, to acquire a tiny, 0.01-acre parcel near the southeast corner of Old Reynolds Avenue (Stone Avenue) and Chambersburg Pike to mark the position of the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A (Calef's Battery) (see fig. 1.109). By July 1894, the commission had installed its standard iron tablet along with a single 3-inch ordnance rifle on a newly-fabricated iron carriage with a shell pyramid in front, set within a mown plot surrounded by crops on the privately-owned McPherson Farm (fig. 1.124). This was the first known commemorative cannon displayed on the 1st Corps battlefield. The plot was enclosed by the GBMA-stan-

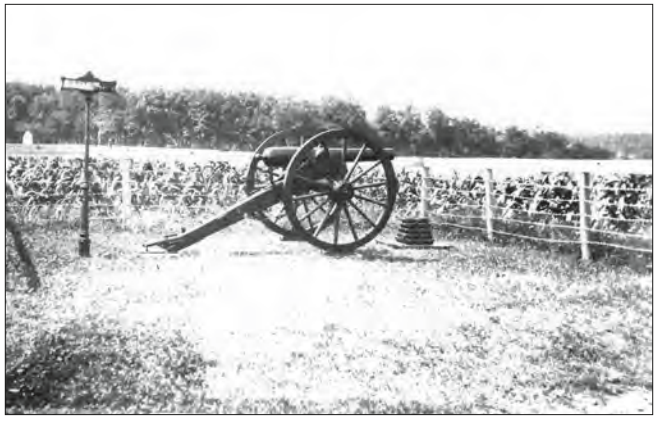


Figure 1.124. The U.S. Regulars position of Calef's Battery showing iron sign (tablet), single cannon, and shell pyramid installed under auspices of the Gettysburg Park Commission, looking southwest from the Chambersburg Pike soon after completion, ca. 1894. In the distance is Herbst Woods. (Adams County Historical Society, photograph 6626.349)

dard Brinkerhoff wire fence, but with a board top rail probably added under the direction of the commission. The commission did not mark the other two positions of U.S. Regulars prior to 1895. [248]

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1863–1895

In 1895, after a decade of park development under the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA), the rural 1st Corps battlefield had been overlaid by narrow corridors of commemorative landscape along with two larger areas at Reynolds Grove and Oak Ridge. Aside from the Harman Farm that was partly redeveloped as the Springs Hotel resort, the farms as well as the seminary retained much of their battle-era character and organization.

While the GBMA had been established in part to preserve the battlefield and its artificial and natural defenses, most of its work on the 1st Corps battlefield was commemorative in nature, with the 1863 battlefield landscape remaining in large part under private ownership and use. Where Union regiments took position against the Confederates, there was Reynolds Avenue, initially known as the First Day Avenue, from Hagerstown Road through Reynolds Grove and north along Oak Ridge to Mummasburg Road (present Reynolds, Meredith, Stone, Wadsworth, and Doubleday Avenues). Buford Avenue was added in 1889, and Robinson Avenue shortly before 1895. These military avenues, which were lined by impressive monuments and set apart from the battlefield landscape in most areas by Brinkerhoff wire fences, were intended to be distinct from the rural 1863 battlefield landscape so that visitors could readily distinguish them as later additions. As built, however, the avenues differed little in appearance from common farm roads. The shoulders and areas around the monuments were likewise little more than rough turf and meadow.

By 1895, the GBMA had developed only a small portion of the battlefield due to limits of funding and its charter that addressed only Union regiments. Confederate positions, although known, remained unmarked and largely inaccessible. Through the Gettysburg Park Commission, the U.S. War Department acquired its first property on the 1st Corps battlefield—a tiny 435 square-foot parcel at the position of the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A on Chambersburg Pike. The commission's marking of this site heralded the upcoming federal park era that would see extensive marking and preservation of battlefield lands.

Seminary Ridge (Drawing 1.3)

By 1895, the Lutheran Theological Seminary, with its new main building and two additional professor's houses, retained its battle-era orientation east toward Gettysburg, with the lane and Seminary Grove at the rear. Springs Hotel Road, originally a horse railway, ran across the southern part of the campus. It remained a private road west of the seminary lane, and to the east was a municipal road named Springs Avenue. The Schmucker Farm underwent substantial changes through subdivision, changes in ownership, addition of the Springs Hotel Road, and development of a pottery that by 1895 was an agricultural tile factory. To the north, additions and a new barn (stable) were added to the James Thompson property, and the orchard to the west maintained by Casper Dustman at the time of the battle had disappeared. The one-story brick tenant house occupied in 1863 by Alex Riggs immediately west of the James Thompson house still stood.[249]

Although the seminary campus was the site of a Union line and the cupola had served as a Union signal station early on July 1, 1863, the GBMA acquired no property on Seminary Ridge, and only two Union regiments, the 5th Maine Artillery and 95th New York Infantry, installed monuments (position markers) there. Despite this, the seminary was an important part of the battlefield tourist itinerary. Mrs. Thompson's stone house that had served as part of General Lee's headquarters was a landmark for the Confederate side and a well-known tourist attraction, but remained a private residence.

McPherson Ridge (Drawing 1.3)

In 1895, the battle-era farms on McPherson Ridge—the McPherson Farm and Herbst Farm—were still functioning, but had been subsumed into the larger

Springs Hotel land holdings and had been crossed by new development associated with the hotel and the GBMA battlefield park. This new development had changed the battle-era field patterns, and many of the old fence lines had been removed. The Herbst barn, rebuilt shortly after the battle, still stood, and the adjacent farmhouse had been rebuilt or enlarged since the battle. The McPherson barn remained little changed from before the battle, but the farmhouse had been substantially enlarged with a new two-story main section; the eighteenth-century log wing still stood as the rear kitchen wing. Along Chambersburg Pike, the toll gate was still performing its battle-era function for the private toll road.

In 1895, the most famous and often visited Union site on the 1st Corps battlefield was probably the spot where General Reynolds was killed in Herbst Woods, in a park-like area that became known as Reynolds Grove. The site was easily accessible to tourists from Reynolds Avenue as well as Springs Hotel Road. The fifteen-acre parcel that included Herbst Woods and Reynolds Grove was the GBMA's largest landholding on the 1st Corps battlefield. The cluster of commemorative works at the crest of McPherson Ridge along Chambersburg Pike was the second node of commemoration on the 1st Corps battlefield. It included the Buford memorial, the only sculpture on the 1st Corps battlefield, and the only U.S. Regulars marker, along with two Union regimental monuments. Twenty Union regimental monuments, most with flank markers, lined Reynolds and Old Reynolds (Stone and Meredith) avenues.

Oak Ridge (Drawing 1.4)

The Forney and Wills farms on Oak Ridge remained active farms in 1895 and were both owner-occupied. Springs Hotel interests had not acquired any land in the area, except for the McPherson outlots on the southeast end of Oak Ridge. The Bender family owned most of the Wills Farm, with its battle-era barn and brick house built shortly after the battle. The Forneys owned part of the Wills Farm (Field #5, part of Field #4 and Wills Woods East), where the family maintained a second farmstead along Wills-Crist farm lane (Buford/Wadsworth avenues). The Forneys maintained the battle-era farmstead on Mummasburg Road. The Forney family also owned a house occupied by Susan Forney, located at the east end of the farm along the Oak Ridge public road that was laid out in 1871. Two other post-battle developments were located along this road: the G. Lower House and the Robert Sheads farmstead on the Gilbert Outlots. The Sheads farm included fields cleared from Wills Woods West. Construction of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad in 1884 along the foot of Oak Ridge created more of a distinct boundary between the 1st Corps and 11th Corps battlefields.

Reynolds Avenue on Oak Ridge (present Doubleday and Wadsworth avenues) followed the preexisting Oak Ridge public road and Wills-Crist farm lane. The GBMA was unable to complete the avenue because it did not acquire the portion of the public road through the Sheads property. The northern end of Reynolds Avenue saw the densest concentration of regimental monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield, erected between 1883 and 1889. Extending down the slope of Oak Ridge within the McClean Farm was a short spur of Reynolds Avenue (Robinson Avenue) constructed shortly before 1895 to access the 13th Massachusetts and 104th New York monuments. Buford Avenue, added along a line of Buford's Cavalry Corps, extended through the Wills and Forney farms and was lined by three monuments that were among the most elaborate on the 1st Corps battlefield.

Since the early 1870s, John Bachelder had been recommending to tourists that they walk from Mummasburg Road through the Forney Farm fields to the summit of Oak Hill for its panoramic views across the battlefield. Despite its likely popularity, this key topographic feature, which was held by Confederate artillery during the battle, remained outside GBMA holdings.

Herr's Ridge (Drawings 1.3, 1.4)

In 1895, the Herr's Ridge area encompassing the battle-era Harman, Wible (Herr), Michael Crist, and Abraham Spangler farms along with the Leaper Lot, had undergone substantial change since 1863 with development of the Katalysine Spring and Springs Hotel beginning

in 1868, primarily on the northern half of the Harman Farm. The massive four-story hotel with its two-story cupola, surrounded by five acres of park-like grounds, was a prominent landmark on the battlefield. By 1895, the heyday of the spring and hotel had passed, but the resort was still operated on a seasonal basis. The owners of the Springs Hotel owned the adjacent Wible (Herr) Farm with Herr's Tavern, but not the Abraham Spangler Farm that was immediately north of the hotel. Outside of the hotel grounds, there was little substantial change to the battle-era character of the farms aside from some loss of woodlots and orchards.

Because the Herr's Ridge area was Confederate ground during the battle, the GBMA had undertaken no development there. The Gettysburg Park Commission was planning routes for a Confederate avenue below the crest of Herr's Ridge, through Springs Hotel Woods and north toward Oak Hill. No construction or property acquisition had occurred by 1895. The only commemorative feature dedicated west of Willoughby Run during this period was the GBMA-owned monument marking the spot where the purported first shot of the battle was fired, at the Ephraim Wisler house on Chambersburg Pike one mile west of Herr's Ridge.

ENDNOTES, 1863–1895

132 "Report of Samuel Weaver," March 19,1864, in *Report of the Select Committee Relative to Soldiers' National Cemetery* (Harrisburg: Singerly & Myers, 1864), 36.

133 Kathleen Georg Harrison, "The Significance of the Harmon [sic] Farm and The Springs Hotel Woods" (Unpublished National Park Service report, March 1, 1991), 27, Gettysburg National Military Park archives [hereafter, GETT], GETT 41161, box 4, file 6.

134 New York Board of Gettysburg Monuments Commissioners, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," February 20, 1894, Library of Congress, digital ID cw0336500.

135 Michael Jacobs, D.D., "Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg," *The United States Service Magazine,* vol. 1, January 1864, 71-72.

136 This section is based in large part on Harrison, "The Significance of the Harmon [sic] Farm and The Springs Hotel Woods," Andrew Dalton, *Beyond the Run: The Emanuel Harmon Farm at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Ten Roads Publishing, 2013), and maps of the Springs Hotel property made by E. B. Cope and S. A. Hammond and between 1893 and 1897, GETT 8007, GETT 323.

137 *Adams Sentinel*, November 21, 1865, cited in Dalton, 63; George W. Stose and F. Bascom, "Description of the Fairfield and Gettysburg Quadrangles," Folio 225 of *Geologic Atlas of the United* States (Washington: U.S. Geological Survey, 1929), 22. The USGS published an analysis (undated) of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water and found there was only a trace of Lithium in a million parts of water: "the water is high in mineral content and of the calcium carbonate type. Rather large amounts of magnesium and of the sulphate radicle are present. The amounts of barium, lithium, fluorine, borate, and phosphate reported are not sufficient to give the water distinct medical properties."

138 Dalton, 65, citing *Adams Sentinel*, April 24, 1866; Jim Weeks, *Gettysburg: Memory, Market, and an American Shrine* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003), 31.

139 New York *Herald*, quoted in *Star and Sentinel*, October 30, 1877, cited in Harrison, 1991, 28.

140 Gettysburg *Compiler*, February 14, 1868, quoted in Harrison, 1991, 29.

141 Gettysburg Spring Company, *The Gettysburg Katalysine Water, Reports of Physicians and the People of its Wonderful Cures, History of the Spring* (New York: published by the company, 1868), 24.

142 *Star and Sentinel*, June 10, 1868, transcript in Adams County Historical Society, vertical file for Gettysburg Springs Hotel.

143 Gettysburg *Compiler*, June 26, 1868, in Harrison, 1991, 30.

144 Harrison, 1991, 29-30.

145 Harrison, 1991, 28, 31; Gettysburg *Compiler*, October 9, 1868, clipping in Adams County Historical Society, vertical file for Gettysburg Springs Hotel; Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, Office of Commissioners Deed Books, 1893–1919, book 3, entry for Springs Hotel Company tracts conveyed to the US, GETT 41124. The complicated history of land ownership and conveyance by the hotel company is not detailed here.

146 Harrison, 1991, 32. The deed to the five-acre hotel property was not executed until April 1869.

147 Harrison, 1991, 39.

148 Harrison, 1991, 32-33, 37; Gettysburg *Compiler*, June 18, 1869, 1.

149 *Star and Sentinel*, April 16, 1869, in Harrison, 1991, 35.

150 Gettysburg *Compiler*, June 18, 1869, clipping in Adams County Historical Society, vertical file for Gettysburg Springs Hotel.

151 Harrison, 1991, 36, 39; Timothy Smith, *John Burns: The Hero of Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 2000), 121-123.

152 Harrison, 1991, 39.

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

154 Harrison, 1991, 39-40; *Atlas of Adams Co. Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: I. W. Field & Co., 1872); Cope and Hammond, "Medicinal Springs" (Map produced for Gettysburg National Military Park, 1897, surveyed 1893), GETT 8323; Charles H. Glatfelter, "Brief History of the Development of the Seminary Campus Land, 1830-1987" (Unpublished paper prepared for the Adams County Historical Society, August 11, 1987), 2.

155 Dalton, 77; Harrison, 1991, 40-41; Flyer, "1881 The Gettysburg Springs Hotel," Adams County Historical Society, vertical file for Gettysburg Springs Hotel; ca. 1894 map of Buford Memorial Association property noting "Land Syndicate," GETT 8055.

156 Typed transcript, "Road Docket A, page 327, Office of the Clerk of the Court, April Sessions 1871," GETT 41151, box 7, folder 4; C. S. Davidson, Inc., "Gettysburg National Military Park, Tract 02-157…Public Road, Property Surveys," 1999, GETT 4116, box 73; Fowler and Downs, "Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania," birds-eye map, 1888; Glatfelter, 1987, 2. The birds-eye map shows Springs Avenue east of the seminary.

157 Wikipedia, s.V. "Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad," citing *Gettysburg Star and Sentinel*, March 4, 1884.

158 Harold A. Williams, *The Western Maryland Railway Story: A Chronicle of the First Century—1852–1952* (Baltimore: Published by the company, 1952), 67–68; photograph of track at second cut, ca. 1886, GETT T1804; photograph of Seminary Ridge (1st) cut with fence across grade, Tyson stereo #572, 1867, in William Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1995), 68; Deed, Lott to Hanover Junction Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, 1886, Adams County Deed Book 77, page 520; USGS Fairfield Quadrangle, 1909.

159 Abdel Ross Wentz, *History of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary…1826–1926* (Philadelphia: The United Lutheran Publication House, 1926), 208, 238; U.S. Engineering Department, "Battlefield of Gettysburg… Surveyed and Drawn under the direction of Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren," 1869, revised 1873 [hereafter, "1868-69 Warren map], Section E81-1, RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Headquarters Map File, National Archives; Bachelder, 105.

160 Glatfelter, 1987, 2.

161 Glatfelter, 1987, 2 and 1894 survey at back of report; Wentz, 239, 243. The new seminary was described at the time of its completion as "French Renaissance" in style.

162 *Adams Sentinel*, November 28, 1865, transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files.

163 Smith, 2000, 121-123; Glatfelter, 1987, 3.

164 Glatfelter, 1987, 2–3, 11; Smith, 2000, 123; "Susquehanna Pfaltzgraff Company History," http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/susquehanna-pfaltzgraff-company-history/ (accessed November 10, 2016); E. B. Cope, "Map No. 1" (Seminary Lane), 1895, GET 8100; Photograph of Singmaster house showing house on the former Schmucker Farm, ca. 1902, GETT Tipton 2613; Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, "About the Seminary," "West House," http://oldltsg.wideopen.net/about/buildings/west.htm (accessed January 9, 2017). With his brothers, George Pfaltzgraff later founded the Pfaltzgraff Company, which would become well-known in the mid-twentieth century for its blue stenciled "Yorktowne" salt-glazed earthenware.

165 New York *Herald*, November 20, 1863, quoted in Timothy Smith, *The Story of Lee's Headquarter* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1995), 49.

166 Smith, 1995, 53.

167 Comparison of photographs of the Thompson House, ca. 1880s and 1890s; Cope and Hammond, "The Gettysburg Hotel Company's Lands" (Map produced for Secretary of War, 1893);" "Hennig's Has Been on York St. 83 Years," *The Gettysburg Times*, July 18, 1958, 6; Timothy H. Smith, *The Story of Lee's Headquarters, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1996), 64; Glatfelter, 11–12. Smith cites a newspaper clipping that said C. F. Daly purchased Lee's Headquarters property "and the one across the Lincoln Highway from it [James Thompson House], from Mrs. Susan Hennig." Inglebirt is identified on the Cope maps as "G. Englebert".

168 Cope and Hammond, "The Gettysburg Hotel Company's Lands," 1893; Engineer map, 1893; Harrison, 1991, 28, 31; Glatfelter, 11. Based on Glatfelter, the 1893.

169 1868-69 Warren map showing intact Herbst barn; John Heiser, GETT Historian, e-mail to John Auwaerter, May 9, 2017. The Herbst barn may have been replaced with a larger barn in the 1880s.

170 Cope and Hammond, "The Springs Hotel Company's Lands," 1893, GETT 8007; Heiser to Auwaerter, May 9, 2017; "Tract of Land…conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 – 1889."

171 Kathy R. Georg [Harrison], "Edward McPherson Farm: Historical Study" (Unpublished report prepared for Gettysburg National Military Park, October 14, 1977), Chapter 6, page 7, and Chapter 7, page 1.

172 Harrison, 1977, 7/1; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Tracts of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 – 1889," GETT 4115, box 9; Gettysburg National Military park Commission, "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield" (1900), GETT (no map number); E. B. Cope and S. A. Hammond, U.S. Gettysburg

Battlefield Commission, "Map of the Vicinity of Gettysburg," 1893, GETT 8013. This map indicates Bair (owner of the Springs Hotel) owned the McPherson town outlots, suggesting they were part of the original sale to springs interests in 1868.

173 1891 photograph of the McPherson farmstead showing new house and ditching of stream underway, GETT T1781; Harrison, Chapter 7, page 1.

174 Biography of John S. Forney, *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1886), Part III, History of Adams County, 401.

175 "Road Docket A, page 327, Office of the Clerk of the Court, April Sessions 1871," noting public road beginning at Mummasburg Road on lands of James J. Wills (McClean Farm), and then continuing south on lands of John Forney and Theodore Bender. The extension of the stone wall is explained in a footnote of Isaac Hall, *History of the Ninety-Seventy Regiment, New York Volunteers* (Utica, New York: L.C. Childs & Sons, 1890), 136-137: "This wall was what is termed a single wall, built of boulders, and had gapes in it where it had tumbled down. It extended along west of the scattering trees or strip of woods—with the undergrowth then so termed—nearly to the road, to a point where there was a jog to the west—of about 20 yards in Forney's east line. From this point—west of the jog—another wall began and extended north to the road. When the cross-road was built several years subsequent to the war, another piece of wall beginning at the south end of the latter named, and extending south, was built to fence the west side of this road. The 88th Pennsylvania monument stands to the east or in the rear of this new piece of wall." The wall was subsequently rebuilt along the edge of Doubleday Avenue, east of the wall (in front of the 88th Pennsylvania monument).

176 "Tract of Land Belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Alice Forney [relation not known], 1885," drawn ca. 1895, GET 8203; Battlefield Commission map, 1893; Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield" (1900), showing the Forney property extending south to Buford/Wadsworth Avenues, and a separately owned tract around the Susan Forney house. This Susan Forney house is shown in the ca. 1898 photograph (GETT T4310), but not on the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, "Gettysburg and Vicinity," map made in 1885. This map does indicate other post-1863 buildings as well as the ca. 1871 public road.

177 Testimony of Mrs. H. C. Picking, daughter of John S. Forney, in Frederick Tilberg, "Historical Importance of the Oak Hill Area" (Unpublished National Park Service Report, November 19, 1937), 6, GETT 41151, box 7, folder 16; Forney Farm , "Fairview Farm" notes, including *Star & Sentinel* transcript, October 21, 1890, GETT 41161, box 4, folder 3 (noting Forney's "new back building").

178 Marcella Sherfy, "The McClean House" (Unpublished National Park Service report, August 1973), 14-15, GETT 41161, box 5, folder 12.

179 Engineer map, 1893; "R Sheets" shown on *Atlas of Adams County*, 1872; Sheads buildings shown on "Map showing by dotted red line the crossing of lane from Mummasburg road over Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rail Road, no. 583," 1873, updated to 1905, in GETT 4160, box 73, folder 2. "M. Winter" is identified as owner of the Lower property on "Tract of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Alice Forney 1885," drawn ca. 1896.

180 John Milner Associates, "A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 1988), 22; Gettysburg National Military Park National Register documentation, Section 7, page 15.

181 Milner, 12, 14; Commission map, 1893; Commission property ownership map, 1900; "Buford Avenue and Portion of Reynolds Avenue conveyed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association to the United States of America," ca. 1895, GETT 4112.

182 See previous section "Springs Hotel and Katalysine Springs," for additional history on the Harman Farm.

183 Harrison, 1991, 25 and 27; Gettysburg *Compiler,* March 6, 1900, cited in Dalton, *Beyond the Run*, 57. The *Compiler* article states that "with some of the brick gathered from the ruins of the original buildings a small house, still standing, was afterwards constructed." This may have not been a new house, but rather the battle-era smoke/wash house, which was shown on the 1868-69 Warren map with a similar footprint as the building shown in the ca. 1877 photograph (GETT T1780).

184 Cope and Hammond, "Medicinal Springs," 1897, GETT 8323, based on earlier 1893 survey entitled "Mineral Springs."

185 Harrison, 1991, Appendix I; Commission property ownership map, 1900, showing Wible Farm still under hotel ownership.

186 Cope and Hammond, "The Springs Hotel Company's Lands," 1893, GETT 8007; photograph of Chambersburg Pike showing stone house and barn on Spangler farm, ca. 1885, GETT 41575f.

187 Harrison, 1991, 31; Cope and Hammond, "The Springs Hotel Company's Lands," 1893, GETT 8007; Commission property ownership map, 1900.

188 Oehrlein & Associates Architects with Robert Silman Associates, "Ephraim Wisler / First Shot House Historic Structure Report" (Unpublished report prepared for Gettysburg National Military Park, December 12, 2011), 15.

189 Wisler / First Shot House Historic Structure Report, 19, 23-24; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1916 (showing orchard), Library of Congress, digital ID cw0351550.

190 Charles H. Veil to David McConaughy, April 7, 1864, David McConaughy Papers, Gettysburg College Library, typescript copy in GETT Library, vertical file V5.

191 J. Watts DePeyster, *The Decisive Conflicts of the Late Civil War, Or Slaveholders' Rebellion. Battle of Oak Ridge. At Gettysburg* (New York: MacDonald & Co., Printers, 1867), 14, 44, transcript , transcript in 1863 property research, GETT Historian's files; Frassanito, *Early Photography at Gettysburg,* 59–64; Frassanito provides a detailed analysis of the four trees marked as the sites of Reynold's death.

192 GNMPC Office of Commissioners Deed Books, Book 3, 1903-1909; "Address of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, April 24, 1866," vertical file 11-30, GETT Library. This address stated that the property was acquired by the GBMA, but a later map of tracts acquired by GBMA between 1885 and 1889 indicates the 4.6-acre parcel was owned by Eichelberger and Fahnestock Brothers, "Tracts of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 1889…Number 210," GETT Archives, collection 41151, box 9.

193 Bachelder (1890 edition), 113.

194 Bachelder, (1890 edition), 44.

195 Bachelder (1st edition, 1873), 119.

196 David McConaughy to Ingersoll and others, August 19, 1863, quoted in Harlan D. Unrau, "Administrative History – Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, July 1991), 5.

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

198 Rhodeside & Harwell, et al, "Cultural Landscape Report: Defense of Cemetery Hill" (Unpublished National Park Service Report, June 2004), 93-94; Unrau, 43; "Address of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, April 24, 1866," vertical file 11-30, GETT Library. This address states: "…In furtherance of its design, the Association has acquired and holds in fee simple considerable portions of the battle-field, including points of the greatest interest, viz: 1st. That portion of the grove near the Katalysine Springs west of the town, in which Gen. Reynolds fell July 1, 1863, containing four acres and one hundred and twp perches." This address was written or edited after 1866, since the Katalysine Springs were probably not named until late 1867.

199 Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Tracts of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 1889… Number 210," GETT Archives, collection 41151, box 9; Tim Smith, Research Assistant, Adams County Historical Society, e-mail to John Auwaerter, December 21, 2016. No information was found on whether Eichelberger and Fahnestock Brothers acquired the property in 1866 in trust for the GBMA. According to Tim Smith, Eichelberger was undoubtedly Matthew Eichelberger who was president of the local gas company and was a director of the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad; there were three Fahnestock brothers, who owned considerable property in town and a store on Baltimore Street. They may have been partners in something called the Gettysburg Building Association. Matthew Eichelberger died in 1893 and in his will left a substantial sum to the seminary for construction of the new seminary building (Valentine Hall) in 1894-95 (Wentz, 1926, 241).

200 John M. Vanderslice, *Gettysburg Then and Now* (New York: G. W. Dillingham,1899), 392; New York *Times*, May 27, 1873, cited in Weeks, 35.

201 Burrage, 148; NPS List of Classified Structures, cited in "Strong Vincent Marker," Waymarking.com (accessed December 14, 2016).

202 Burrage, 148.

203 Burrage, 149.

204 Unrau, 49; Burrage, 152; John M. Vanderslice, *Gettysburg: A History of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association* (Philadelphia: Published by the Memorial Association, 1897), 288.

205 Bachelder (1890 edition), 22–23; Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, "Minute Book," board minutes, February 24, 1882, GETT archives [hereafter, "GBMA Minutes"].

206 J. & W. M. Brinkerhoff of Auburn, New York, secured a patent for their "Metallic-Fence Twister" on June 24, 1879, http://patentimages.storage.googleapis/com/pages/US216779-0.png (accessed December 14, 2016); Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., *The Brinkerhoff Patent Metallic Fencing* (Worcester: The company, ca. 1881), Yale Collection of American Literature, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library; GBMA Minutes, December 22, 1881. The company claimed the twisting made the flat metal strands more rigid, and also more visible.

207 Bachelder, 1873 (1890 edition), 23.

208 Vanderslice (1897) 270, 290, 291, 299–300; GBMA Minutes, February 24, 1882; Unrau, 49.

209 Vanderslice (1897), 232; GBMA Minutes, December 12, 1887.

210 Inspection by author of existing 88th Pennsylvania position marker, which contains the inscription: "Erected by Survivors August 27, 1883." It was later supplemented in 1889 by a regimental monument erected nearby along Doubleday Avenue.

211 GBMA Minutes, October 2, 1884.

212 "Tracts of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 1889…Number 210;" GETT Deed Book with surveys of GBMA property conveyed to the United

States, 1895, GETT 4112; GMBA Minutes, August 11, 1885: "Resolved, That the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with Mr. S. A. Whitney in regard to the purchase of land on the first day's battlefield, be vested with authority to negotiate for the purchase of the whole of the Reynolds' Grove, not now owned by the Association"; February 24, 1886: "That Superintendent Wilson be authorized and instructed to lay out and open an avenue along the line of the First Day's battle, as per survey as already made; to employ all hands that are necessary on said work, and to employ a competent assistant to superintend the work, and to draw upon the Treasurer for all materials furnished, work and labor done, and expenses"; and April 30, 1886: "Resolved…Vice President…authorized to purchase, from John S. Forney, a roadway thirty feet wide, between the Northern terminus of the Reynolds Avenue and the public road on Oak Ridge" [Wadsworth Avenue].

213 GBMA Minutes, February 25, 1886.

214 GBMA Minutes, November 4, 1887.

215 GBMA Minutes, December 16, 1887.

216 National Park Service, Gettysburg National Military Park List of Classified Structures [hereafter, "GETT LCS"], entry for 5th Maine Artillery monument and 95th New York Infantry monument.

217 Photograph of the Reynold killed sign and tree with wire fencing around it, dated ca. 1876/1878 but probably ca. 1885 (after introduction of Brinkerhoff wire fencing), Boardman Collection, SV1785. The fencing was removed by the time the permanent Reynolds killed monument was installed in 1886.

218 Photo of railroad tracks prior to construction of bridge, ca. 1886, GETT T1804a; GBMA Minutes, February 25, 1886. Gilbert & Smith, which provided much of the iron work for the GBMA and later the War Department, built other bridges, including the Water Works Road Bridge over Willoughby Run also built in 1886.

219 "Tracts of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 1889…Number 210;" Gettysburg National Park Commission, Engineer map of the battlefield, 1893.

220 GETT List of Classified Structures [park inventory of historic buildings and structures, hereafter, LCS; since renamed CRIS Historic Structures], 19th Indiana and 3rd Indiana Cavalry monuments.

221 GETT LCS; Photograph of 121st Pennsylvania monument, ca.1887, Boardman Collection, ALB022a; "Plot of Land belonging to Est. of Samuel A. Whitney on which is erected the 149th Penn'a. Mon.," ca. 1895, Deed Books, GETT 41124. The strip for the 149th Pennsylvania was acquired prior to the strip for the Reynolds Avenue extension, as shown on S. Crawford and Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, "Gettysburg and Vicinity," ca. 1888, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1863.

222 GETT LCS.

223 GETT LCS; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Medicinal Springs," 1897, GETT 8393, indicates no flank markers with the 24th Michigan. There presently no flank markers (2017).

224 GETT LCS; James E. Thomas, *The First Day at Gettysburg: A Walking Tour* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 2005), 24-25; "Plot of Land belonging to the Est. of Samuel A. Whitney on which is erected the 149th Penn'a. Mon.," ca. 1895, Deed Books, GETT 41124; Tracts of Land belonging to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association conveyed by Samuel A. Whitney 1885 1889… Number 210."

225 GETT LCS; "Plot of Land belonging to the Est. of Samuel A. Whitney on which is erected the 149th Penn'a. Mon.," ca. 1895; GETT Land records for parcel 02-173 indicating park acquisition in 1896.

226 GETT LCS; Wikipedia, s.V. "Bureau Brothers Foundry."

227 GETT LCS; GBMA Minutes, September 3, 1890.

228 GBMA Minutes, July 3, 1888.

229 Smithsonian Institution Art Inventories Catalog, "Major General John Buford Statue," http://siris-artinventories.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?session=128A1121M402C.20839&menu=search&aspect=power&npp=50&ipp=20&spp=20&profile=ariall&ri=1&source=~%21siartinventories&index=.GW&term=General+John+Buford&x=0&y=0&aspect=power (accessed December 22, 2016); Eric Wittenberg, "Rantings of a Civil War Historian," "Bvt. Maj. Jerome B. Wheeler," http://civilwarcavalry.com/?p=3864 (accessed December 22, 2016). Jerome Wheeler of Troy, New York married into the R. H. Macy family of department store fame, developed silver mines in Colorado, and was major figure in the development of the city of Aspen.

230 GBMA Minutes, July 3, 1888; Vanderslice, 293.

231 Unrau, 85 (documentation on state right-of-way on the public road/Doubleday Avenue); Turn-around shown on Tipton photograph 4321, 1898, GETT archives.

232 GBMA Minutes, April 10, 1888, May 24, 1889; E. B. Cope (attributed), "Buford Avenue and Portion of Reynolds Avenue conveyed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association to the United States of America," ca. 1895, Deed Books, GETT 41125.

233 GBMA Minutes, September 11, 1889; Bachelder, 1890, 54. According to Bachelder, "A new avenue should be laid out, however, to enable the visitor, in place of continuing down the Mummasburg road, to drive around the 90th Pennsylvania monument, down the side-hill in front of that of the 104th New York, around the 13th Massachusetts monument, and out to the Mummasburg Road." This road is shown in Tipton photograph 4314, ca. 1898; in 1899, the national park commission built a new alignment to the south side of the monuments, Cope Report on Avenues,

"Robinson Avenue," GETT 41149. Cope does not mention building the earlier alignment in this report.

234 Photograph of 13th Massachusetts showing access road, ca. 1885, Boardman Collection, SVSV749a; Waymarking, "13th Massachusetts Infantry Monument (1900-211), http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMBVXE_13th_Massachusetts_Infantry_Monument_1900_2011 (accessed December 20, 2016).

235 GETT LCS; Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, 2004), 65-66; Thomas, 2005, 55.

236 GETT LCS.

237 GETT LCS; Stone Sentinels, "11th Pennsylvania," http://gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/union-monuments/pennsylvania/pennsylvania-infantry/11th-pennsylvania/ (accessed December 21, 2016). According to Stone Sentinels, "Sallie was given to the regiment as a puppy and took part in all their battles, taking position at the end of the firing line and barking furiously at the enemy. She was separated from the regiment at Gettysburg during the retreat through the town. After the battle the men returned to the scene of the first day's fighting and found Sallie, weak but alive, maintaining a vigil over the dead and dying. Sallie was killed at the Battle of Hatcher's Run in February of 1865…"

238 GETT LCS; Waymarking, 16th Maine Infantry, http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMBVTC_16th_Maine_Infantry_Marker_Gettysburg_PA (accessed December 21, 2016).

239 GETT LCS; Smithsonian Institution, Art Inventories Catalog, "9th New York Cavalry Monument," http://siris-artinventories.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?session=1296W5630471J.15883&menu=search&aspect=power&npp=50&ipp=20&spp=20&profile=ariall&ri=&index=.GW&term=9th+New+York+Cavalry+Monument&oper=and&x=0&y=0&aspect=power&index=.AW&term=&oper=and&index=.TW&t (accessed December 21, 2016); Vanderslice, 278.

240 GETT LCS; First Shot House Historic Structure Report" (1991), 15; S.A. Hammond, Survey No. 250 showing plot where 1st shot was fired, GETT 8250, 1896; Deed for 1st Shot property, Lewis Shafer to GBMA, October 25, 1894, GNMPC Office of Commissioners Deed Books, 1893-1919, Books 1 & 2 1893-1902, GETT 41124.

241 Burage, 157.

242 GBMA Minutes, September 10, 1889.

243 Ronald F. Lee, "The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1973), 25-26; Burrage, 159; Unrau, 73.

244 Unrau, 73, citing November 1894 report of the commission, and 79; GBMA Minutes, October 3, 1894.

245 "Engineer Map," 1893, GETT 13; E. B. Cope and S. A. Hammond, "The Springs Hotel Company's Lands Showing the Proposed Military Avenues," 1893, GETT 8007; Gettysburg National Park Commission Annual Report, 1893, September 20 to 25 (Transcript of GETT and National Archives manuscripts by Gettysburg Discussion Group, 1996).

246 Office of the New York Board of Gettysburg Monuments Commissioners, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1894, Library of Congress, cw0336500.

247 GBMA Minutes, Jan 31 and July 4, 1893; Description of U.S. Regulars positions marked in the national cemetery, George H. Weeks, Depot Quartermaster to Calvin Hamilton, September 16, 1893, National Cemetery Letters Received, 1872–1930, Series I, GETT 41131.

248 Survey of the Land of the Buford Memorial Association showing existence of Calef's Battery, July 17, 1894, GET 8055.

249 Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of Gettysburg Battlefield" (colored map showing ownership parcels, ca. 1900), GETT archives.

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

GBMA Period, 1863–1895

Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions plans;
2. GETT Record of Treatment plans, 2015
2. GNPC Engineer map, 1893, GETT 13
3. GNPC Deed Books maps, GETT 41124
4. Cope and Hammond, "Springs Hotel Co. Lands," 1893, GETT 8007
5. Cope and Hammond, "Medicinal Springs" map, 1897, GETT 8323
6. Cope and Hammond, "Herr Tavern," 1901, GETT 8440
7. Aerial photograph, 1937

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CC, 2018

LEGEND

- Current Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- Period Military Park Boundary
- Feature removed during period
- Building
- Bridge
- Breastwork
- Military Avenue
- Proposed Military Ave.
- Public Road or Walk
- Railroad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Marker
- Position Marker
- Iron Tablet (Sign)
- Statue
- Cannon
- Stone Fence
- GBMA Post-Wire Fence
- Virginia Worm Fence
- 5-Rail Post & Rail Fence
- Sawn or Slab Board Fence
- Paling or Picket Fence
- Stacked Rail Fence
- Fence - Undetermined, or Boundary
- Gate
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Cut or Bank
- Woods, Hedgerow
- Deciduous/Native Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Orchard
- Field (pasture, crops, turf)
- Thicket
- Wetland
- Stream

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. Features added during period indicated by date; features removed during period labeled in italics; 1863 and commemorative features labeled in upper CASE
3. Battlefield gravesites not shown; most reinterred during period
4. Unmarked Confederate regimental positions not indicated
5. Insufficient documentation to determine all fence lines/types
6. Culverts on GBMA avenues not shown
7. Property boundaries only shown for GBMA property
8. White mask delineates CLR study area

0' 250' 500'

Drawing 1.3

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

GBMA Period, 1863–1895

Oak Ridge and Herr's Ridge

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
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SOURCES

1. Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions plans;
2. GETT Record of Treatment plans, 2015
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4. Cope and Hammond, "Springs Hotel Co. Lands," 1893, GETT 8007
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DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CC, 2018

LEGEND

- Current Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- Period Military Park Boundary
- Feature removed during period
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- Bridge
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- Stone Fence
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- Virginia Worm Fence
- 5-Rail Post & Rail Fence
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6. Culverts on GBMA avenues not shown
7. Property boundaries only shown for GBMA property
8. White mask delineates CLR study area

0' 250' 500'

Drawing 1.4

WAR DEPARTMENT PERIOD, 1895–1933

On February 11, 1895, President Grover Cleveland signed legislation establishing Gettysburg National Military Park under the administration of the U.S. War Department, the executive cabinet responsible for the Army, with direct management assigned to the Gettysburg National Park Commission established two years earlier. The legislation continued the dual purpose of the battlefield park first enshrined in the 1864 charter of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA): to preserve the 1863 battlefield and to commemorate the battle. The federal legislation emphasized the need to mark lines of battle for both the Union and Confederate armies, and to improve and extend the system of military avenues.[250]

From the seventeen acres at the national cemetery that it had administered since 1872, the War Department became responsible for a roughly developed park landscape of 522 acres, from Oak Ridge south to Little Round Top. As the property was transferred to federal ownership over the following year, the park commission, which reported directly to the Secretary of War and was led throughout most of this period by John P. Nicholson, continued to implement plans it had begun to develop with the GBMA. Construction of a private electric railway on the battlefield beginning in 1891 and the threat of accompanying commercial development dominated the commission's attention during its early years. However, the right of the private railway to build on the historic battlefield was nullified by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896 before any extensions were made onto the First Day battlefield.[251]

The park commission's 1894 plan for Confederate avenues and land acquisition was updated in 1895 as part of the Congressional legislation for the park (fig. 1.125). The only change to the plan on the 1st Corps battlefield was the addition of a strip of land through the seminary campus for construction of a military avenue that would be a continuation of West Confederate Avenue begun in 1894. The park commission adopted the name Seminary Avenue for the lane through the seminary, consistent with its practice of maintaining local names for battle-era roads, while giving post-battle military avenues names that commemorated U.S. officers. After establishment of the national military park, sections of Reynolds Avenue were renamed in honor of Union 1st Corps officers who commanded battle lines along its route: Old Reynolds Avenue on McPherson Ridge became Stone Avenue (Brigadier General Roy Stone) and Meredith Avenue (Brigadier General Solomon Meredith); and the northeastern part of Reynolds Avenue on Oak Ridge including part of the post-battle Oak Ridge public road was renamed Wadsworth Avenue (General James Wadsworth) and Doubleday Avenue (Major General Abner Doubleday).

The advent of federal ownership coincided with growing reconciliation between Union and Confederate veterans, who joined together with the park commission in the work of developing Gettysburg National Military Park through the 1920s. During this time, the park was greatly expanded, military avenues were upgraded and extended, and a hierarchy of tablets was introduced to mark military positions of both armies and give visitors a more complete understanding of the battle—a nod to the future when veterans would no longer be able to recount their actions. Work was also undertaken to preserve battlefield land and restore features that had been lost since the battle. While the park's plans for Confederate positions on the 1st Corps battlefield were not fully realized, additional property was acquired, and the military avenue system was expanded to Confederate positions on Oak Hill. After World War I as the Civil War generation began to pass, the national military park entered a quieter period, although development pressures on the battlefield were increasing with the advent of automobiles and suburban land uses.

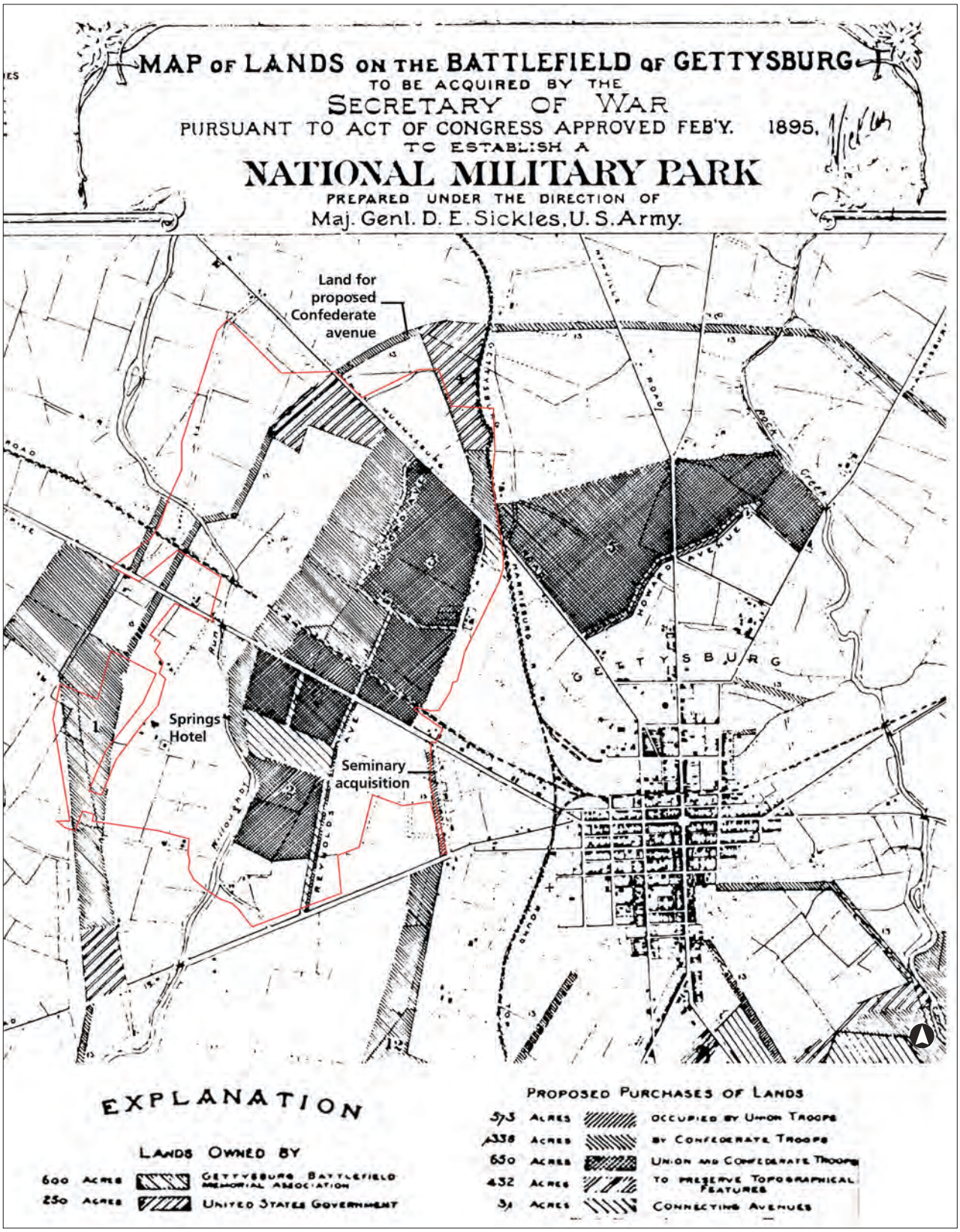


Figure 1.125. Map submitted to Congress in 1895 as part of the establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park showing lands proposed for acquisition. Known as the Sickles Map, it was largely the same plan for the First Day field issued by the park commission in 1894 (see fig. 1.122), except for the addition of Seminary Avenue. The red lines indicate current park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield. (Detail, "Map of Lands...to be Acquired by the Secretary of War," GETT 305, NPS Denver Technical Information Center, annotated by SUNY ESF)

BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE

During the War Department's administration of the Gettysburg Battlefield between 1895 and 1933, the farms, seminary, and other private properties that comprised the 1863 battlefield landscape retained their overall rural character, while the Springs Hotel complex declined and was eventually demolished. After the turn of the century, residential neighborhoods in Gettysburg began to extend west toward the seminary campus, and changes in transportation heralded larger changes in the rural landscape.

The right-of-way of the Chambersburg Pike, for more than a century a private toll road owned by the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, came under public ownership in July 1913 at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, following a ruling by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that the tolls on it and other turnpikes were not constitutional. The tollgate and tollhouse were removed, but the toll keeper's house was left standing. In September 1913, the turnpike company put the two-acre property up for sale, advertising that it contained "a story and half frame dwelling, a frame stable and other outbuildings."[252]

After its conversion to a public highway, Chambersburg Pike became part of the Lincoln Highway, the first planned coast-to-coast (New York to San Francisco) highway that was designated in 1913, the same year the tolls were abolished (fig. 1.126). Over the next decade, the highway through Gettysburg was surfaced in concrete. In 1926, Chambersburg Pike received the US 30 designation: a cross-country route in the new federal highway system that began at Atlantic City, New Jersey and ended at Astoria, Oregon.[253]



Figure 1.126. Map of the Lincoln Highway in Pennsylvania showing route through Gettysburg designated in 1913. (Detail of American Automobile Association map, 1934)

Springs Hotel Properties

The rambling 139-room Springs Hotel remained a prominent landmark on the First Day battlefield for decades after establishment of the national military park, with its tower rising above the surrounding countryside (fig. 1.127). This period was, however, a time of change for the Springs Hotel company and its extensive land holdings. In 1897, J. Emory Bair sold the hotel complex and 587 acres of battlefield land to Henry O. Towles (one of Bair's previous partners) un-

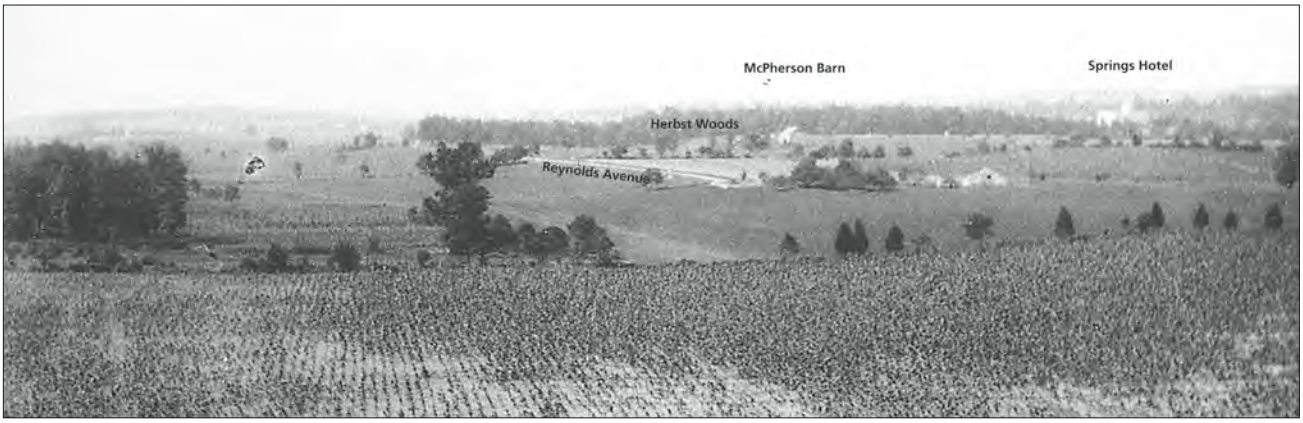


Figure 1.127. The 1st Corps battlefield looking south from near Oak Hill with the tower of the Springs Hotel in the distance, ca. 1898. Other visible battlefield landmarks include Herbst Woods and the McPherson Barn. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4308, annotated by SUNY ESF.)

der the name Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company. After selling some land to the seminary in 1900, Towles declared bankruptcy in 1901, most likely a result of decline in the hotel business due to waning interest in its curative waters and development of new tourist accommodations in the area. While it was certainly not the first time that the hotel suffered financial distress, it was the start of a permanent decline. In 1902, the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company and its land were acquired by a group of businessmen from Chicago who became known locally as the Land Syndicate on account of their extensive landholdings that grew to nearly 1,000 acres. One of the primary reasons these investors acquired properties across the Gettysburg battlefield was that they anticipated a ready buyer: the U.S. government. Plans for the national military park called for a large part of the syndicate's land holdings to be incorporated into the newly established national military park, including portions of the Herbst, Harman, and McPherson farms. The national park commission, however, was slow to acquire the land and refused the Land Syndicate's inflated prices. By 1907, the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company had declared bankruptcy. The government acquired the last of the Land Syndicate's properties 1921.[254]

The Land Syndicate announced plans to convert the hotel and spring complex into a sanitarium, but it never realized the project. The Springs Hotel was only used occasionally during the summers after the turn of the century, and for most of the time, it stood vacant. William G. Weaver, who grew up near the hotel during the early years of the twentieth century recalled that the hotel was "bare and bleak and unoccupied except for a corner of the first floor where the caretaker lived."[255]

The last major use of the Springs Hotel occurred in 1913 during the fiftieth anniversary of the battle when it was reopened as an annex to the Hotel Gettysburg to accommodate the many thousands of visitors expected for the three-day celebration. Plans called for refurbishing twenty guest rooms and providing cots in the remaining 119 rooms, and also for restarting the mineral spring bottling operation. A report of the work on the hotel underway in May 1913 noted the work done to refurbish the overgrown grounds of the once fancy hostelry:

> While these improvements are in progress inside of the big hotel the grounds and exterior of the hotel are all being put in shape. The grass has been mowed, the underbrush cleared away, the trees trimmed, a new road is under construction together with a new bridge. The porches have been repaired. All the smaller buildings are being given attention. The bath house will be prepared for use…The springs are being cleaned and the medicinal water, which for so many years has been known throughout the country, even since the closing the hotel, will again be featured as one of the attractions of the place.[256]

The new road and bridge mentioned in the article were most likely an improvement of the drive from Herr's Ridge Road through Springs Hotel Woods (fig. 1.128).

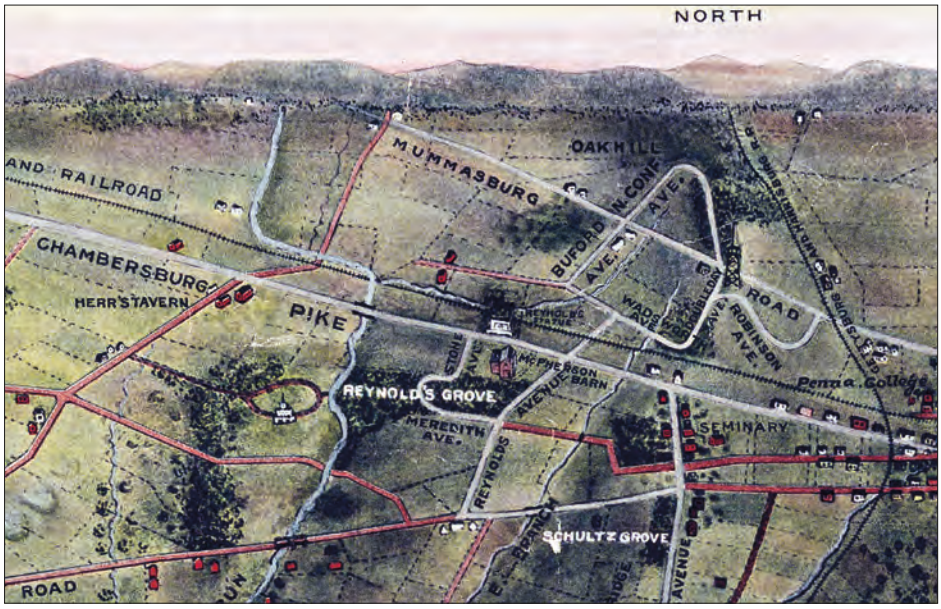


Figure 1.128. A perspective map of the battlefield looking northwest showing Springs Hotel (white building left of Reynolds Grove) with access from Herr's Ridge Road (road at Herr's Tavern), but not from the east across Willoughby Run, 1916. Also shown are the park's military avenues in gray and public roads in red. The park maintained portions of Hagerstown Road, Chambersburg Pike, and Mummasburg Road at this time. . (Detail, E. B. Cope, Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Perspective View of Gettysburg National Military Park," 1916, Library of Congress, digital id cw0329500)



Figure 1.129. Springs Hotel Lake on Willoughby Run, looking northeast from Hereter's Mill Road with the Herbst Farm in the background, ca. 1905. Visible in the middle and left distance is Herbst Wood. (Adams County Historical Society, 5247.004)

The hotel company did not use the original entrance road, Springs Hotel Road, because it had sold portions through Reynolds Grove to the federal government in 1904 for the completion of Meredith Avenue. While the hotel company retained a right-of-way, the park owned the dilapidated bridge over Willoughby Run and was probably uninterested in expending funds for its repair, since it post-dated the battle. By 1909, the park had cordoned off the bridge to prevent its use. That year, a person on horseback went down the Springs Hotel Road from Meredith Avenue, through the cable that closed off the bridge, and fell into the creek through the badly deteriorated bridge. The bridge was not the only feature of the once elaborate grounds not to be refurbished for the fiftieth anniversary. To the south, the Springs Hotel Lake created in ca. 1872 by damming the Willoughby Run remained a focal point in the open fields of the Harman and Herbst farms until about 1909 (fig. 1.129). Around this time, the stone dam was breached and the Willoughby Run returned to its natural course. The park commission was probably uninterested in having this waterbody restored as part of the Springs Hotel's reopening, since it did not exist at the time of the battle.[257]

Following the 1913 anniversary celebration, the local receivers of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company—Calvin Gilbert, John and Donald McPherson, and J. Emory Bair—continued to sell property to the national military park, but retained the core around the hotel and springs where they tried to revive the company by marketing the Katalysine Spring Water nationally. By 1914, however, they were only taking orders for local distribution. The larger plans for the enterprise apparently fell through due to the presence of "objectionable vegetable matter" in the water, and its inability to hold carbonation.[258] After this date, the hotel stood quiet until June 1917, when it was reopened to provide sleeping quarters and meals for carpenters and other workers who were building Camp Colt, a World War I temporary installation for U.S. Regulars commanded by Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower that encamped on the fields of Pickett's Charge. Six months later, on December, 17, 1917 a fire started in a flue within the walls of the hotel. It quickly consumed the entire building and most likely the adjacent bowling alley building, leaving smoldering ruins on the old stone foundations (fig. 1.130). There was no insurance on the buildings and they were never rebuilt.[259]



SPRINGS HOTEL
IS DESTROYED

Monster Blaze Burns One Time Summer Resort. Everything Gone.

FAMOUS OLD HOSTELRY

Wide Corridors Gave Drafts that Enabled Flames to Spread with Remarkable Speed.

Figure 1.130. Page one headline of the *Gettysburg Times,* December 17, 1917.

After the fire, Calvin Gilbert, the sole remaining receiver, took charge of selling off the rest of the company property including the 111-acre hotel tract and the 43-acre woodlot known as the Springs Hotel Woods. On February 24, 1920, Gilbert advertised the sale of the 111-acre "tract of farming land" that included

> . . .a two storied frame dwelling house [probably the Gothic Revival-style house near the springs], stable, etc., a never failing well of excellent water near the buildings. Also a large amount of stone building material in old

> Hotel foundations…Willoughby Run, a constantly flowing stream, is within this land on the east and south sides, and by reconstruction of former dam a pond covering about twelve acres is readily obtainable. On this tract is located the famous Gettysburg Katalysine Spring—with substantial covering structure.[260]

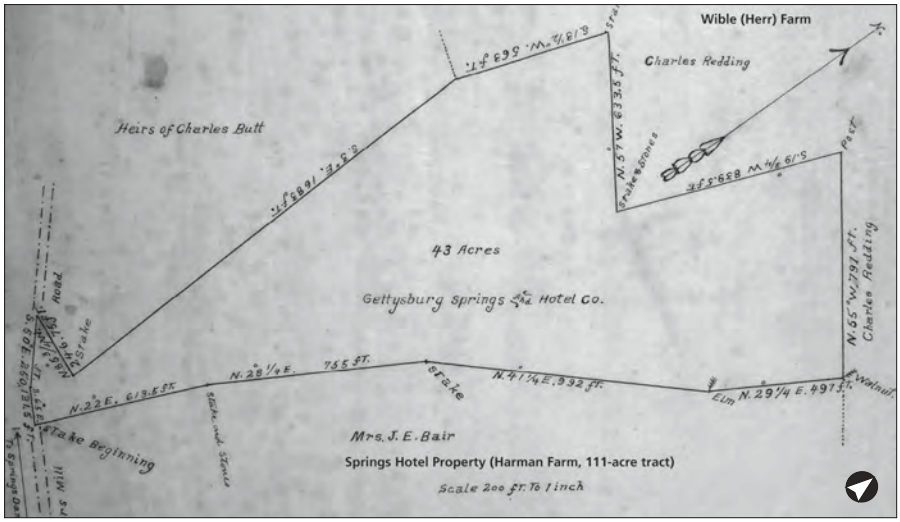


Figure 1.131. Park Commission survey of the Springs Hotel Woods tract on Herr Ridge west of the Springs Hotel acquired in ca. 1921. Hereter's Mill Road (Old Mill Road) is at the left or south side of the drawing. (Unnamed survey attributed to E. B. Cope, Gettysburg National Park Military Park, GETT 8897, annotated by SUNY ESF)

The park at the time did not pursue purchase of the hotel property, which was not on its 1895 land acquisition plan. Mrs. J. Emory Bair (Mary C. Kohler Bair) was the high bidder on the property and took title in 1920. She was the wife of the former owner and receiver of the Springs Hotel who was still living at the time, but was in ill health. Mrs. Bair retained ownership through the 1930s, but never lived on the property or improved it. It was probably under her ownership that the remaining hotel and springs buildings on the property were razed.[261]

Calvin Gilbert scheduled sale of the forty-three-acre Springs Hotel Woods tract, located west of the hotel site and extending south to Hereter's Mill Road, for July 17, 1920 after the main hotel tract was acquired by Mrs. Bair. He ran advertisements that solicited interest from "timber men and lumber dealers" in the old-growth oak and hickory on the property that was offered for sale separately from the land. The park commission was concerned about the possible loss of a battle-era woodlot, and on July 15, 1920, they met with Gilbert to discuss acquisition by the government. The wooded tract had been included in the park commission's 1895 plan due to its occupation by Confederate forces, and earlier commission plans had called for a Confederate avenue to be built along the eastern edge of the woods. While the park had long abandoned plans for the Confederate avenue and owned no adjacent land on Herr's Ridge, the commission agreed to the purchase and it was approved by the Secretary of War in 1921 based on a survey completed by the commission (fig. 1.131).[262]

Seminary Ridge

The Lutheran Theological Seminary prospered during this period and expanded its campus, while park development remained restricted to Seminary Avenue, the park's military avenue built through the campus in 1895. Springs Hotel Road that extended through the seminary west of Seminary Avenue remained open as a road, but was never improved or converted to a public right-of-way. After World War I, residential development began along Chambersburg Pike east of Seminary Ridge, and on the Hagerstown Road southwest of the seminary.[263]

Seminary Campus

On May 29, 1895, three months after Congress passed legislation establishing Gettysburg National Military Park, the seminary dedicated its new main building (Valentine Hall) begun in 1894. Soon after, the battle-era seminary building (Schmucker Hall) was renovated to serve as a dormitory, and a fourth professor's house (Richard's House) was constructed down the hill from the first professor's house—the first campus building outside of the original row (figs. 1.132, 1.133). In 1895, the seminary board agreed to sell the park commission 1.8 acres containing the battle-era lane through campus for $100, and by the summer, construction of Seminary Avenue was underway. The project required removal of

the seminary's outhouse on the west side of the lane to allow for construction of the widened park drive. Soon, the seminary directors began to extend the campus westward onto the old Schmucker Farm and reorient buildings toward Seminary Avenue. Dr. Henry Singmaster oversaw many improvements to the expanded campus in his position as president that he held between 1903 and 1923. These included conversion of meadows to lawn, removal of secondary buildings including the battle-era barn near the 1st Professor's House, and construction of several new buildings.[264]

In 1909, the seminary faculty recommended that a refectory (dining hall) be built on campus so that students would not have to go into Gettysburg to eat. A site at the north end of Seminary Grove was selected for the new building designed by architect J. A. Dempwolf, who had also designed the new seminary building (Valentine Hall) fifteen years earlier. The two-story brick building, which faced Seminary Avenue and featured a 100-person capacity dining hall as well as accommodations for married students with families, was completed in 1910 in a Colonial Revival style that would be used for most subsequent campus buildings. Two old oak trees in Seminary Grove were retained in front of the building, and openings were made in the park's avenue fence that were ornamented with piers of Gettysburg granite (fig. 1.134). Three years later, the seminary built a new entrance on the rear (west side) of the old seminary



Figure 1.132. Park Commission property ownership map (colors indicate different ownership) on Seminary Ridge made in 1900, showing parcels acquired by the park from the seminary outlined in red. Green areas are park-owned land. Also shown are new seminar buildings and the Hennig race track. The parcel numbers and dates indicate War Department acquisition. (Detail, Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

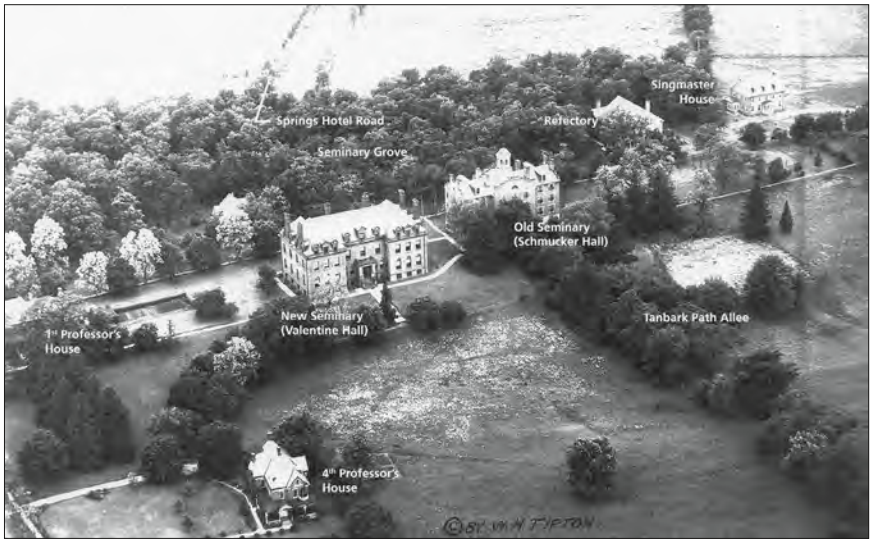


Figure 1.133. The seminary campus looking northwest with the Schmucker-McPherson farms in the background, ca. 1925. (Tipton photograph, Adams County Historical Society, 8425.003)



Figure 1.134. The refectory built in 1910, looking northwest from Seminary Avenue showing trees retained from the battle-period Seminary Grove and opening in the park's avenue fence marked by stone piers, ca. 1910. Note shell stones at entrances to the entrance walks. (Adams County Historical Society, clipping from brochure in Seminary vertical file)



Figure 1.135. The Peace Memorial Portico added to the old seminary building in 1913, looking northeast across Seminary Avenue, ca. 1920. The concrete sidewalk along the avenue was probably added by the time of the fiftieth anniversary. The large oak tree at right stood at the time of the battle. (Tipton photograph, Gettysburg National Military Park, T2612)

building, paid for by federal and state reimbursements to the seminary for hosting the fiftieth battle anniversary reunion in 1913 (fig. 1.135). It gave the building a new front facing Seminary Avenue, complete with a plaque that read: "This Portico is a Peace Memorial Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle, A.D. 1913." It was probably at this same time that either the park or the seminary built a concrete sidewalk along the east side of Seminary Avenue to connect the seminary buildings.[265]

Another commemorative feature of the old seminary building—the cupola that had served as a Union signal station and had long offered visitors a panoramic view of the 1st Corps battlefield, was destroyed by a lightning strike on August 18, 1913, a short time after the fiftieth anniversary reunion. The seminary board recognized the historic importance of the cupola, and quickly undertook an accurate reconstruction.[266]

Schmucker Farm

By the time the park commission began construction of Seminary Avenue in the summer of 1895, the agricultural tile works (pottery) at the corner of Springs Hotel Road had been acquired from A. Bucher by J. T. Hartzell. He continued to operate the factory for another year, but during this time sold the fifteen-acre tract to the seminary, which planned to use the property for a hospital where students with contagious diseases could be housed (see fig. 1.132). With termination of the potter's lease around April 1896, the factory complex was demolished and the seminary redeveloped the site for a fifth professor's house for Dr. Henry Singmaster. Completed in 1901, the elegant Colonial Revival-style yellow-brick house faced east onto the fence- and artillery-lined Seminary Avenue, with a low stone wall added along Springs Hotel Road (fig. 1.136). The frame house to the north built in ca. 1890 as part of the tile works complex (present West House) was retained.



Figure 1.136. The Fifth Professor's House built in 1901 looking north along Seminary Avenue from the intersection of Springs Hotel Road, ca. 1902. In the right distance is the earlier frame house on the pottery property (West House). The military position marked by two cannons is the 3rd Richmond Howitzers, installed in ca. 1898. (Tipton photograph, Gettysburg National Military Park, T2613)

Most of the tree cover that extended south from Seminary Grove also remained.[267]

Through the first decade of the 1900s, the rest of the battle-era Schmucker Farm to the west was owned by Philip Hennig, owner of a successful bakery who also owned the Mary Thompson House along Chambersburg Pike. Between 1895 and 1900, Hennig built a large oval race track on the property (see fig. 1.132). Referred to as the Hennig Track, it hosted horse races and was rented to the Gettysburg Driving Club beginning in 1908. The Gettysburg *Compiler* reported that the club's "racing matinee" in September 1908 was a big success with a large crowd estimated at between 700 and 800 people. Despite this success, the track did not last long; Hennig may have sold it when he retired from the bakery and moved with his wife Susan to Washington, D.C. in late 1908. The seminary did not purchase Hennig's race tract property, but Hennig's presumed son, Leonard, purchased the field north of the Springs Hotel Road (Schmucker Field #3) from Magdalena Inglebirt, and two years later, sold it to the seminary's president, Dr. Singmaster (see fig. 1.132). The rest of the Schmucker Farm and the Small Farm to the south that Hennig had also owned were acquired and subdivided for residential development along Hagerstown Road by the 1920s.[268]

Thompson and Dustman Lots

In 1895 at the time of the national military park's establishment, Philip Hennig still owned the Mary Thompson house he acquired in 1888, which was generally known as Lee's Headquarters, and Magdalena Inglebirt owned the James Thompson house across the street that she had acquired in 1879. On August 26, 1896, Mrs. Thompson's house was gutted by fire, but the stone walls withstood the flames. Purportedly on account of its historic importance, Hennig rebuilt the house and continued to rent it out. The park commission included neither of the battle-era Thompson houses in its commemorative landscape along Seminary Avenue due to ongoing private use of both properties and questions over where Lee maintained his headquarters. In 1918, Philip Hennig died and left his property to Susan Hennig, who sold Mrs. Thompson's house to Clyde F. Daley in 1921. The year prior, Magdalena Inglebirt sold the James Thompson house, stable, and seven-acre field on the Schmucker Farm to Leonard Hennig. In June 1922, Leonard Hennig sold the Schmucker Farm field and in August 1922, the James Thompson House property to Dr. John A. Singmaster, the president of the seminary.[269]

On July 13, 1921, Daley and his wife Miriam, who owned the Five and Ten Cent Store in Gettysburg, opened a curio and souvenir shop in Mrs. Thompson's house—the first time the building was opened to the public. They named it "Lee Museum," advertised by a large sign, and renovated the grounds surrounding the house with lawn, hedges, a flagstaff, and gun-carriage wheels (fig. 1.137). The Daleys also used the house as their residence, and enlarged the attic living space by adding two dormers on either side. They took advantage of the demand for tourist lodging by opening a campground in the old Thompson orchard to the west. Known as Lee Camping Park, it included a bath house and a long building north of the orchard that provided accommodations for those who did not wish to tent.[270]

Another tourist business soon followed the Daly's enterprise on the adjacent Dustman lot. This five-acre property was owned by George Basehoar during



Figure 1.137. The Mary Thompson House showing its conversion into the Lee Museum in 1921, and the subsequent development of a campground in the old orchard (at left) looking north, ca. 1925. The concrete pavement on the Chambersburg Pike was added after the road's designation as the Lincoln Highway in 1913. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4043)



Figure 1.138. The Larson's two-story house added to the front of the Dustman House (house at left) in ca. 1924, looking east along Chambersburg Pike, ca. 1950. The form of this house suggests the Larsons may have moved an existing house to the site. The house at right is the battle-era James Thompson House (stone section at right) with the two-story frame addition built by Magdalena Inglebirt in ca. 1885. The front porch of the battle-era Riggs House (Dustman tenant house) is visible at the right edge of the photograph. (Adams County Historical Society, photograph 8817.043)

the early years of the national military park, and was known locally as the Basehoar Farm and the battle-era Dustman house as the Ridge House (see fig. 1.132). In 1923, the property was purchase by Eric Larson, an immigrant from Sweden who with his wife Sara raised eight children on the property. In 1923, the Larsons began to take in tourists, and it was probably at this time that they added a large two-story house to the front of the Dustman House, which unlike the original house faced Chambersburg Pike (fig. 1.138). Sara Larson ran the hotel kitchen in the rear or battle-era part of the house. At some point after 1924, the Larsons sold off the portion of the Dustman lot to the east that contained an orchard prior to the Civil War, and it was subsequently subdivided into four residential lots.[271]

The James Thompson house property that was acquired in August 1922 by the seminary's president, Dr. Henry Singmaster, underwent subdivision and development soon after his purchase. On September 18, 1922, Singmaster sold the northern part of the property with the James Thompson House to Miriam Daley, who together with her husband owned the Mary Thompson House (Lee Museum) across the street; the sale probably included the adjacent brick Riggs house (Dustman tenant house). In September 1924, Singmaster sold the southern part of the property to Annie Horner, Mary Horner, and Emily Horner Young, who were the daughters of a well-known Gettysburg physician. The property contained a new two-story white stucco Colonial Revival-style house that Singmaster had completed the previous winter (fig. 1.139). The house, which faced north toward Chambersburg Pike, was on the site of the Inglebirt stable built in 1885, which had replaced the battle-era James Thompson barn.[272]

The two-acre field south of the Horner house bordering Seminary Avenue and Seminary Grove, part of the battle-era Dustman orchard lot, was acquired by the Lutheran Theological Seminary from the estate of J. Emory Bair (Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company) in 1900 (see fig. 1.132). In September 1922, the seminary sold this property for $5.00 to Dr. Singmaster, a month after Singmaster acquired the James Thompson property to the north. In 1925, a year after completing the house for the Horner sisters, Singmaster completed a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house—similar in form and style to the Horner house but larger and oriented toward Seminary Avenue—on the land he received from the seminary (fig. 1.140). Built as his retirement home, the house was set back on a semi-circular entry drive and



Figure 1.139. The white stucco house built in 1924 and acquired by the sisters Annie, Mary, and Emily Horner, looking east across the McPherson Farm and Dustman orchard lot, ca. 1954. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Building History file, GETT 41160)



Figure 1.140. The Singmaster House erected on a portion of the battle-period Dustman (Lee's Headquarters) orchard lot, looking north shortly after its completion showing front that faced Seminary Avenue, ca. 1925. The telephone pole in the distance is along Chambersburg Pike. (Adams County Historical Society, photograph 00330)

featured extensive ornamental plantings, including a terrace supported by a stone wall at the rear. A two-car flat-roofed garage was built to the south of the house, extending onto the battle-era seminary property. In 1926, just a year after construction was completed, Singmaster died, but the house remained the residence of his widow, Caroline, and their daughter, the author Elsie Singmaster Lewars.[273]

McPherson Ridge

The park acquired property on the Herbst and McPherson farms surrounding Reynolds, Meredith, and Stone avenues during this period. The land was retained in agricultural use or was mown by the park, but was also used on occasion for park and military use, such as the encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard on the McPherson Farm in July 1906. The McPherson Farm was the only battle-era farm on the 1st Corps battlefield to be entirely incorporated into the national military park during this period. [274]

Herbst Farm

The Herbst Farm, outside of Herbst Woods and Reynolds Avenue, remained a tenant farm into the first decade of the twentieth century under the ownership of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company. The first parts to be acquired by the federal government were two small parcels, one at the west end of Herbst Woods and another containing a portion of Springs Hotel Road (Meredith Avenue) in December 1904 (fig. 1.141). The first substantial part of the farm to come into the park was the land east of Reynolds Avenue, acquired in June 1907 as part of a 75-acre parcel that included portions of the McPherson Farm and Dustman orchard lot to the north. This land, which the park commission had not identified for acquisition on its 1895 plan for the national military park, also included an additional 288 acres that the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company owned to the south on the field of Pickett's Charge.

The portion of the Herbst Farm between Reynolds Avenue and Willoughby Run took longer to acquire, perhaps due to the presence of the battle-era Herbst farmstead at the south end. In December 1913, deeds were prepared for the park's purchase of 55 acres south of Meredith Avenue that excluded a 6.8-acre tract with the Herbst farmstead, as well as the Herbst Farm fields south of Hereter's Mill Road, but the purchase was not completed until ca. 1915. T. Marshall Mehring, the tenant of the Herbst Farm, purchased the farmstead tract and south fields from the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company in December 1915. The property retained its large bank barn that had been rebuilt shortly after the battle, and the farmhouse that was either replaced or expanded around 1880.[275]

McPherson Farm

On April 6, 1895, just two months after the establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park, the tenant-occupied McPherson farmhouse burned to the ground. The fire started in a flue in the rear log wing of the house, which was part of the battle-era portion of the house, and consumed the entire building including the main two-story front section built in ca. 1875. The Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company did not rebuild the house, but left the remaining outbuildings including the battle-era barn and wagon shed (fig. 1.142). Without a tenant using the buildings, they soon fell into disrepair.[276]

With its position at the heart of the 1st Corps battlefield, the park commission had called for acquisition of most of the McPherson Farm, including the McPherson barn, on its 1895 plan for the park (see fig. 1.125). Initial

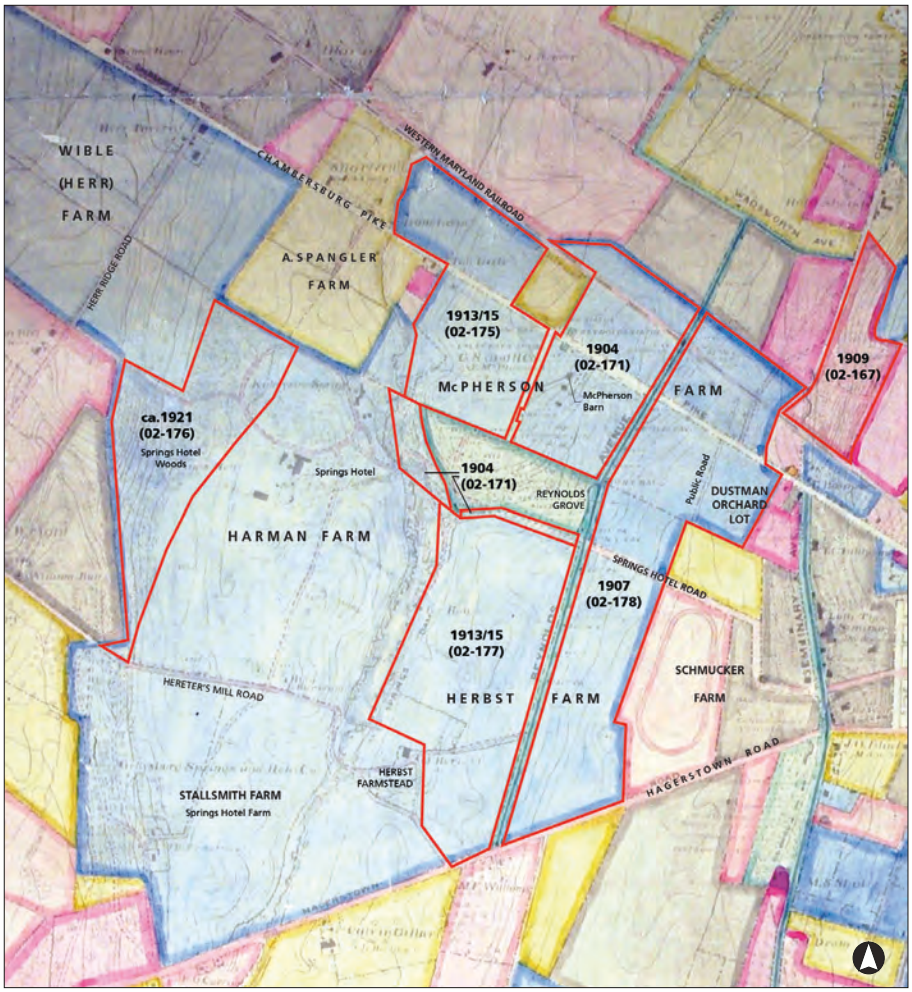


Figure 1.141. Park Commission property ownership map (colors indicate different ownership) on McPherson Ridge made in 1900 showing land holdings of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company (light blue area), and parcels acquired by the War Department outlined in red. The green areas are park-owned land. The parcel number and dates indicate War Department acquisition. (Detail, Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.142. The McPherson farmstead following loss of the farmhouse in 1895 looking northeast from Stone Avenue, ca. 1903. The buildings from left to right include the barn, wagon shed, and a shed. The house stood between the two sheds. The battle-era wagon shed was removed shortly after this photograph was taken. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2212)

acquisitions were for small parcels along Chambersburg Pike purchased from private individuals and commissions. Aside from the Battery A 2nd U.S. Artillery monument plot acquired in 1893, these included the plots for the 149th Pennsylvania and 2nd Maine Monuments incorporated into the park in 1896, and an adjacent plot for the Reynolds Equestrian Statue acquired in 1898 from the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Battlefield Monument Commission. Most of the McPherson Farm remained under the ownership of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company, whose high asking prices probably delayed park acquisition. By June 1904, the War Department had turned to condemnation proceedings to acquire property from the hotel interests, and on December 31, 1904, the government closed on 35.56 acres between Stone and Reynolds avenues extending north beyond the railroad, along with two separate tracts at the south and west sides of Herbst Woods (see fig. 1.141) The land included the McPherson barn and the old flooded quarry that was excluded from the original deed for Stone Avenue.[277]

In June 1907, the park acquired an additional 73.05 acres of the McPherson Farm east of Reynolds Avenue from the receivers of the bankrupt Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company (see fig. 1.141). This tract, most of which was not included in the 1895 park plan, included the majority of the Dustman orchard lot as well as the Herbst fields east of Reynolds Avenue. The transaction also included an ad-



Figure 1.143. The McPherson Farm fields west of Stone Avenue acquired by the park in 1915, looking west along Chambersburg Pike, ca. 1903. The wire fence at right surrounds the Buford monument. The buildings in the distance on Herr's Ridge are the Herr/Wible barn and Herr's Tavern (left of road) and M. Crist barn (right of road). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4844)

ditional 287 acres to the south on the field of Pickett's Charge. In 1909, the park purchased a 13.75-acre tract that included portions of the McPherson outlots at the south end of Oak Ridge, north of the First Railroad Cut, in part to prevent the ridge from being quarried as part of a brick manufacturing operation. This parcel included remnants of Confederate earthworks and the position of Hupp's Battery (CS). The final portion of the McPherson Farm to be acquired from receivers of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company was 39.62 acres west of Stone Avenue and north of Chambersburg Pike (fig. 1.143). This purchase also included land not identified on the 1895 park plan. Deeds were prepared for the purchase in December 1913, but it was not until 1915 that the property was transferred to federal ownership.[278]

Upon its first major acquisition of the McPherson Farm in 1904, the park commission soon began work to repair the McPherson barn, which the park believed was the only battle-era building owned by the park on the 1st Corps battlefield. However, the adjacent wagon shed was a battle-period building, but it along with a post-battle shed were removed by the park after 1916.[279] E. B. Cope wrote in his annual report for 1905 that the commission had contracted with local builder John Irwin to repair the McPherson barn, which Cope noted "…had become dilapidated, and has been thoroughly restored at a cost of $460.50."[280] Although the park commission sought to preserve the barn in its original state, Irwin's repairs made a number of changes to the building, such as foreshortening the lean-to bays on the west side and altering the stone gable walls. Alterations to the barn continued in subsequent years with the addition of a metal roof in 1914 and rebuilding of the north wall in 1917, which resulted in the addition of a visible concrete foundation and use of vertical board siding in place of stone on the gable end to match the appearance of the south wall (fig. 1.144).[281]

The McPherson Farm, which the park managed together with the Herbst Farm fields to the south comprising approximately 310 acres, changed little following federal acquisition since most of the land was kept in agricultural production through leases with nearby farmers. In 1919, E. B. Cope reported that the farmer who leased this property produced 800 bushels of corn, 390 bushels of wheat, 190 bushels of oats, 87 bushels of rye, and 8 tons of hay, plus kept eight horses or mules and eight hogs, presumably in the McPherson barn.[282]

By the late 1920s, the park was considering rebuilding the McPherson farmhouse for both interpretative and practical reasons. The War Department reported in 1928 that the house "was used as a hospital and its restoration as nearly as is now possible would restore a prominent and historical feature of the battlefield as it existed at the time of the battle." The report also



Figure 1.144. The north side of the McPherson barn showing altered frame lean-tos rebuilt in 1905, and the concrete foundation and boarded gable added in 1917, photographed ca. 1918. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3278)

noted that the reconstruction would make it easier to rent the farm, which by this date was being hindered by its lack of a residence and other agricultural buildings. In 1931, the park reported, "The McPherson lands, which could be among the best of the farms on the Park, have been difficult to rent because all the buildings except a barn were burned some years ago. They have, therefore been a source of expense through the necessity for mowing to keep down grass, underbrush and noxious weeds." The park recommended not only rebuilding the farmhouse, but also the battle-era corn crib, wagon shed, smoke house, and privy, along with retrofitting the interior of the barn and building a silo, hog pen, chicken house, wells and pumps, and concrete walks at a total cost of $6,810. Despite that the cost was anticipated to be offset by increased rental revenue and decrease in park mowing costs, the plans for the McPherson farmstead were never implemented. However, to accommodate the needs of the tenant farmer, the park did make several improvements in and around the barn in 1932, including flooring of the barn wings, addition of new doors to accommodate farm machinery, installation of a concrete water trough and pump in an existing well, and fencing of a corral to make a barn yard.[283]



Figure 1.145. The Shields Museum and souvenir stand built in ca. 1922 adjacent to the cluster of commemorative works on the crest of McPherson Ridge, looking east, ca. 1925. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3278)

By the 1920s, there was just one parcel of the McPherson Farm that the park had not acquired: a three-acre tract along Chambersburg Pike across from Stone Avenue at the crest of McPherson Ridge adjacent to the cluster of monuments that included the Buford and Reynolds equestrian statues. This property had been reacquired by the McPherson heirs from the Springs Hotel interests in the 1890s, and in ca. 1922, the heirs sold the tract to Arthur Shields. Here, Shields built an open-walled souvenir stand and free museum to display and sell his collection of Civil War relics and memorabilia, which included a bullet-ridden door purportedly from the McPherson barn. Mrs. Margaret Shields' family had opened a similar museum and souvenir shop in 1921 on Taneytown Road across from the national cemetery. Around 1925, the Shields built a two-story addition to the stand as their residence, and added gas pumps and a public telephone (fig. 1.145). By the early 1930s, the Shields had enlarged the house again, and added tourist cabins that lined a circular drive at the rear of the property, due north of the Buford statue.[284]

Oak Ridge

Unlike the farms on McPherson Ridge, those on Oak Ridge remained mostly in private ownership during this period, with park land limited to strips along the military avenues except on Oak Ridge (fig. 1.146). The 1895 park land acquisition plan had called for acquiring most of Forney and Wills farms, but these plans were not realized. As with the McPherson Farm, the tourist trade led to some commercial development beginning in the 1920s.

Forney Farm

For a decade following establishment of the national military park, John S. Forney continued his dairy farm along Mummasburg Road, once known as Fairview Farm, that he had acquired in 1859. In 1895, his son, David J. Forney, joined the dairy business, by which time included a new barn and silo south of the battle-period barn (fig. 1.147). David Forney advertised himself in a January 1904 edition of the Gettysburg *Compiler* as a dairyman who "delivers every morning, Fresh Milk and Cream. A share of public patronage solicited. No effort will be spared to please customers."[285]

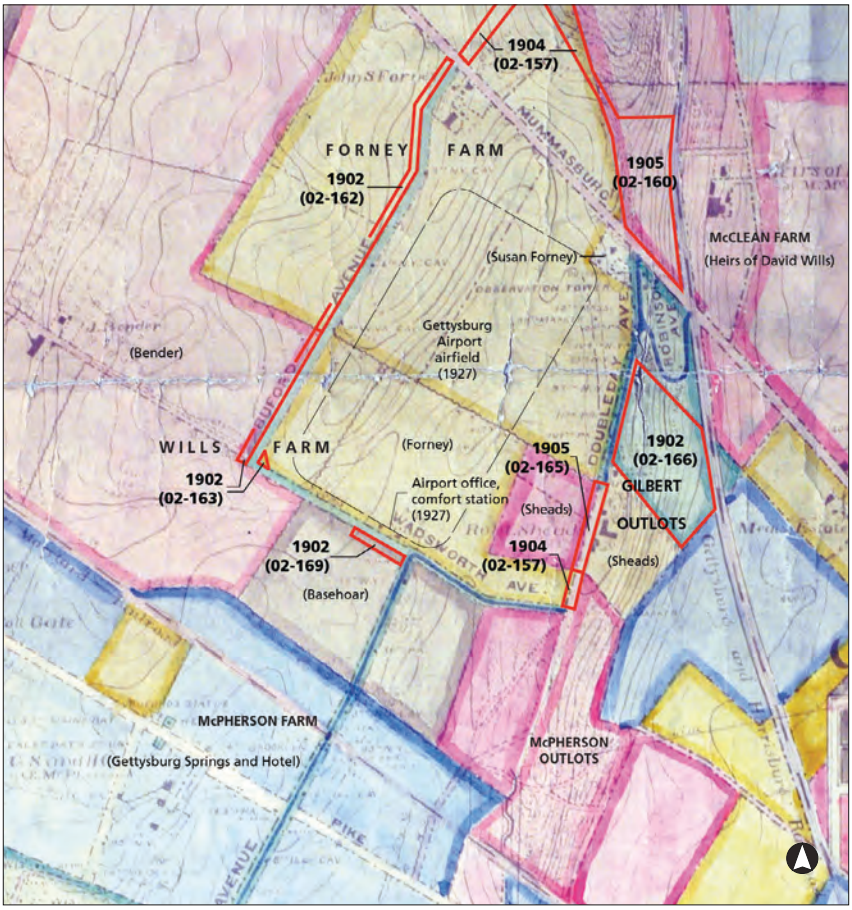


Figure 1.146. Park Commission property ownership map (colors indicate different ownership) on Oak Ridge made in 1900 showing parcels acquired by the War Department outlined in red. The parcel number and dates indicate War Department acquisition. The green areas are park-owned land. Also shown is the approximate location of the Gettysburg Airport opened in 1927. (Detail, Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900, Gettysburg National Military Park Archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)

The Forneys' fortunes were changing around this time. In 1902, they sold the park a narrow half-acre strip along Buford Avenue to allow for the road's widening and improvement, followed by two acres in 1904 for the construction of North Confederate Avenue, which ran along and through the battle-era apple and peach orchard north of Mummasburg Road (see fig. 1.146). While these transactions gave the Forneys some funds, they further fractured the farm. As the park was making plans for acquiring the property, John Forney's wife, Mary Schriver Forney, died. Several years later in June 1906, John Forney died unexpectedly while visiting his brother in Virginia. According to an account of his death in the Gettysburg *Compiler*, "Mr. Forney for many years has been one of the prominent farmers and dairymen. . .He had made a beautiful home of his property on Mummasburg road at corner of one of the battlefield avenues."[286]



Figure 1.147. The Forney Farm looking west from the Oak Ridge observation tower showing the overall character and new barn and silo at the left end of the battle-era farmstead, ca. 1900. At lower right is the Susan Forney house. The fields in the foreground became the site of the Gettysburg Airport in 1927. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2242a)

In 1907, a year after his father's death, David J. Forney decided to end the family dairy business and opened a theater in Gettysburg. In 1910, he established the Gettysburg Motor Company and in 1912, he and a partner erected one of the first automobile garages in Gettysburg, which serviced the local tourist trade. The year prior to opening the garage, his sister, Miss Susan Forney who lived in her own house at the east end of the farm along Doubleday Avenue, died from pneumonia. Their older sister, Mrs. Harry C. (Henrietta) Picking, lived in town.[287]

Without a viable agricultural use of the Forney Farm, David Forney began to capitalize on the growing local market for suburban residential and commercial development. Around 1925, he sold a parcel at the corner of Mummasburg Road



Figure 1.148. The Oak Ridge Free Museum and Souvenir Stand looking west across Doubleday Avenue in the shadow of the Oak Ridge observation tower, ca. 1935. Along the wall are flank marker for the 90th Pennsylvania and 12th Massachusetts. (Penrose Meyers Post Card, Fort Wayne Printing)

and North Confederate Avenue to Robert Sheads, who built a two-story Colonial Revival stucco house on the property, perhaps to replace his earlier farmstead along the Oak Ridge public road.[288] It was around the same time—shortly after the Shields family established a souvenir stand along Chambersburg Pike—that David Forney leased a parcel off Doubleday Avenue to the owners of Penrose Myers, a jeweler located on Baltimore Street in Gettysburg. In ca. 1925, they opened a free museum, souvenir, and refreshment stand known as the Oak Ridge Museum across from the Oak Ridge observation tower. Built just outside the stone wall from park property, the Oak Ridge Museum was a one-story rustic vine-covered building set within the border of woods south of the Susan Forney House (fig. 1.148).[289]

The local tourism industry and perhaps David Forney's involvement in transportation led to reuse of a large part of the family farm as an airport in 1927. The farm was well suited for an airstrip due to its broad expanse of level land between Doubleday, Buford, and Wadsworth avenues. In May 1927, Forney leased sixty-six acres here to a group of investors headed by Henry A. Berlinger of Washington, D.C., who established the Gettysburg Flying Service, Inc. that planned to offer local and long-distance taxi service, flying classes, and sightseeing across the battlefield (fig. 1.149). The company advertised that by plane, "the entire battle ground will be seen in one ever-changing panorama."[290] Construction of the airfield was underway by summer 1927 and a grand opening was held on August 27 and 28. It was a simple turf field without concrete runways or markings, and with a comfort station and office in the retrofitted post-battle Forney farmhouse on Buford Avenue, the roof of which was painted with the daymark "GETTYSBURG AIRPORT" (fig. 1.150) A hangar that could accommodate two biplanes was soon erected west of the farmhouse on the site of the barn, along with a rustic-style ticket booth building sheathed in bark-covered pickets and set on a concrete-slab foundation. The entrance drive to the airport, directly opposite the north end of Reynolds Avenue, was marked by square brick piers topped by urn-shaped planters.[291]

The *Gettysburg Times* reported on the success of the airport in October 1929: "Hundreds of passengers patronize the Gettysburg airport monthly. Most of these are carried on sight seeing trips over the battlefield, recognized as one of the most beautiful short hops in the east…others…use the local planes for business and commercial purposes." [292] An aerial demonstration in October 1929 reportedly attracted a crowd of more than 20,000. Despite that the competing Battlefield Airport had opened south of town along Emmitsburg Road in 1928, Gettysburg Flying Service, Inc. decided to purchase the Gettysburg Airport from David Forney


"Fly Over The BATTLEFIELD"

The Gettysburg Flying Service

Announcement!

The Gettysburg Battlefield annually attracts nearly a million sightseeing visitors. But as vast is the area and as inadequate are the vantage points of observation, that few obtain a comprehensive impression of the great conflict.

From the airplanes of the Gettysburg Flying Service, which will begin operating a battlefield tour on August 27th., the entire battle ground will be seen in one ever-changing panorama. The flight will take off from the Gettysburg Airport, Forney Farm, Oak Ridge, and will follow the course of the first, second and third days' battle.

The Gettysburg Flying Service will be affiliated with the largest enterprise in the country conducting flying sight-seeing tours, an organization which is conservatively operated with the most modern equipment and which has safely carried within thousand passengers.—The Potomac Flying Service, Hoover Field, Washington, D. C. The Fare will be $5.00

H. C. MITTINGER, Resident Manager.

Air Circus 2 P. M. August 27th & 28th inaugurating the opening of the Airport

GETTYSBURG AIRPORT

Forney Farm - - - Oak Ridge

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

See future Announcements in this paper

Figure 1.149. Advertisement for the Gettysburg Airport opened on August 27, 1927 on sixty-six leased acres of the Forney Farm. (Gettysburg *Times*, August 24, 1927, page 3)



Figure 1.150. A later photograph of the Gettysburg Airport office (former Forney farmhouse, right, with "Gettysburg Airport" on roof) and ticket booth (left of truck) built in ca. 1927, looking northwest across Buford Avenue from the end of Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1940. The west entry pier to the airport entrance is visible in front of the farmhouse. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs. digital file 0455)

in February 1930, just three months after the Wall Street Crash of 1929. With the Great Depression came plummeting business, and within a year, Gettysburg Airport was under receivership of the First National Bank of Gettysburg. David Forney regained control of the airfield property, and his son, George D. Forney, took over operation of the airport until his death in a flying accident in 1935.[293]

By spring 1930, David Forney agreed to lease another of his fields at the corner of Buford Avenue and Mummasburg Road to Paul Charles, the chief pilot at the airport, for development of Gettysburg's first miniature golf course. Mini-golf, also known as Tom Thumb golf because of its diminutive scale and whimsical character, was patented and franchised by Garnet Carter in the late 1920s and soon became the rage across the country. In August 1930, the U.S. Commerce Department estimated there were already 25,000 mini-golf courses in the country, half of which had been built since January 1930. Paul Charles's mini-golf course, which he named "Putt-A-Round," opened on June 26, 1930 (fig. 1.151). The local paper described the 18-hole course as having a rustic setting with shrubs, flowers, four large flood lights for night playing, sand traps, and a patented "sponge substance" on the course that required no rolling. There was soon competition in town: within two months an indoor mini-golf course opened on York Street and a larger outdoor course on East Lincoln Avenue. Although Paul Charles reduced the price to play at his course and created tournaments and prizes to lure customers, Putt-A-Round was apparently not commercially viable and did not reopen after its inaugural year.[294]



Figure 1.151. Advertisement for the miniature golf course developed on the Forney Farm field west of Buford Avenue in 1930. (Gettysburg *Times*, July 19, 1930, page 6)

At the time the mini-golf course was developed, the adjacent Forney farmstead was largely abandoned and would not have provided an attractive backdrop for the golfers. David Forney had probably stopped maintaining the place after he ceased the dairy business in 1907 and subsequently moved his family into town. By the early 1930s, the farmstead was in poor shape (fig. 1.152). Portions of the siding and roof of the barn were gone, most of the fences and other outbuildings had been removed, the grounds were overgrown, and the farmhouse had little paint left on its weathered clapboards. The battle-era orchard to the north bordered



Figure 1.152. A later photograph of the Forney farmstead indicating deteriorated condition that existed by the late years of War Department administration, looking west along Mummasburg Road, ca. 1936. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Forney report, photograph GETT 41161, folder 3)

by North Confederate Avenue had been abandoned as well. [295]

McClean Farm and Gilbert Outlots

The McClean Farm with its farmstead at the east foot of Oak Hill on the 11th Corps battlefield remained a tenant farm owned by David Wills, and by heirs following his death in 1899, throughout the years of War Department administration. The park commission attempted to purchase the farm in 1897, but the estate executors refused the park's offer price as being too low. The park subsequently identified a smaller parcel west of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad that it needed for construction of North Confederate Avenue (see fig. 1.146, tract 02-160). The park closed on this 8.6-acre parcel in June 1905.[296]

The three town outlots owned or farmed by John Gilbert during the battle along the east side of Oak Ridge were owned by Robert Sheads and G. Lower at the time of the park's establishment in 1895. By the turn of the century, the eight-acre G. Lower property, which comprised the two northern Gilbert outlots and included a house facing Doubleday Avenue, had been acquired by Martin Winter, a local real agent and member of the Gettysburg Development Company formed in 1899. Perhaps out of the threat of development adjacent to its monuments on Doubleday Avenue, the park purchased the property in 1902 and subsequently demolished the Lower house and shed. The park maintained the land as open field, despite that it contained an orchard in 1863. Robert Sheads finally sold a narrow strip of the Oak Ridge public road to the park in 1904 for the extension of Doubleday Avenue, and continued to live at his house on the property until about 1925, when he or his son Robert built a house on Mummasburg Road on the Forney Farm. It was probably at this time that his old house and barns along Doubleday Avenue were demolished.[297]

Wills Farm

Through the 1920s, the Wills Farm remained in the ownership of the Bender family that had acquired the 166-acre farm in 1866. The Benders raised cereal crops in the fields and kept livestock up until 1899. In 1898, Jeremiah Bender's wife, Delilah, died, and in 1903 at the age of 74, he married Annie Miller, aged 38. During this same year, Bender sold the park commission narrow strips of land along Buford Avenue for widening of the road, and around the same time, he sold off one of his fields that was bisected by Buford Avenue to John S. Forney.[298] Within a few years, Bender retired from farming and transferred ownership of the farm to his young wife, Annie. The couple subsequently moved to town and rented the farm to a tenant. Perhaps to fund their purchase of a home on North Washington Street, in July 1906 the Benders held a public sale of lumber and wood in the large woodlot at the northwest corner of the farm (Wills Woods West), amounting to 10,000 board feet, 30 cords, and 10 acres of tree tops and standing timber. Their time in retirement was short, for two years later in December 1908, Jeremiah Bender died of a stroke.[299]

Annie Bender retained ownership of the Wills Farm following her husband's death and continued to operate it as a tenant farm for fifteen years. In 1923, she sold the 161-acre property to William A. Kelley, who presumably lived on site in the post-battle brick house, which he updated and expanded. He may have also been responsible for removal of the ca. 1868 kitchen building and addition of a chicken house near the creek as well as several other new outbuildings. The battle-era barn still remained across from the house. Entrance to the farmstead was from Buford Avenue; the old main entrance road from Herr's Ridge Road was largely abandoned. Most of the eastern portion of the battle-era farm remained under separate ownership during this period.[300]

Herr's Ridge

While the national park commission had developed plans for land acquisition and construction of a Confederate avenue along Herr's Ridge, these plans were not realized during this period. The only property acquired by the park was the Springs Hotel Woods, the 41-acre woodlot purchased from the Springs Hotel Company receivers in 1921. The battle-era farms re-

mained in agricultural use. The biggest change was the loss of the Springs Hotel to fire in 1917, and some new commercial development along Chambersburg Pike.

Harman Farm [301]

The Harman Farm and all or part of the battle-era Stallsmith Farm to the south remained the property of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company and its receivers through 1921, when the hotel site, springs complex, and farmland comprising 111 acres were purchased by the seventy-six-year-old Mary Bair, wife of the former hotel owner, J. Emory Bair. Mary Bair held onto the Harman Farm property through the remainder of the War Department administration of the park, but on December 15, 1920, soon after she acquired the property, she advertised for a public sale for the remaining livestock and agricultural implements that remained on the property. These included three horses, a milk cow, sixty-one pigs, and 100 chickens, along with a mower, corn planter, cultivator, hay rake, plows, harrow, sled, sleigh, and a wagon. Given this sell-off, it is most likely that Mary Bair also had the remaining buildings on the property removed, which included the pavilion, bathhouse, house, and barn at and near the Katalysine Spring, along with the tenant house along Hereter's Mill Road that may have been the battle-era Harman smoke and wash house. The adjacent ruins of the Harman House destroyed during the battle were probably also removed, but not the stone foundation of the hotel. The northern loop of the Springs Hotel Road disappeared, but the rest remained along with numerous mature shade trees that dotted the once formal hotel grounds. By 1929, the elderly Mrs. Bair had moved to Baltimore where she lived with her niece, Mary C. Berger and her husband, Clyde Berger, who owned the property to the north within the battle-era Abraham Spangler Farm.[302]

Wible (Herr) Farm

Herr's Tavern, the core of the battle-era farm, remained a landmark on Herr's Ridge throughout this period, but had never been reopened as a commercial establishment. The tavern was part of the 159-acre tenant farm owned since the late 1860s by the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company and its predecessors, which retained ownership through the 1910s. The park commission had the area around Herr's Tavern, extending north across the M. Crist Farm, surveyed in 1901 as part of planned property acquisition as identified on the park's 1895 plan (fig. 1.153). Probably due to park commission's ultimate decision to abandon plans for construction of a Confederate avenue along Herr's Ridge, the government did not acquire any property in the area aside from the western twenty-two acres of the Springs Hotel Woods (Wible Woods) that was sold to the park in 1921. Two years earlier, in 1919, the receiv-

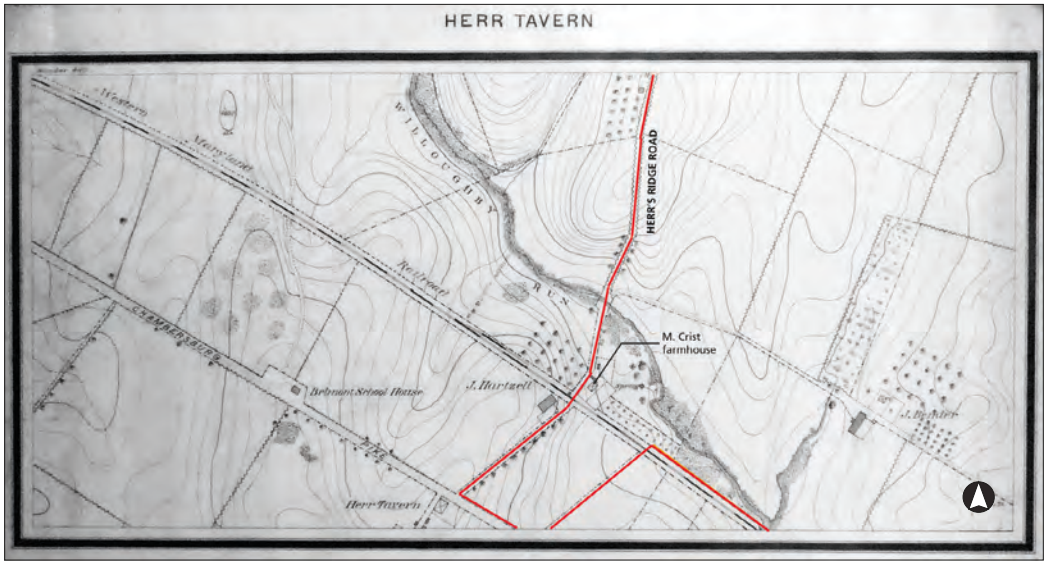


Figure 1.153. Park commission map of the Herr Tavern area, including the battle-era Wible (Herr) and M. Crist farms, 1901. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Gettysburg National Military Park, drawing GETT 8440, annotated by SUNY ESF)

ers of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company sold the rest of the Wible Farm, then amounting to 133 acres, to Charles F. Redding who lived at Herr's Tavern and operated a dairy farm on the property.[303]

Abraham Spangler Farm and Isaac Leaper Lot

The approximately forty-five-acre farm east of the Wible Farm and north of the Springs Hotel property remained under private ownership through this period and was never identified for park acquisition, although the 1895 plan had identified a strip of land along the western boundary of the farm for construction of a Confederate avenue (see fig. 1.125). With the park's abandonment of its plans for this avenue, it never undertook a survey of the farm. The property remained under the ownership of Samuel Hartzel, who had acquired it by the early 1890s. By 1900, Hartzel had purchased the adjacent lot and house belonging to Isaac Leaper, who was one of the last battle-era property owners in the area.[304]

In 1919, the farm—most likely just the portion north of Chambersburg Pike with the Spangler farmhouse and barn—was purchased by Kenderton Lynch, owner of the Lincoln Way Hotel in Gettysburg. Lynch moved his hotel and restaurant business, renamed the Lincoln Way Inn, from downtown to the suburban location, presumably in part to better accommodate automobiles and battlefield tourists. Lynch made extensive renovations to the battle-era stone and frame house, including the addition of side porches, dormers, and a cupola that allowed for views of the battlefield—but the battle-era massing with a two-story recessed open porch remained (fig. 1.154). The battle-period barn was replaced by a parking lot, and the grounds in front of the hotel were ornamented with hedges and masonry entry piers. On May 29, 1920, the Lincoln Way Inn opened to the public under the management of Mrs. Edna Zane. After a decade of business, Lynch was hit hard by the Depression, and in August 1932, the sheriff put the property up for sale to satisfy a judgement against it. The property was sold and was subsequently reopened as the West Gettysburg Inn.[305]



Figure 1.154. The Lincoln Way Inn in the renovated Abraham Spangler farmhouse, looking northeast across the Lincoln Highway, ca. 1925. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4861)

The portion of the Abraham Spangler Farm south of Chambersburg Pike was probably sold around the same time that Lynch acquired the property to the north in 1919. The property, containing four fields on approximately twenty-four acres, was acquired by Clyde Berger, a Colorado native and a veteran of Gettysburg's World War I-era Camp Colt who married Mary C. Kohler, the niece of Mrs. J. Emory Bair, in August 1919. He was just entering the local real estate business and his interest in the Spangler property may have coincided with Mrs. Bair's acquisition of the Springs Hotel (Harman Farm) property to the south in 1920. Mary and Clyde Berger subsequently moved to Baltimore but retained ownership of the Spangler Farm property through the 1930s.[306]

Michael Crist Farm

Like the adjacent Abraham Spangler and Wible (Herr) farms, the battle-era Michael Crist Farm remained private property during this period since the park commission never implemented plans for a Confederate avenue through the farm. J. Hartzel, who acquired the farm by the early 1890s and whose relatives owned adjacent farms to the east and north, owned it through the 1920s. The farm stayed little changed, with the battle-era stone farmhouse north of the railroad and the barn to the south, and fields bordering Herr's Ridge Road (see fig. 1.153). Orchards, which were located

east and west of the farmhouse in 1901, were gone by the early 1930s.[307]

Ephraim Wisler Farm

Magdalena Mickley and her husband James, who purchased the six-acre farm in 1891 that incorporated the four-acre battle-era Wisler Farm, continued to live there through the turn of the century. In 1904, the Mickleys sold the property to Martha Hamilton, who subsequent transferred ownership to her son Robert in 1909. The Hamiltons, who lived in Reading, Pennsylvania, most likely rented out the farm. A photograph of the house, with falling-down picket fences along the turnpike and fruit trees to the east, may have been taken during this period of tenant occupancy (fig. 1.155). In 1913, Robert and Addie Hamilton sold the property to John H. Brown, who owned other tracts in Cumberland Township. A map of the battlefield published in 1916 probably recorded the farm under Brown's ownership (fig. 1.156). The area surrounding the Wisler property remained rural and characterized by wide-open fields. Brown made few improvements during his ownership, which lasted until February 1929 when he had all of his holdings seized by the county sheriff. At this time, the property was described as "…improved with two and one half story brick house, frame barn, hog pen, chicken house, and other necessary outbuildings, good well of water and some fruit trees."[308]

It was a subsequent owner who made substantial improvements to the property soon after acquiring it from John H. Brown. The new owner, possibly the owner across the turnpike, transformed it into a commercial fruit operation by expanding the orchard to the entire east half of the property, approximately three acres in size. Other changes to the



Figure 1.155. The battle-era Wisler house looking northwest across the Chambersburg Pike, probably taken when it was rented out by Martha or Robert Hamilton, ca. 1910. The photograph shows the position of the house at the top of a ridge east of Marsh Creek. (Adams County Historical Society)

Wisler property included removal of the remaining barn and fenced barnyards, and construction of three new outbuildings east and north of the house accessed by a new farm lane that extended from the corner of Chambersburg Pike and Belmont Road. The new owner also built a two-story rear addition on the Wisler house in ca. 1930.[309]

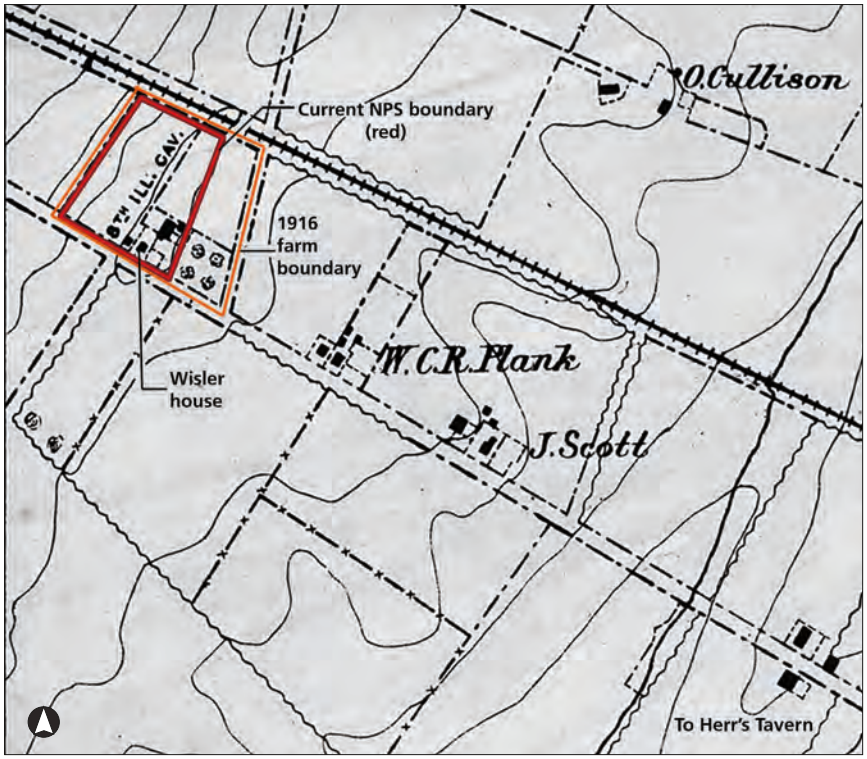


Figure 1.156. Map of Gettysburg battlefield showing the Wisler Farm east of Herr's Ridge, 1916. The orange lines indicate the boundaries of the six-acre farm associated with the Wisler House in 1916. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (Detail, Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1916, Library of Congress, digital ID cw0351550, annotated by SUNY ESF)

COMMEMORATIVE PARK LANDSCAPE

The so-called Sickles map, approved as part of federal legislation establishing Gettysburg National Military Park on February 11, 1895 provided a plan of development (see fig. 1.125). As called for in an earlier version drafted in 1894, the plan called for acquiring strips of land along military avenues as well as larger parcels to preserve key battlefield terrain. On February 2, 1896, the deeds for the GBMA property passed to federal ownership. Land acquired by the park was marked by cut granite posts, incised on top with the initials, "U.S."[310]

Once the primary parcels of the park identified on the Sickles map had been acquired by about 1905, the Gettysburg National Park Commission agreed with instructions from the War Department to minimize land acquisition, reporting in 1904 that "…the needless purchase of great areas would not only cost heavily, but would entail a continuous useless expense to maintain them, although vacant, in a condition becoming the Government. In our opinion the acquisition of any further extensive tracts of land here by the United States would be a waste of public funds."[311] By this date, suburban development pressures on the rural landscape were not yet a cause for concern.

Aside from the specific lands to be acquired, the provisions of the 1895 park legislation provided the War Department with mostly general direction on the improvement of the battlefield, which would be developed and implemented by the Gettysburg National Park Commission and its engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Emmor B. Cope. These improvements included two general areas: preservation and restoration of the battlefield landscape as it existed in 1863, and development of a commemorative park landscape along battle lines to provide access and interpretation. Under this latter category, the park commission constructed improved roads, redesigned fences, built observation towers, and designed markers, tablets, and signs to narrate the battle action, identify military positions and significant landmarks, and aid wayfinding. Congress did not give the Secretary of War the power to erect regimental monuments; this was reserved for regiments and the states, as it had been under the GBMA. The commission was allowed, however, to place tablets to mark a regiment's position along its battle lines if there was no monument.[312]

Congress soon passed several acts that amended the original park legislation to define appropriate uses of the park, including the right of the Secretary of War to lease park land for agricultural purposes and the power to improve public roads over which the Pennsylvania legislature had ceded the state's right-of-way to the park on June 26, 1895. These ceded rights-of-way generally connected existing or planned military avenues. On the 1st Corps battlefield, the subject roads included 6,200 feet of Hagerstown Road between the Seminary campus and Hereter's Mill Road; 4,000 feet of Hereter's Mill Road from Hagerstown Road to Herr's Ridge Road; 2,000 feet of Herr's Ridge Road, probably from Hereter's Mill Road to Chambersburg Pike; 6,300 feet of Mummasburg Road from town to Herr's Ridge Road; and Doubleday Avenue and Extension, which conveyed to the park the right-of-way along the Oak Ridge public road. Chambersburg Pike, which remained a private toll road until 1913, was not included in the transfers. [313]

While the park commission developed the park to facilitate access to the main lines of battle, much of its legislated requirement for marking the battlefield was designed for veterans and contemporary military education, rather than interpretation to the general public. The commission's major interpretive program was the placement of iron and bronze tablets that provided narratives of battle action and identified lines of command. These tablets, however, presented information in a way that was difficult for the average non-veteran visitor to understand. There were no signs with illustrations or maps of the battle action, nor was there a central facility for visitor orientation, only the park offices in downtown Gettysburg. Interpretation to the general public was carried out by the private sector, largely through guidebooks and private guides who the park commission began to license in 1915, later known as the Licensed Battlefield Guides. These fee-for-service guides were typically stationed at the intersections of the main

public roads and the park's military avenues. Their locations were marked by so-called guide posts, and by the 1920s, the busier locations featured small frame guide houses, including one along Chambersburg Pike near Stone Avenue and another along Hagerstown Road near Reynolds Avenue. Private business also filled the public's desire for museums and souvenir shops, including the Shields Museum on Chambersburg Pike and the Oak Ridge Museum on Doubleday Avenue.[314]

With substantial completion of the park by the 1910s, the War Department instituted plans for phasing out the Gettysburg National Park Commission by not replacing the commissioners who died or retired. In 1922 upon the death of John Nicholson, the original and last remaining commissioner, the commission was abolished. The Office of the Quartermaster General of the War Department took over direct responsibility for administering the park. E. B. Cope was appointed as the park's first superintendent, and remained in that role until his death in 1927. Cope was the last Civil War veteran administrator of the park, and was followed by younger military personnel who continued the park's military administrative culture through 1933. [315]

Landscape Design and Management

The Gettysburg National Park Commission followed a thoughtful philosophy for the design and management of the Gettysburg battlefield that respected its layered character—the relic landscape of the 1863 battlefield, and the added commemorative park landscape. Over its nearly three decades of administration, the guiding management philosophy of the park commission and the War Department was to preserve and restore the battlefield landscape as it existed in 1863, and to design new additions to the landscape—necessary for commemoration, interpretation, and visitor access—in such a way that they would be compatible with the 1863 battlefield landscape while also being distinguishable from it. Park development was also designed to minimize alteration of the 1863 terrain.

This was in large part a design philosophy that the War Department had carried over from the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. The park commission also continued many of the GBMA's regulations pertaining to placement of monuments and markers. In contrast, the park commission and War Department brought to Gettysburg National Military Park a renewed military character evident in standardization, simplicity, order, and high standards of construction and maintenance (fig. 1.157). The park commission also conveyed military character to the landscape by displaying cannons at artillery positions and incorporating shells into the design of park furnishings such as bollards and fences.

Battlefield Restoration

The park commission undertook a number of measures to restore the park's rural battlefield landscape as it appeared in 1863 in order to convey features that were significant to the outcome of the battle. These included orchards, roads, patterns of fields and woods, buildings, stone walls, and fences that defined Key



Figure 1.157. Stone Avenue looking north toward Chambersburg Pike showing characteristic GBMA development, photographed ca. 1903 (left), and more manicured War Department-park commission character evident in improved roads and drainage, mown turf, and new avenue fencing, 1906. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T221a, T2224a)

and decisive terrain, Obstacles, Cover and concealment, Observation and fields of fire, and Avenues of approach (known by the acronym KOCOA). The park commission had little control over battlefield lands it did not own, where new development by the 1920s was impacting the park's landscape restoration efforts, such as at the Shields Museum and Gettysburg Airport on the 1st Corps battlefield. The loss of the post-battle Springs Hotel to fire in 1917 presented an opportunity for battlefield landscape restoration that the park commission did not pursue.

The need for battlefield restoration was primarily within the farmlands outside of the military avenue corridors that had been conveyed by the GMBA or were being acquired by the War Department following decades of private ownership and changing agricultural uses, resulting in loss of KOCOA features. This was indeed one of the first areas of work undertaken following the establishment of the national military park. In his 1895 annual report, park engineer E. B. Cope reported that a force of about thirty laborers "were employed to clear up the ground, to trim out the undergrowth in the different groves, rebuild the stone fences, and to restore as far as possible the field as it was during the battle."[316] On the 1st Corps battlefield, these early battlefield restoration efforts were evident in the cleared understory of Herbst Woods, where the park commission planted 250 oaks and other trees in fall 1895 to replace those had been lost (fig. 1.158).[317] In his annual report of 1898, Cope provided additional details on how the battle-era woodlots across the park were being managed:

> In form and extent they are kept the same as at the date of the battle, dead trees and dead limbs are trimmed out and young trees set out to take the place of old ones… [h]ealthy undergrowth is allowed to remain in wide irregular patches of thicket with narrow passage ways among them. Many dead trees have been removed this year, and 500 young and healthy trees have been planted.[318]

Cope reported that there were still many trees across the battlefield that had evidence of battle damage including lodged bullets, but some were being lost every year. The commission was continuing to restore woodlots that had been cut down by prior private owners, but Cope regretted that the commissioners "have not been successful in getting possession of all the groves of timber upon the Confederate lines."[319] He may have been referring in part to the woods along Herr's Ridge and near Oak Hill; it would not be until two decades later that the park acquired its only woodlot along the Confederate lines on the 1st Corps field: Springs Hotel Woods.

The work of restoring and managing battle-era woodlots and fields continued into the 1920s. During the first decade of the century, the park joined with the U.S. Bureau of Forestry (Forest Service) to plant thousands of additional trees on fields that had been denuded of timber since 1863. For fields not under agricultural use, the park mowed them to maintain their historic open character and prevent growth of woods. In the 1920s, the park was raising stock for replacing dead or damaged trees, including horse-chestnut and black walnut. The park also maintained trees it had identified as standing at the time of the battle—so-called witness trees. In 1917, for example, E. B. Cope reported that the "best known and approved methods" were being used to preserve the park's witness trees, including cleaning and filling cavities, and bolting weak and split trees. According to Cope, these managed trees, which were near the avenues where visitors could readily see them, were treated "on account of their historic value, and in order



Figure 1.158. Herbst Woods looking northeast from Meredith Avenue showing the cleared understory and young trees planted by the park commission in 1895 as part of its battlefield restoration work, photographed September 30, 1896. A storm had just blown through the area. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T6042)

to preserve the original condition of the field."[320] The witness trees treated in 1917 included a white oak along Reynolds Avenue at the corner of Reynolds Grove, a white oak on Doubleday Avenue near Mummasburg Road, and a walnut at the foot of Robinson Avenue.[321]

While the park commission did not instruct farmers leasing park land to maintain crops or the limits of cultivated land that existed in 1863, it did preserve and restore battle-era orchards, which were one of the battlefield's KOCOA features. In 1916, for example, E. B. Cope reported that fruit trees were being planted where they had been lost, while others "that are still vigorous have been pruned in order to preserve them."[322] The commission did not, however, replant any missing orchards on park property within the 1st Corps battlefield, which included a small orchard south of the McPherson farmstead, another north of the Herbst farmstead, and the large orchard on the Dustman orchard lot.

The park commission spent significant funds to preserve and repair battle-era built features, including buildings, roads, and fences. The park also rebuilt earthworks, although none on the 1st Corps battlefield except for one along Seminary Avenue that was rebuilt with a stone wall. Aside from repair of the McPherson barn, restoration of built features here mostly involved rebuilding fences of wood and stone. At the time of the park's establishment in 1895, wood-rail fences were disappearing from the rural landscape as farmers turned to more durable and economical post-and-wire fences. The park commission recognized the importance of these fences as a visual cue to the battle-era landscape. Across the park, the commission erected 3,700 feet of rail fencing along battle-era fence lines by 1901, and that year let contracts for another 10,000 feet. Restored wood fences on the 1st Corps battlefield included a split-rail fence along the northern Forney property line on Oak Hill, and split-rail fences along both sides of the battle-era Chambersburg Pike (fig.1.159). At the time of the battle, the road was lined by Virginia worm fences on the north side and split-rail fences on the south. The park did not generally restore wood fences on internal field boundaries, presumably because they would interfere with use of the fields by tenant farmers.[323]



Figure 1.159. Split-rail fences installed by the park commission on the McPherson Farm along Chambersburg Pike looking east from near Stone Avenue, ca. 1907. Chambersburg Pike at the time was still a private toll road. The telegraph poles probably date to the 1880s or 1890s. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3269)

On the 1st Corps battlefield, the park commission rebuilt and extended battle-era stone walls on the border of the Forney and McClean farms. Many of these walls across the park, originally built to enclose pastures or mark property lines during early European settlement of the region, were in tumbled-down condition by the time of the battle, but some were restacked by the GBMA, such as along Doubleday Avenue. The park commission expended considerable resources on rebuilding stone walls, and by 1898, had completed repairs to 9,000 feet of them across the park. According to Cope, these were walls "that existed at the time of the battle, many of which were used for defensive purposes by both armies, others, though not on lines of battle sheltered troops from infantry and artillery fire, some of these walls could be traced only by the foundation stones, and all over the field these walls have been in different degrees of dilapidation for years."[324] The commission had the walls rebuilt in the historic dry-laid fashion, and also improved them with neater and more substantial construction than was typical in 1863 (fig. 1.160). While coping stones, which helped stabilize the wall, were characteristic of stone wall construction in the region, the park commission typically used larger and more uniform stones.[325]



Figure 1.160. A stone wall showing condition as rebuilt by the park commission, looking south at the Forney-McClean farm boundary wall (North Confederate Avenue), ca. 1906. The iron avenue tablet at right was also the work of the commission, as was the observation tower. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2253)

Commemorative Park Landscape Design

In addition to acquiring and preserving battlefield land, the Gettysburg National Park Commission focused much of its work on improving and extending the commemorative park landscape along the GBMA avenues. Soon after establishment of the national park, the commission charged its engineer, E. B. Cope with studying other parks to research relevant issues including road construction, drainage, bridges and culverts, turf, plantings, and signage, as well as appropriate paint colors. In fall 1895, Cope visited Druid Hill Park in Baltimore and Fairmount Park in Philadelphia to study their road and drainage systems, which he documented through watercolor drawings (fig. 1.161). He made follow-up trips during the early years of the park to these and other parks in the region. Cope's design of park infrastructure was apparently also influenced by the War Department's management of national cemeteries, in particular its use of cast-iron tablets beginning in the 1880s to convey cemetery regulations, site identification, and interpretation (fig. 1.162). Gettysburg National Cemetery's enclosure wall of gray Gettysburg granite (Gettysburg sill) may have also inspired Cope to specify its use for the park's bridges, culverts, gutters, and retaining walls.[326]

Much of the commemorative park landscape was completed between 1895 and 1905, mostly built under contract rather than by park employees. The structure of the park landscape was a system of military avenues that connected with observation towers to

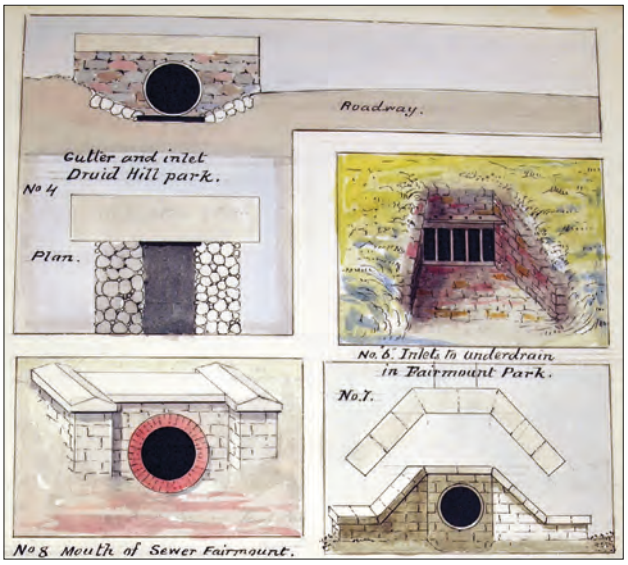


Figure 1.161. Example of E. B. Cope's watercolor drawings from his study of drainage structures at Fairmount and Druid Hill parks, 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, "Cope Report on Drainage," 1896, GETT 41145)

provide visitors with physical and visual access across the battlefield. A systematic design was developed for drainage structures, avenue fencing, paired guns to mark artillery positions, and iron tablets to mark and narrate military positions without monuments, identify avenues and other park features, and mark other historic sites. Between 1905 and 1922, corresponding with the later years of the park commission, some of the prior work continued, but the major work aside from routine maintenance involved the replacement of many of the iron tablets with more elaborate bronze



Figure 1.162. One of the rectangular and low-mounted iron tablets installed at Gettysburg National Cemetery in 1882 that may have served as precedent for Cope's design of iron tablets for the national military park, photographed ca. 1960. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 0738)

tablets to locate headquarters, corps, division, and brigade positions. During the fiftieth anniversary reunion in 1913, plans were initiated for erecting a peace memorial, but these were not realized under War Department administration. After dissolution of the park commission in 1922, park development largely ceased, but there were changes, primarily to the military avenues and avenue fencing to accommodate automobiles and reduce maintenance.[327]

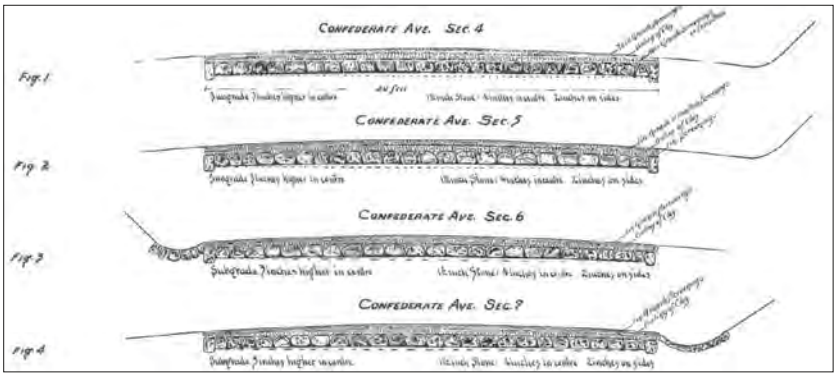


Figure 1.163. Sections of typical Telford road construction used by the park commission, showing sections of West Confederate Avenue, ca. 1895. (Gettysburg National Military Park, map 0324a)

Military Avenue System

Improvement of the park drives, which the commission called military avenues, was a focus in the early years of the national military park that continued work begun on West Confederate Avenue in ca. 1894. The park commission reported in 1897 that the roads built by the GBMA were then mostly "…but rough, narrow, and unsightly ways, scarcely passable…"[328] The commission's improved avenues, which on 1st Corps battlefield maintained the general GBMA alignments, were meant to mark battle lines and be distinguishable from the battle-era roads. In 1903, after improving more than twenty miles of military avenues, engineer E. B. Cope reflected:

> The lines, grades and curves of the avenues are laid out with railroad engineering precision and as far as possible parallel with and near to the lines of battle, they are graded with the least possible cutting and filling so as not to alter the surface of the ground, easy grades are maintained by curving the avenue lines which is not considered objectionable in a park avenue. The highest grades are not over 5 degrees and the aggregate length on that grade does not exceed one mile. In laying out these avenues great care has been taken to avoid taking out trees and rocks when it is possible to preserve them.[329]

Presumably based in part on his research at Fairmount and Druid Hill parks, Cope developed specifications for rebuilding (or as Cope termed it, "piking") the GBMA-era roads using the Telford system, which the commission adopted by fall 1895 "after full consideration and study of the subject as promising the best results in solidity and durability."[330] This road construction technique was developed in Great Britain by Thomas Telford in the early nineteenth century, and was distinguished by its foundation of large, broken stones. As implemented by the park commission, the pavement used local Gettysburg granite (syenite) and included a foundation of large 8-inch wedge-like stones with chinking, followed by a 4-inch layer of 1.5-inch stones topped by a layer of clay as a binder, and finally a 1 to 2-inch top dressing of quarter-inch stone screenings (fig. 1.163). The top dressing included limestone and local Gettysburg granite screenings that produced a light color to the roads (fig. 1.164). The road surfaces were crowned to facilitate sheet drainage. Cope did not specify curbs, which would have altered the battle-era topography and made the road more prominent in the landscape. The commission adopted standard widths of between 16 and 20 feet, which in places required the



Figure 1.164. Park commission standard improvements to the avenues looking north on Stone Avenue, 1904. The standard features included Telford pavement with light-colored gravel surface, ashlar culvert headwalls and a retaining wall of Gettysburg granite, pipe railings, and stone gutters. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3138)

acquisition of additional land, notably along Buford Avenue.[331]

The park commission paid careful attention to the design of drainage systems to preserve the avenues from being washed out. Cope developed standard specifications for bridges, culverts, and roadside gutters, all using Gettysburg granite in regular-coursed ashlar that was distinguishable from the vernacular stone walls of the area. On the 1st Corps battlefield, there were no bridges since the military avenues did not cross large streams, but there were a number of clay-pipe culverts that carried small streams and drainageways beneath the road surfaces. The culverts featured headwalls set directly at the edge of pavement with simple flat parapets of even-coursed ashlar with large capstones that rose about one foot above the surface of the road, not unlike those used in Druid Hill Park (fig. 1.165). Roadside gutters paved in dry-laid stone were built to carry drainage into the culverts and preserve the edges of the pavement. The shoulders of the roads were sodded to prevent erosion and maintain a neat appearance, generally within a 60-foot-wide corridor delineated by the avenue fencing.Where there was a significant drop-off, the commission installed railings consisting of galvanized flat posts and pipe rails (see fig. 1.164). These simple railings were inconspicuous and clearly distinguishable from battle-era wood fences and railings. [332]

The park commission's initial development of the military avenues during the first decade of the park also included devices to keep traffic on the pavement and preserve the turf shoulders. These included bollards known as shell stones, which consisted of square Gettysburg granite blocks with cannonball finials (fig. 1.166). By 1899, there were 239 shell stones across the park. In certain areas, they were connected by guard chains to further restrict access. Cope reported in 1899,

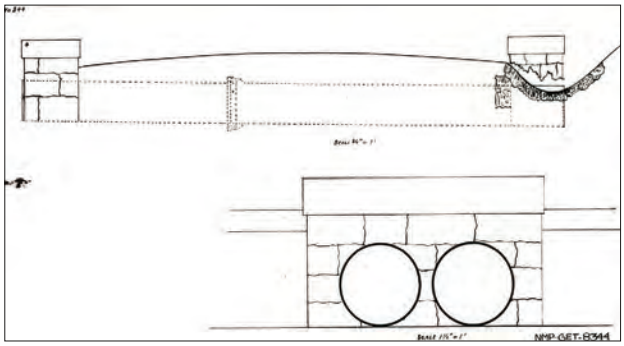


Figure 1.165. Park commission standard design for pipe culvert on the military avenues, showing ashlar headwall with raised flat parapet, and a section of stone gutter, ca. 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8344)



Figure 1.166. Park commission standard design for roadside bollards known as shell stones, looking north at intersection of Wadsworth Avenue and Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1900. An avenue tablet is across the road. The white plank fence is part of the post-battle Forney farmstead. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3202)

> It has been found necessary for the protection of the sides of the avenue bordering on the roadway, particularly on the inside line of curves, to set up posts against careless drivers, 10 inch granite posts set 10 inches high surmounted with a 13 inch or 10 inch shell securely fastened thereon has been found the least objectionable.[333]

After the park completed rebuilding of most of the military avenues within the park around 1905, it turned to piking the public roads ceded to the park by the state, which on the 1st Corps battlefield included portions of Mummasburg Road, Hagerstown (Fairfield) Road, and Hereter's Mill Road. This work, made possible by Congressional authority issued in 1906 to pike 12.9 miles of public roads outside the limits of the borough, provided park visitors with a complete system of improved roads, using both the Telford and less expensive Macadam systems, as Cope reported:

> This grading and piking on the public roads so far as they have been completed is of material advantage to the system of avenues on the Battlefield because the part of the roads piked connect with the avenues and facilitate the traveling over the Battlefield, the hauling necessary and the passage of our heavy rollers to all parts of the field in all kinds of weather…When it is completed all parts of these fields…will be connected by good and

> direct roads that can be pleasantly traveled at all seasons of the year.[334]

The commission never piked the ceded portion of Hereter's Mill Road from Hagerstown Road to Herr's Ridge, and ended its piking of Hagerstown Road at Reynolds Avenue because the park never executed plans for building a Confederate avenue along Herr's Ridge. Chambersburg Pike was not piked because the state had not ceded it to the park; its right-of-way was owned by a private company until 1913, and after that time, by the state. [335]

In 1912, there were 24.5 miles of piked military avenues and 6.6 miles of piked public roads in the park. Maintenance of these roads only increased with added wear and tear on the gravel surfaces from the increasing number of private automobiles. Around 1912, the park began to experiment with the application of Glutrin, a water-soluble chemical binder that was applied to the gravel on high impact areas. By 1917, the park was using asphalt road oil on all curves where the impacts of automobile use were most pronounced. By 1919, when E. B. Cope reported that there were sometimes thousands of automobiles from distant cities and states in the park, about seven miles of avenue surfaces had been treated with asphalt.[336]

The growing use of automobiles was a factor in the decision by Congress to return the public roads to state and local control in 1925, although the park remained responsible for a portion of Mummasburg Road. Despite the lifting of this maintenance burden from the War Department, upkeep of the military avenues within the park still required considerable effort and expense, such as through annual application of crushed stone, oiling, and especially, cleaning and weeding the stone gutters. By the late 1920s, assistant park superintendent James Aumen was reporting that with the advent of the passenger automobile and truck, the former maintenance practices had become inadequate, and a program of resurfacing was begun in 1927 using bituminous macadam—an asphaltic concrete laid over the base layer of broken stone, starting with Seminary Avenue and part of West Confederate Avenue. By 1932, the park was calling for repaving of the remaining military avenues on the First Day battlefield, which retained their gravel or oiled gravel surfaces that had been last renewed in 1928 and 1929.[337]

As part of the same efforts at reducing maintenance and increasing the durability of the military avenues, the park also began to replace the stone gutters with concrete gutters. Superintendent Aumen reported, "It is proposed to continue this work, progressively as funds are available, until all of the unsightly stone drains along the principal avenues have been replaced by concrete. This will lessen the labor needed for repairs and largely eliminate the cost of weed killer and its application." By 1931, the park had replaced 11,244 feet of stone gutters. The following year, the superintendent was reporting that stone gutters still remained along twenty-five of the military avenues. Those reported as most in need of replacement, all on the 1st Corps battlefield, were along Robinson, North Confederate, Buford, and Wadsworth avenues. [338]

Avenue Fencing

The park commission recognized the necessity of the Brinkerhoff wire fencing that the GBMA had installed along the military avenues to delineate property boundaries and to protect the monuments. Even after adjacent land was incorporated into the park, the commission maintained these fences along the avenues to delineate the managed commemorative park landscape from the rural battlefield landscape.

While the commission recognized the utility of avenue fencing, it was apparently unhappy with the flimsy and temporary-looking character of the GBMA wire fencing, and in 1895, adopted a new standard design. The commission solicited proposals from several manufactures that featured a combination of wood posts and pipe and cable railings. The selected proposal, which was finalized in 1897, featured round locust or chestnut posts with conical iron caps set ten feet apart, with four rails of galvanized one-inch gas pipe set directly into the posts and two galvanized wires between the lower rails, at an overall height of 4 ½ feet (figs. 1.167, 1.168). Corner and gate posts were square and had square caps. The rails were left unpainted while the posts were

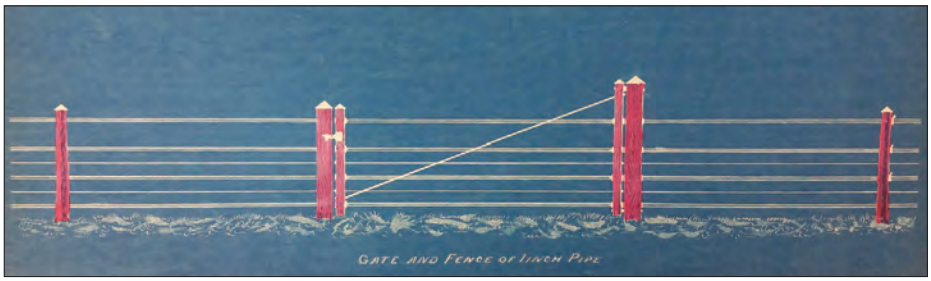


Figure 1.167. Park commission drawing of its selected design for pipe-rail avenue fences and gates to replace the GBMA wire fencing, ca. 1896. The actual red was much darker than shown on this rendered blueprint. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 141)



Figure 1.168. Example of completed avenue fencing looking south along Stone Avenue from Chambersburg Pike toward Herbst Woods, 1905. In 1863, there was a single line of wood fence that followed the approximate line of the avenue. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3266)

treated for durability with a dark red paint that E. B. Cope developed, composed of a mixture of red lead and dark red mineral paint mixed with oil.[339]

The new avenue fences, which the commission reported were "very strong and handsome," continued the GBMA's practice of using a contemporary design along the avenues where no fences existed in 1863, so that the new fencing would be distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape. This style of fence contrasted with post-and-rail fences that the commission installed on the battlefield, mostly outside of the commemorative landscape where similar fences existed in 1863. The avenue fences were also designed to be economical and compatible with the surrounding battlefield landscape. In its 1896 report, the commission noted that this "neat style of fence. . .is not only durable but is inconspicuous to the sight, and therefore does not mar the view of the field."[340] By July 1904, the commission had installed over thirteen miles of avenue fencing, including along most of the First Day avenues. The commission continued to maintain and install wire fencing along property boundaries and other areas not visible to the public, such as along the Western Maryland Railroad.[341]

The commission continued to install and maintain the avenue fencing into the late 1920s, when it amounted to nearly 15 miles in extent, but was facing increased maintenance due to deterioration of the locust or chestnut posts. While generally rot-resistant, many of these posts were nearly thirty years old. In 1928, the superintendent reported the park's intention to begin replacing the wood posts with square concrete posts while maintaining the overall design and reusing the pipe rails, which would be reduced from four to three (fig. 1.169). The park developed a mold for the new concrete posts, and by 1931, had let a contract for the manufacture 1,660 of them.[342]



Figure 1.169. Avenue fencing along West Confederate Avenue showing new standard adopted by the War Department in 1928 that specified larger concrete posts and three instead of four rails, photographed ca. 1936. Seminary Avenue may have been the only avenue on the 1st Corps battlefield to receive this redesigned fencing. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Fiscal Year 1937 Superintendent's Report, GETT 41113)

Avenue and Site Identification Tablets

As part of the initial development of the commemorative park landscape along the military avenues, park engineer E. B. Cope designed small iron signs, referred to as tablets, that identified the military avenues, historic sites such as battle-era farmhouses, visitor regulations, and other information. In keeping with the park commission's philosophy for simple, durable, and inconspicuous park infrastructure, these signs consisted of black-painted cast-iron rectangular plates with scalloped corners and raised capital letters and borders set at an angle on low, fluted cast-iron posts at an overall height of approximately two to three feet (see fig. 1.166). The tablets were painted black with aluminum paint for the letters and borders, since the War Department had adopted these as the regulation colors for iron tablets in national cemeteries. Cope reported that these signs were being cast in 1898, and the park continued to fabricate them into the 1920s.[343]

Tablets with the commemorative names of the military avenues (avenue tablets) were typically installed at intersections with other roads. By 1900, there were four on Reynolds Avenue, two on Doubleday Avenue, one on Robinson Avenue, and one on Wadsworth Avenue. Others were installed by 1905 with the completion of Stone, Meredith, and North Confederate avenues. The same style of tablet was installed prior to 1900 to identify Reynolds Woods and Oak Ridge on the 1st Corps battlefield. The same style of tablet was used to post regulations, referred to as caution tablets (such as "Drive to the Right").[344]

Military Position Markers

In its 1896 annual report, the Gettysburg National Park Commission restated the park's dual purpose of preservation and commemoration, "to preserve features as they existed at the time of battle and to make its many interesting points accessible by good roads, but also to have the positions and evolutions of both the contending armies carefully ascertained and suitably marked…"[345] Over the next decade, the commission marked most regimental positions as well as military commands—the organization of the regiments into brigades, divisions, corps, and army/corps headquarters (generals).

The commission had begun this work around 1894 before the establishment of the national military park, when ornate iron signs, similar to street signs, and single cannons were installed to identify unmarked positions of the U.S. Regular Army, including the 2nd U.S. Artillery, Battery A (Calef's Battery) along Chambersburg Pike at the McPherson Farm. After establishment of the national park, the commission continued its work of marking the U.S. Regulars positions, and added a second cannon to the previously marked artillery positions, including Calef's Battery (fig. 1.170). The park maintained the type of gun used by the regiment, and installed them on reproduction iron carriages manufactured locally by Calvin Gilbert and painted bronze green and black. The guns were set on granite blocks and positioned in the actual direction of fire, and at each, the park installed a pyramidal pile of shell used in the particular gun. By 1900, there were 225 cannons and shot pyramids on the battlefield, and more were added through the 1910s.[346]

Soon after establishment of the national military park in 1895, E. B. Cope developed a new tablet design that was large enough to contain a narration of the regiment's action at all regimental positions without monuments, both Confederate and Union. Since the majority of Union state regimental positions were already



Figure 1.170. Calef's Battery showing first style of position marker installed in ca. 1894 and second gun and shell pyramid added after establishment of the national military park in 1895, photographed ca. 1897. The fencing and position marker were replaced shortly after this photograph was taken. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4744)

marked by monuments or position markers, most of the new tablets were used for positions of U.S. Regulars (to replace the earlier tablets) and Confederate regiments, as well as for locations of command positions (headquarters, corps, divisions, and brigades). Cope's new design was a lower and less ornate cast-iron tablet that featured a black-painted square plate with rounded corners and raised borders, set at an angle on a three-foot-high fluted cast-iron pillar, for an overall height of approximately 4.5 feet (fig. 1.171). According to the park commission, "…the tablets are inclined at a suitable angle so that the inscriptions can easily be read by persons riding or driving on the avenue."[347] The faces of these tablets, most approximately 3.8 by 3.4 feet, contained a narrative of the regiment's action and positions during the multiple days of the battle, set in raised upper-case letters painted in silver or white. A rectangular extension plate at the top indicated the army, corps, and division. Plans for these tablets were developed by 1896, when the commission reported,

> Handsome tablets of iron, not only for each battery, but also for each command of infantry and cavalry, will stand along the main lines of battle, with brief inscriptions specifying the name of each command, its service in the battle…Much thought has been given to the preparation of these tablets and their inscriptions for the Confederate commands, so as to arrive at the utmost possible historic accuracy with regard to each one as well as perfect consistency and fairness among them as a whole.[348]



Figure 1.171. Standard iron tablet and paired guns at the Confederate regimental position of Powhatan Artillery (Cunningham's Battery) on Seminary Avenue near Hagerstown Road, looking west toward McPherson Ridge, ca. 1898. This tablet conveyed the artillery's action on July 1, 2, 3, and 4. The woodlot at right is Seminary Grove. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3205)

The commission contracted with the local foundry of Calvin Gilbert to produce these tablets. In 1898, the commission began to install the tablets at previously unmarked Confederate regimental position on land owned by the federal government. Because the park commission did not acquire property along the Confederate battle lines on Herr's Ridge west of Willoughby Run, these positions were never marked, although some positions were later marked on park property outside the actual battle lines.[349] By 1899, the park commission began to install the narrative iron tablets for the corps, divisions, and brigades. Through marking these previously unidentified command positions, the commission hoped to give park visitors a more complete understanding of the organization and deployment of both armies on the battlefield. By 1904, there were over 462 iron tablets in the park, including those that identified the avenues and historic sites on the battlefield. [350]

Veterans of U.S. Regulars, the regiments of the standing Army, apparently were not satisfied with the plain cast-iron tablets. In 1903 and 1905, Congress passed special appropriation for the placement of small monuments at these positions, as well as a large, central monument representing the united contributions of all U.S. Regulars. E. B. Cope developed a standard design for the small monuments that featured a 7-foot-tall monolith of red Jonesboro (Maine) granite with a gable-shaped top, fabricated by the Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston. The bronze tablet featured a rounded, stepped pediment-like crown with a bronze U.S. seal above it (fig. 1.172). Forty-four of these were installed in the park between 1907 and 1908, including three on the 1st Corps battlefield.[351] The central monument, an 85-foot-tall granite obelisk on Hancock Avenue, was dedicated in 1909.[352]

The effort to replace the iron tablets at U.S. Regulars positions begun in 1903 soon led the park commission to develop plans for replacing all iron tablets at upper command positions with similar bronze tablets. By 1906, the commissioners reported, "It is the purpose of the Commission and steps have already been taken, to substitute bronze tablets for the present iron tablets on the field as



Figure 1.172: Standard bronze tablets on red granite used to mark positions of U.S. Regulars, installed between 1907 and 1908, photographed ca. 1912. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2241)

far as the proper authority will be given to do so."[353] Some positions, mostly Confederate regiments, would retain the older cast-iron tablets. E. B. Cope designed markers similar to the U.S. Regulars monuments, although the Commissioner referred to them as tablets rather than monuments. Cope designed a hierarchy of bronze tablets for headquarters, corps, division, and brigades, with subtle design distinctions between Army of Northern Virginia (CS) and Army of the Potomac (US) types. In chronological order of installation, the upper command bronze tablets included the following four types:

Corps Tablets: Installed between 1906 and 1907, the corps tablets featured a monolith of gray rock-faced granite, 4.2 feet wide and 7.0 feet tall, with a flat top and a polished inset for the bronze tablet that had a rounded, stepped pediment-like crown, similar to the U.S. Regulars monuments (fig. 1.173). The only distinction between U.S. and Confederate corps was that the U.S. tablets had the corps insignia on the reverse side of the monolith. Eleven of these were installed in the park, including two on the 1st Corps battlefield.[354]

Division Tablets: Installed between 1909 and 1910, the division tablets were similar in appearance to the corps tablets, with a rock-faced gray granite, flat-top monolith of the same dimension (4.2 feet wide and 7.0 feet tall), but distinguished by a simpler rectangular bronze plaque (see fig. 1.173). They were made of Winnsboro (South Carolina) granite and the bronze tablets were made by Albert Russell & Sons of Newburyport, Massachusetts. U.S. divisions featured the corps insignia in bronze above the tablet, while Confederate divisions had a rounded bronze plaque with CSA in raised letters. Thirty-three of these tablets were installed in the park, including six on the 1st Corps battlefield.[355]

Brigade Tablets: Installed between 1910 and 1912, the bronze tablets that marked the location of brigades were the most numerous type. Not all brigade tablets were marked by the new bronze tablets; lesser positions, especially if they were in the same area of the battlefield, remained marked by iron tablets. Cope distinguished the brigade markers from higher divisions by mounting the bronze tablet at a slant on a granite pedestal at an overall height of 5.4 feet. He also created more conspicuous differences between U.S. and Confederate types.[356]

Confederate Brigade Tablets: Installed between 1910 and 1911, these featured bronze tablets that measured 3.8 by 3.4 feet with a flat pediment crown, mounted on a cylindrical pedestal of polished red Maine granite made by the Van Amringe Granite Company (fig. 1.174). Sixty-four were installed on the battlefield, including eleven on the 1st Corps battlefield. [357]

U.S. Brigade Tablets: Installed between 1911 and 1912, these featured bronze tablets that measured 4.0 by 3.8 feet with a rounded pediment crown, mounted



Figure 1.173. Standard bronze tablets on granite installed between 1906 and 1910 to mark U.S. Corps positions (left, photographed 2016) and U.S. Divisions (right, photographed ca. 1908). (SUNY ESF and Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2812)



Figure 1.174. Brigade tablets installed between 1910 and 1912. Left: Confederate bridge tablet (1911); Right: U.S. bridge tablet (ca. 1912). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3349, T2255)

on a tapered square pedestal of polished sea green granite, supplied by John Maxwell's Sons of Philadelphia (see fig. 1.174). Albert Russell & Sons of Newburyport, Massachusetts supplied the bronze tablets. Seventy-three were installed on the battlefield, including eight on the 1st Corps battlefield.[358]

Headquarters Tablets: Installed between 1913 and 1920, the positions of the army and corps generals were the final upper command division to receive new bronze tablets in place of iron tablets. The bronze tablets were mounted on trapezoidal granite pedestals, each of a slightly different design, which supported upright bronze or wrought-iron cannon tubes at an overall height of 10.5 feet (fig. 1.175). Fourteen of these tablets were installed on the battlefield, including two on the 1st Corps battlefield.[359]



Figure 1.175. The new headquarters tablet installed in 1919 to mark Lee's headquarters on Seminary Ridge, looking south from Chambersburg Pike with the site of the Dustman orchard in the background, ca. 1919. At right is the original tablet (ca. 1900) that it replaced. (Gettysburg National Military Park, library vertical file folder 2-16A; Nicholson's scrapbook, GETT 41150)

Monuments and Statues

As the park commission was replacing iron tablets with bronze tablets, some regiments and state monument commissions replaced iron tablets with stone monuments, such as at the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry along Buford Avenue. Southern states and regiments were slow to provide monuments at their positions, and indeed none of the marked Confederate regimental positions on the 1st Corps battlefield (Oak Hill, Seminary Avenue) were replaced by monuments during this period.

Regimental monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield overall remained little changed from the GBMA period. However, numerous monuments to individuals, characterized by bronze statues, were added to the battlefield during this period by state battlefield commissions and others. By 1910, the park commission was becoming concerned over the proliferation of these monuments, for which there was no standard approach in terms of location and design. That year, the park commission issued the following decree:

> Hereafter monuments, markers, or tablets erected in honor of individuals shall be limited to officers and soldiers who for a conspicuous and exceptional act of heroism may be deemed by the Secretary of War entitled to special commemoration.[360]

On the 1st Corps battlefield, the Buford statue on McPherson Ridge was the first such monument to an individual, designed and planned during the GBMA period but dedicated shortly after establishment of the national military park in 1895. It was followed by statues to generals Reynolds, Doubleday, Wadsworth, and Robinson, along with a statue to citizen-solider John Burns, dedicated between 1899 and 1917.

Commemorative Park Landscape on Seminary Ridge

While Seminary Ridge north of Hagerstown Road had been part of the tourist itinerary on the First Day since shortly after the battle, the GBMA had not undertaken any commemorative development there. The National Park Commission recognized the importance of the area to the Confederate side, which captured it from the Union late on July 1, 1863 and retained a stronghold there through the remainder of the battle, anchored at the north end by the headquarters of General Robert E. Lee (Mary Thompson House). Extension of the Confederate avenue that the park commission had begun in 1894 north to Lee's headquarters thus became a logical part of the commission's commemorative park development, and was added to the plan for land acquisition finalized in 1895 (see Sickles map, fig. 1.125). The park did not call for acquiring any land north of Chambersburg Pike to the railroad, including the Thompson house. The park commission instead interpreted the Dustman orchard lot south of Chambersburg Pike as the location of Lee's headquarters. Without park interest in Mrs. Thompson's house, it was converted to commercial tourist use in the 1920s (see prior battlefield landscape section).

Seminary Avenue

Construction of the military avenue through the seminary campus was the first major commemorative development undertaken by the park commission on the 1st Corps battlefield—perhaps an initial gesture toward the Confederate side, given that the planned construction of a Confederate avenue along Herr's Ridge was a much more complicated task. On July 18, 1895, the War Department acquired title to two tracts of land for the park road from the trustees of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, comprising 1.8 acres to the north and south of the borough-owned Springs Avenue (Springs Hotel Road), and encroaching into the pottery works and Seminary Grove west of the old lane (fig. 1.176). Plans developed by E. B. Cope called for construction of a 20-foot-wide Telford road that extended across Springs Avenue and Hagerstown Road. The project also included completion of the northern portion of West Confederate Avenue, south of Hagerstown Road. [361]

Because it was a battle-era road and not a new military avenue, the park decided upon the name Seminary Avenue, rather than identifying it as part of West Confederate Avenue or naming it after a general. Despite this, the park's treatment of Seminary Avenue would prove to be an exception to its philosophy of restoring the battlefield landscape to its 1863 appearance.

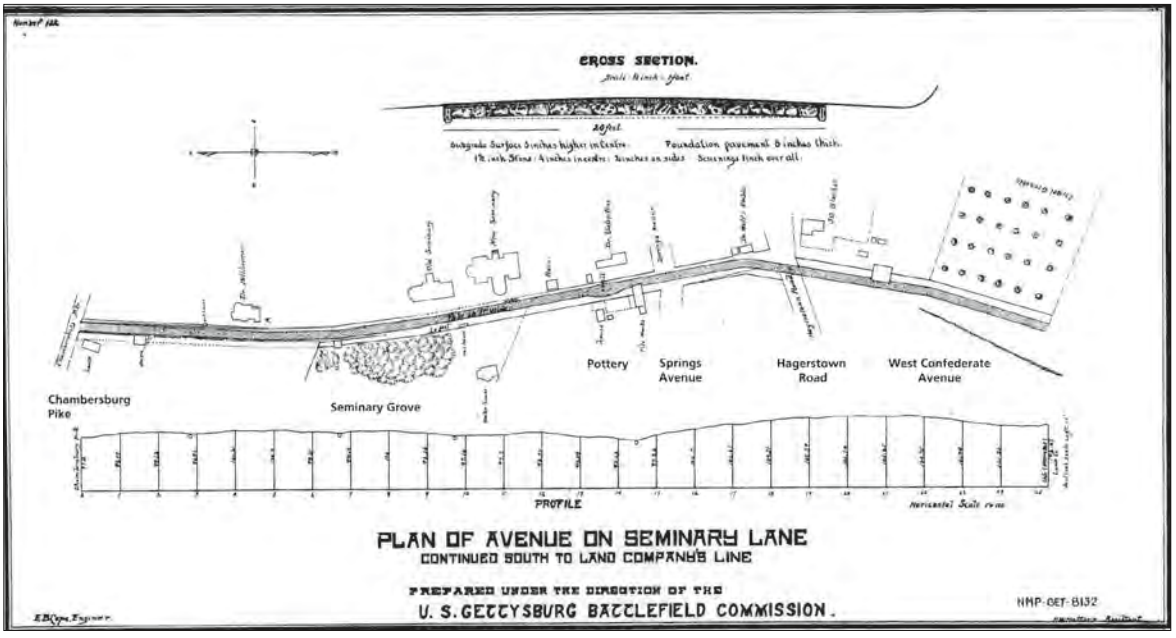


Figure 1.176. Park commission plan for Seminary Avenue, ca. 1895. The plan shows continuation of the project south of Hagerstown Road on West Confederate Avenue. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8132, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Probably because the avenue ran through an active and expanding institution that had changed significantly since 1863, the commission treated Seminary Avenue as part of the commemorative park landscape, similar to the other military avenues, rather than restoring it to its 1863 condition.[362]

Construction of Seminary Avenue began on September 2, 1895 and was completed on November 1, 1895. Cope carefully designed the Telford roadbed around old oak trees that dated to the battle (fig. 1.177). The stone for the road was from a quarry along the Willoughby Run owned by the Springs Hotel company—most likely the quarry on the McPherson Farm north of Herbst Woods that may have been opened for the construction of the Chambersburg Pike early in the nineteenth century. A footpath was maintained along the east side of the road. [363]

After construction of Seminary Avenue, the seminary apparently continued to use it as a rear service road, a function that the old lane had served since the original development of the campus. The park commission became so concerned over the appearance of the road that Commissioner Nicholson issued a letter to the seminary faculty on June 15, 1896:

> The National Park Commission have observed with regret that the Telford Avenue constructed by the United States along the western side of the Seminary Buildings and expected to be kept in a neat and genteel condition as a beneficial public work, is very commonly used as a place for burning waste and rubbish from the Seminary premises, and that horses and vehicles are frequently driven, hitched or left standing upon the footway for pedestrians along its margin. We trust that our simply calling your attention to them will insure the avoidance in future of these and all similar unsightly practices.[364]

The seminary soon changed its practices, and within a short time began to treat Seminary Avenue as the front of the campus, with its new buildings such as the 5th Professor's House (1901) and Refectory (1910) oriented to face the improved road. The design of the commemorative park landscape, however, actually set the avenue apart from the campus. The commission's standard four-rail pipe avenue fencing lined both sides of Seminary Avenue along almost its entire length (fig. 1.178). Sturdy piers of Gettysburg granite marked openings in the fence at the seminary building entrances. The avenue fence was omitted at the James Thompson house and barn, which abutted the road, and on the opposite side of Seminary Avenue, where the park commission built a stone wall as part of a restoration of a Confederate breastwork. Completed in ca. 1896, the wall most likely replaced original stacked rails that supported the rear of the earthwork. The park commission probably chose stone for durability and to present a more refined character to the military avenue. An iron tablet, slightly different from the standard design adopted shortly afterwards, was installed upon completion of the wall. It was supported by a round pillar with a square plate that read: "This Breastwork Was Constructed by Rodes's Division C.S.A. July 4 1863."[365]



Figure 1.177. Seminary Avenue under construction showing broken stone base of the Telford road, fall 1895. The oak trees along the edge of the road are part of the battle-era Seminary Grove. Visible at left is the picket fence that lined the east side of the avenue, the same type that existed during the battle. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3183)

At the time of Seminary Avenue's construction in 1895, there were two small granite monuments along its shoulders: a 5th Maine Artillery position marker north of Seminary Grove installed in ca. 1889, and a 95th New York Infantry position marker east of the Chambersburg Pike intersection installed in 1893. Within several years after the avenue's construction,



Figure 1.178. Seminary Avenue showing avenue fencing installed in 1896, the year after construction of the Telford road, looking southeast toward the old seminary building (Old Dorm), ca. 1896. The fence stepped back from the avenue north of the Seminary Grove (Dustman Orchard lot), visible at the lower right. (*New York at Gettysburg,* Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT NYG10)

the park commission installed four iron tablets along the west side of Seminary Avenue to mark Confederate positions. The first two, installed in ca. 1898 marked regimental positions: the Powhatan Artillery (Cunningham's Battery) near the intersection of Hagerstown Road (see fig. 1.171), and the 3rd Richmond Howitzers just north of Springs Avenue (see fig. 1.136), each of which also received a pair of cannons that faced southeast toward the Union fishhook along Cemetery Ridge. At the same time, the park commission added a pair of cannons to the 5th Maine Artillery position marker,



Figure 1.179. The 5th Maine Battery position marker (ca. 1889) showing flanking guns installed in ca. 1898, looking northwest, ca. 1898. This image also shows the turf shoulders maintained along the military avenues. In the background is the James Thompson barn, which would be replaced by the Horner house in ca. 1908. (Gettyburg National Military Park, GETT T4322)

although typically the commission did not install cannons at secondary positions (fig. 1.179). Additional iron tablets marked two Confederate command positions: Dance's Battalion (brigade) between the two artillery positions near Hagerstown Road, and the secondary position of the Confederate divisions of Rodes, Johnson, and Early on July 4 and 5, located north of the 5th Maine Artillery position marker. Between 1910 and 1911, the iron tablet marking Dance's Battalion was replaced with a standard bronze Confederate brigade tablet.[366]

The park commission made several improvements to Seminary Avenue in the years following the initial development in conjunction with improvements to the seminary campus. These included the addition ashlar granite piers at the new avenue fence opening to the Refectory built in 1910, and shell-stones at the intersections of walks and Springs Avenue (see fig. 1.134). The old oak trees that Cope had preserved along the edge of the road were probably lost by the 1910s, perhaps to reduce hazards for automobiles, or to make room for a concrete sidewalk built along the east side of Seminary Avenue in place of the original footpath (see fig. 1.135). When the park began replacing the wood posts in the avenue fencing with concrete posts in the late 1920s and early 1930s, Seminary Avenue—which had the oldest avenue fencing on the 1st Corps battlefield—was probably one of the first areas to receive the improvement.[367]

Chambersburg Pike (Seminary Ridge)

The park commission treated Chambersburg Pike, which followed a private, and after 1913, state right-of-way, as a battlefield landscape. However, it did install commemorative features along and near it on Seminary Ridge. In addition to the 95th New York Infantry position marker at the corner of Seminary Avenue, these included an iron tablet installed in ca. 1900 on

the south side of the highway west of Seminary Avenue to mark the position of Lee's Headquarters, which the park interpreted as being located in tents in the Dustman orchard lot and not in the privately-owned Mary Thompson house across the street. In 1919, the park replaced this tablet with a standard bronze headquarters tablet distinguished by a 10-foot-tall upright gun (see fig. 1.175). Behind this tablet, the park installed wood plank fencing and removed an Osage orange hedge planted prior to 1913, but did not replant the battle-era Dustman orchard in the field to the south.[368]

Across Chambersburg Pike near the west boundary of the Mary Thompson House property, the park commission gained ownership of the position of the 4th U.S. Artillery, Battery B (Stewart's Battery) in 1907. The actual position, associated with the defense of Seminary Ridge, may have been closer to the Thompson House, but that property was privately owned. The selected site for the marker, located outside of the commemorative park landscape and 112 feet north of Chambersburg Pike, was at the eastern edge of the McPherson Farm. Primary access was most likely from a gate in the Chambersburg Pike fence at the corner of the Oak Ridge public road. In ca. 1908, the park commission installed a standard pair of cannons that faced west (fig. 1.180). It was not until six years later in 1914 that the commission installed the standard bronze and red-granite U.S. Regulars monument.[369]



Figure 1.180. Standard pair of cannons marking the position of the 4th U.S. Artillery, Battery B installed on Seminary Ridge north of Chambersburg Pike in ca. 1908, looking northwest with the railroad woods (McPherson Woods) at upper right, 1914. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3195)

Commemorative Park Landscape on McPherson Ridge

The park commission retained the organization of the commemorative park landscape on McPherson Ridge developed under the GBMA, consisting of Reynolds Avenue and Reynolds Grove (the site of General Reynold's death in Herbst Woods), Stone and Meredith Avenues, and a cluster of monuments on Chambersburg Pike where Union artillery launched the opening fire of the battle (fig. 1.181).[370]

Reynolds Avenue

The park commission's earliest work along Reynolds Avenue was marking of U.S. Regulars. It had marked the northern position of the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A (Calef's Battery) on Chambersburg Pike, but not the second position south of Reynolds Grove (this was half of the main battle line of the regiment, not a secondary position). In 1896, the southern position received the standard pair of guns on iron carriages, and an iron tablet, and the northern position received a second cannon. The iron tablets at both positions were replaced in 1908 with standard bronze tablets on red granite monoliths. The other artillery position on Reynolds Avenue, the 1st New York Artillery Battery L, received two pairs of cannons by 1902, which flanked the stone monument dedicated in 1889. Just one Union position remained unmarked: the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery B (Cooper's Battery) south of Springs Hotel Road; the regiment's primary monument was on Culp's Hill.[371]

In 1897, the park commission reported that Reynolds Avenue, along with other avenues on the 1st Corps battlefield, "are dirt roads. . .and often in bad condition." The commissioners initially focused on rebuilding the avenues on the second and third days fields, but by fall 1898, reported that they ". . .thought it wise this year to look after those on the first day's field." On October 30, 1898, work began on converting Reynolds Avenue together with Wadsworth Avenue into Telford roads. Construction of the 20-foot-wide, combined 6,150-foot-long pavement was completed on July 30, 1899, and by 1904, the stone gutters had been laid and

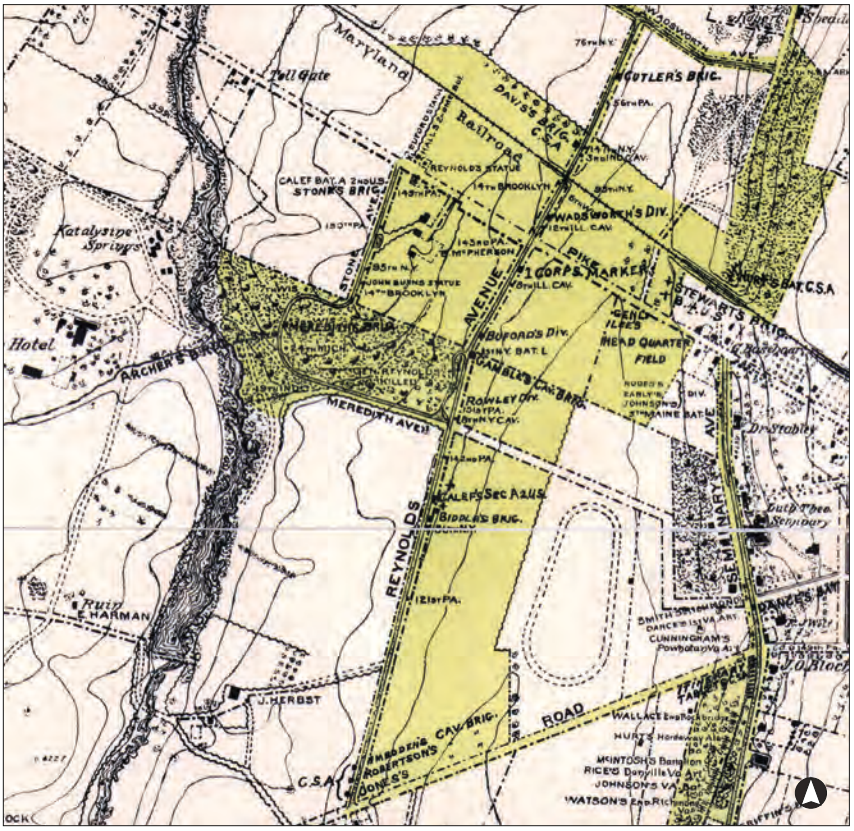


Figure 1.181. Map of Gettysburg battlefield showing commemorative park development along the military avenues and Chambersburg Pike on McPherson Ridge, 1914. The green shaded areas indicate park-owned land. (Detail, Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Battle Field of Gettysburg," Library of Congress, digital ID cw0351500)

the GBMA wire fencing was replaced with standard pipe-rail avenue fencing (fig. 1.182).[372]

Early on, the park commission determined that the Pratt pony truss bridge installed in 1886 across the Western Maryland Railroad—the battle-era unfinished railroad where significant fighting had occurred—was structurally deficient, but did not replace it until a decade after establishment of the park. However, E. B. Cope completed research well before this time on bridges that would provide a more stable structure and gain added height over the railroad. In 1897, he prepared a report on bridges for the park, which included an examination of overhead railroad bridges. After considering several types, Cope recommended use of a steel plate-girder bridge, like the one he examined near York, Pennsylvania (fig. 1.183):

> Girder bridges, particularly where heavy loads are to be carried over are coming more into use, they are in every way more economical, are less liable to get out of order on account of the small number of parts, there is very little vibration, therefore less tendency to crystallize, they are, however, not so attractive to the eye, as steel truss bridges, but they are safer and more durable.[373]

The commissioners agreed with Cope's recommendation. To improve its aesthetics and gain increased clearance over the railroad, Cope designed a subtle arch to the bridge, and added pipe railings along the top with ball joints, although these joints were deleted from the final execution. Cope completed plans for the bridge



Figure 1.182. Reynolds Avenue showing Telford pavement completed in 1899 and new avenue fencing, looking north on the Herbst Farm toward Reynolds Grove, 1904. At right are the canons and iron tablet at the position of the 2nd U.S. Battery Artillery A installed in 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3144)

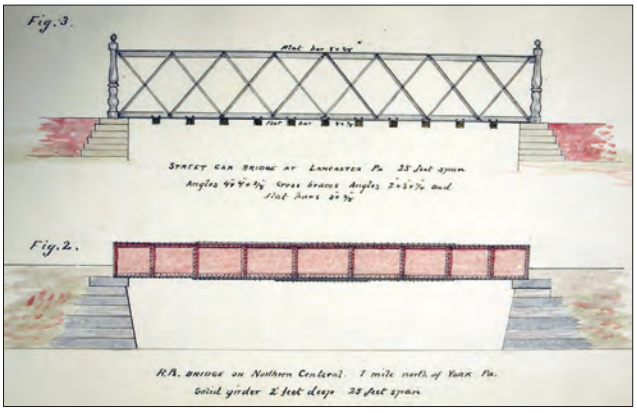


Figure 1.183. Watercolor drawing from E. B. Cope's study of bridges, including the plate-girder type (bottom) he recommended for the crossing of Reynolds Avenue over the Western Maryland Railroad, 1897. (Cope Report on Bridges, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4115, box 2)



Figure 1.184. The new plate-girder bridge carrying Reynolds Avenue over the Western Maryland Railroad, looking south soon after its completion, 1905. Note the stone retaining walls with railings on the approaches, which minimized the amount of change to the battlefield topography. The monument in the background is the 84th New York. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3267)

in 1900, but apparently due to issues with initial bids, it was not until November 12, 1904 that the commission issued a contract for its construction. The completed bridge was inspected and approved by Cope on June 17, 1905 (fig. 1.184). The new bridge increased the clearance over the railroad from 13.5 feet to 22.0 feet, which required raising the approaches of Reynolds Avenue—a deviation from the commission's intent not to alter battlefield terrain. To minimize these changes to the 1863 topography, Cope added retaining walls to the approaches using the park commission's standard Gettysburg granite ashlar masonry with iron railings.[374]

In the years after completion of the new bridge, changes to Reynolds Avenue included addition of eleven standard bronze command position tablets added between 1907 and 1912, four of which were for Confederate brigades placed along the west shoulder of the avenue. The commission must have agreed to adding these Confederate brigade tablets to a Union battle line because plans for acquiring land and building an avenue along the Confederate battle line to the west on Herr's Ridge had been abandoned by this time. The Confederate brigade tablets included one for Davis's Brigade north of the railroad (this had received an iron tablet in 1908), and a group of three near the intersection with Hagerstown Road for Imboden's, Robertson's and Jones's brigades. Another Confederate tablet for Archer's brigade was installed along the west side of Meredith Avenue, in Herbst Woods.[375]

The last monuments added to Reynolds Avenue during War Department administration were bronze statues to Brevet Major General James S. Wadsworth, Commander of the 1st Corps 1st Division, in 1914, and Major General Abner Doubleday, Commander of the 1st Corps, in 1917, both funded by the State of New York. The site for the Wadsworth statue, selected in 1911, was on Reynolds Avenue north of the Second Railroad Cut within the line of Union regimental monuments, rather than on Wadsworth's namesake avenue to the north that contained no monuments. The commission for the bronze statue was awarded in 1912 to by R. Hinton Perry, an *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*-trained sculptor from New York City. The completed sculpture of a pointing Wadsworth set on a cylindrical granite base was dedicated on October 6, 1914 (fig. 1.185). The sculpture to Wadsworth's fellow upstate New Yorker, Abner Doubleday, was dedicated three years later on September 25, 1917 along with the Robinson statue on Doubleday Avenue. The site on Reynolds Avenue south of Meredith Avenue was approved in 1916, and the commission for the sculpture was awarded to J. Massey Rhind, a Scottish-born sculptor from New York City. At twenty feet in overall height, both the Wadsworth and Doubleday statues were conspicuous additions to the commemorative landscape of Reynolds Avenue. [376]



Figure 1.185. Bronze statues added to Reynolds Avenue in the 1910s: The Wadsworth statue dedicated in 1914, looking northeast, ca. 1915 (left); The Doubleday statue dedicated in 1917, looking northeast, ca. 1918 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3112)



Figure 1.186. Reynolds Grove showing the split-rail fence and the large witness tree (oak) at the edge of the avenue, looking south, ca. 1903. The monument at left is the 1st New York Artillery Battery L. Pipe-rail avenue fencing replaced the wire fencing at right shortly after this photograph was taken. (Detroit Publishing Company photograph, Library of Congress, digital ID 4a11022v)



Figure 1.187. Reynolds Grove showing identifcation tablet, turf, and trees looking northwest across Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1900. In the left distance is the Reynolds Killed monument. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2227)

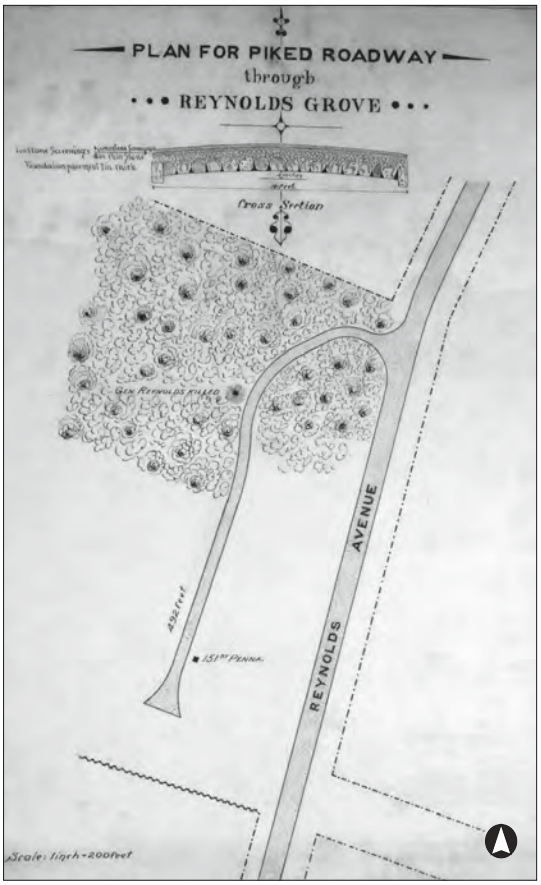


Figure 1.188. Park commission plan showing Telford pavement of Reynolds Avenue with the branch avenue through Reynolds Grove, 1899. Meredith Avenue is not shown because at the time it was the privately-owned Springs Hotel Road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8382)

Reynolds Grove

The park commission managed Reynolds Grove, the eastern portion of Herbst Woods along Reynolds Avenue where General Reynolds was killed, as an extension of the commemorative landscape along Reynolds Avenue. The commission paid special attention to preserving witness trees in the grove accessible to the public from Reynolds Avenue, including the large oak at the northeast corner of the grove (fig. 1.186). The commission may have identified the witness trees with metal inventory tags.[377]

Within Reynolds Grove, which contained the Reynolds Killed monument and the 151st Pennsylvania monument, the park maintained mown turf beneath the oak trees and added an identification tablet for "Reynolds Woods" along Reynolds Avenue (fig. 1.187). The biggest change to this landscape was replacement of the winding loop drives or walks built after 1869 with a single, 10-foot-wide Telford road that paralleled Reynolds Avenue (fig. 1.188). Built as part of the piking of Reynolds Avenue between October 1898 and July 1899, the new 492-foot-long avenue allowed visitors to drive to both monuments in the grove—the only two not directly along Reynolds Avenue. The south end of Reynolds Branch terminated at the private Springs Hotel Road, which was not acquired by the park and rebuilt as Meredith Avenue until 1905.[378]

Stone and Meredith Avenues

Stone and Meredith Avenues had been laid out in 1886 by the GBMA as part of the original alignment of Reyn-

olds Avenue (First Day Avenue), along the battle lines of the Iron Brigade (Meredith's Brigade) and the Bucktail Brigade (Stone's Brigade) utilizing a portion of the private Springs Hotel Road as a connector with Reynolds Avenue. In 1902, after construction of the Telford pavement on Reynolds Avenue, E. B. Cope reported on inspection of the "old earth road leading through Reynold's Grove and to the Chambersburg Pike."[379] Construction of the Telford pavement for Stone and Meredith avenues began soon after Cope's inspection, but completion of Meredith Avenue was delayed by condemnation proceedings required to acquire the connecting segment of Springs Hotel Road, a process that was not resolved until 1904.

Work on Stone Avenue and the park-owned portion of Meredith Avenue through Herbst Woods was completed in 1903 following the same general alignment of the GBMA road from Chambersburg Pike south to the edge of Herbst Woods, with a sharp turn west to the curving alignment through the woodlot past the three monuments of the Iron Brigade. Cope designed the new Telford pavement as a secondary avenue, with a narrower width of 16 feet rather than 20 feet. On Stone Avenue, Cope straightened the alignment, which brought the roadbed closer to the old water-filled McPherson quarry. To avoid filling this battle-era feature, he designed a 90-foot-long stone retaining wall to support the roadbed (see fig.1.164). Stone gutters drained the east side of the road into the quarry, which then drained through a culvert into a stream. On Meredith Avenue, Cope retained the curving alignment following the natural topography, and as on Seminary Avenue, maintained trees close to the edge of the pavement (fig. 1.189).



Figure 1.189. Meredith Avenue following construction of the 16-foot-wide Telford pavement looking south with the 2nd Wisconsin monument at left, 1903. Note fit of roadbed to the surrounding grade. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 3017)

In its 1904 annual report issued in September, the park commission reported that it had stopped work on Meredith Avenue due to a dispute with the Springs Hotel Company:

> Meredith avenue, which runs southward through Reynolds [Herbst] woods and then eastward along the border of said woods to Reynolds avenue, was completed last year to the southern border of said woods; but, a dispute arising as to the title of the land on which the last-mentioned section of the avenue lies [Springs Hotel Road], the work on it was suspended. This dispute, however, has been recently settled by condemnation proceedings and the contractor has resumed work on that section of the avenue, which will be satisfactorily completed soon.[380]

The new Telford pavement extended from Reynolds Avenue west along the straight alignment of Springs Hotel Road for 1,000 feet (fig. 1.190). By December 1, 1904, the entire length of Meredith Avenue was completed. The remaining section of the Springs Hotel Road that extended west of Meredith Avenue, which provided access to the 19th Indiana monument was retained, and a length of chain-linked shell stones was installed to keep drivers from cutting across the intersection (fig. 1.191).The park did not allow access across the bridge over Willoughby Run.[381]

Several improvements and additions were made to monuments and markers along Stone and Meredith avenues as the roads were being improved. In 1902, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provided funds to erect a statue in honor of John Burns, the seventy-year-old citizen of Gettysburg who fought in the battle alongside the 7th Wisconsin. The six-foot-tall bronze statue on a four-foot-high boulder, sculpted by Albert George Bureau of the Bureau Brothers Foundry of Philadelphia, was dedicated on the east shoulder of Stone Avenue south of the McPherson quarry on July 1, 1903 (see fig. 1.157). At the other side of Herbst Woods, the park commission modified the 19th Indiana



Figure 1.190. Construction of Meredith Avenue along the alignment of Springs Hotel Road, looking west from Reynolds Avenue, 1904. The arrow points to the tower of the Springs Hotel visible above the tree tops. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3309, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.191. Meredith Avenue looking north from the unimproved Springs Hotel Road in the foreground a decade after construction of the Telford road and shell chain, 1914. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3196)

monument (1885), which was on low ground south of Springs Hotel Road. To "bring it into view from Meredith Avenue," the commission raised the monument approximately two feet in 1905 by reinstalling it on a new rock-faced granite plinth, for a total height of 9 feet 6 inches. In 1904, the commission also installed an iron tablet for Archer's Brigade (CS) along the west side of Meredith Avenue, which was replaced with a bronze tablet in 1911. Like the four along Reynolds Avenue, the commission apparently decided to install Confederate position markers on the Union battle line of Meredith Avenue because the park had abandoned plans for a Confederate Avenue on Herr's Ridge. [382]

Chambersburg Pike (McPherson Ridge)

As a battle-era road, the park maintained five-rail split fences along both sides of Chambersburg Pike through the McPherson Farm, although the north side had been lined by Virginia worm fences in 1863 (see fig. 1.159). On the south side of the road between Stone and Reynolds Avenue were three positions marked prior to 1895—the 143rd and 149th Pennsylvania monuments, and the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A (Calef's Battery), which was initially marked in ca. 1894 and received a second cannon in 1897 and a U.S. Regulars granite/bronze monument in 1908. The latter two monuments and those across Chambersburg Pike, the statue to John Buford dedicated in 1895 and the 2nd Maine (Hall's Battery) monument dedicated in 1889, formed a commemorative landscape on the crest of McPherson Ridge where the battle began on the morning of July 1, 1863.[383] This landscape was expanded in 1899 with the dedication of a large equestrian statue of Major General John F. Reynolds. The origins of this statue—the third Reynolds monument after those in the national cemetery (1872) and in Reynolds Grove (1885)—traced back to 1891, when Governor Robert E. Pattison approved legislation appropriating $100,000 for equestrian statues at Gettysburg in honor of three Pennsylvania generals: Meade, Hancock, and Reynolds. The statues to Hancock and Meade, located on the Second Day and Third Day battlefields, were dedicated in 1896.[384]

The site for the Reynolds statue, at the rear of Hall's 2nd Maine Battery, was selected by 1894, but installation of the monument was delayed due to complications with acquiring the planned 75-foot by 40-foot (0.06-acre) plot from the Springs Hotel Company (fig. 1.192). The Buford statue was on a small 0.08-acre plot that the GBMA transferred to federal ownership in 1896. A 950-square-foot parcel containing the 2nd Maine monument was acquired by the park along with another parcel of the same size across the Chambersburg Pike containing the 149th PA monument on April 2, 1896 from John P. Whitney and Thomas Annadown, who were connected with the Springs Hotel Company.



Figure 1.192. Park commission survey of the parcel for the proposed Reynolds statue owned by the Springs Hotel Company (Land and Improvement Company), ca. 1895. The plan does not show the small parcel left of Hall's Battery where the Buford statue would be erected in 1895. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8350)



Figure 1.193. The Reynolds equestrian statue dedicated in 1899, looking south with the 149th Pennsylvania monument and Calef's Battery tablet in the background, ca. 1899. Note wire fencing and surrounding cultivated field. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3355)

The following year, J. Emory Bair, the primary owner of the Springs Hotel, sold the company's land holdings to Henry O. Towles, who declared bankruptcy in 1901. These problems must have contributed to the park's difficulty in acquiring the parcel for the Reynolds statue. By early 1899, however, Towles allowed installation of the Reynolds statue to move forward, probably because the park was negotiating with him to acquire the site as part of a larger parcel of 31 acres that also included land across the turnpike containing the McPherson barn. This transaction was completed in 1904, by which time the hotel property had been acquired by investors from Chicago, the so-called Land Syndicate. [385]

The bronze statue of Major General Reynolds, by the American sculptor Henry K Bush-Brown who also received the commission for the Meade equestrian statue, was set on a massive granite pedestal with Reynolds gazing left toward the site where he was killed at Reynolds Grove (fig. 1.193). At 35 feet in overall height and 20 feet wide, the statue was the largest commemorative work on the 1st Corps battlefield and along with its position on the crest of McPherson Ridge, made it clearly visible from as far away as Oak Hill and the seminary campus. Dedicated at the anniversary of the battle on



Figure 1.194. The Reynolds equestrian statue, 2nd Maine monument, and Buford statue looking northwest across Chambersburg Pike showing split-rail fences that replaced wire fences, ca. 1905. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3053)

July 1, 1899, the monument was set on a low turf knoll and was initially enclosed by post-and-wire fencing—a temporary treatment until the park acquired title to the property in 1904. Around that time, the park commission installed five-rail split-rail fences that framed a rectangular plot that included the adjacent Buford statue and 2nd Maine monument (fig. 1.194). While there were no fences along these lines in 1863, the park commission probably decided to rail fences rather than pipe-rail avenue fencing to maintain continuity with the adjacent fences along Chambersburg Pike. The last commemorative feature added to this area was a pair of cannons north of the 2nd Maine monument, installed between 1900 and 1905. [386]

By the early 1920s, the popularity of the monument cluster at the crest of McPherson Ridge and its location at the western approach to the park spurred adjacent development. In ca. 1920, the Licensed Battlefield Guides erected a small frame station across Chambersburg Pike, in a McPherson Farm field behind the fences along the road just west of Stone Avenue (fig. 1.195). Across the road and immediately west of the Buford Statue, the expanding Shields Museum established in ca. 1922 posed an increasing concern to the park. In 1925 prior to addition of a two-story house for the growing Shields family, the superintendent requested that the Shields souvenir stand be moved back fifty feet so that it would not obstruct views of the Reynolds statue for visitors approaching from the west (see fig. 1.145).[387]



Figure 1.195. The Licensed Battlefield Guide station built in ca. 1920 along Chambersburg Pike west of Stone Avenue, looking northwest, 1936. The shed closer to the road at right was probably a guide shelter. At right is the beginning site preparation for the West End Guide Station. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1936)

Commemorative Park Landscape on Oak Ridge

As at McPherson Ridge, the park commission retained the organization of the landscape on Oak Ridge developed under the GBMA along Wadsworth, Doubleday, Robinson, and Buford avenues, but added a new military avenue, North Confederate Avenue (fig. 1.196). Mummasburg Road, ceded by the state to the national park in 1895, was rebuilt as a Telford road between the borough line and Doubleday Avenue in 1906, and from Doubleday Avenue west beyond Buford Avenue in 1910. It was maintained as part of the battlefield landscape, until portions were returned to state ownership in 1925. Except along the southern part of Oak Ridge, the park commission did not acquire land outside the military avenues.[388]

North Confederate Avenue served as the location for all Confederate commemorative works on Oak Ridge with one exception. In 1911, the park commission marked the location of Hupp's Battery (1st Virginia Artillery) on Oak Ridge just north of the First Railroad Cut (see fig. 1.196). The position, on property acquired from Spring Hotel interests in 1909, included remnants of Confederate earthworks and was within sparsely wooded crest of the ridge then known as Railroad Woods. The park commission installed a standard iron tablet and flanking cannons to mark the spot where the battery took position on July 3 during the Confederate retreat to Oak and Seminary ridges (fig. 1.197). The remote position was most likely accessed by a path that extended east from the Oak Ridge public road, parallel to the railroad. This was one of two military markers on the 1st Corps battlefield, along with the tablet to the 4th U.S. Artillery near Mrs. Thompsons House to the south across the railroad cut, that were not directly along a military avenue or public road.[389]

Doubleday and Robinson Avenues

The first improvement that the park commission undertook on Oak Ridge after establishment of the national military park was the construction of an ob-

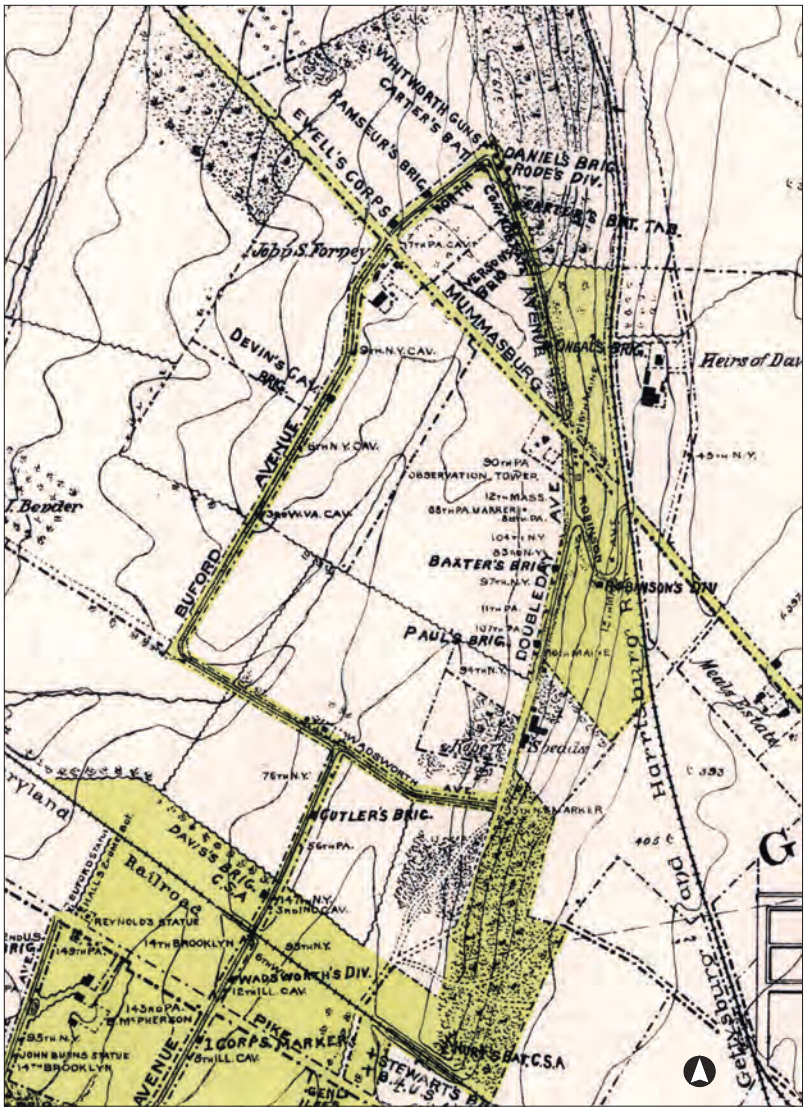


Figure 1.196. Map of Gettysburg battlefield showing commemorative park development along military avenues on Oak Ridge, 1914. The green shaded areas indicate park-owned land. (Detail, Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Battle Field of Gettysburg," Library of Congress, digital ID cw0351500)

servation tower along Doubleday Avenue. E. B. Cope began research for his design in March 1895 with a visit to an observation tower at Pen Mar Park on Quirauk Mountain at the Maryland-Pennsylvania border, which featured open sides and a hipped roof. Soon after, Cope produced a design for tall steel towers with similar profiles (fig. 1.198). The towers were a standard height of 75 feet and set on stone foundations with open stairs lined by ornamental punched sheet-metal railings, painted gray with dark red highlights using the same dark red as on the avenue fencing. The commission selected four sites with the Oak Ridge tower identified as "Tower No. 3." Others were on Big Round Top, along West Confederate Avenue, and on Culp's Hill. Production was contracted to the Variety Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio, and construction on all four was completed in November 1895. A fifth tower, in Ziegler's Grove, was built the following year. According to the park commission, these towers "…are all solid and well-built structures, and, located as they are, they afford the observer a complete and satisfactory view of the entire scene of the great battle and enable him to get a consistent and accurate idea of it as a whole."[390]



Figure 1.197. Markers at Hupp's Battery on Oak Ridge north of the first railroad cut installed in 1911, looking southeast, ca. 1912. The evergreens in the right distance are in front of the old seminary building. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3133)

Tower No. 3 on Oak Ridge was built at a shorter height of sixty feet, but it still rose high above the canopy of the surrounding woods (fig. 1.199). This location allowed visitors panoramic views across the entire 1st Corps battlefield, including both the field of the 1st Corps to the west and south, and 11th Corps to the east. Oak Hill would have provided a higher elevation, but the property was not owned by the park at the time.[391] The observation tower became the focal point of a commemorative landscape that the park commission developed on the four-acre parcel on the slope of Oak Ridge (McClean Field #9) acquired by the GBMA in 1885. The site extended east to the



Figure 1.198. E. B. Cope's standard design for observation tower, 1895. The steel frame highlighted in red on this rendered blueprint copy may be the portion painted dark red. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 96)

Gettysburg & Northern Railroad, where visitors could disembark. The grounds were characterized by mown turf surrounding the 13th Massachusetts and 104th New York monuments, as well as in the understory of large oak trees that remained from the battle-era McClean Grove. The park commission also soon made improvements to Robinson Avenue that extended through these commemorative grounds.



Figure 1.199 The Oak Ridge observation tower built in 1895 looking north along the still unimproved Oak Ridge public road (Doubleday Avenue), ca. 1896. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3241)

On June 30, 1898, the park commission began work on converting Doubleday and Robinson avenues into Telford roads. Robinson Avenue at the time was an unpaved road that had been cut into the slope of Oak Ridge on the battle-era McClean Farm shortly before the establishment of the park (fig. 1.200). The park owned the land on the northern portion of Doubleday Avenue, as well as the entire right-of-way of the public road south to Chambersburg Pike which the state had ceded to the federal government in 1895 along with other public roads within the national military park. Despite this, the park could not extend Doubleday Avenue south to connect with Wadsworth Avenue because it did not have title to the property. The primary owner, Robert Sheads, presumably did not want to sell to either the GBMA or the War Department, perhaps out of concern over tourist traffic passing in front of his house and barns that were directly along the east side



Figure 1.200. The original alignment of Robinson Avenue to the north of the monuments looking southeast from the Oak Ridge tower, ca. 1896. The understory of the battle-era McClean Grove at right had probably just been cleared by the park commission as part of its battle-era woodlot work begun in 1895. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4314)

of the public road (fig. 1.201). J. S. Forney also owned a small part of the road.

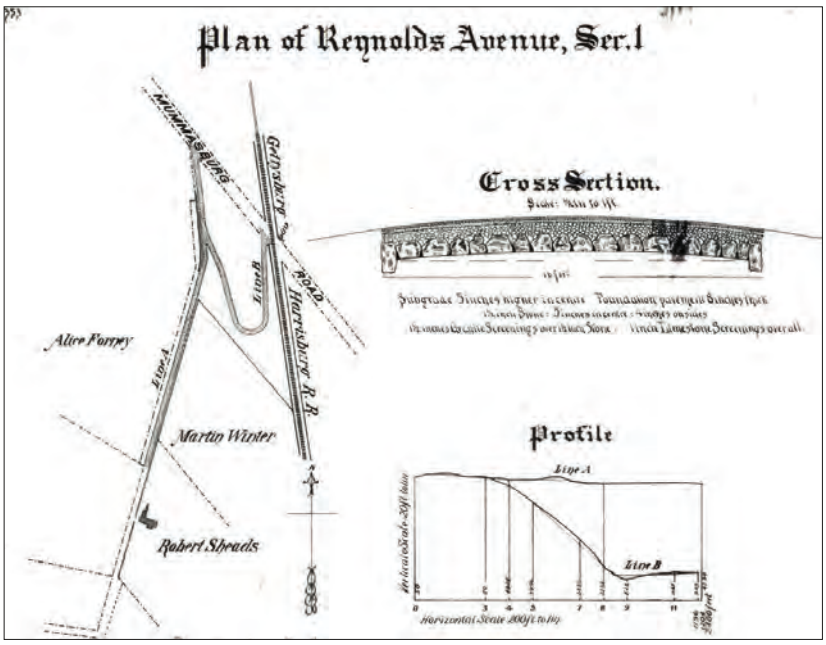
Despite the park's inability to extend Doubleday Avenue, E. B. Cope developed plans by 1898 for piking the northern park-owned portion together with Robinson Avenue, which were still known as Reynolds Avenue (fig. 1.202). Cope designed a new alignment for Robinson Avenue that took a gentler but longer hairpin curve



Figure 1.201. The post-battle house (building to left) and barn (right) of Robert Sheads on the Oak Ridge public road (Doubleday Avenue), looking northeast from Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1918. (Gettysburg National Military Park, detail of GETT T3280)

down the slope by shifting it south of the 149th New York and 13th Massachusetts monuments. Construction of the new 16-foot-wide Telford roads was begun on June 30, 1898 and completed on November 19, 1898. In 1899, work was finished on five sets of ashlar culvert headwalls, shell stones at the intersections, iron identification tablets, and turf shoulders; a parking area with a hitching rail was built next to the observation tower along Doubleday Avenue by 1902 (fig. 1.203).

By 1904, stone gutters had been built on both sides of Robinson Avenue, and avenue fencing was installed along the west side of Doubleday Avenue bordering the Forney Farm (field #8) south of the stone wall that ended at the 83rd New York monument. A split-rail fence was maintained along the park boundary in the woods behind the stone wall south of the Susan Forney house.[392]



The park commission also rebuilt and improved the stone walls along Doubleday Avenue that were used in part as breastworks by the Union regiments and had probably been restacked by the GBMA. The commission's work featured neatly-built dry-laid construction, but without the larger upright capstone rocks used elsewhere (fig. 1.204). To the south, a missing part of the stone wall along



Figure 1.202 (middle left). Park commission plans for piking Reynolds Avenue Section 1 (Doubleday and Robinson avenues), ca. 1896. The old alignment of Robinson Avenue is not shown on the plan. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 0353)

Figure 1.203 (lower left). Overview of the park grounds at Oak Ridge looking south showing completed Telford pavement on Doubleday and Robinson avenues, new alignment of Robinson Avenue, stone gutters, shell stones, culvert headwalls, and observation tower parking area with hitching rail, ca. 1902. This photograph also shows the overall well-tended conditions, open understory in McClean Grove, and restacked stone wall. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3082)



Figure 1.204. Overview of the commemorative park grounds on Oak Ridge looking north showing restacked stone walls, the recently piked Doubleday Avenue, Oak Ridge observation tower, and 88th Pennsylvania monument, ca. 1900. Robinson Avenue, lined by shell stones, extends to the right. (Library of Congress, digital ID 4a11027v)

the east side of the avenue, bordering the battle-era Gilbert lots, was built following the park's acquisition of the 8.14-acre property from Martin Winter in 1902 (fig. 1.205). The park's work on and adjacent to this property also included planting trees along Doubleday Avenue and removing the house and barn built by G. Lower in ca. 1880.[393]

By November 1904, the park commission had prepared surveys of the land needed for the extension of Doubleday Avenue to Wadsworth Avenue: a 0.33-acre strip from Robert Sheads and a 0.18-acre strip to the south from John S. Forney (part of the battle-era Wills Farm acquired by Forney around 1880). The park acquired title to the Forney property on December 6, 1904, and the Sheads property on June 21, 1905. Construction of the 720-foot-long, 16-foot-wide extension of Doubleday Avenue to Wadsworth Avenue was completed in 1905 (fig. 1.206). Cope specified Macadam pavement, a less expensive method that used smaller foundation stones than the Telford system. The new road had one culvert at the north end; the stone walls along the east side of the road were apparently not rebuilt. The park maintained access to the continuation of the public road to the south beyond the intersection with Wadsworth Avenue.[394]

The extension of Doubleday Avenue, which just had one monument, a 95th New York position marker at its intersection with Wadsworth Avenue dating to 1893, was not developed with new markers or monuments. The park kept commemorative works concentrated on the original part of Doubleday Avenue and on Robinson Avenue. These remained generally unchanged, except for removal of the ornamental bedding plants around the 90th Pennsylvania monument (treestone) prior to World War I. The commission did add three bronze command position tablets: Robinson's Division on Robinson Avenue, added in 1910, and tablets for Paul's Brigade and Baxter's Brigade on Doubleday Avenue, added in 1912. Paul's Brigade tablet was installed at the site of the turn-out at the former end of Doubleday Avenue. [395]

In 1917, the last monument was installed on Oak Ridge under the War Department administration: a bronze statue at the intersection of Doubleday and



Figure 1.205. The new stone wall and line of trees bordering the battle-era Gilbert lots (Lower/Winter property) looking north along Doubleday Avenue, 1904. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3143)



Figure 1.206. The newly completed Macadam extension of Doubleday Avenue with standard culvert headwalls, looking south from the northern end, 1906. The woods in the distance are remnants of the battle-era Wills Woods (East). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2813)



Figure 1.207. The Robinson statue at the intersection of Doubleday and Robinson avenues dedicated in 1917, looking south with Doubleday Avenue and post-battle woods to the right, 1918. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3279)

Robinson avenues within the commemorative grounds surrounding the observation tower (fig. 1.207). The monument was commissioned by the State of New York as one of two sculptures, along with the Doubleday statue on Reynolds Avenue, to New York generals. Both bronzes were designed by J. Massey Rhind, a Scottish-born sculptor from New York City, and were dedicated on September 25, 1917 that included an unveiling by Mrs. Robert A. Hall, a daughter of General Robinson.[396]

Wadsworth and Buford Avenues

Wadsworth Avenue was improved with Telford pavement as part of the rebuilding of Reynolds Avenue in 1898–1899 (fig. 1.208). The park commission installed a standard avenue tablet, shell stones, and pipe-rail avenue fencing after completion of the new pavement, and ashlar stone headwalls at a culvert that carried a small creek beneath the road. The new Telford pavement ended at the Oak Ridge public road until the extension of Doubleday Avenue was completed in 1905. No commemorative features were installed along Wadsworth Avenue, leaving the 95th New York position marker at the very east end of the avenue as the only military marker.

The park commission identified Buford Avenue as one of the GBMA roads that needed rebuilding beginning in 1897, but it did not include it with the rebuilding of Reynolds, Wadsworth, and Doubleday avenues in 1898–1899. The delay was apparently due to the need to acquire additional land to widen the shoulders of the improved road, from Wadsworth Avenue to Mummasburg Road (fig. 1.209). On July 22, 1902, the park acquired 0.57 acres along the west side of Buford Avenue through the Forney Farm from J. S. Forney. The next day, the park acquired three parcels through the



Figure 1.208. The recently completed Telford pavement on Wadsworth Avenue looking east from Reynolds Avenue, ca. 1899. The GBMA avenue fencing had not yet been replaced. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3212)

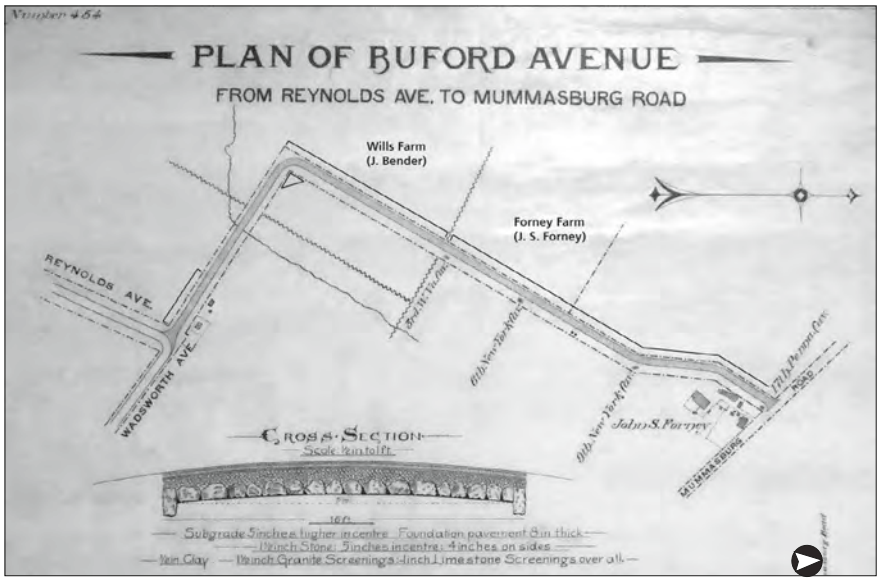


Figure 1.209. Park commission plan for the rebuilding of Buford Avenue, 1902. The heavier black lines indicate property acquired from Forney and Bender in 1902. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8454, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.210. The recently rebuilt Buford Avenue with standard culvert headwall and gutter along the north side, looking east toward Reynolds Avenue, 1904. This wide gutter carried a small stream. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2891)

Wills Farm from J. Bender: 0.30 acres that completed the widening of the north-south leg and a triangular parcel at the inside turn, and a 0.12-acre strip to even out the width of the shoulder on the east-west leg. The park began construction of the Telford pavement soon after and the new road was completed in 1903. By 1904, the road received the standard pipe-rail avenue fencing, two avenue tablets, two information tablets, stone gutters, and five stone culvert headwalls (fig. 1.210). [397]

In 1898 prior to rebuilding Buford Avenue, the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry, the one remaining unmarked regiment in the line of Buford's Cavalry Corps, received a monument. Located at the boundary of the Wills and Forney farms, it was a 7-foot-tall granite slab with an arched inset stone tablet, similar to the 1st West Virginia Artillery monument installed in Gettysburg National Cemetery at the same time. In 1912, the park commission installed a standard bronze brigade marker for Devin's Brigade, the unit of Buford's Cavalry Corps that fought along this line.[398]

Buford and Wadsworth avenues saw little change through the 1920s aside from oiling the gravel surfaces to protect against wear and tear from automobiles. The opening of the Gettysburg Airport in 1927, however, placed significant strains on the avenues. The airport was one of the first major developments on the 1st Corps battlefield that relied on the military avenues for automobile access, and made clear to park staff that adjacent development could impact the park landscape. In 1932, the park superintendent, E. E. Davis reported:

> The establishment of a flying field adjacent to the Park, travel to which is entirely over Park avenues, has added materially to the need for traffic regulation. During the 1929 tourist season it was necessary, in order to meet this situation, to detail Park laborers for guard duty and at times to call upon the Pennsylvania State Highway Police for assistance to handle the traffic. Even with that aid, and notwithstanding that the flying field afforded free parking privileges, and that "no parking" signs were placed along the avenues approaching the flying field, automobiles were constantly driving off the avenues and parking on the turf, to its considerable damage.[399]

North Confederate Avenue

In 1903, the park commission began to execute plans for building a military avenue on Oak Hill along the battle lines of five Confederate artillery batteries, four of which faced the 1st and 11th Corps on July 1, and one of which held the north end of the Confederate line on July 3 and 4. The half-mile-long Confederate avenue was designed to complete a loop with Buford and Doubleday avenues through the Forney and McClean farms. The avenue was part of the park's original 1895 development plan (see fig. 1.125).[400]

The site for the new avenue wrapped around the remnants of J. S. Forney's battle-era orchard and cow pasture on Oak Hill, and through woods along the Forney-McClean boundary that had grown up since after the battle (fig. 1.211). The alignment in part followed the line of Confederate breastworks built on July 4, 1863, which may have used a still-extant stone wall along the Forney-McClean boundary. On December 6, 1904, the federal government closed on the acquisition of 2.25 acres from John S. Forney, consisting of a narrow, L-shaped lot extending through the west and north sides of Forney's orchard (fig. 1.212). The park commission was surprised at Forney's willingness to sell at a low price of $100 per acre, given that the purchase divided a portion of his farm. The orchard had lost most of its trees by this time, so encroachment by the avenue probably presented little economic loss. The other piece of property that the commission needed on the McClean Farm, owned by heirs of David Wills, was



Figure 1.211. Oak Hill on the Forney and McClean farms looking northwest from the Oak Ridge tower showing future site of North Confederate Avenue, ca. 1896. Remnants of the battle-era Forney orchard are in the left distance, beyond the grazing dairy cows. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Museum Collection, GETT 31062)

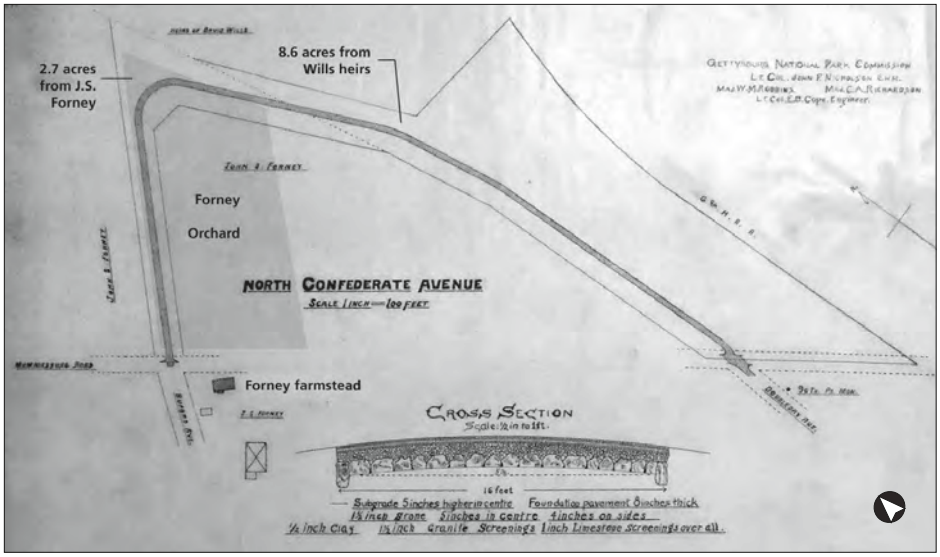


Figure 1.212. Park commission survey showing property acquisitions and alignment and section for North Confederate Avenue, 1905. The shaded area indicates the approximately limits of the battle-era Forney Farm orchard. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8539, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.213. The eastern leg of North Confederate Avenue showing retention of post-battle woods, looking southeast toward Doubleday Avenue with the McClean Farm buildings at left, 1906. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2248)

a larger 8.6-acre parcel bordered by the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, with a triangular extension north of the Forney property to accommodate the alignment of the avenue. The Wills heirs and the commissioners could not initially settle on a fair price and plans for condemnation proceedings were anticipated, but the heirs settled at $100 an acre by January 1905, matching the price accepted by J. S. Forney. By June 5, 1905, the federal government secured title to the property.[401]

Construction of the 16-foot-wide Telford road was begun on August 1, 1905, and was finished the following November. Construction required removal of some fruit trees along the west edge of the Forney orchard, and a swath of woods along the eastern Forney-McClean boundary, although the park left most of the woods, despite that they had grown up after the battle (fig. 1.213). By December 1905, the commission had erected a five-rail wood fence along the northern part of the Forney-McClean boundary (a Virginia worm fence was there in 1863), and rebuilt the southern portion of the stone wall along the eastern part of the boundary, with a rail fence extending through the remainder of the woods to the north (see fig. 1.160). In 1906, work was completed on avenue fencing and ashlar culvert headwalls (fig. 1.214).[402]

Marking of the Confederate artillery positions, which were clustered along the north leg of the avenue at the crest of Oak Hill, began in November 1905 soon after completion of the Telford pavement. None of the states or survivors of the Confederate regiments proposed monuments, so each of the positions was marked by the park's standard iron tablets and flanking cannons. The park commission first marked four Confederate batteries of Ewell's Corps, and had the tablets and flanking cannons with shell piles in place by December



Figure 1.214. The western leg of North Confederate Avenue showing avenue fences and culvert headwalls, looking north from Buford Avenue and Mummasburg Road, ca. 1906.(Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2838)



Figure 1.215. The marked position of King William Artillery (Carter's Battery) looking south across North Confederate Avenue with the Forney farmhouse in the distance, 1906. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2814)

1905. The King William Artillery (W. P. Carter's Battery) was positioned at the sharp turn in the avenue, and faced south toward the 1st and 11th Corps lines (fig. 1.215). To the east was the position of the Orange Artillery (Fry's Battery), which also faced southeast and had its cannons to either side of the avenue (fig. 1.216). The other two positions of Ewell's Corps were located between North Confederate Avenue and the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad in a field on the McClean Farm: the Morris Artillery (Page's Battery) and the Jeff Davis Artillery (Reese's Battery), both of which faced the 11th Corps field. This field contained an orchard in 1863.[403]



Figure 1.216. The marked position of Orange Artillery (Fry's Battery), looking southeast along North Confederate Avenue, 1906. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2814)

The remaining artillery position to be marked along North Confederate Avenue was the Hardaway Alabama Artillery (Hurt's Battery), which was part of Hill's Corps and came into position on July 3 with two Whitworth guns, which were powerful British-made twelve-pound rifles that had a range of up to six miles. The park obtained original Whitworth guns and because of their unique design, the park commission had special carriages manufactured. This position was the highest position on Oak Hill. The guns and tablet were completed in 1906, with battle-period rail fencing along the private woodlot to the north (fig. 1.217).[404]



Figure 1.217. The marked position of the Hardaway Alabama Artillery (Hurt's Battery) with two Whitworth guns, looking north from North Confederate Avenue, 1906. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2814)

In 1909, the park commission began to add bronze command tablets along North Confederate Avenue, beginning with a Division tablet for Rodes's C.S. Division along the edge of woods north of the avenue. This was followed by five C.S. brigade tablets—the largest collection of brigade tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield (fig. 1.218). One represented Carter's Infantry Brigade, which was composed of the batteries of Carter, Fry,

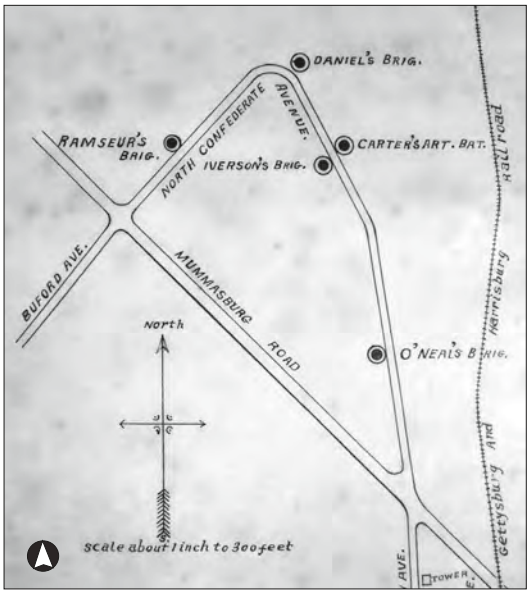


Figure 1.218. Park commission map of five bronze brigade tablets installed in 1911 along North Confederate Avenue, 1912. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8767)

Page, and Reese that were marked by iron tablets along North Confederate Avenue. The other four tablets—Ramseur's, Daniel's, Iverson's and O'Neil's brigades—represented thirteen North Carolina infantry regiments and five Alabama infantry regiments that fought in the fields visible to the south and west (fig. 1.219). Like the other four Confederate brigade markers on Reynolds and Meredith avenues, these four infantry brigade tablets were not on battle lines. None of these individual Confederate infantry positions were marked at the time.

Commemorative Landscape on Herr's Ridge

The tablets for North Carolina and Alabama infantry brigades were placed on North Confederate Avenue in 1911 because by that time, the park had abandoned plans for building a Confederate avenue along the Confederate battle line on Herr's Ridge that was part of the park's 1895 plan. It was in 1904, as negotiations for acquisition of the land for North Confederate Avenue were underway, that the park commissioners determined that they would not acquire any additional park land. The only property along Herr's Ridge acquired during this period was the 43-acre Springs Hotel Woods tract, purchased in 1921 as the park commission was being phased out. The park undertook no commemorative development within this wooded tract under War Department administration. [405]

The park commission did inherit one small tract of commemorative landscape in the Herr's Ridge area: the 310-square-foot parcel containing the First Shot monument dedicated in 1886, which was transferred to federal ownership along with all other GBMA land on February 2, 1896. The park legislation did not call for the War Department to acquire any additional land around this monument. The only improvements that the park commission made was the addition of avenue fencing around the perimeter of the parcel by ca. 1900 (fig. 1.220). The inscription on the white marble monument was also painted a dark color to improve legibility.



Figure 1.219. Bronze brigade tablet for Iverson's Brigade looking southwest from North Confederate Avenue with the Forney farmhouse in the distance, ca. 1912. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2244)



Figure 1.220. The First Shot monument showing avenue fencing installed by the park commission, looking north, ca. 1900. The Wisler house is beyond the right side of the photograph. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2229A)

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1895–1933

In 1933, the landscape of the First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield within Gettysburg National Military Park had been enlarged by over 227 acres since the federal government acquired the property of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in February 1896. Most of this land was managed as battlefield landscape, to be preserved and restored to its 1863 condition. Only a small portion—along North Confederate Avenue and parts of Chambersburg Pike, Meredith Avenue, and Doubleday Avenue—had been developed during this period as new commemorative landscape or for other park purposes. Most of the new commemorative works were small-scale iron and bronze tablets added along the military avenues—twenty-three bronze tablets and seven iron position tablets—and thirteen pairs of cannons at artillery positions. Just five large monuments were added to the landscape: one regimental monument and four bronze statues to Union generals. The landscape overall retained its battle-era rural character, except in a few areas where commercial and residential development was encroaching along Mummasburg Road, Chambersburg Pike, and Hagerstown Road.

The park's treatment of federally-owned 1863 battlefield landscape preserved and reestablished historic vernacular features including woodlots, fields, stone walls, and fences, although sometimes at pristine conditions that may not have been characteristic of the landscape in 1863. Most of the battlefield farms outside of park ownership retained their battle-era field patterns, with rail and Virginia worm fences still common, but replaced in many areas with more economical wire fences.

The park commission designed the commemorative landscape of the national military park to be clearly distinguishable from the rural 1863 battlefield landscape, continuing a design philosophy that had been established by the GBMA during the 1880s. The improved military avenues, pipe-rail avenue fencing, culvert headwalls and other masonry structures, and iron and bronze tablets were designed in a contemporary style so that visitors would not confuse these features with those that existed in 1863. A standardized design united the commemorative park landscape across the entire national military park. By the early 1930s, the War Department had begun to make some changes to the park infrastructure to reduce maintenance and costs, notably rebuilding of stone gutters in concrete and replacement of wood posts with concrete posts in the avenue fencing, but the overall character remained largely consistent.

The character of the commemorative park landscape along the military avenues reflected a military culture of precision, regularity, and simplicity. Through this character, the landscape conveyed honor and respect to the thousands of soldiers who gave their lives on the battlefield, not unlike how the War Department had long managed national cemeteries. Although the Confederate side had far fewer monuments, federal administration and the park commission's equal treatment in marking both sides fostered an atmosphere of reconciliation between the North and South. However, the failure of the park to realize the Confederate avenue originally planned for the 1st Corps battlefield, and its replacement by the far smaller North Confederate Avenue, did not provide the equality that was more fully realized in other areas of the national military park.[406]

Seminary Ridge (Drawings 1.5, 1.6)

In 1933, the park-owned landscape at the northern end of Seminary Ridge on the 1st Corps battlefield was Seminary Avenue, the improved battle-era lane that formed a narrow corridor of park land through the campus of the Lutheran Theological Seminary. Since 1895, the campus had grown substantially, and had become reoriented to the military avenue as reflected by the buildings constructed after 1895 (Refectory, 5th Professor's House) that faced Seminary Avenue, and the portico on the back (west side) of the original seminary building erected to commemorate the battle's fiftieth anniversary in 1913. The northwest corner of Seminary Avenue and Chambersburg Pike continued to be anchored by the battle-era James Thompson stone house with its larger post-battle frame addition. To its west was the battle-period Dustman (Riggs) tenant house, and to the south on the site of the Thompson barn was

the private Horner house (North Hall) built in 1924. Across the turnpike from Seminary Avenue was Mary Thompson's stone house that had long been associated with the headquarters of General Lee, but which remained in private ownership and had been converted to the curio shop named Lee Museum. A large part of the battle-era Schmucker Farm had been acquired by the seminary, including the former tile works (site of battle-era farmstead). The southwestern part of the farm, where Philip Hennig had built a race track around the turn of the century, remained in private ownership and was undergoing residential subdivision along Hagerstown Road. The post-battle Springs Hotel Road remained open to public use, and was connected at the west end to Meredith Avenue, but no longer provided access to the site of the Springs Hotel.

As an extension of West Confederate Avenue, Seminary Avenue was primarily a Confederate commemorative landscape, except for two Union position (95th New York and 5th Maine) markers that had been installed prior to construction of the military avenue in 1895. The park property was set apart from the seminary campus by avenue fencing that extend along both sides of the road except at the north end, where the park commission rebuilt the breastwork of Rodes's C.S. Division in ca. 1896. Seminary Avenue was not directly connected to other military avenues on the 1st Corps battlefield, but two nearby works along Chambersburg Pike were related to the defense of Seminary Ridge: General Lee's Headquarters tablet on the south side of the road, and the 4th U.S. Artillery Battery north of the road.

McPherson Ridge (Drawing 1.5)

McPherson Ridge in 1933 formed the core of the 1st Corps battlefield, and much of the battlefield landscape there had been incorporated into the park. This included all of the McPherson Farm except for a three-acre parcel across from Stone Avenue where the Shields Museum, gas pumps, and tourist cabins had been developed beginning in 1922. The McPherson farmhouse had been destroyed by fire shortly after the park was established in 1895, and in 1933, only the bank barn—the single park-owned battle-era building on the 1st Corps battlefield—remained. To the south, most of the Herbst Farm fields were within park boundaries, but the farmstead was privately owned. The tollgate-lot west of the McPherson Farm was also still private property, having been sold by the turnpike company after tolls on the Chambersburg Pike were ruled illegal in 1913, leading to designation and improvement of the road as the Lincoln Highway (US 30).

The commemorative landscape on McPherson Ridge was little changed in overall extent from the GBMA period except for rebuilding of a portion of Springs Hotel Road as Meredith Avenue in 1905. Reynolds Grove, the eastern end of Herbst Woods with its wide area of lawn and monuments accessed by an improved military avenue, Reynolds Branch, was one of two commemorative nodes on McPherson Ridge. The second was at the crest of the west leg of McPherson Ridge on Chambersburg Pike, with its cluster of five commemorative works, the most prominent of which was the Reynolds equestrian statue added in 1899. The adjacent Sheads Museum reinforced this area as a focal point for tourists. Other new development since 1895 included a plate-girder bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad, iron and bronze tablets, and statues to generals Wadsworth and Doubleday along Reynolds Avenue, and to John Burns on Stone Avenue. Although McPherson Ridge had long been recognized as a Union battle line, there were five Confederate brigade tablets—three on Reynolds Avenue at its south end near Hagerstown Road, one on Reynolds Avenue north of the railroad bridge, and one on Meredith Avenue. All of these tablets were installed on the west side of the military avenues, opposite the Union tablets and monuments. Their installation was a result of the park's decision not to develop a Confederate avenue to the west along Herr's Ridge.

Oak Ridge (Drawing 1.7)

Unlike McPherson Ridge, in 1933 the national military park on Oak Ridge consisted of primarily narrow corridors along the military avenues with most of the battlefield remaining in private ownership. The farms on Oak

Ridge retained their overall open rural character, but only the Wills Farm remained in active agricultural use. The farmstead, which was accessed off Buford Avenue, had seen several changes following purchase of the farm by William Kelley in 1923. Most of the Forney Farm, including the two fields of the Wills Farm to the south acquired by J. S. Forney after the battle, was the site of the Gettysburg Airport, the town's first airport opened in 1927. Its main entrance, framed by brick piers, was at the intersection of Reynolds, Wadsworth, and Buford Avenues, and it included a turf runway and an office, hangar, and ticket booth at the post-battle Forney farmstead. The battle-period Forney farmstead along Mummasburg Road was abandoned and had fallen into disrepair by 1933, although it was still owned by the Forney family. Other parts of the Forney Farm had been developed for a miniature golf course at the corner of Buford Avenue, a souvenir stand known as the Oak Ridge Museum across from the Oak Ridge tower, and a house built by Robert Sheads across from the post-battle Susan Forney house near the corner of Doubleday Avenue. The McClean Farm to the east of the Forney Farm remained a tenant farm owned by heirs of David Wills. The northern Gilbert outlots west of Doubleday Avenue, formerly owned by G. Lower, were incorporated into the park and leased to a farmer. The post-battle Sheads property on southern Gilbert outlot had been sold by the Sheads family and the buildings removed, probably when Robert Sheads completed a new house along Mummasburg Road. In 1933, this property, together the portion of the Wills Farm across Doubleday Avenue also owned by the Sheads family (Wills Woods East) was most likely being platted for a residential subdivision.

The park commission maintained the commemorative landscape along Doubleday, Robinson, Wadsworth, and Buford avenues with few major changes since the GBMA period aside from rebuilding or improvement of the pavement, turf, fencing, and stone walls. The GNPC had improved the four-acre grounds on the slope of Oak Ridge, framed on the west by the post-battle woods along Doubleday Avenue, into a node of commemorative landscape with expansive views to the east that included the 60-foot-tall observation tower erected in 1895, the improved Robinson Avenue, and a statue to General Robinson. Other commemorative features added during the period included one regimental monument on Buford Avenue and standard iron and bronze tablets.

The most extensive addition to the commemorative landscape of Oak Ridge was North Confederate Avenue, completed in 1905. This half-mile military avenue completed a loop with Buford and Doubleday avenues and gave visitors access to a highpoint on Oak Hill that provided panoramic views across the battlefield. The commemorative function of the new road was to mark Confederate military positions—along with Seminary Avenue, it was the only portion of the First Day battlefield dedicated to the Confederate side. Five artillery regiments, marked by iron tablets, were on their actual positions, while four infantry brigade tablets, along with a Corps tablet and a Division tablet, interpreted battle lines on or near Herr's Ridge that the park, with one exception, did not own. No monuments were installed at the Confederate positions along North Confederate Avenue.

Herr's Ridge (Drawings 1.5, 1.7)

In 1933, Herr's Ridge—comprising the Confederate front extending from Hagerstown Road to Mummasburg Road west of Willoughby Run—remained in private ownership except for the 43-acre Springs Hotel Woods tract that the park acquired in 1921. The Wible (Herr) and M. Crist farms were still active farms and had undergone little change since 1895. The battle-era Herr's Tavern still marked the crest of Herr's Ridge where the Confederates launched their attack on the 1st Corps. The fields of the Abraham Spangler Farm south of Chambersburg Pike had been acquired by Clyde Berger, who in 1933 was probably planning for reopening of the nearby Katalysine Springs. The Abraham Spangler farmhouse on the north side of the turnpike had been enlarged and remodeled as the Lincoln Way Inn that catered to the area's increasing automobile-based tourist trade. The most significant change to Herr's Ridge since 1895 was the loss of the Springs

Hotel in 1917 and the remainder of the hotel and Katalysine Springs buildings by ca. 1930 under the ownership of Mary Bair, the wife of a former investor in the Springs Hotel Company. Specimen trees and traces of the drives through the hotel grounds remained, as did the granite-lined spring collection box.

Federal acquisition of the Springs Hotel Woods tract in 1921 occurred well after the park commission had completed development of the commemorative landscape. The property was acquired and managed primarily to preserve key battlefield terrain, rather than to extend the park's commemorative landscape. The War Department provided no public access or interpretation to the tract. The only commemorative feature on the battlefield west of Willoughby Run was the First Shot marker at the Wisler Farm, one mile west of Herr's Ridge. The tiny parcel of park land included the marble shaft erected in 1886, surrounded by turf and enclosed by the GNPC standard pipe-rail avenue fencing.

ENDNOTES, 1895–1933

250 "An Act to Establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Approved February 11, 1895," (28 Stat. 651), in Harlan Unrau, "Administrative History, Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery" (National Park Service Report, July 1991), 109 and Appendix M. The legislation stated the name as "Gettysburg National Park," but use of "Gettysburg National Military Park" was adopted soon after and was officially adopted in 1909. The park commission, which was dissolved in 1922, was referred to mostly without the word "military" in the title.

251 Unrau, 75-76.

252 "Public Sale," *Gettysburg Compiler*, September 3, 1913, 4.

253 "Toll Free to Gettysburg," *Gettysburg Compiler*, July 2, 1913, page 1; James Lin, "A Brief History of the Lincoln Highway," http://lincolnhighway.jameslin.name/history/part1.html (accessed January 10, 2017).

254 Kathleen Georg Harrison, "The Significance of the Harmon [sic] Farm and The Springs Hotel Woods" (Unpublished National Park Service report, March 1, 1991), 41, 42; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Office of Commissioners Deed Books," 1893–1919, GETT 41124. These deed books indicate the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company sold land to the park outright in 1904, but by 1907 the land was being sold through the receivers of the company. The last of the company's parcels to be acquired by the park on the 1st Corps battlefield was the Springs Hotel Woods in ca. 1921.

255 Quoted in Andrew I. Dalton, *Beyond the Run: The Emanuel Harmon* [sic] *Farm at Gettysburg* (Gettysburg: Ten Roads Publishing, 2013), 82.

256 "Will Re-Open Springs Hotel," *Gettysburg Times,* May 13, 1913, 1.

257 J. M. Sheads, "Preliminary Survey of The Springs Hotel Road Development" (Unpublished National Park Service report, ca. 1935), GETT 4151, box 9, folder 2; Dalton, 82-83; USGS, Fairfield Quadrangle map, 1909 (showing Willoughby Run in its natural course). Dalton states that the Springs Hotel Road bridge was rebuilt in 1914, but this was probably for Chambersburg Pike over Willoughby Run, not the Springs Hotel Road (see "Ask for Three County Bridges," *Gettysburg Times,* May 13, 1914, 1).

258 "Will Try to Market Water," *Adams County News,* October 10, 1914, 5.

259 "Personals," *Gettysburg Compiler,* June 16, 1917, 1; "Springs Hotel is Destroyed," *Gettysburg Times*, December 17, 1917, 1; "Office of Commission Deed Books, 1893–1919," GETT 41124; "Report of the Gettysburg National Park Commission," July 1, 1918.

260 "Public Sale, Katalysine Springs Hotel Property," *The Gettysburg Times*, February 24, 1920, 7.

261 "Once Famed Katalysine Spring to be Revived; Plan Bottling Plant," *Gettysburg Times*, February 14, 1935. This article makes no mention of standing buildings on the property, which by this date was owned by Clyde D. Berger and his wife Mary Kohler Berger, the niece of Mrs. J. E. Bair. Mrs. Bair had moved to Baltimore by this time. The Bergers' plans included construction of a new bottling works south of Chambersburg Pike. J. Emory Bair died in 1934, and had been in ill health since 1908 when he was forced to give up his job at Gettysburg National Bank (*Gettysburg Times*, March 8, 1934).

262 "Receiver's Sale" [advertisement], *Gettysburg Times,* July 1, 1920, 3; Harrison, "The Significance of the Harman Farm and The Springs Hotel Woods," 43; E. B. Cope, survey map of the Springs Hotel Woods, 1921, GETT 8897; Gettysburg National Park Commission, map of Gettysburg Battlefield showing proposed land acquisition, 1895, GETT 305.

263 E. B. Cope, "Perspective View of Gettysburg National Military Park," 1916, Library of Congress G3822.G4 1916. c6 (showing existence of Springs Hotel Road); Ben Dixon, "Expansion of the Borough of Gettysburg," unpublished map, n.d., Adams County Historical Society; 1937 aerial photograph and inspection of existing houses along Hagerstown Road that appear to date to the 1920s. In 1912 following westward expansion of the seminary campus, the Gettysburg Borough boundary was shifted west of Seminary Ridge.

264 Abdel Ross Wentz, *History of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary…1826–1926* (Philadelphia: The United Lutheran Publication House, 1926), 211, 313; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map No. 2 of Seminary Lane," ca. 1895, GETT 8098.

265 Wentz (1926), 213, 255; Photograph of Seminary Avenue showing no sidewalk along Seminary Avenue, ca. 1896, GETT NYG10; Photograph of old seminary portico showing bright concrete sidewalk along Seminary Avenue, 1914, GETT 2618.

266 Wentz (1926), 258.

267 Gettysburg Battlefield [sic, National Park] Commission, "Plan of Avenue on Seminary Lane," ca. 1895, GETT 8132; Nicholson journal, entry for June 13, 1895, from Kathy Harrison, "Notes from Nicholson's Commission Journal 1893–1897," GETT park historian's files; Wentz (1926), 244; Tipton photograph of Singmaster House, T2613, ca. 1902.

268 Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900 [with possible updates to 1905], GETT Archives (no catalog number); "At the Race Track," *Star and Sentinel*, August 12, 1903; "Driving Club Formed," *Gettysburg Compiler*, August 12, 1908; and "Racing Matinee," *Gettysburg Compiler*, September 9, 1908; Charles H. Glatfelter, "Brief History of the Development of the Seminary Campus Land, 1830-1987" (Unpublished paper prepared for the Adams County Historical Society, August 11, 1987), 11. Newspaper research courtesy of Ben Dixon, SUNY Oneonta, e-mail to Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, November 27, 2016.

269 Glatfelter, 11.

270 "Gen. Lee's Headquarters Burned," *Star and Sentinel*, September 1, 1896 (clipping), vertical file, "Lee's Headquarters," Adams County Historical Society; Timothy H. Smith, *The Story of Lee's Headquarters* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1996), 56–57.

271 "Larson's Erects Nine-Unit Addition to Cottage Court," *Gettysburg Times,* September 29, 1954, 6; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900 showing what appears to be the footprint of the battle-era Dustman house; Photograph of Larson's Cottages, ca. 1940, showing two-story house with two-over-two sash windows and a large rear ell that was most likely the battle-era Dustman house, photographed ca. 1940, GETT 25104; Sanborn Map Company, "Gettysburg Adams County Pennsylvania, July 1924," index map, sheet 1. This Sanborn map shows no houses on the Dustman lot east of the Dustman (Larson) house. An inspection of the existing houses suggests they were built in the latter 1920s and 1930s.

272 Glatfelter, 11–12; Tipton photograph showing Inglebirt stable behind the 5th Maine monument, ca. 1898, T4322, GETT archives. No information was found on whether Singmaster intended the house for the Horner sisters, or for himself. He built another house for himself to the south a year later.

273 Aerial photograph showing Dustman tenant house, 1937, GETT 092437_ach2012; Wentz (1926), 252–253; Abdel Ross Wentz, *History of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Volume One / History / 1826–1965* (Harrisburg: The Evangelical Press, 1965), 315; Photographs of Singmaster house showing front and rear garden, Adams County Historical Society, 00330, 00331, 5858801;"Dr. J. A. Singmaster Dies from the Effect of Stroke…," *Gettysburg Times*, February 27, 1926, 1, 2.

274 E. B. Cope, Gettysburg National Military Park engineer, Annual Reports, transcriptions and notes by Kathy Harrison, GETT park historian's files [hereafter, Cope annual reports], report for 1906. Only a portion of the McPherson outlots on and east of Oak/Seminary Ridge was acquired by the park.

275 1895 park lands map; Cope annual report, 1910; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Tract 3 on the First Day Battlefield," not dated (ca. 1914), GETT 41124; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Tract of Land south of Springs Road...," not dated (ca. 1914), GETT 8810; "Buys Farm," *Adams County News*, December 11, 1915, 4; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Office of Commissioners Deed Books," 1893-1919, GETT 41124 [hereafter, "Commissioners Deed Books"], Book 3. No specific documentation was found on the changes to the Herbst farmhouse and springhouse during this period. The farmhouse today (2017) appears to date in large part to the early twentieth century. No access to the private building was possible for this report.

276 Kathy R. Georg [Harrison], "Edward McPherson Farm: Historical Study" (Unpublished National Park Service Report, October 14, 1977), 84.

277 Commissioners Deed Books, Book 3; Annual reports of the Gettysburg National Park Commission to the Secretary of War, transcription by Terry Moyer, September 1996 [hereafter, GNPC annual report], 1904.

278 Commissioners Deed Books, Book 3; GNPC annual report, 1915; National Register of Historic Places, Inventory-Documentation form for Gettysburg National Military Park [hereafter, GETT National Register documentation], Section 8, page 54.

279 Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield," 1916, Library of Congress, digital ID cw351550, showing wagon shed and shed still standing.

280 Cope annual report, 1905.

281 Cope annual report, 1914; Harrison, "McPherson Farm: Historical Study," 92.

282 Cope annual report, 1919.

283 War Department, Annual Report for Gettysburg National Military Park, 1928, 12; 1931, 2; 1932, "Project No. 15, Purpose: Erection of House and Miscellaneous Farm Buildings on McPherson Farm"; 1932 addendum.

The 1932 report noted that cost of mowing 310 acres of field on the McPherson Farm in 1929 amounted to $154.70.

284 Robert Holt, "A Shields Tradition Ends at an Auction House Saturday," *Gettysburg Times*, November 15, 1985, 17; Tipton photograph, 4113, dated ca. 1920; Aerial photograph showing residence, rear loop drive, and line of tourist cabins and campgrounds, 1937; photograph of Stone Avenue prior to 1937 reconstruction showing enlarged building, ca. 1936, GETT 1013. The *Times* article incorrectly states that the Shields built their museum and souvenir stand in 1937, but the 1937 aerial and Tipton photograph document earlier construction. The date of ca. 1920 on the William Tipton photograph is too early; the photograph shows a sign for Mobiloil, which was only trademarked in 1920; the photograph pre-dates 1929, when Tipton died. No documentation on an exact date of property acquisition and construction was found. Small, wood-frame tourist cabins were also built at the contemporary Swope souvenir stand on West Confederate Avenue (photograph GETT 0424).

285 *Gettysburg Compiler*, January 6, 1904, 1; Comparison of ca. 1898 photograph T4320, and ca.1900 photograph T2252a with new barn and silo.

286 "Sudden Death Summons, Prominent Dairyman—John S. Forney Dies on Visit," *Gettysburg Compiler*, June 20, 1906, 1.

287 "Unexpected Death Comes, Miss Sue Forney Taken By Pneumonia While on Visit," *Gettysburg Compiler,* March 1, 1911; Gettysburg *Compiler*, April 6, 1921, 1; David J. Forney obituary, *Gettysburg Times¸* March 13, 1936.

288 Photograph of two-story stucco Robert Sheads House looking northwest across the intersection of Mummasburg Road and Doubleday Avenue, GETT 0977. The style of the house is typical of the 1920s.

289 Penrose Meyers advertisement, *Gettysburg Times*, June 29, 1938, 26. The ca. 1933 date of construction for the museum is based on extent of vine growth on the buildings shown in a September 1935 photograph, GETT Uncatalogued 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0191.

290 The Gettysburg Flying Service advertisement, *Gettysburg Times*, August 24, 1927, 3. David Forney was not one of the investors in the Gettysburg Flying Service.

291" 'Flying Circus' Will Open New Gettysburg Airport, August 27," *Gettysburg Times,* August 18, 1927; Gettysburg Flying Service advertisements, *Gettysburg Times*, August 23, 24, and 26, 1927; 1937 aerial photograph showing hangar and farmhouse along Buford Avenue.

292 "Interest in Aviation Is On Increase In U.S.," *Gettysburg Times*, October 2, 1929, 10.

293 "Gettysburg Airport Develops Along With Vast Improvement Everywhere in Aviation Work," *Gettysburg Times*, December 20, 1934, 7; "Borough Will Lease Airport on Oak Ridge," *Gettysburg Times*, March 6, 1934, 1; "Second Airport Here is Formally Opened," *Gettysburg Compiler*, August 25, 1928, page 4; Abstract of Title, Forney Farm (Old Airport), 1947, GETT 4113, box 14, file 11.

294 Kat Eschner, "The Brief 1930s Craze for 'Tom Thumb Golf,'" Smithsonian.com, February 9, 2017, http://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart%ADnews/american%ADinventor%ADmini%ADgolf%ADcalled%ADit%ADtom%ADthumb%ADgolf%AD180962026/1/2 (accessed March 22, 2017); "'Golf' Course Opened Here," *Gettysburg Times*, June 27, 1930, 1; "Offers Prizes to Women Patrons," *Gettysburg Times,* July 19, 1930; "Finals in Summer Golf Tournament," *Gettysburg Times*, August 8, 1930, 1; Advertisements for Putt-A-Round, Epley's indoor course on York Street, and Perfection Golf Course on East Lincoln Avenue, *Gettysburg Times*, 1930. No advertisements or articles for the Putt-A-Round course appeared in the *Gettysburg Times* after 1930. Slight traces of the Buford Avenue mini-golf course are visible in the 1937 aerial. No documentation was found on the exact location and size of the course.

295 National Park Service report on Forney farmstead, ca. 1939, GETT 4161, folder 3. The photographs of the farmstead in the ca. 1939 report show a level of deterioration that suggests no maintenance or use of the farmstead for more than a decade.

296 Notes from Nicholson Journal, May 6, 1897, GETT park historian's files; Commissioners Deed Books, Book 3; Marcella Sherfy, "The McClean House" (Unpublished National Park Service report, August 1973), 15.

297 "Improvements are Numerous," *Gettysburg Times*, October 28, 1910, 1; "Development Company Organized," *Gettysburg Compiler*, September 26, 1899; GNPC annual report, 1902; Photograph of Sheads house on Mummasburg Road, GETT 0977; 1937 aerial photograph showing Winter property as open field, removal of Sheads house, and one new house on the Sheads property.

298 "Two Tracts of Land Conveyed by J. Bender to the United States of America," 1902, GETT 41124, and "Map of the Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900 showing ownership of Wills Field #4 east of Buford Avenue by J. Forney (this may have been updated after 1902); "Jeremiah Bender," *Adams County News,* December 19, 1908, 3.

299 "Public Sale of Lumber and Wood," *Gettysburg Compiler,* July 11, 1906, 5; John Milner Associates, Inc., "A Cultural Landscape Study of the James J. Wills Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 1988), 15–17.

300 1937 aerial photograph; Milner, 17–18. The 1937 aerial photograph discounts several findings of the Milner report.

301 See also prior section, "Springs Hotel Properties."

302 "Public Sale On Saturday, December [sic] 18th, 1920," *Gettysburg Times*, December 15, 1920, 4; 1937 aerial photograph showing no standing buildings on the Harman

Farm, or traces of the Harman House ruins, and farmland that was in use; "Once Famed Katalysine Spring to be Revived; Plan Bottling Plant," *Gettysburg Times*, February 14, 1935, indicating no standing buildings on the property; "Observes 82nd Birthday," *Gettysburg Times,* December 28, 1929, 1.

303 "Receivers Sell Company's Land," *Gettysburg Times,* March 26, 1910, 1; "White Oak Believed 196 Years Old Cut Down on C. F. Redding Farm," clipping from unidentified Gettysburg newspaper, April 11, 1941, Adams County Historical Society, vertical file for Herr's Tavern.

304 Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900.

305 "K. S. Lynch Buys Theater," *Gettysburg Times*, September 13, 1919, 1; "Lincoln Inn Manager," *Gettysburg Times*, April 30, 1920; "Lincoln Way Inn Opens," *Gettysburg Times,* May 29, 1920, 1; "Lincoln Way Inn To Be Sold Sept. 24," *Gettysburg Times,* August 29, 1932, 1; "Motor Police to Move to Inn West of Town," *Gettysburg Times*, February 22, 1939, 1.

306 "War Romances End in Weddings," *Gettysburg Times,* August 29, 1919, 1; "Enter Real Estate Work," *Gettysburg Times*, November 25, 1919, 1 (reports that Clyde Berger will be entering the real estate business in the near future, but does not mention the Spangler property); "Once Famed Katalysine Spring to Be Revived," *Gettysburg Times*, February 14, 1935, 1. This article documents that Berger and his wife Mary owned the property along with the hotel property to the south inherited in 1934 upon the death of Mrs. Bair, but does not indicate when the Bergers acquired the Spangler property.

307 Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Map of Gettysburg Battlefield," 1900; Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Herr's Tavern" (map), 1901, GETT 8440; aerial photograph, 1937. The farm of J. T. Hartzel was listed as one of the battlefield farms posted for "No Trespassing," *Gettysburg Times,* October 28, 1926, 4.

308 Sheriff's Deed Book A, Adams County Court House, February 18, 1929, quoted in Oehrlein & Associates, "Ephraim Wisler / First Shot House Historic Structure Report" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 2011), 17.

309 First Shot Historic Structure Report, 16–17, 25; 1937 aerial photograph showing expanded orchard, new buildings, and new road. No information was found on the identity of the person who acquired the property after Brown in 1929/30.

310 Unrau, 79; Timothy Smith, *The Golden Age of Battlefield Preservation* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2008), 148; GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 199.

311 GNPC annual report, 1904, "Conclusion."

312 Unrau, 79, 95.

313 Unrau, 84-85, 87.

314 Unrau, 87, 113, 135.

315 Unrau, 121, 127.

316 Cope annual report, 1895. Use of farm woodlots for pasture and for wood products had probably declined by the late nineteenth century, resulting in litter (down trees, limbs, etc.) and growth of understory.

317 Cope annual report, 1896.

318 Cope annual report, 1898.

319 Cope annual report, 1898.

320 Cope annual reports, 1904, 1910, 1917, 1921.

321 Cope annual report, 1917.

322 Cope annual report, 1916.

323 Cope annual reports, 1898, 1900, 1901.

324 Cope annual report, 1898.

325 Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, to John Auwaerter, regarding commission rebuilding of stone walls, May 24, 2017. A ca. 1885 photograph (GETT T2735) of the stone wall along Doubleday Avenue (Oak Ridge public road) shows the earlier use of larger coping stones; this section of wall probably dated to the early 1870s when the pubic road was built.

326 Emmor B. Cope, report on drainage, November 1, 1895, GETT 41145, box 1, and report on bridges, etc., April 2, 1897, GETT 41145, box 2.

327 Unrau, 91, 101, 111.

328 GNPC annual report, 1897.

329 Cope annual report, 1903.

330 GNPC annual report, 1895.

331 GNPC annual reports, 1895, 1918; "Cope Report on Avenues," GETT 41149, box 4.

332 Historic American Engineering Record, "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads," PA-485 (1998), sheet 7; Cope annual report, 1898; Calvin Gilbert, "Retaining Wall Railing for Stone Avenue at the pond," drawing with specifications attached to letter, John P. Nicholson to Secretary of War, May 21, 1903, Commemorative Landscape Documents (copies), GETT.

333 Cope annual report, 1899.

334 Cope annual reports, 1906, ca. 1908 (undated entry in park historian's notes from Cope's annual reports).

335 Photograph of Hereter's Mill Road at Willoughby Run showing narrow earthen road and bridge, ca. 1940,

GETT 1019; listed of public roads to be piked (Hereter's Mill Road not listed), GNPC annual report, 1906. Cope noted in his annual report of 1921 that Hagerstown Road had been piked to Reynolds Avenue, and that the park was having trouble maintaining the pavement and intended to test out concrete pavement on a troublesome section.

336 Cope annual reports, 1911, 1912, 1919, and 1921.

337 War Department-Gettysburg National Military Park, annual report [hereafter, War Department annual report], 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930. The drive in the national cemetery was resurfaced with the bitumous macadam "Tarvia" beginning in 1919: "Map of Road to Be Resurfaced with Bituminous Macadam, Gettysburg, PA., U.S. National Cemetery," August 14, 1919, revised 1923, GETT 8012

338 War Department annual reports, 1927, 1931, 1932.

339 Series of blueprints of proposals for avenue fencing, ca. 1895, GETT 135, 136, 141 (research courtesy of GETT intern Stephen Floyd); Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Fence of One Inch Structural Tubing" and "Gate of Inch Pipe" (contract drawings of selected fence/gate), 1897, GETT 312, 313; E. B. Cope, "Report Upon Paint," Gettysburg National Park Commission, "Special Reports 1895-1905," GETT 41145, box 2; GNPC annual reports, 1895, 1896.

340 GNPC annual reports, 1895, 1896.

341 Cope annual report, 1904.

342 War Department annual report, 1931. The extent to which fence posts were replaced on the 1st Corps battlefield by 1933 is not known.

343 War Department, *Regulations for the Government of National Cemeteries* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911), 15 (these 1911 regulations most likely were the same as those dating back to the 1880s); Cope annual report, 1898; War Department annual report, 1920; GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 199. The National Register documentation identifies three different types of these signs: Cast Iron Avenue Tablets, Cast Iron Site Identification Tablets, and Cast Iron Information Tablets.

344 GNPC annual report, 1900.

345 GNPC annual report, 1896.

346 Cope annual reports, 1896, 1898, 1900; Cope "Report Upon Paint," n.d. (ca. 1895-1905).

347 GNPC annual report, 1902.

348 GNPC annual report, 1896.

349 GNPC annual report, 1898.

350 GNPC annual report, 1899.

351 GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 188-189.

352 GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 188–189.

353 GNPC annual report, 1906.

354 GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 189–190; photographs of existing corps tablets. The GNPC annual reports contain no information on the type of granite used for the monolith or who manufactured the bronze tablets.

355 GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 190–191; GNPC annual report, 1909; photographs of existing division tablets.

356 Cope annual report, 1911.

357 GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 192–193; Cope annual report, 1911.

358 GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 193–195; Cope annual report, 1911.

359 GETT National Register documentation, Section 7, page 184; GNPC annual report, 1920.

360 GNPC annual report, 1910.

361 "U.S. Gettysburg Battlefield Commission [sic], "Tract of Land Including Seminary Lane," ca. 1895, GETT 8140.

362 Notes from Nicholson's Commission Journal" [hereafter, Nicholson Journal], entry for August 28, 1895, GETT park historian's files. Nicholson's entry on the naming of Seminary Lane: "It was agreed to call the Seminary Lane, Seminary Avenue along the line of the Lane."

363 Cope Report on Avenues, "Seminary Avenue and West Confederate Avenue," GETT 41149, box 4; Nicholson Journal, September 10, 1895 and June 15, 1896. The section of West Confederate Avenue built under the same project was not completed until 1901.

364 Nicholson Journal, June 15, 1896.

365 Photograph of white picket fence along east side during construction of the Telford road, 1895, photograph GETT T3338; Nicholson Journal, November 19, 1895; Inspection of existing iron tablet, July 2016. Nicholson wrote that the commission agreed "to build a wall and bank up for the Breastworks at the north end of" Seminary Avenue.

366 Cope Report on Avenues, "Seminary Avenue and West Confederate Avenue."

367 1936 Photograph of Seminary Avenue showing established concrete posts during widening of the road, GETT 044135_30W_174.

368 GNPC annual report, 1919.

369 E. B. Cope, "Stewart's Battery First Position July 1, 1863" (map), 1913, GETT 0799; Cope annual report, 1914.

370 GNPC annual report, 1897.

371 Cope annual report, 1896; Cope Report on Avenues, "Reynolds Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue;" Photograph showing GBMA wire fencing still in place, ca. 1903, Library of Congress, 4a11022v. No documentation was found on why the 1st NY Artillery Battery L position received two pairs of cannons instead of the standard one pair.

372 GNPC annual reports, 1897, 1898; Cope Report on Avenues, "Reynolds Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue;" Cope annual report, 1904. The location of the gutters had not been determined.

373 Cope Report on Bridges, April 2, 1897, page 2, GETT 41145, box 2.

374 GNPC annual report, 1905; E. B. Cope, "Design for Bridge on Reynolds Avenue over the W.M. Railroad," 1900, GETT 8415.

375 GNPC annual report, 1908.

376 GNPC annual reports, 1914, 1917, 1918.

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386 GNPC Annual Report, 1905.

387 Letter, E. B. Cope to Redington, December 22, 1925, War Department Records, RG 79, cited in Unrau, 125; Photograph of guide station in Superintendent's Report, Fiscal Year 1936. An exact date of construction is not known; the guide station does not appear on the 1914 Gettysburg National Park Commission "Map of the Battle Field of Gettysburg." Another station was erected at the south end of Reynolds Avenue along Hagerstown Road.

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395 Photograph of 90th Pennsylvania without bedding plants, ca. 1920, GETT RPC21a; monument with bedding plants (canna, etc.), ca. 1897, GETT T4620.

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399 War Department annual report, 1932.

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401 John P. Nicholson to Secretary of War, November 22, 1904, December 2, 1904, and January 18, 1905, Record Books of Property Purchases, vol. 5, pp. 11 and 20, GETT 41124; Photograph of North Confederate Avenue and Forney orchard showing few trees left, ca. 1906, GETT T2838.

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Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

War Department Period, 1895–1933

Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT Record of Treatment plans, 2015
2. GNPC Deed Books maps, GETT 41124
3. Park Commission Plans and Surveys, GETT 41106
4. GNPC, Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, 1914, 1916
5. Aerial photograph, 1937

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS6, 2018

LEGEND

- Current Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- Period Military Park Boundary
- Feature removed during period
- Building
- Bridge, Culvert Headwalls
- Breastwork
- Military Avenue
- Proposed Military Ave.
- Public Road or Walk
- Railroad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- LF RF Left/Right Flank Marker
- Statue
- Position Marker
- Iron Tablet: Identification, Position
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
- Cannon Pair with Shot/Shell Pyramid
- Shell Stones
- Military Avenue Fence
- Stone Fence
- Virginia Worm Fence
- S-Rail Post & Rail Fence
- Sawn or Slab Board Fence
- Wire Fence
- Fence - Undetermined, or Boundary
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Cut or Bank
- Woods, Hedgerow
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Orchard
- Field, Mown Turf
- Thicket
- Wetland
- Stream

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. Features added during period indicated by date; features removed during period labeled in italics; 1863 and commemorative features labeled in upper case
3. All GBMA property transferred to US on February 2, 1896
4. Fences based on GNPC Map of Gettysburg Battlefield, 1916
5. Property boundaries only shown for federal property
6. White mask delineates CLR study area

0′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 1.5



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter CS6, 2018

SOURCES
1. GETT Record of Treatment plans, 2015
2. GNPC Deed Books maps, GETT 41124
3. Park Commission Plans and Surveys, GETT 41106
4. GNPC, Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, 1914, 1916
5. Aerial photograph, 1937

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 1933.
3. See Drawings 1.5, 1.7 for other notes and additional legend.

National Park Service
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LEGEND

- Current Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- Period Military Park Boundary
- Feature removed during period
- Building
- Military Avenue
- Public Road or Walk
- Position Marker, Tablet
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
- Cannon Pair with Shot/Shell Pyramid
- Shell Stones
- Military Avenue Fence
- Stone Fence
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Deciduous, Coniferous Tree
- Field, Mown Turf

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield
Gettysburg National Military Park

Seminary Area
1895–1933 Period Plan Detail

0 100 Feet 200

Drawing 1.6

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

War Department Period, 1895–1933

Oak Ridge and Herr's Ridge

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SUNY College of Environmental
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SOURCES

1. GETT Record of Treatment plans, 2015
2. GNPC Deed Books maps, GETT 41124
3. Park Commission Plans and Surveys, GETT 41106
4. GNPC, Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, 1914, 1916
5. Aerial photograph, 1937

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS6, 2018

LEGEND

- Current Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- Period Military Park Boundary
- Feature removed during period
- Building
- Bridge, Culvert Headwalls
- Breastwork
- Military Avenue
- Proposed Military Ave.
- Public Road or Walk
- Railroad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- LF RF Left/Right Flank Marker
- Statue
- Position Marker
- Iron Tablet: Identification, Position
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
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- Shell Stones
- Military Avenue Fence
- Stone Fence
- Virginia Worm Fence
- 5-Rail Post & Rail Fence
- Sawn or Slab Board Fence
- Wire Fence
- Fence - Undetermined, or Boundary
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Cut or Bank
- Woods, Hedgerow
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Orchard
- Field, Mown Turf
- Thicket
- Wetland
- Stream

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. Features added during period indicated by date; features removed during period labeled in italics; 1863 and commemorative features labeled in upper case
3. All GBMA property transferred to US on February 2, 1896
4. Fences based on GNPC Map of Gettysburg Battlefield, 1916
5. Property boundaries only shown for federal property
6. White mask delineates CLR study area

0' 250' 500'

Drawing 1.7

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD, 1933–2019

In spring 1933, Gettysburg National Military Park was transferred from administration of the War Department to the National Park Service, a civilian agency within the U.S. Department of Interior. In place of veterans and the military that had guided development of the park since at least the 1880s, the park came under a new culture of public recreation, education, and scenic conservation based on the National Park Service's mission and history of managing mostly big natural parks in the West.

Historic preservation was a relatively new endeavor for the agency and Gettysburg was one of its earliest applications to an entire landscape. The park service envisioned its role as bringing an outdated park up to modern standards of preservation, interpretation, and automobile access, with a focus on restoring the landscape to allow visitors to envision conditions at the time of the battle in 1863. Through most of the remainder of the twentieth century, the park service treated the military avenues, monuments, and markers as non-historic resources that intruded on the battlefield landscape. The design intent of the commemorative park landscape developed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and Gettysburg National Park Commission was not widely appreciated.

The park service's program of battlefield restoration, begun in earnest during the 1930s through federal work-relief programs, altered much of the commemorative park landscape as the agency sought to harmonize it with the 1863 battlefield landscape—to make it indistinguishable from the battlefield landscape. Just one major commemorative addition was made to the 1st Corps battlefield: the Eternal Light Peace Memorial on Oak Hill.

The landscape both within and outside park boundaries retained much of its battle-era rural character prior to the middle of the century (fig. 1.221). From the 1950s through the 1970s, however, suburban residential and commercial development encroached on larger areas of the battlefield, and the park responded with increased land acquisition, while still maintaining its earlier approach of restoration and modernization of park infrastructure. By the 1990s, as part of a General Management Plan approved in 1999, the park began to adopt a more comprehensive approach to the park's cultural resources that continued to emphasize restoration of the 1863 battlefield landscape, while also acknowledging the historical significance of the later commemorative park landscape.



Figure 1.221. The 1st Corps battlefield looking east from Herr's Ridge Road at the M. Crist Farm, 1949. In the distance is the white spire of the seminary chapel dedicated in 1942. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncatalogued 20th century photographs, #1032)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT [407]

The 1933 transfer of to the National Park Service (NPS) began a period of extensive change in the landscape. While the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and War Department had managed the 1863 battlefield and commemorative park as distinct landscapes, these distinctions became blurred as the National Park Service implemented a program of landscape restoration for the 1863 battlefield throughout the national military park.

The campaign to transfer the War Department's system of national military parks to the National Park Service began in the 1920s and was based on the idea that the park service would be better able to interpret history to the public than the War Department, which was perceived as focusing on military instruction and memorialization. Historical interpretation was seen as becoming increasingly important as new generations of visitors had little direct connection to the Civil War. Bills for the transfer, which enjoyed War Department support on account of financial savings, were introduced in Congress in 1928 and 1932, but both failed. Franklin D. Roosevelt's election in 1932 and his New Deal restructuring of the federal government changed prospects for the transfer. Instead of Congressional approval, the change was achieved through Executive Order No. 6166 signed on June 10, 1933. The list of parks and national cemeteries to be transferred, including Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery, was approved on July 28, 1933 under Executive Order No. 6228, and took effect on August 10, 1933.[408]

Early National Park Service Years, to 1950

National Park Service management of Gettysburg National Military Park landscape was based on the mission of the National Park Service to "conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[409] At Gettysburg, the mission translated into three main landscape-related initiatives beginning soon after the battlefield was transferred in 1933: 1. Restoring the battlefield landscape to its appearance at the time of the battle in 1863; 2. Improving visitor access by better accommodating automobiles; and 3. Enhancing wayfinding and interpretation of the battlefield. In addition, the park service also sought to economize by reducing maintenance where possible, much as the War Department had done in its later years. Other changes were planned as part of the park's master plan completed in 1937 and updated through 1941.

Battlefield Restoration

In accordance with its mission, the NPS treated the 1863 battlefield landscape as the "historic object" that required conservation—not the military avenues, monuments, markers, and other commemorative features installed under GBMA and War Department administration. This approach was due not only to the fact that the commemorative features were relatively new compared to the battlefield itself (most were less than fifty years old in 1933), but also to the vague language in the national military park's 1895 enabling legislation about the purpose of the park. By developing a program of battlefield restoration to the exclusion of marking and memorialization, the NPS was able to move forward with plans to treat post-battle features as antiquated intrusions that hampered the ability of the driving public to see the battlefield as it existed in 1863—a so-called historic scene that could be matched up with war-time photos, sketches, and written accounts. As historian Jim Weeks has written, the park service approach was a marked change from the park-making program of the War Department:

> Whereas in 1908 a writer in *Review of Reviews* [a progressive reform journal] lauded Gettysburg as "a magnificent park," by 1932 a Park Service official condemned the battle landscape as "literally monumented almost to the cemetery—or graveyard—condition.[410]

This view of the monuments and other post-battle park additions as intrusions was taken up with fervor by the park service's first superintendent, James McConaghie, a landscape architect who had been appointed by the War Department in that role shortly before the transfer.

His adoption of a landscape restoration philosophy was apparently something that came from his NPS superiors. Early in his tenure, prior to the transfer of the park to the NPS, McConaghie was implementing a program of landscape beautification on the battlefield, rather than restoration. In April 1933, the *Gettysburg Times* reported that McConaghie was working with the state highway department to plant trees along Chambersburg Pike as the first step in a program of highway beautification for all the major roads leading into Gettysburg. The fence along the south side of the road was moved back twenty feet, and an assortment of shade trees and shrubs were planted along the road—none of which existed in 1863. McConaghie also told reporters he planned to "beautify the surroundings of the individual monuments" along the main highways by planting white and red pine, Norway spruce, mugo pines, and shrubbery. The 1933 plantings included a pair of Norway spruce trees behind the 143rd Pennsylvania monument at the corner of Reynolds Avenue.[411]

Within a year, however, McConaghie had adopted the park service's restoration philosophy, as he described in his first annual report in 1934:

> Our task is to see that it [the park] meets the requirements of an exacting public. There can be no better way to do this than to exert every effort toward restoring it to the condition as found during the world famous battle fought over its grounds. Modern traffic needs, necessary conveniences, needed explanatory and direction devices will of necessity introduce foreign elements. These must be, but every effort should be made to make them a part of the scene or so developed as to make them as inconspicuous as possible.[412]

At Gettysburg, the NPS conceived of historical restoration for an entire battlefield landscape as part of its established approach to landscape design that sought to harmonize built features with the natural environment. In this context, features introduced for commemorative and operational purposes were supposed to recede visually within the 1863 battlefield landscape, in contrast to the War Department's philosophy of making additions distinguishable as later additions. The National Park Service had adopted this design approach shortly after its creation in 1916 for use at its natural parks that were mostly in the West, such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Muir Woods:

> In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements within the landscape. This is a most important item in our program of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the esthetic value of park lands. All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed with special reference to the preservation of the landscape.[413]

Park service architects and landscape architects implemented this policy through use of a rustic style that emphasized local materials such as woods and stone, and vernacular building traditions that recalled pioneer settlement.[414]

At Gettysburg, the 1863 battlefield became the equivalent of the natural environment in the big national parks—a landscape to which park infrastructure and other changes would need to harmonize, to create a restoration of the so-called historic scene. The park service continued the War Department's earlier restoration work in the fields and woodlots, but also applied it to the commemorative landscape along the military avenues. Here, the monuments, tablets, pipe-rail avenue fencing, and shell stones were considered foreign element that detracted from the battlefield's historic condition. Superintendent McConaghie, for example, realized the monuments had to remain, but considered whether they should be screened with plantings so they would not "unduly affect the landscape."[415]

The NPS was able to realize much of its vision for landscape harmonization and battlefield restoration due to ample labor and funding provided through federal work-relief programs, notably the Civilian Conservation Corps that established two camps at Gettysburg in 1933. The work of restoring the historic scene included removal of several small military avenues, where the park saw no practical need for the routes, and removal of inharmonious features along the avenues that were also often seen as a hazard to motorists. This was the fate of the shell stones that could be easily knocked

over by automobiles and were considered an ornate intrusion, despite their military character. Rather than relocate them back from the pavement, they were removed at the direction of the park service's chief landscape architect, Thomas Vint and Associate Director, Arthur Demaray. Other avenue features that were altered early in NPS administration were the E. B. Cope-designed ashlar culvert headwalls that stood at the edges of the avenues. In 1934–1935, the park began replacing them with rustic-style rubble-stone headwalls set farther from the pavement, which made them largely invisible in the landscape (fig. 1.222). This change further reduced the avenues' formal, military character, which was intended to distinguish them from the vernacular rural landscape of the 1863 battlefield.[416]

Other targets of harmonization were the pipe-rail avenue fences, which were a later generation of the same fencing concept introduced by the GBMA in the 1880s for use where there was no fencing in 1863. Between 1933 and 1935, the park continued the War Department's work of replacing the original wood posts with concrete posts to reduce maintenance, but by 1935

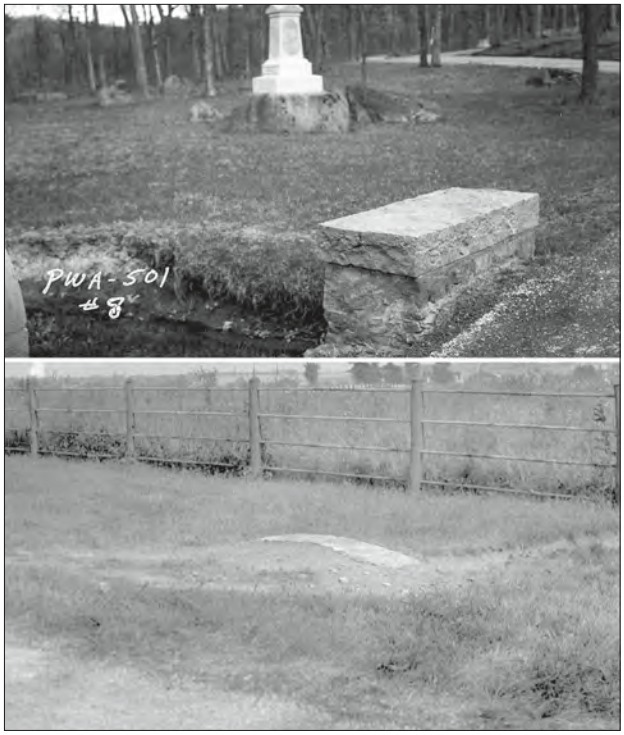


Figure 1.222. Standard War Department headwall along the edge of pavement (Colgrove Avenue), and a typical new extended NPS culvert with rustic curved stone headwall (Howard Avenue), ca. 1935. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital files 0465, 1056)



Figure 1.223. Before and after photographs of War Department avenue fencing (top, showing rebuilding in ca. 1930 with concrete posts in place of wood posts) and NPS so-called period type split-rail fencing along West Confederate Avenue, photographed 1935. No fences existed in this location in 1863. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1937, GETT 4113)

decided to remove the fences and in some locations replace them with what the park called "period types"—wood rail and worm fences (fig. 1.223). Some of these period-type fences were in locations where fences did not exist in 1863, illustrating some contradiction between the park's ideals of restoration and harmonization. It was clear from a report by Superintendent McConaghie that the park service did not understand the park commission's design intent for the avenue fences—to make them distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape:

> The fences desired in the area [along military avenues] are those of the period type. Through the years a change to a more modern type has occurred. Our objective is to replace these with a period type as a step in the direction of restoration. . .[417]

Replacement of the more than thirty-six miles of avenue fencing continued for two decades. Aside from their design intended to convey a post-battle addition, the War Department had also intended the avenue fences to serve a practical purpose of marking boundaries of park property and keeping adjacent farming



Figure 1.224. CCC crews resetting a dry-laid stone fence along Doubleday Avenue at the Gilbert Outlots, 1935. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41135, 30W-0026)

operations off the avenues. Where these needs no longer existed, the park service removed the avenue fences and did not replace them, leaving just a mow line along the boundaries of the commemorative landscape.

The park had CCC crews reset many of the stone fences to enhance their battle-era character (fig. 1.271). In places, this included taking down the carefully-laid walls built by the park commission to restore the time-worn appearance that characterized many walls on the battlefield in 1863. Other landscape work included removing overhead utility lines, clearing underbrush from battle-era woodlots, and repairing battle-period buildings. The park also erected new buildings, including visitor contact stations, utility buildings, and comfort stations designed by NPS architects and landscape architects to look like typical battle-period Gettysburg farm buildings with rubble stone walls, wood-shingled roofs, and multi-paned sash windows (fig. 1.225). This contrasted with the architectural style used earlier by the War Department that featured red brick in a Romanesque or Colonial Revival style that was distinguishable from battle-era buildings.[418]



Figure 1.225. The new comfort station at Spangler's Spring on the Second Day battlefield showing typical NPS architecture intended to harmonize with the rural 1863 battlefield, photographed 1937. The rustic log guiderail in the foreground also reflected this design philosophy. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0046)

Military Avenue Changes

The NPS mission called for providing access so that the public could enjoy a park's historic and natural resources. By the early 1930s, access meant accommodating private automobiles. The NPS had already developed some of the country's most well-engineered and scenic motor roads at its big national parks, including Skyline Drive at nearby Shenandoah National Park completed in 1934. In this context, Gettysburg's twenty-four-mile-system of Telford-constructed military avenues was inadequate and outdated. Superintendent McConaghie reported in 1937, "it became obvious that these roads, built for horse-drawn vehicles, would not do for modern traffic."[419] To the park officials, the purpose of the park avenues (the moniker "military" was dropped) was only to provide public access. Their other purpose as designed by the GBMA and the Gettysburg National Park Commission—as markers of battle lines and commemoration of key figures in the battle—was documented in a 1935 report by the park's junior historians, but their findings apparently did not change park officials' perspective that the avenues were strictly functional.[420] This perspective was reflected in a 1948 report, which summarized that the avenues were built "…in order that visitors to the battlefield might go over the ground and study the battlefield in great detail." Since by then most visitors were driving and presumably did not have the time to study the battlefield, the report called for removal of one-third of the twenty-four-mile avenue system. Another reason was to remove so-called intrusions on the historic scene. In keeping with the park's program of battlefield restoration, the report noted than an "ideal layout of roads would include only the roads that were in existence at the time of the battle." On park land within the 1st Corps battlefield, this would have left Seminary Lane, Fairfield Road, Chambersburg Pike, and Mummasburg Road, along with several farm lanes.[421]



Figure 1.226. Spot improvement on a park avenue, ca. 1937. The caption read: "Typical job of rounding shar[p] turns on Park avenues. View of W.P.A. job on Howard Avenue." The avenue fences had not yet been removed. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1937, GETT 4113)

While the park did not implement the recommendations of the 1948 roads report, the same thinking had resulted in significant changes to the military avenue system during the prior decade. Most of this work was completed between 1934 and 1937 through a decade-old inter-bureau agreement between NPS and the federal Bureau of Public Roads (forerunner of the Federal Highway Administration) that included a local field office set up in 1934. The improvements included new culverts to better harmonize the roads with the historic battlefield, standard-width shoulders, asphalt pavement, addition of parking areas, and widening of intersections and curves (fig. 1.226). Typical avenue reconstruction called for a eight-inch dry choked stone base course with "H-1 Cold Asphalt Concrete Pavement (Liquefier Type)" and "dry stone screenings" as a top dressing, which gave the asphalt surface a gravel-like character. Other changes included removal or realignment of stone and concrete gutters, which were identified a safety hazard, and addition of rustic log guiderails (see fig. 1.225). A number of roads throughout the park underwent more extensive alterations. Right-angle turns were realigned into sweeping superelevated curves that reflected not only an engineering advance for improved driving pleasure, but created what were considered more beautiful roads that fulfilled the National Park Service mission of scenic preservation [422]

According to Superintendent McConaghie, the 1930s road improvements produced both utilitarian and aesthetic benefits: "The projects to date have been concerned directly with correction. No new road work is contemplated until the present evils are eliminated… Appearance has been decidedly improved and maintenance reduced." By this time in 1937, the park was planning for the removal of certain avenues and building new ones as part of a master plan for the park. [423]

Interpretation and Wayfinding

When the NPS arrived at Gettysburg in 1933, public interpretation and wayfinding was provided through the Licensed Battlefield Guides. Interpretive devices in the field were limited to the War Department information signs (iron tablets that identified avenues and historic sites) and inscriptions on the monuments and military position tablets, which were not presented in a format that was easily understood by most of the public that was unfamiliar with the details of the battle and military organization. Superintendent McConaghie felt that under the War Department, "…little effort was made toward promoting an educational program. Their effort was directed at the correct marking of the field."[424]

To make the history of the battlefield more accessible and improve wayfinding, the park sought to install directional and explanatory signs, but the Licensed Battlefield Guides fought these plans because they felt the signs would lessen the demand for their services. Despite this, by 1937–1938 the park began to install small wood directional signs consisting of arrows on black signboards, and larger wood explanatory signs that mimicked the Cope-designed iron information tablets using black or white wood signboards with concave corners. This same design was also used for park entrance signs installed along the main roads into the park (fig. 1.227). By the late 1930s, the NPS was developing a standard sign design for its Civil War parks that featured a mix of rustic and colonial styles evident in heavy wood frames with spear-like finials on the posts. This design was used for Gettysburg's first interpretive waysides, known as field exhibits, which featured battlefield maps and historic photographs. On the 1st Corps battlefield, these were located on Chambersburg



Figure 1.227. New park entrance sign along Chambersburg Pike (US 30) looking east from WIlloughby Run, ca. 1937. The telegraph poles were removed soon after this time. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0387)

Pike in front of the Reynolds statue and at the Oak Ridge observation tower (fig. 1.228). [425]

The addition of interpretive waysides had been proposed in the early 1940s by the Superintendent J. Walter Coleman, in part to take the place of the War Department itinerary (brigade, corps, division) tablets. When the federal government began metal scrap drives during World War II, Coleman saw the opportunity to remove nineteen tablets and replace them with interpretive exhibits, since he felt the tablets added "little or nothing" to the park's interpretive program. Coleman also proposed including the shell pyramids at artillery monuments to the scrap drive, which he reported could be "removed without serious interference with the visitor's understanding of the battle." National Park Service Director Newton Drury approved the removal of the tablets, but they and most of the shell pyramids were not ultimately included in war-time scrap drives.[426]



Figure 1.228. One of the park's first interpretive waysides with standard NPS battlefield-style frame, showing sign at the Oak Ridge observation tower, August 1948. A matching sign was also installed on Chambersburg Pike in front of the Reynolds statue. The rustic stone wall along the parking area was also a NPS addition. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0901-13)

Later National Park Service Years, Post-1950

By the early 1950s following the end of war-time restrictions and military uses on the battlefield, a newly prosperous public rediscovered Gettysburg National Military Park in surging numbers, reaching an annual two million visitors during the centennial year of the battle in 1963. By this time, the park had largely implemented a National Park System-wide ten-year improvement program begun in 1956, coined MISSION 66 on account of its planned completion upon the fiftieth anniversary of the National Park Service in 1966. The program was intended to address deferred maintenance and position parks to accommodate increasing numbers of visitors following a new Modernist aesthetic for park infrastructure. The main component of the Gettysburg's MISSION 66 edition of its master plan, finalized in 1964, was a visitor center and home for the Cyclorama painting at Ziegler's Grove, accessed off Emmitsburg Road (fig. 1.229). Battlefield preservation and restoration remained a primary goal along with accommodation of increased visitation. One of the



Figure 1.229. The park entrance to the new visitor center at Ziegler's Grove (behind trees) that was the main component of the park's MISSION 66 plan, ca. 1965. The concrete entrance sign illustrates the design shift from the earlier rustic style. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0331)

most significant departures from earlier plans was its finding that "a less significant but important feature of the Park is its monumentation." This acknowledgement did not, however, extend to the larger commemorative park landscape. [427]

The 1st Corps battlefield received no major improvements as part of MISSION 66 aside from a new system of signs and outdoor interpretive exhibits. The park also continued its pre-war efforts at scene restoration by completing removal of remaining pipe-rail avenue fencing and other details of the commemorative park landscape.[428] Much of the park's efforts were put toward land acquisition in the face of increasing development brought on by the surge in tourism and the sprawl of suburban subdivisions. The park met local resistance to land acquisition and battlefield restoration, as argued by borough councilmen in 1955:

> That elsewhere in the area occupied by the Gettysburg National Military Park, for example on Oak Ridge, privately owned land on either side of Doubleday Avenue has private dwelling houses erected thereon which, we believe, adds to the beauty of the Battlefield and in turn to the interest of tourists traveling such avenue.[429]

While such attitudes did not stop the park from acquiring land, it slowed progress, especially where there were existing houses and other development.

In 1968, the park began planning for a new master plan (which became known as a General Management Plan, or GMP), an effort that would continue for the next fourteen years. As completed in 1982, the GMP recommended many programmatic changes to improve the visitor experience, limit impacts on park resources, and continue land protection. In a subtle shift from earlier plans, it called not for restoration to conditions during the battle, but for park lands "to represent as close as practicable their June 1863 appearance." The GMP continued to emphasize preservation of the 1863 battlefield landscape and recommended restoration of features important to the battle, including fields, farm lanes, orchards, and woodlots, and screening rather than removal of incompatible development. [430]

The 1982 GMP provided a level of recognition to the park's commemorative landscape, but primarily its monumentation. No changes were proposed to monuments or tablets, although artillery position monumentation was altered in 1978-1980 when the shell pyramids that accompanied the cannons were removed and put in storage until a means could be found to protect them from vandalism. While the GMP now recognized the historic intent of the military avenue system to mark lines of battle and commemorate Union generals, the plan did not call for its preservation. The plan continued to reinforced long-standing park service attitudes by stating that the avenues system "has caused significant changes in the battlefield's appearance compared to the way it looked in 1863."[431] The GMP also called for removal of several roads and extension of Meredith Avenue to Hagerstown Road on the 1st Corps battlefield, a proposal first identified on the park's 1972 land acquisition plan (fig. 1.230). This plan also called for the park to alienate Springs Hotel Woods and acquire the Wills Farm, Peace Light Inn property, Shields Museum, the Toll Gate Lot, and residential lots along Mummasburg Road and Doubleday Avenue.[432]

In the late 1980s, planning began for an expansion of the park's boundary, within which land would be authorized for government acquisition. It was during the boundary expansion study that the park negotiated the alienation of 7.46 acres of park land on Oak Ridge at the First Railroad Cut (portions of McPherson and Gilbert outlots) to Gettysburg College for rerouting of the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad. Elsewhere, the park boundary on the 1st Corps battlefield was expanded to include part of the Michael Crist Farm east of Herr's Ridge Road, all of the Gettysburg Country Club excluding the residential development along Old Mill Road and Country Club Lane, and undeveloped parcels within the seminary campus west of Seminary Avenue (see fig. 1.230). The narrow strip of park-owned Seminary Avenue was excluded from park boundaries, probably in exchange for park boundary expansion within the campus to the east. Congress approved the boundary expansion in 1990. Given controversy that

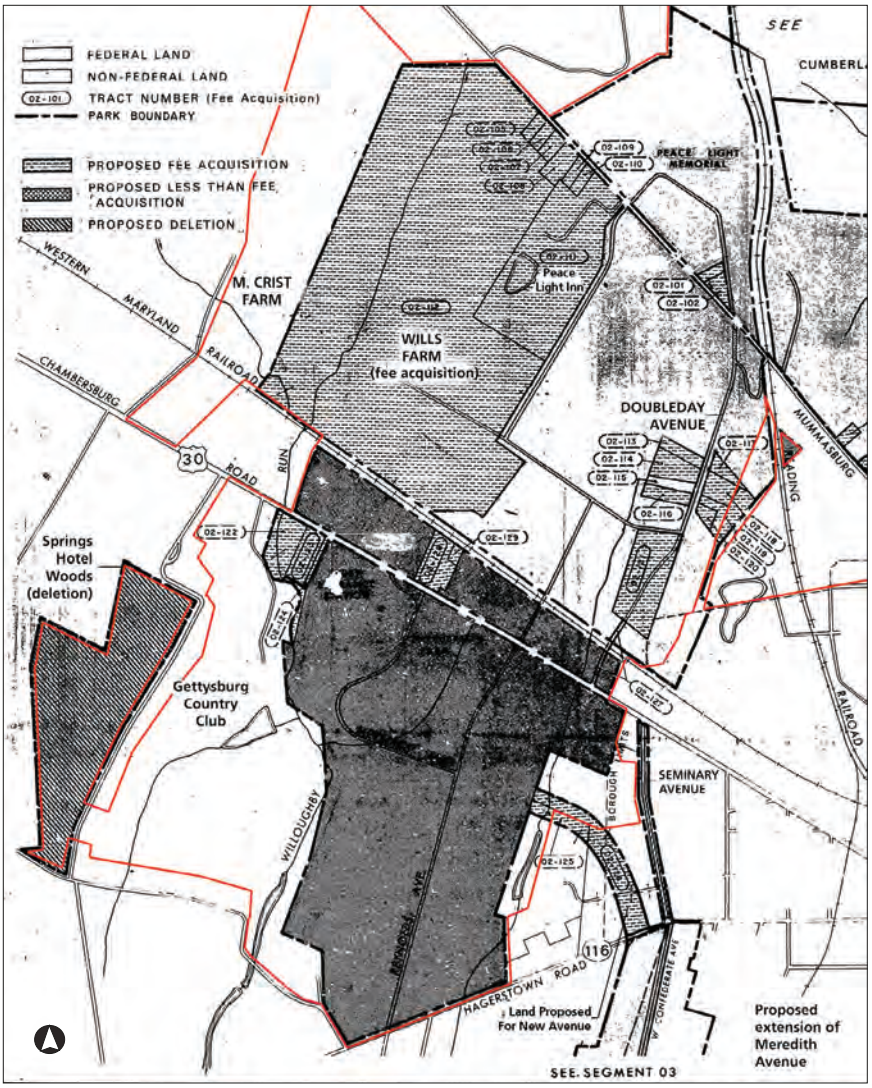


Figure 1.230. A 1972 NPS land acquisition map showing proposed extension of Meredith Avenue and other 1st Corps battlefield deletions and acquisitions. The map does not explain the reason for the shading of the McPherson and Herbst Farms, which were in park fee ownership in 1972. The red lines indicate the current authorized park boundary that was adopted in 1990. (Detail, National Park Service, Division of Land Acquisition Map, Technical Information Center, GETT 305_30000, annotated by SUNY ESF)

arose over the loss of park land at the First Railroad Cut, the sale of Seminary Avenue was never executed.[433]

In the late 1980s, the park began to discuss a new management framework for the battlefield brought about in part by boundary expansion plans and growing appreciation of the park's commemorative park landscape. In 1996, work on a new General Management Plan, which required extensive research into the park's expanded land holdings, was undertaken by park staff. These efforts built on earlier studies, including a 1979 report that documented the historic significance of the park's monuments, and a NPS survey of buildings and structures begun in the mid-1970s, known as the List of Classified Structures, that evaluated historical significance in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This research was compiled into updated documentation of the park's listing in the National Register of Historic Place that was approved in 2002. For the first time, the National Register documented the significance of the park's commemorative park development by veterans to 1927, along with the Eternal Light Peace Memorial dedicated in 1938. Park infrastructure introduced by the NPS between 1933 and 1938, such as the West End Contact Station, was not documented as historically significant. The updated National Register also provided more comprehensive documentation on the historic resources associated with the 1863 battlefield by employing the Army's field assessment method known by the acronym KOCOA (Key terrain, Obstacle, Cover, Observation, and Avenue of Approach).[434]

The selected alternative of a new General Management Plan, finalized in 1999, continued the park's emphasis on restoration of the 1863 battlefield landscape, but in a marked departure established a framework that addressed the park's original dual purpose to both preserve the battlefield and commemorate the battle: "The landscapes, buildings, monument, structures, archeological sites, artifacts and archives that are significant to the outcome and commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg are protected, rehabilitated and maintained in good condition."[435] The management prescriptions directed the park to make decisions based on professional studies and adequate planning that would protect and enhance

the park's historic landscape features. Actions appropriate under the plan and applicable to the landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield included acquisition and removal of incompatible modern development, in contrast to earlier plans that called for screening; reestablishment of battlefield features, including fence lines, orchards, and woodlots; protection of natural resources; conservation of monuments and markers; maintaining the historic alignment and width of the military avenues; and reestablishing the avenue fencing where it could "help meet its management, resource protection, and interpretive goals." The GMP also directed that no new monuments be erected in the park.[436]

The park undertook extensive work over the next decade to restore the 1863 character of the battlefield to an extent never achieved under prior plans, due both to the strong direction of the 1999 GMP, the extensive research completed by park staff, and the support of park partners, notably the Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation and the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg, who came together in 2006 to form the Gettysburg Foundation. On the 1st Corps battlefield, battle-era woodlots, groves, thickets, orchards, and fields were reestablished on the Wills, McClean, Forney, and Herbst farms, and all but one remaining residential subdivision was removed along Mummasburg Road. A large part of the Harman Farm was acquired through the park's acquisition in 2011 of the Gettysburg Country Club golf course, which was allowed to naturalize while planning was undertaken for its restoration. No major changes were made to the commemorative park landscape. The military avenues were resurfaced in 2007–2008 using standard black asphalt.[437]

BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE

The 1863 battlefield landscape underwent extensive change after 1933 due to suburban development. Although Gettysburg remained a small borough of under 8,000 people, it was not exempt from the national urge to live and do business outside of urban areas made possible by expanding private automobile ownership, improved highways, and lack of land-use controls in rural townships. Development was also spurred by growth of the private tourism industry in Gettysburg.

Suburban development on the 1st Corps battlefield and other parts of the park, which began in the 1920s, picked up again in the later 1930s after the worst of the Great Depression had passed. The development had reached such an extent that by 1941, park superintendent J. Walter Coleman held a meeting with park supporters to address "the encroachment of private residences, tourist cabins and other commer-

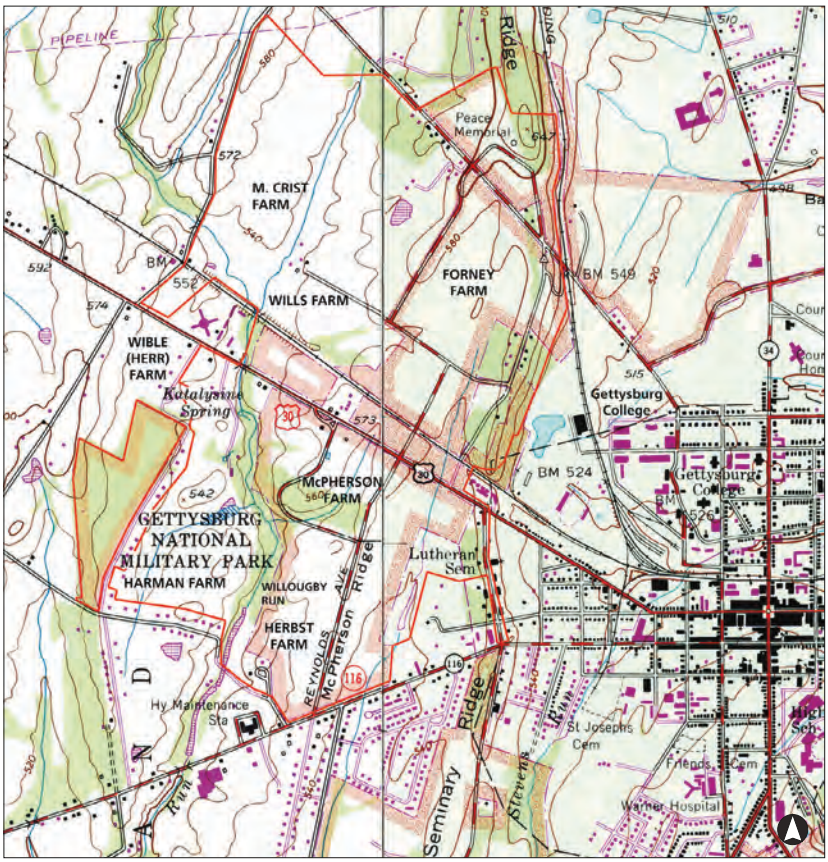


Figure 1.231. Map of Gettysburg and the First Day battlefield illustrating extent of suburban development between 1951 and 1973, shown in purple. The thick stippled red lines indicate park boundaries in 1973; the thin red lines correspond to current park boundaries. (U.S.G.S., composite of Fairfield and Gettysburg quadrangle maps, 1951 updated to 1973, annotated by SUNY ESF)

cial development on ground which is essentially a part of the Battlefield."[438] Economic conditions and government policies spurred even more suburban development after World War II. This resulted in large housing subdivisions and commercial development on the southern and western periphery of the 1st Corps battlefield by the early 1970s, leading to loss of much of the ground west of Willoughby Run that was held by the Confederates on the morning of July 1, 1863 (fig. 1.231).

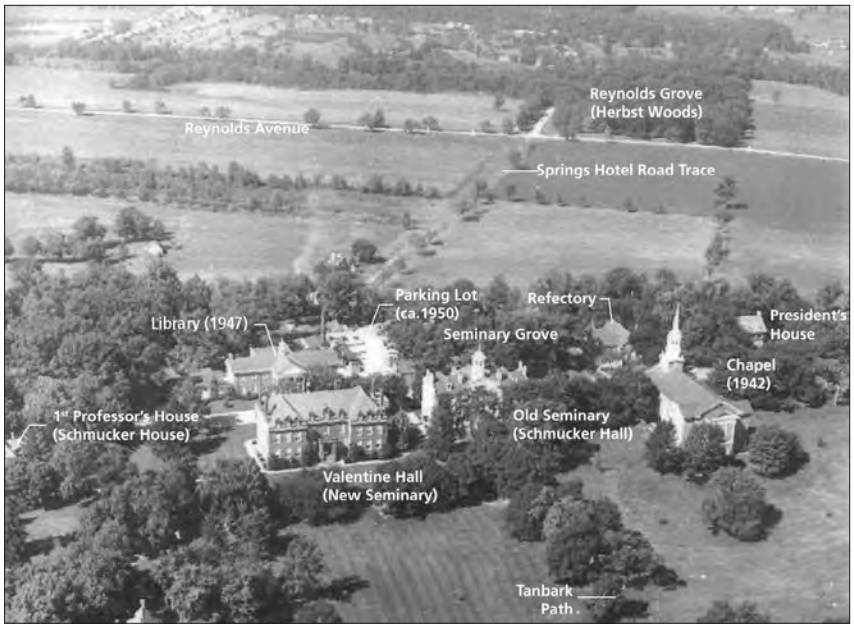


Figure 1.232. The central portion of the Lutheran Theological Seminary campus looking west toward McPherson Ridge showing addition of the chapel and library along Seminary Avenue, ca. 1955. (Adams County Historical Society, photograph 2014.061.001, annotated by SUNY ESF)

By the close of the twentieth century, the park and its partners were beginning to reverse the effects of some of the suburban encroachment. By the early 2000s, the park and its partners were acquiring land, removing non-historic buildings, clearing woods on battle-era fields, replanting orchards, and rebuilding fence lines. Portions of the park-owned 1st Corps battlefield remained outside these landscape restoration efforts, particularly at the Harman, Wills, M. Crist, Abraham Spangler, and Wills farms where the War Department had not implements its plans for Confederate-held portions of the battlefield earlier in the century.

Seminary Ridge

The rural character of Seminary Ridge changed after 1933 due to expansion of the Lutheran Theological Seminary (renamed United Lutheran Seminary in 2017), and due to residential and commercial development along Chambersburg Pike (US 30), known as Lincoln Way West. The portion of this battle-era road east of Seminary Avenue, renamed Buford Avenue (not the park-owned military avenue), and the village streets east of the seminary campus continued to be developed through the 1930s with detached houses on small lots that reflected the type of density common in streetcar and early automobile-era suburbs (see fig. 1.231). Suburban houses on larger lots were built along Hagerstown Road west of Seminary Ridge.[439]

Seminary Campus

During the 1930s in the early years of National Park Service administration, Seminary Avenue, which was the only improved automobile access to the seminary buildings, had become well established as the spine of the campus, but remained separated by the park's pipe-rail avenue fencing that had been installed shortly after Seminary Avenue was constructed in 1895. While the War Department managed Seminary Avenue as park property, the park service's lack of appreciation for the commemorative park landscape opened new opportunities for the seminary to integrate the road into its campus.

The chapel completed in 1942 between the old seminary (Schmucker Hall) and 2nd Professor's House was the first campus building in the original row to face west onto Seminary Avenue (fig. 1.232). According to the seminary's president, Abdel Ross Wentz, "This was done largely because the government avenue through the campus and the advent of the automobile was not bringing everybody to the Seminary's back doors."[440] The chapel's front lawn and entrance walk extended uninterrupted to Seminary Avenue. Since there was already policy of removing avenue fencing, the park probably took the opportunity presented by the chapel

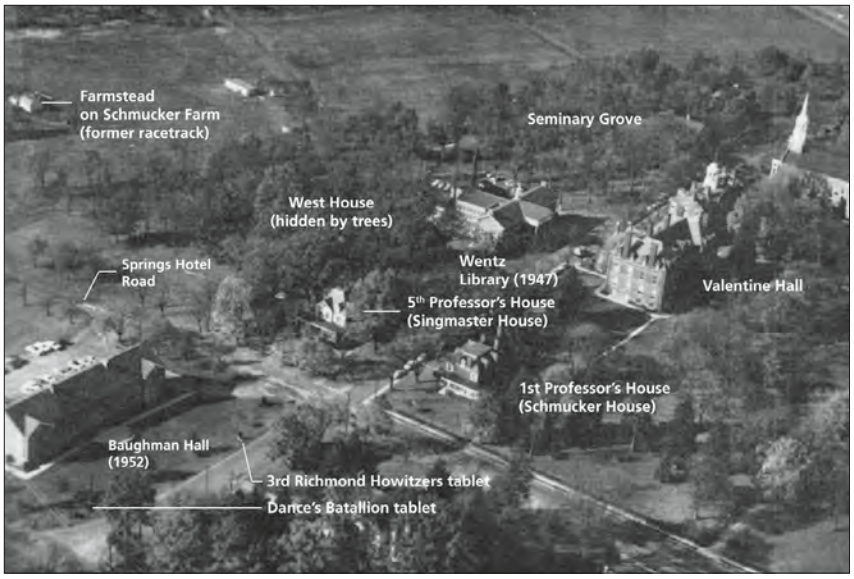


Figure 1.233. The south end of the Lutheran Theological Seminary campus looking northwest showing addition of the Wentz Library and Baughman Hall apartment dormitory, ca. 1955. (Abdel Ross Wentz, *History of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Volume One, 1826–1965*, annotated by SUNY ESF)

construction to remove the fencing from the entire length of Seminary Avenue, along with the stone piers that framed the entrance walks to the old seminary and Refectory.[441]

The Georgian Colonial-style brick chapel, which featured a tall spire visible from much of the 1st Corps battlefield, was designed by J. Alfred Hamme of York, a graduate of Gettysburg College and the architecture program at the University of Pennsylvania. Ground was broken on August 1, 1940 and the building, named the Church of the Abiding Presence, was dedicated on May 13, 1942.[442] It was the first of three new large buildings completed over the next decade, which were all designed by Hamme in the same Colonial Revival style and faced Seminary Avenue. In 1947, Wentz Library was built on the west side of Seminary Avenue on a site that straddled the battle-era boundary of the seminary and the Schmucker Farm (fig. 1.233). To prepare the site, a portion of the battle-era Seminary Grove was cleared, and West House, a frame building constructed in 1890, was moved back from Seminary Avenue. Dedicated in 1948, the library featured a shallow lawn in front lined by a low single-pipe rail fence apparently intended to keep cars off the front lawn, rather than mark the boundary of park property (fig. 1.234). The third new building, completed in 1952 and later named Baughman Hall was a two-story dormitory with apartments designed to accommodate married students, who by the late 1940s comprised more than forty percent of the enrollment. It was built on the west side of Seminary Avenue within the battle-era Schmucker Farm and situated behind the military positions of the 3rd Richmond Howitzers and Dance's Battalion (see fig. 1.233). Referring to the new brick building, seminary President Wentz observed, "Instead of an uncultivated field behind a rustic rail fence [probably a wood fence installed by the park in place of the original pipe-rail avenue fence], the Seminary now has a stately and commodious residence hall, looking eastward to the town of Gettysburg and westward to the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains."[443] While the building had a main entrance facing Seminary Avenue, its entrance walks and drive extended off Springs Hotel Road.



Figure 1.234. Wentz Library shortly after its completion, looking northwest across Seminary Avenue, ca. 1950. In the right background is a remaining portion of the battle-era Seminary Grove. (Abdel Ross Wentz, *History of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Volume One, 1826–1965*)

The seminary reoriented its campus toward Seminary Avenue not only through construction of these three new buildings, but also through renovation of the two battle-era professor's houses that had faced east

toward town since their construction in 1833 and 1834. Around 1955, the 1st Professor's House at the corner of Springs Avenue, known as the Schmucker House, received two new classical-style entrances facing Seminary Avenue, and a similar entrance was added to the 2nd Professors House (Krauth House) to the north around the same time. The seminary's acquisition of the Singmaster-Lewars House for use as the seminary president's house provided the campus with another Colonial Revival-style brick building that faced onto Seminary Avenue (see fig. 1.232). Built in 1925 within the battle-era Dustman Orchard Lot, it was acquired by the seminary following the death of Elsie Singmaster Lewars, the daughter of the seminary's past president. The Lewars property acquisition included a seven-acre field to the west of Seminary Grove and north of Springs Hotel Road within the battle-era Schmucker Farm. It became playing fields known as Luther Bowl.[444]

After completion of Baughman Hall in 1952, the seminary constructed no new buildings along Seminary Avenue, but continued to plan and execute a number of changes to the landscape. A project that posed the most significant change to the battlefield was the proposed demolition of the seminary's original building, Old Dorm (Schmucker Hall) in response to a state decree in 1954 that ordered the seminary to make repairs or cease using it as a dormitory. The seminary trustees decided to vacate the building and tear it down, but their plans met with significant protest. The building stood vacant until 1959, when the seminary reached an agreement with the Adams County Historical Society for a thirty-nine-year lease for use as offices and a museum space. The historical society raised funds for the necessary repairs and remained in Schmucker Hall for more than five decades.[445]

Seminary Grove continued to succumb to campus expansion following completion of Wentz Library in 1947. Around 1955, a portion next to the library and heating plant was removed for a parking lot, and by 1965, another area was cleared to build tennis courts. The understory of the remaining fragment was maintained as lawn by this time. East of Seminary Avenue, the open fields below the original row of seminary buildings remained throughout this period, but portions were developed for three new faculty houses along Hay Street and Springs Avenue. The seminary opened the northeast corner of the fields through demolition of the battle-era Foulk House on Buford Avenue (Chambersburg Pike) in ca. 1944, and sold adjacent lots along the newly-extended North Hay Street.[446]

During the 1970s, the seminary campus continued to expand with increasing demand for apartments to house students with families. In response, the seminary completed a cluster of three, two-story brick Colonial Revival-style dormitories named Aberly, Heiges, and Stuempfle Halls within the battle-era limits of the Schmucker Farm in 1974. In 1987, the seminary acquired the Horner house built in 1924 within the battle-era James Thompson property as additional student housing. Acquisition of this building, originally white stucco and later covered in aluminum siding, gave the seminar control of all property along Seminary Avenue with the exception of the James Thompson House at the corner of Chambersburg Pike.[447]

Beginning in the mid-1990s, the seminary developed a master plan for its campus that included new entrance drives, expanded parking, new pathways, and new building sites. Part of the master planning included consultation with the National Park Service to identify historic viewsheds to and from Schmucker Hall, as well as other preservation concerns. In 2001, the seminary built the east half of the proposed loop drive from Springs Avenue below Valentine and Schmucker halls to Seminary Avenue (fig. 1.235).[448]

In the years leading up to the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 2013, the Seminary Ridge Historic Preservation Foundation, established in 1999 to foster the preservation of Civil War heritage at Seminary Ridge, entered a partnership with the Adams County Historical Society and the seminary to address the future of Schmucker Hall. Building on the seminary campus master plan, the three partners embarked on a thirteen-million-dollar project to rehabilitate the build-



Figure 1.235. The seminary campus showing new entry drive below Valentine Hall built in 2001, and remnants of Seminary Grove (areas outlined in white), 2003. The YWCA built in 1981 and commercial and residential development along Hagerstown Road are within the battle-era Schmucker Farm. The orange line indicates 1863 property boundaries; the black dashed line is the current campus boundary; the red line is the current park boundary. Seminary Avenue remained park property, but was excluded from the authorized boundary in 1990. (Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources aerial, annotated by SUNY ESF)

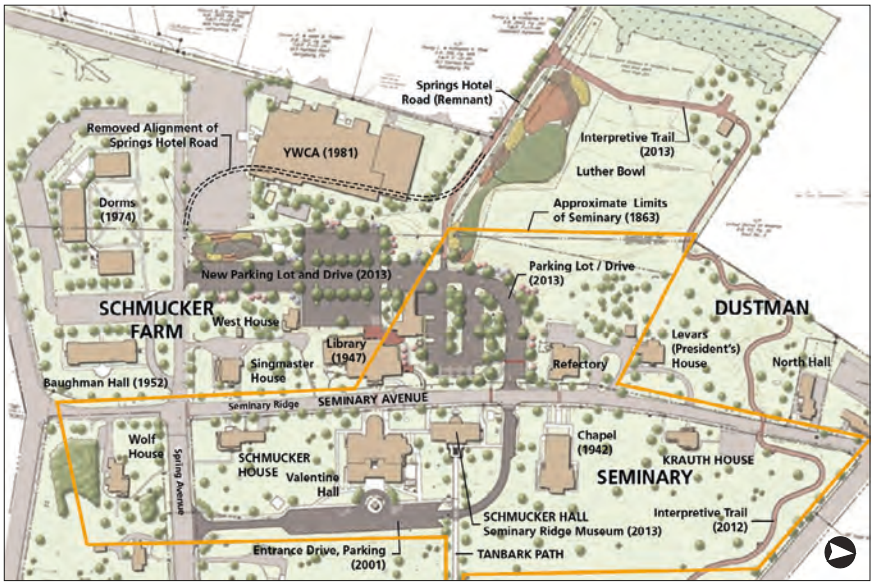


Figure 1.236. Plan of the seminary campus showing western part of the interpretive trail and improvements to drives and parking lots (dark gray) undertaken in 2012–2013. The orange line is the 1863 seminary boundary. (Marotta/Main Architects, "JTHG Western Gateway at Gettysburg Transportation Improvements," ca. 2012, Seminary Ridge Historic Preservation Foundation website, annotated by SUNY ESF)

ing as the Seminary Ridge Museum, and to build a one-mile trail with interpretive waysides through the fifty-two-acre seminary campus, while also improving vehicular access and parking. The plans in effect sought to reestablish Seminary Avenue (renamed Seminary Ridge) as an integral part of the battlefield tourist itinerary, while also providing visitors with an understanding of the religious and literary legacies of Seminary Ridge.[449]

Planning for the project, named "Historic Pathways," was underway by 2004 when archaeologists completed testing along the proposed interpretive trail. Improvements to Seminary Ridge Avenue, including new underground utilities, curbs, sidewalks, and expanded pavement to accommodate bus parking began in 2008 and continued through 2011. Work on Schmucker Hall began in 2011 with relocation of the Adams County Historical Society to Wolf House, historically the Third Professor's House. Rehabilitation of Schmucker Hall, completed in 2013, adapted the interior as museum space and restored the exterior to its battle-era appearance, except for the west entrance where the 1913 Peace Memorial Portico that had been removed in the 1950s was reconstructed. The red-chert-surfaced interpretive trail, built in two phases in 2012 and 2013, formed a winding loop through the open fields east and west of Seminary Ridge Avenue (fig. 1.236). The seminary also undertook parking and road improvements that included new sidewalks

and crosswalks, completion of the campus loop drive west of Seminary Ridge Avenue, and construction of new parking lots behind and to the north of the library. These lots required removal of most of the remnants of the battle-era Seminary Grove. Trees were planted around and within the lots to mitigate the removals.[450]

Schmucker Farm

The Schmucker Farm continued to be absorbed into the campus during this period with the seminary's purchase of the seven-acre field west Seminary Grove from the Singmaster/Lewars estate in 1958. This parcel (Schmucker Field #3) and a wooded parcel along a stream (Schmucker Field #2) were the only portions of the Schmucker Farm included within the authorized boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park as revised in 1990.

The eastern portion of the farm acquired by the seminary prior to 1933 continued to be developed with seminary buildings, including the library built in 1947 (which straddled the 1863 seminary boundary), Baughman Hall (1952), and the Aberly-Heiges-Stuempfle cluster of dormitories (1974). As part of the construction of the library, the simple frame house to the south, known as West House, was moved back from Seminary Avenue. This house had been built in 1890 when the property was used as a pottery and tile factory, and may have been on the site of the battle-period Schmucker farmhouse. Construction of the seminary drive loop and parking lots behind the library in 2013 removed some of the last remnants of the battle-era Seminary Grove. To the east of these parking lots, the seminary gifted a parcel of land to the Gettysburg YWCA, which built a large single-story fitness and community center (Y-East) dedicated in 1981 (see figs. 1.235 and 1.236). The seminary retained ownership of the surrounding land that was developed with a parking lot and entrance drive off Hagerstown Road. Construction of the YWCA removed the north-south alignment of Springs Hotel Road, leaving east-west sections to the north and south.[451]

The portion of the Schmucker Farm west of the YWCA and seminary property remained in private ownership. The entrance road to the YWCA served as the access drive to three private residences, one of which was on the site of a farmstead built in ca. 1910 following demise of the Hennig Race Track. The Hagerstown Road frontage of the farm was built-out with residential and commercial development that had begun in the 1920s. Views of this development from the park-owned Herbst Farm were blocked by successional woods that grew up along Pitzer Run following the western boundary of the Schmucker Farm (see fig. 1.235).[452]

Thompson and Dustman Lots

The Thompson and Dustman lots that anchored the northern end of Seminary Ridge along Chambersburg Pike had changed to commercial use before arrival of the NPS in 1933, but the most significant changes to the landscape occurred thereafter. Eric and Sara Larson had opened Larson's Hotel in the battle-era Dustman House in 1923, and in 1935, expanded their business by building what was reported as one of the first motor courts in Pennsylvania. Known as Larson's Cottages, the enterprise featured Colonial Revival-style cottages arranged along a curving drive behind the Dustman House, with its front addition built around 1923 (fig. 1.237). The Dustman barn was taken down, but a portion of its stone foundation was probably reused for a new cottage unit. In 1945, the Larsons acquired the property of their neighboring competitor, Clyde



Figure 1.237. Larson's Cottages built in 1935 looking northwest across Chambersburg Pike (Buford Avenue), ca. 1940. The two-story building at left, known as Ridge House, contained the restaurant and guest rooms; the rear wing with end chimneys is the battle-era Dustman House. The gabled building visible beneath the sign was the cottage unit probably built on part of the Dustman barn foundation. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 25014)

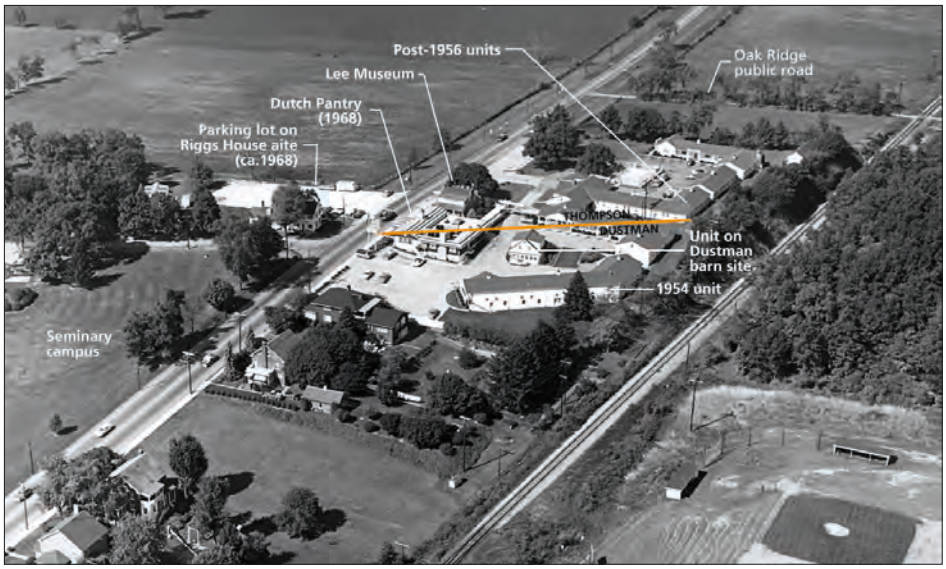


Figure 1.238. The Larson Motel complex as developed through 1968, looking southwest, ca. 1975. The complex remained little changed, aside from addition of the gift shop building next to the Lee Museum, until its demolition in 2014. (Adams County Historical Society, 2014.61.002, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Daley's Lee Museum and campground on the Mary Thompson lot. This acquisition also gave them ownership of the battle-era James Thompson and Alexander Riggs houses across Chambersburg Pike at the corner of Seminary Avenue. The Larsons kept the Lee Museum in operation and by 1947, had begun construction of their second motor court consisting of cottage units on the former Daley campgrounds at the rear of the Mary Thompson House.[453]

Through the 1960s, with the rapid growth of automobile tourism in Gettysburg after World War II, the Larsons continued to enlarge and modernize their motel operation. In 1954, they replaced their original cottages on the Dustman lot with a single-story nine-unit motel building with Colonial cupolas and furnished with antique-style cherry furniture. They retained the cottage unit on the Dustman barn foundation. In ca. 1956, they began to build similar motel buildings to the west, which by the early 1960s extended across the entire northern half of the Dustman and Thompson lots (fig. 1.238). The expanded motel complex, which was licensed under the Quality Courts franchise, included Gettysburg's first motel swimming pool and was screened from the railroad by a border of evergreen trees. In 1968, the Larsons erected a restaurant building that replaced their original hotel that incorporated the battle-era Dustman house. The restaurant, named Dutch Pantry, featured a striped gambrel roof and a cupola. It was probably as part of the restaurant development that the Larsons demolished the brick Riggs House (Dustman tenant house on the Dustman orchard lot) to build a parking area. In ca. 1970, the Larsons built a one-story motel addition on the south side of the James Thompson House, and by 1980s, made their last addition: a small Colonial-style frame house that contained a gift shop, built off the north side of the Mary Thompson House (fig. 1.239).[454]



Figure 1.239. The Larson Motel complex looking northeast with the Lee Museum (Mary Thompson House) at right of center and the frame gift shop building at its rear (left side), 2014. (Douglas Ullman, Jr. photograph, The Civil War Trust)



Figure 1.240. The restored Mary Thompson House looking northeast across Chambersburg Pike showing removal of the Larson Motel complex and landscape restoration undertaken by the Civil War Trust, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

On July 1, 2014, the Civil War Trust announced a $5.5 million effort to acquire and restore the Mary Thompson House on the four-acre Larson Motel property, which included the James Thompson house and the parking lot on the Riggs House site across the street. The Trust completed its purchase of the property in early 2015 and began demolition in the fall. The fund-raising campaign, restoration of the house, and landscape work that included reconstruction of historic fence lines and addition of a walking path and interpretive waysides, was completed in October 2016 (fig. 1.240). A portion of the restaurant parking lot on the Dustman lot was retained for visitor parking, and a stone foundation believed to be a remnant of the Dustman barn was also retained. The Civil War Trust removed the parking lot across the street and undertook archaeological investigations in 2017 to document the below-ground remnants of the Riggs House foundation. The James Thompson House, including its post-battle two-story frame addition and white/red paint colors from the Larson Motel era, was retained by the Trust.[455]

McPherson Ridge

In comparison with Seminary Ridge, the battle-period properties on McPherson Ridge underwent far less change due to private development because most of the land comprising the McPherson and Herbst farms had been incorporated into the national military park before 1933. Widespread changes occurred south of the park along Hagerstown Road, where suburban residential and commercial development spread across most of the battle-period Arnold and Small farms, and two fields historically part of the Herbst Farm. Expansion of the Gettysburg College campus also impacted the First Railroad Cut and McPherson Woods on Oak Ridge. Private inholdings within the park's legislated boundary as expanded in 1990 included the former tollgate lot along Chambersburg Pike. This two-acre parcel remained a private residence with the battle-era house largely concealed by post-battle additions and its formerly open landscape covered in large part by woods that grew up after 1950.[456]

Herbst Farm

After 1933, the National Park Service maintained the Herbst Farm as an agricultural landscape by leasing the fields. Walter Mehring, who acquired the Herbst farmstead and field along Hereter's Mill Road from the Springs Hotel Company in 1915, remained the owner through the 1930s. During this time, Old Mill Road (Hereter's Mill Road) that provided access to the Herbst farmstead was still an unimproved earthen road, with a narrow bridge over Willoughby Run (fig. 1.241).

In 1938, Walter Mehring sold ten acres south of the farmstead (Herbst Field #9) to the state for construction of a highway maintenance facility. After World War II, the portion of the farm south of Fairfield Road (Herbst Field #8) was subdivided for a residential development, and agricultural use of the farmstead ceased. After 1970, a subsequent private owner planted pine trees along the frontage of Old Mill Road and allowed successional woods to grow up along other boundaries of the property, leaving only the barn visible from Reynolds Avenue. Several small outbuildings were removed and a swimming pool was constructed next to the barn. The park did not include the Herbst farmstead in its list of planned land acquisition in the 1950s, but it was finally identified as an "outstanding resource area" and included within the park's legislative boundary as amended in 1990.[457]



Figure 1.241. Hereter's Mill Road looking west from the Herbst Farm to the bridge across Willoughby Run, ca. 1938. The field at left (Herbst Field #9) became the site of a state highway maintenance facility soon after this photograph was taken. Herr's Ridge is in the distance. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1019)

Implementation of battlefield landscape restoration based on the 1999 General Management plan included replanting of the Herbst Farm orchard north of the farmstead in 2007 and removal of woods that had encroached on the fields near Willoughby Run in 2011. The battle-era fence lines of the Herbst Farm fields that remained under lease to a dairy farmer were not reestablished.

McPherson Farm

The McPherson Farm, including the McPherson outlots and woods at the southern end of Oak Ridge, remained an agricultural landscape with fields leased to farmers throughout this period. There were two major developments in the landscape after 1933 aside from the park's addition of the West End Contact Station at the corner of Stone Avenue in 1936: removal of the Shields Museum and tourist cabins and alienation of park land at the First Railroad Cut on Oak (Seminary) Ridge within McPherson Woods for expansion of the Gettysburg College campus and realignment of rail lines.

The Shields Museum, established in ca. 1922 by Arthur and Margaret Shields, was a conspicuous part of the McPherson Farm landscape for the first six decades of National Park Service administration, located on three acres adjacent to the Buford and Reynolds statues (fig. 1.242). The Shields family also sold gasoline through the 1930s, and expanded their tourist accommodations at the rear of the property, with approximately fifteen cabins along a loop drive by the 1950s. Through the 1980s, three of the Shields children—Wayne, Glenn, and Ellen—continued the free museum and souvenir shop. Ellen lived in the residence at the museum, and Wayne and Glenn also worked as Licensed Battlefield Guides, usually stationed at the West End Contact Station across Chambersburg Pike.[458]



Figure 1.242. The Shields Museum as expanded by the early 1930s with the Buford and Reynolds statues to the right, looking north along Stone Avenue prior to its reconstruction, ca. 1936. The two-story building was the Shields family's residence. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1013)

The Shields never replaced their tourist cottages with modern motel buildings like their competitors on Seminary Ridge, the Larsons. This may have been a result of park pressure: in 1949, the park became concerned about building excavation that Glen Shields had begun, perhaps for new motel buildings, and recommended that the land that it considered "very important historically" be acquired by the park. Shields delayed and apparently abandoned his construction, but the park did not acquire the property. By the 1970s, the Shields family ended the lodging business and removed the cottages from the property. The park approached the family again about acquiring the property after Margaret Shields died in 1978. In 1985, the three siblings decided to retire, and sold the land to the park service. By 1989, the park had demolished the buildings and returned the land to agricultural use.[459]

At the northeast corner of the McPherson Farm on Oak Ridge (also referred to as Seminary Ridge), park land dated back to 1909 and included a tablet and pair of cannons at the position of Hupps Battery at the top of the First Railroad Cut. To the east, the level land just east of the park boundary within the battle-era McPherson outlots was occupied in large part by a water-filled quarry that had been established around 1910 (fig. 1.243). After World War II, Gettysburg College began to expand westward toward Oak Ridge, and by the 1960s had acquired the eastern McPherson outlots. To accommodate another period of growth in the 1980s, the college developed housing and recreational facilities on this land, and sought additional development space at the old quarry property. Connecting this area



Figure 1.243. Aerial photograph of the McPherson outlots and woods showing quarry pond, brickyard, and extent of the Gettysburg College campus, 1937. The photograph is annotated to show the later alienated park land (green dashed line), area of scenic easement, and new railroad alignment completed in 1992. The red line is the current park boundary. (Gettysburg National Military Park, aerial photograph collection, annotated by SUNY ESF)

with the main campus was hampered by the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad (formerly Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad built in 1884).[460]

By 1986, the college began developing a plan to move the tracks west to the base of Oak Ridge onto land that was within the boundaries of the park. As part of efforts to revise the park's legislated boundary during the late 1980s, the college made a deal with the National Park Service to swap 7.5 acres of park land there in exchange for Gettysburg College giving the park a scenic easement to forty-seven acres of its campus athletic fields to the north on the 11th Corps battlefield (see fig. 1.243). The swap was executed in 1990, and on January 1, 1991, construction began on the relocation of the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad line. While the land swap negotiations had indicated the new rail line would be built at the base of Oak Ridge, actual construction was farther west, requiring excavation into approximately four acres of Oak Ridge (fig. 1.244). The excavation significantly widened the First Railroad Cut that had



Figure 1.244. The First Railroad Cut showing newly excavated area of Oak Ridge and bed of new rail line at right, looking west, 1991. At left is the battle-era railroad bed. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT_041167_15L_10060)

served as a Union defensive position and shelter, removed battle-era woods and a portion of Confederate earthworks on top of the ridge, and required the tablet for Hupp's Battery to be relocated. Gabion walls (rocks enclosed by chain-link mesh) were built to support the steep cut. Battlefield preservationists were outraged at the loss, and soon Congress was investigating the park service's approval of the land swap and lack of public disclosure. [461]

In 1994, Jose Cisneros, the park superintendent, recalled that he had not understood the extent of excavation that was required.[462] The following year, the park completed an Environmental Assessment that documented the history of the railroad cut and the land swap, and recommended Alternative #2, "Landscape Mitigation" to minimize the visual impact of the damage to the railroad cut. The report concluded that this alternative was not ideal, but balanced the many other resource needs at the park. According to the report, "The difficulties of the selection center on the fact that a significant park resource was destroyed and it can never be replaced."[463]

In the central portion of the McPherson Farm, the National Park Service undertook several projects during its tenure to restore the 1863 battlefield landscape. In 1935–1936, the park made some changes to the McPherson Barn to give it more of a "historic appearance" by replacing the War Department-era metal roof with wood shingles and whitewashing the siding. In 1939, the park came up with a more extensive restoration proposal: reconstruction of the McPherson farmhouse that had been lost to fire in 1896—a proposal the War Department had earlier considered to make the farm more attractive to tenant farmers. The park's proposal was to rebuild the house for use as a residence for the superintendent, but the idea was dropped because the superintendent wanted a more central location. [464]

Major later changes to the McPherson Farm landscape, aside from removal of the Shields Museum, were limited to growth of woods along the Western Maryland Railroad tracks and along Willoughby Run. In 1978, the park undertook an accurate restoration of the McPherson Barn, which reversed many alterations made during War Department administration between 1905 and 1918. The restoration retained the small fenced corral on the east side of the barn that was added in 1932. Implementation of battlefield restoration approved through the 1999 General Management Plan resulted in reestablishment of many of the battle-era fence lines, removal of the woods around the West End Contact Station, and replanting of a small orchard south of the McPherson farmhouse site.[465]

Oak Ridge

Most of the remaining parcels of privately-owned battlefield on Oak Ridge within the Forney and Wills Farms, along with the Gilbert Outlots and the eastern part of the McClean Farm, came under park ownership during this period after extensive commercial, residential, and park development.

Forney Farm

When the park was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, the largest part of the Forney Farm was used as the Gettysburg Airport, a plot near the Forney farmstead had been used as a mini-golf course in 1930, and two post-battle houses stood near the intersection of Mummasburg Road and Doubleday Avenue. After 1933, suburban residential and commercial development occurred both on and adjacent to the Forney Farm. This included the Ridgewood subdivision on Oak Hill that bordered the east boundary of the Forney Farm. This development of one-acre residential lots, along a new road named Ridgewood Drive, was begun in ca. 1960 by J. Van Lott on the battle-era Hoffman Place and eastern part of the Hartzel Farm.[466]

Forney Farmstead

Construction of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial in 1938 included the acquisition of private land on the Forney Farm. In 1937, the state commission responsible for erecting the memorial entered into an agreement with David C. Forney, executor for the estate of his father, David J. Forney who died unexpectedly at age 59 in 1936, to acquire thirty-three acres below the memorial. This property included the Forney Farm buildings,



Figure 1.245. The Forney farmstead with the house at left and barn at the rear, looking southeast across North Confederate Avenue and Mummasburg Road, most likely from Frederick Tilberg's November 1937 report. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41161, folder 3)



Figure 1.246. The Forney farmhouse showing battle-period front wing that faced Oak Ridge, most likely from Frederick Tilberg's November 1937 report. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41161, folder 3)

which were acquired with the intent of demolishing them to beautify the setting of the memorial.[467]

Although the development of the memorial was undertaken by a state commission, the park was closely involved in the project. The park historian, Frederick Tilberg, produced a report in November 1937 on the battle-era history of the Forney Farm in preparation for demolition of the farmstead. By this time, the Forney buildings had been empty for some time, possibly since David J. Forney ended the dairy business in 1907, and were in disrepair, but still intact (figs. 1.245, 1.246). Tilberg documented that the house and barn, with the exception of the house's rear wing, did indeed exist during the battle, but he was unable to document that they served key strategic functions, in particular as Confederate headquarters, which presumably was considered the only grounds for preservation. Tilberg concluded his report by stating, "…it would appear that the Forney house was not used as headquarters by General Ewell, nor is there evidence at this time that the house was used for that purpose by General Rodes who commanded troops in that area.[468]

Tilberg did not conclude with a recommendation that the buildings be preserved, but his extensive research into their history, including interviews with Forney heirs and careful analysis of their integrity, suggests that he did believe them to be historically significant. On November 20, 1937, the day after Tilberg finished his report, Superintendent James McConaghie wrote to the Director of the National Park Service recommending that the park not interfere with the state commission's contract to demolish the buildings by January 1, 1938. In spite of the park's approach toward battlefield restoration, McConaghie wrote:

> The conclusions reached were that, in view of the private [state commission] nature of the proceedings, the questionable historic value, the expensive and questionable problem of restoration, the run down, unsightly, and unsafe condition of the buildings, and the need for the area being opened to provide a proper setting for the new monument, razing proceedings should be continued.[469]

Demolition of the buildings, including several outbuildings and a tall steel windmill, was completed soon after McConaghie's letter, but the trees that surrounded the house were retained (fig. 1.247). Site work included capping of a well along Mummasburg Road, and removal of remaining orchard trees and brush on the hillside north of Mummasburg Road to create a



Figure 1.247. Site of the Forney farmstead following demolition, looking north toward Oak Hill, November or December 1937. The battle-period Forney orchard in the field across Mummasburg Road had also been cleared by this time. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1008)

broad lawn in front of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. On May 13, 1938, two months prior to the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, the deed conveying the Forney property from the estate of David J. Forney to the Pennsylvania State Commission was signed. On August 24, 1938, the commission conveyed the property to the federal government.[470]

Airport and Mummasburg Road Development

The Gettysburg Airport, bounded by Mummasburg Road and Buford, Wadsworth, and Doubleday Avenues, remained an active airfield through the 1930s with a single grass runway and a hangar, ticket booth, and office along Buford Avenue at the post-battle Forney farmstead within the battle-era Wills Farm. The land, which was listed in the park's master plan as a priority for acquisition, was owned by David J. Forney, the local garage owner, and after his unexpected death in 1936, by his legal estate administered by his son, David C. Forney. By August 1940, Forney was seeking to sell the tract of approximately seventy-two acres either as multiple lots for residential development or to someone that would continue the airport, which had operated under lease. Richard Bircher, a World War I pilot, was interested in continuing the airport in part to provide Army flight training, but apparently considered the property too small. He instead acquired the airport business and reopened Gettysburg Airport at a new 171-acre site three miles to the west in June 1942. [471]

David C. Forney put the airport property on the market, which raised concerns among park staff about development in the viewshed of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial that had become one of the park's chief attractions. In August 1940, the park issued a report on the development along Mummasburg Road that was impacting the viewshed, which included a house built by Virginia Meyers in ca. 1935 next to the Sheads House (ca. 1925) along the north side of Mummasburg Road, a proposed residence for David C. Forney adjacent to the demolished Forney farmstead, and most significantly, a restaurant and motel complex being proposed by Harvey Warner on the former mini-golf course site across from the Forney farmstead site (figs. 1.248, 1.249). As construction was underway in August 1940 on what would be called the Peace Light Inn, the park considered filing a legal injunction against Warner, but was advised by the Fifty-First Judicial District, according to park superintendent James McConaghie, "…that the owner of a private property, even though it is of great historical value and public interest, should have an unrestricted right to use his property as he chooses."[472]

The Peace Light Inn included a long single-story stone building with a restaurant and bar completed in 1940, which faced Buford Avenue near the corner of Mummasburg Road (fig. 1.250). The tourist court, completed a short time later, was to the south and featured eighteen "modern cottages" arranged around a loop drive with a swimming pool in the center. Since the park did not allow access from Buford Avenue, the complex entrance was from Mummasburg Road. Around 1950, Harvey Warner and his wife Maybelle built their own residence at the northwest corner of the property facing Mummasburg Road, along with a second house to



Figure 1.248. Panorama looking south from the Eternal Light Peace Memorial showing development of concern to the park, August 19, 1940: 1. Virginia Meyers house (ca. 1935); 2. Mummasburg Road frontage; 3. Proposed Forney residence site; and 4. Warner development (Peace Light Inn, under construction). The Forney farmstead was in the trees between #3 and #4. Note conversion of the Forney fields and orchard in front of the Peace Light Memorial to lawn. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41161, box 4, folder 3)

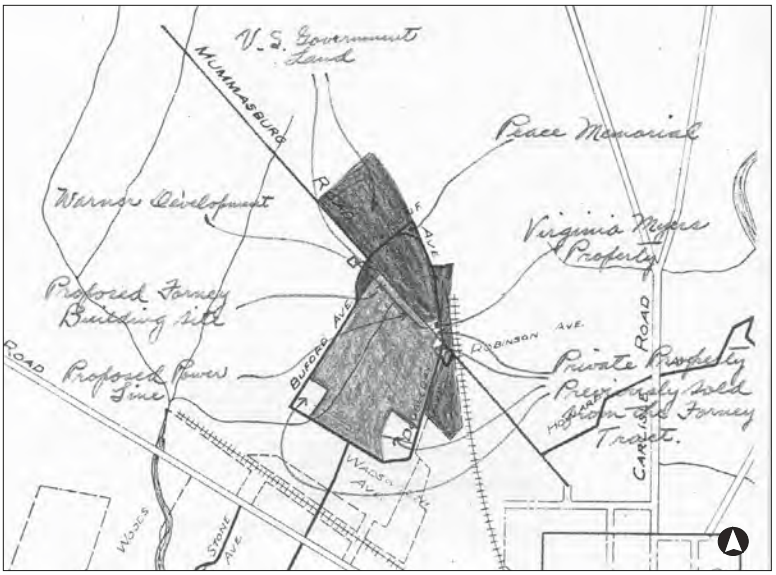


Figure 1.249. Park map that accompanied the photograph in figure 4.19 showing the Forney airport tract in light gray and surrounding development, 1940. The tracts in white were not part of the Forney property. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41161, box 4, folder 3)

the east for their daughter, Kathryn Bollinger. By the late 1960s, the restaurant and cottage complex had been expanded (fig. 1.251). A tall neon sign in front of the restaurant along Buford Avenue read "Cocktails – Seafood - Beer." A maintenance area was established south of the motel area at the western boundary of the property, and farther south was a pond, probably a flooded quarry, that was partly screened by evergreens planted along Buford Avenue.[473]

In November 1941, a year after construction of the Peace Light Inn, the airport property across Buford Avenue was purchased from the estate of David J. Forney by the local business partnership of Hoffman & Weinbrenner (Ray and Ruth Hoffman, LeRoy and Gertrude Weinbrenner). Leroy Weinbrenner had purchased the adjacent battle-era Wills Farm two years earlier, and expanded his fruit growing operation to the airport tract with a peach orchard of over 1,000 trees. The hangar was removed from the property, but the ticket booth and office (post-battle Forney farmhouse) remained along Buford Avenue (fig. 1.252).[474]



Figure 1.250. Postcard of the Peace Light Inn showing initial development, looking northwest across Buford Avenue, ca. 1942. (Marken & Bielfeld postcard)

By 1946, Hoffman & Weinbrenner had developed plans to subdivide the airport property outside of the peach orchard into seventy-one residential building lots, to be known as "Peace Light Acres." By August 1946, they were starting construction of a new road that bisected the tract parallel to Buford Avenue. Park superintendent J. Walter Coleman, with pressure from



Figure 1.251. The Peace Light Inn showing later expansion, looking southwest across North Confederate Avenue from the Peace Light, 1969. At far right is one of the two private residences on former Forney property along Mummasburg Road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1024)

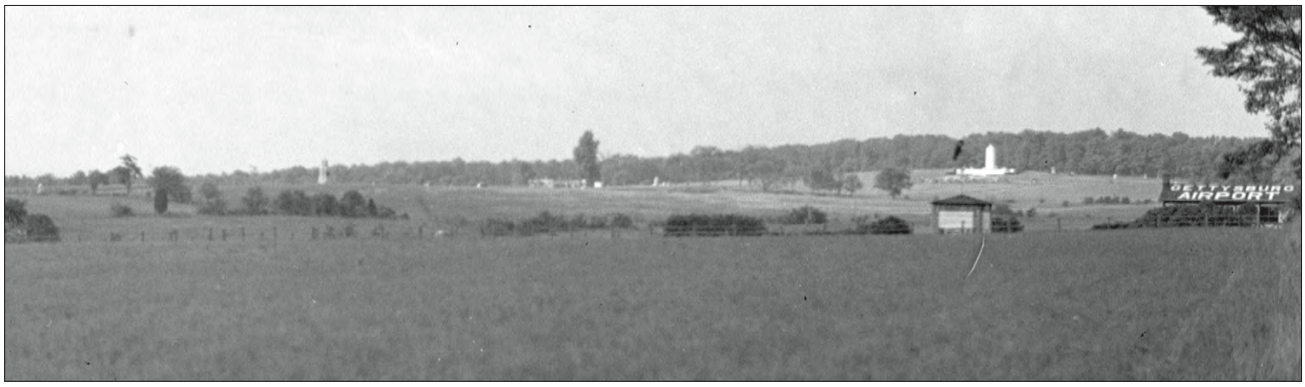


Figure 1.252. The Gettysburg Airport property looking northwest from Reynolds Avenue with the Wills Farm (Field #6) in the foreground, ca. 1942. At right is the former office with the airport name on the roof, and to its left is the ticket booth; the hangar was near the ticket booth. The recently completed Eternal Light Peace Memorial on Oak Hill is in the distance, bordered by woods on the McClean Farm that the park acquired in 1944. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1045)

the American Legion, the Licensed Battlefield Guides, and other groups, began negotiating with Hoffman & Weinbrenner about park acquisition. In July 1947, Roy Hoffman responded that due to its development potential and value of the peach orchard, they could not sell for less than $40,000. Thanks to a Department of Interior appropriation of $130,000 in 1948 for acquiring fourteen threatened areas on the battlefield, the park was able to purchase the 67-acre property. After its purchase of the airport property, the park removed the airport office (post-battle Forney farmhouse) and ticket booth along Buford Avenue, but left the booth's concrete pad. It also tore down the Oak Ridge Museum built in ca. 1925 at the northeastern boundary of the tract, along Doubleday Avenue across from the Oak Ridge observation tower.[475]

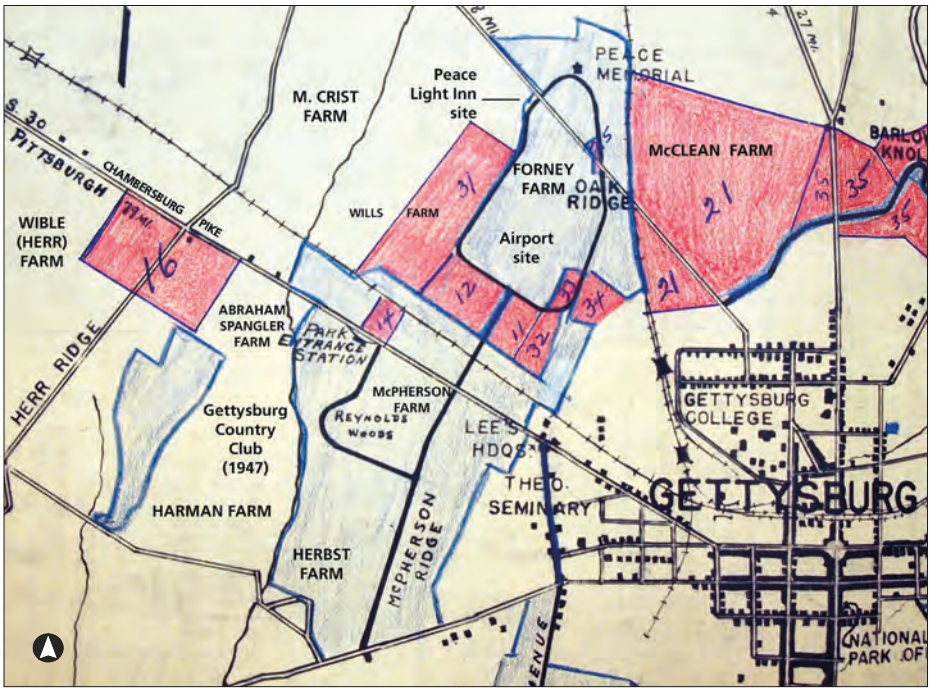


Figure 1.253. The park's ca. 1958 land protection plan showing park land in blue and private properties to be acquired in red. Key: 5. Susan Forney (Smith), Sheads, and Meyers properties on Mummasburg Road; 11 and 12: Wills Farm property owned by Oyler; 14. Shields Museum on the McPherson Farm; 16. Portion of the Wible (Herr) Farm; 21. McClean Farm; 34: Residential subdivision along Doubleday Avenue in the Gilbert Outlots (Sheads east); 33: Residential subdivision along Doubleday Avenue in WIlls Woods (Sheads west); 32: GIfford Property (Wills Woods); 31: Portions of the Wills Farm owned by Weinbrenner and the Forney Farm owned by the Peace Light Inn Company. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 8278, annotated by SUNY ESF)

The next part of the Forney Farm to be acquired based on the park's ca. 1958 land protection plan was the Susan Forney House on a 1.47-acre tract at the corner of Doubleday Avenue and Mummasburg Road, north of the Oak Ridge Museum site (fig. 1.253). Susan Forney, the daughter of John S. Forney, had died in 1911 without children and by the 1960s, her house, built in ca. 1879, had been acquired by Leroy Smith, owner of Gettysburg Tours and a number of tourist museums in town. The park acquired the property from Smith in 1965 and soon after removed the buildings. In

1976, following enlargement of the park boundary in 1969, the park acquired and demolished the ca. 1925 Robert Sheads House across Mummasburg Road and acquired the twenty-two-acre Peace Light Inn property for $630,000 from the Warner family. This agreement, executed five years after Harvey Warner's death, allowed the Warner family to continue operating the restaurant portion of the business for another five years (to 1981). The motel units were occupied for a time by the park's preservation program, and in 1979, the Warners' business ceased following a major fire at the restaurant. The park subsequently cleared the entire twenty-two-acre site.[476]

To the west of the inn complex, the park purchased the Warner house after Maybelle Warner's death in 1977, followed by Katherine Bollinger's house in 1987. Demolition of these two houses built in ca. 1950, along with the 1938 Virginia Meyers House along Mummasburg Road in ca. 1991, removed the last post-battle private buildings from the Forney Farm. In 1991, the last remnant of the Peace Light Inn complex—a pond or flooded quarry at the south end of the property referred to as the Peace Light Pond—was drained and filled by the park.[477]

In addition to removal of the Peace Light Inn and residential development, the park's landscape restoration work on the Forney Farm based on the 1999 General Management Plan included removal of woods along North Confederate Avenue and Doubleday Avenue in ca. 2005, and replanting of two Forney orchards adjacent to the farmstead site in 2006. Most of the battle-era fence lines were not reestablished.[478]

McClean Farm and Gilbert Outlots

The first part of the McClean Farm to be acquired by the park service was the wooded area on Oak Hill that formed the backdrop of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial (see fig. 1.252). These oak woods, which were an old-field thicket in 1863, were not included in the Pennsylvania State Commission's initial acquisitions for the memorial, but soon after its completion in 1938, the commission realized the need to protect the wooded backdrop of the memorial, and convinced the park to acquire the property. The woods were part of a twenty-eight-acre tract that was owned by William Shields, who was unwilling to sell at the price offered by the park. In 1941, the federal government filed condemnation proceedings for twenty-three acres of the Shields property, and in 1944, the property was conveyed to the park and maintained as undeveloped woods. The core of the McClean Farm to the east, beyond the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad including the battle-era house and barn, remained a working farm at the time, but by the 1950s, residential lots were being subdivided along Mummasburg Road. In 1964, the park acquired 103 acres of the farm from the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, the park's first non-profit land preservation organization founded in 1959 (see fig. 1.253).[479]

The northern part of the Gilbert Outlots along the east side of Doubleday Avenue had been acquired by the park in 1902, but the southern portion, formerly the battle-era Gilbert Field #3 and the eastern half of the post-battle Robert Sheads farm where a house and barns stood until ca. 1925, remained in private ownership. This property, along with the portion of the Sheads property across the street within the battle-era Wills Woods (East), was subdivided into residential lots by the mid-1930s. The Gilbert portion, which remained open field at the time except for trees along Doubleday Avenue, was subdivided into four residential lots developed with Colonial Revival-style houses. The first house was built in ca. 1935, followed by another (present Doubleday Inn) built in 1939 as a retirement home for Agnes and Rev. Abram Longanecker, an 1898 graduate of the Lutheran Theological Seminary. Two other houses were built within the Gilbert outlots by 1950. The battle-era stone fence along Doubleday Avenue, on the boundary of park property, was altered to permit driveway access to the houses. [480]

In 1945, the park identified the subdivision tracts along Doubleday Avenue on its land acquisition plan and continued to include them through subsequent land protection plans (see fig. 1.253). It was not until 1979, however, that it acquired its one and only tract within the battle-era Gilbert Outlots, from Dwight Putnam. In

1991, following the agreement between the National Park Service and Gettysburg College as part of the 1990 boundary adjustment, the park alienated the eastern portion of the Putnam property, consisting of approximately 1.1 acres, for realignment of the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad. [481]

Implementation of the park's battlefield restoration plans based in the 1999 General Management Plan included replanting of the battle-era Gilbert orchard in 2007 north of the residences, and the northern part of McClean Grove that had been removed prior to the addition of Robinson Avenue and its commemorative monuments and markers between 1885 and 1910. In 2006, the park cleared the mature woods on the former Shields property within the McClean Farm that formed the backdrop of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial to reestablish the battle-era thicket.[482]

Wills Farm

In 1933, most of the battle-era Wills Farm was owned by William Kelley, who had acquired it from the Bender family in 1923. The eastern portion of the Wills Farm was within the Gettysburg Airport that was owned by the Forney family, who had also acquired the southern portion of the Wills Woods (East) on Oak Ridge.

The first property transaction within the Wills Farm during park service administration was David J. Forney's sale of an 8.34-acre portion of the battle-era Wills Woods (East) south of Wadsworth Avenue to Dr. Roy Gifford. The property was crossed by the Oak Ridge public road opened in 1871, and remained partially wooded and bordered by park property to the east and south. According to the *Gettysburg Times*, Gifford planned to build a "native stone residence overlooking the town," just above the "brickyard pond" (present Quarry Pond).[483] In 1935, Gifford built his house bordering the east (park) property line within the battle-era Wills Woods East, and cleared woods north to Wadsworth Avenue to create a broad lawn (see fig. 1.253, parcel #32). He used the Oak Ridge public road as a driveway. The asphalt-paved road remained open to the public through the 1960s, but by the 1970s, the railroad crossing was closed and the section of road south of the Gifford property was abandoned. By 1999, when the property was acquired by the Sites family and the house was enlarged, the roadbed south of the house on the former Gifford lot was removed. This roadbed did not align with the public right-of-way established in 1872, which ran on park property along the east boundary and cut across the southeastern corner of the private lot (fig. 1.254). Although the 8.34-acre property had been on the park's acquisition list for decades, it remained in private ownership.[484]

The fields west of the Gifford-Sites property and south of the airport separated by Reynolds Avenue were part of a single battle-era field (Wills Field #6) that had been owned by George Basehoar earlier in the century. These fields were identified on the park's 1945 land acquisition plan and remained on its ca. 1958 plan (see

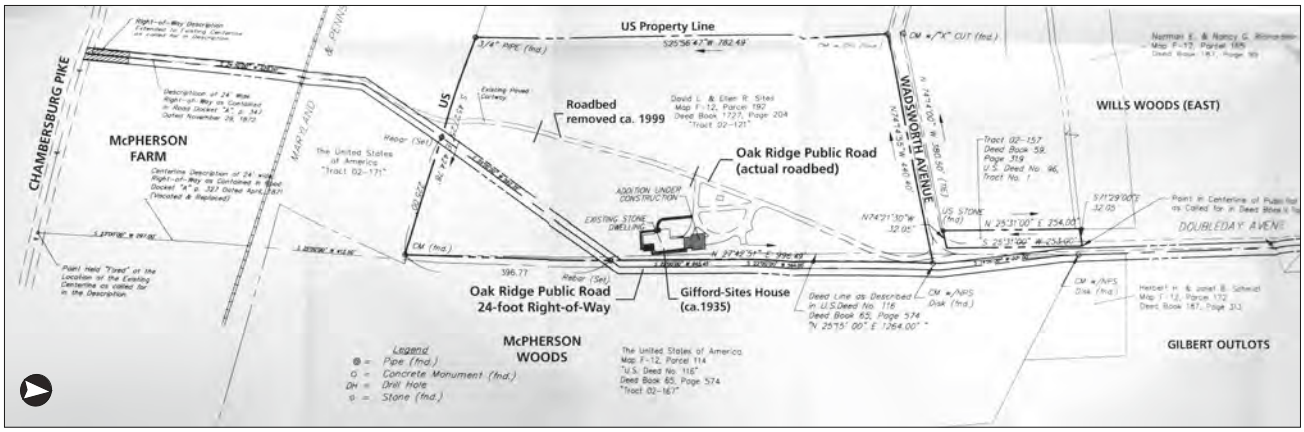


Figure 1.254. A survey of the Gifford-Sites property and adjoining park land through which the Oak Ridge Public Road extended, 1999. (C. S. Davidson, Inc., "Gettysburg National Military Park, Tract 02-157…Public Road, Property Surveys," 1999, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 4116, box 73, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.255. The Oyler property (left) on the Wills Farm, looking west along Wadsworth Avenue showing old-field succession, 1958. At right is the former airport property that had been cleared of buildings by this time. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0677)

fig. 1.253, parcels #11, #12). At the time Dr. Gifford purchased his property in 1935, the adjacent seven-acre field east of Reynolds Avenue was owned by J. Edward Oyler, who did not farm the property and allowed it to grow up in old-field succession (fig. 1.255). The twelve-acre field west of Reynolds Avenue may have been owned by William Kelley, who owned the main part of the Wills Farm. By the early 1960s in the lead-up to the battle centennial amid increasing development pressures, partners of the park began to actively assist with land preservation. One of these was the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), a patriotic organization formed the day after Lincoln's assassination by a group of Union officers. Through the Pennsylvania Commandery and the War Library and Museum, MOLLUS acquired the two tracts along Reynolds Avenue and presented the deeds to the National Park Service as part of the centennial celebration on July 1, 1963. MOLLUS erected two bronze tablets on stone slabs to either side of Reynolds Avenue to commemorate the donation of the two tracts.[485]

The main tract of the Wills Farm containing 152.70 acres west of Buford Avenue was acquired by Ray and Ruth Hoffman, and Leroy and Gertrude Weinbrenner in October 1939, two years before the same partnership acquired the adjacent Gettysburg Airport property from the Estate of David J. Forney. The farm retained its battle-era barn, brick house erected in 1868, open fields, and woodlot along Mummasburg Road. Leroy Weinbrenner continued to farm the property as a dairy and fruit-growing operation. By the early 1950s, perhaps coinciding with the Hoffmans' sale of their interest in the farm to the Weinbrenners in 1951, the frontage along Mummasburg Road within the battle-era woodlot was subdivided into four residential lots that were subsequently developed with four single-family houses (see fig. 1.231). These were west of the two residential lots that the Warners subdivided on their Peace Light Inn property on the Forney Farm. The other battle-era Wills Farm woodlot on Oak Ridge, which had been sold to Robert Sheads after the battle, was likewise subdivided for residential development. The first of the five lots was developed with a brick Colonial Revival house in ca. 1940, and three other lots were developed by ca. 1955 with ranch-style houses. The southernmost lot at the corner of Wadsworth Avenue, which was not part of the Sheads property, was not developed and was acquired by the park in 1965.[486]

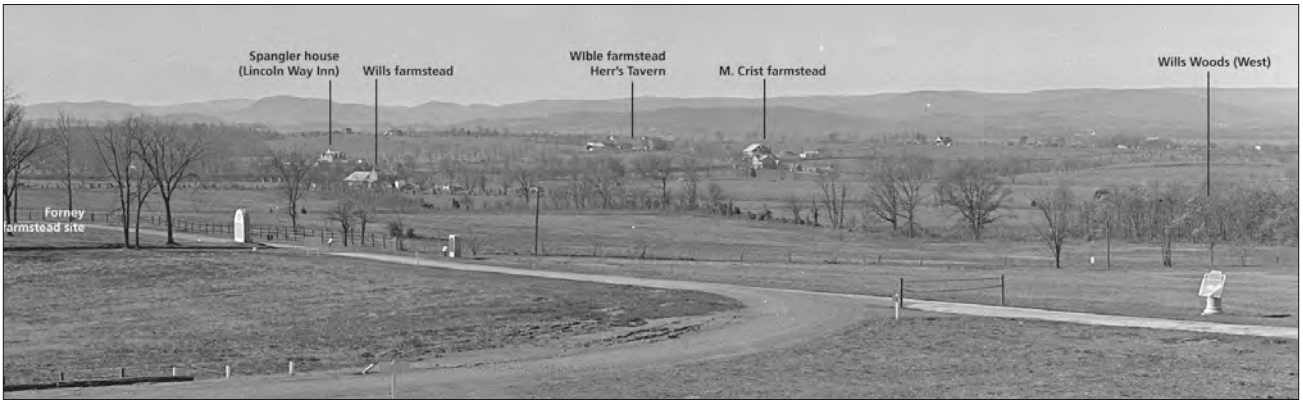


Figure 1.256. Overview of the Wills Farm and adjacent farms looking southwest from the Peace Memorial site on Oak Hill, 1938. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1062, annotated by SUNY ESF)

In the 1950s, the Weinbrenners began to supplement their farm business with a riding academy and horse boarding operation. In 1952, Leroy Weinbrenner became the founding president of the Gettysburg Riding Club, and his farm served as the club's initial base. The Weinbrenners laid out a circular riding ring north of the farmhouse, and an oval ring south of the farm lane to the east used for training.[487] The Weinbrenners took down and built a number of sheds, stables, and other outbuildings at the farmstead, which numbered approximately twelve by the mid-1970s. Aside from a board-and-batten carriage house and a storage house built shortly after the battle, these included a concrete-block milk house, and wood-frame equipment shed, loafing shed, chicken house, implement shed, hay storage shed, summer house, two privies, and wagon shed/corn crib built between ca. 1900 and 1983.[488]

On its ca. 1958 land protection plan, the National Park Service only identified the eastern part of the Wills Farm along Buford Avenue for acquisition, but by the 1972 edition of the plan created after a 1969 park boundary enlargement, the entire property was listed for acquisition together with the subdivided lots along Mummasburg Road. Three years later, Leroy and Gertrude Weinbrenner sold their 152.70-acre farm to the park, but retained a right to life estate. The park began to remove buildings determined to be non-historic, based on an inventory completed in 1976, following Leroy Weinbrenner's death in 1979 and soon after Gertrude Weinbrenner ceded her right to life estate in the mid-1980s. The only buildings left standing by the 1990s were the battle-period barn, the 1868 brick farmhouse, the ca. 1868 carriage house, and a late nineteenth-century storage building behind the house. The park also removed the two riding rings and post-battle farm roads and fences. Following the battlefield restoration guidance in the 1999 General Management Plan, the park reestablished some of the battle-era fence lines and in 2004, replanted the western third of Wills Woods (West) that had been cleared after 1895, but the majority of the farm landscape retained the patterns that had developed through Weinbrenner ownership. Elsewhere within the battle-period farm, the park removed one of the four houses along Doubleday Avenue in Wills Woods (East) in 1972, and four of the five houses along Mummasburg Road in Wills Woods (West) between ca. 1980 and 2016.[489]

Herr's Ridge

Herr's Ridge underwent extensive suburban development during the National Park Service period, reflecting the prior lack of park interest along the Confederate battle lines on the First Day battlefield, development pressures along Chambersburg Pike, and the legacy of the Springs Hotel development.

Katalysine Mineral Springs, Inc. and the Gettysburg Country Club

In 1933, the 111-acre Springs Hotel property within the battle-era Harman Farm was owned by Mary Bair, the 89-year-old widow of the former hotel owner J. Emory Bair, who at the time lived with her niece Mary Kohler Berger and her husband Clyde in Pikesville, a suburb of Baltimore. The Bergers owned the adjacent twenty-four acres of the battle-era Abraham Spangler Farm south of Chambersburg Pike that probably also included the portion of the McPherson Farm west of Willoughby Run (McPherson Field #1). On March 18, 1934, Mrs. Bair died. She left her Springs Hotel property, which had been cleared of buildings but still retained the stone foundation of the Springs Hotel and granite-lined spring collection box, to the Bergers.[490]

Soon after their inheritance, the Bergers started to implement plans to revive the Katalysine Springs. They established a company named Katalysine Mineral Springs, Inc., which marketed a "natural bicarbonated alkaline mineral spring water" (fig. 1.257). The Bergers' plans included construction of a bottling plant and a residence for themselves on the Spangler Farm fields, and improvement of the Springs Hotel site on the Harman Farm to the south as a public park. On May 11, 1935, the *Gettysburg Compiler* reported on the progress of the improvements:

> The 140-acre property is undergoing a complete "cleaning." Much of the wooded [old-field succession] tract has been cleared. The Katalysine spring has been

cleared, cleaned and restored to its natural and former attraction. . .A large portion of the tract has been plowed and sodded. New roads are being constructed and within the early future the once popular resort place of Gettysburg, located on the battlefield, will be the scene of considerable activity.[491]

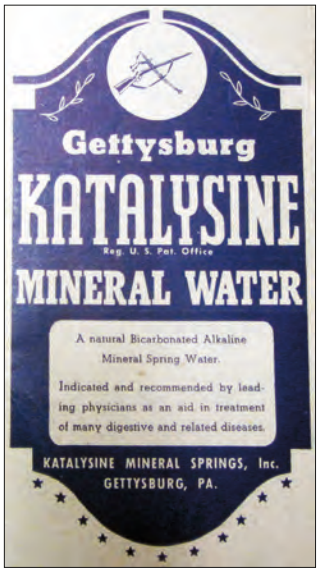


Figure 1.257. Front cover of a. ca. 1938 brochure for Katalysine Mineral Water. (Adams County Historical Society, Springs Hotel vertical file)

The Bergers' improvements featured a new building to house the bottling works, which they had under construction by May 1935 and expected to be in operation by July 1, in time for the battle anniversary. The one-story, 102-foot-long building evoked battle-period buildings with its stone walls and office wing that resembled the Mary Thompson House (fig. 1.258). According to the *Compiler*, the stone walls were "resurrected from the foundation of the old Springs hotel."[492] The building was located in the hedgerow between two of the old Spangler fields, facing Chambersburg Pike with a new entrance drive opposite the battle-era Leaper House (fig. 1.259). The Katalysine Spring to the south was given a new pyramidal-shaped corbeled brick cover over the granite collection box, and was set within a small fenced area with a shed at the rear (fig. 1.260). The mineral water was piped from the collection box to the bottling plant. In ca. 1937, the Bergers built their house in the field northwest of the bottling plant, within a looped entry drive. It was a Moderne-style two-story white-painted building with banks of casement windows and a low hipped roof (fig. 1.261). At the rest of the Harman Farm property to the south, the *Gettysburg Compiler* reported in 1935, "The remaining tract of land will be sodded for a public park and it is planned by Mr. Berger to create a large lake by damming Willoughby run [sic], about a mile from the springs." Later, Berger advertised that his plans for the park included a golf course and tennis courts. By 1937, the grounds north of the hotel site near the springs had been cleared and mown, but Clyde Berger never realized his plans for the rest of the park (see fig. 1.259).[493]



Figure 1.258. Photograph of the front of the recently completed bottling plant of the Katalysine Mineral Springs, Inc. that faced Chambersburg Pike, from a ca. 1935 company brochure. The wing at left was apparently modeled after the battle-period Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters). (Adams County Historical Society, Springs Hotel vertical file)

The Bergers operated the Katalysine Mineral Spring Company and advertised its water for sale continuously between 1936 and 1940. Probably due to difficult economic conditions leading up to World War II and debt from the new buildings, the Bergers apparently closed the bottling works in 1940. It was probably at this time that they sold their house and a surrounding 1.8-acre parcel to new owners who opened a tea room in the building, known as "The Terrace." The Bergers retained the remainder of the property through World War II.[494]

On October 18, 1947, the Bergers sold their property, including 22.6 acres on the Abraham Spangler Farm and 116 acres on the Harman Farm, to the Gettysburg Development Corporation that was composed of twenty-seven local investors with Richard A. Brown serving as president and Glenn L. Bream as vice president. The corporation's purpose was to build a family-oriented country club and golf course on the property as a non-profit community project.

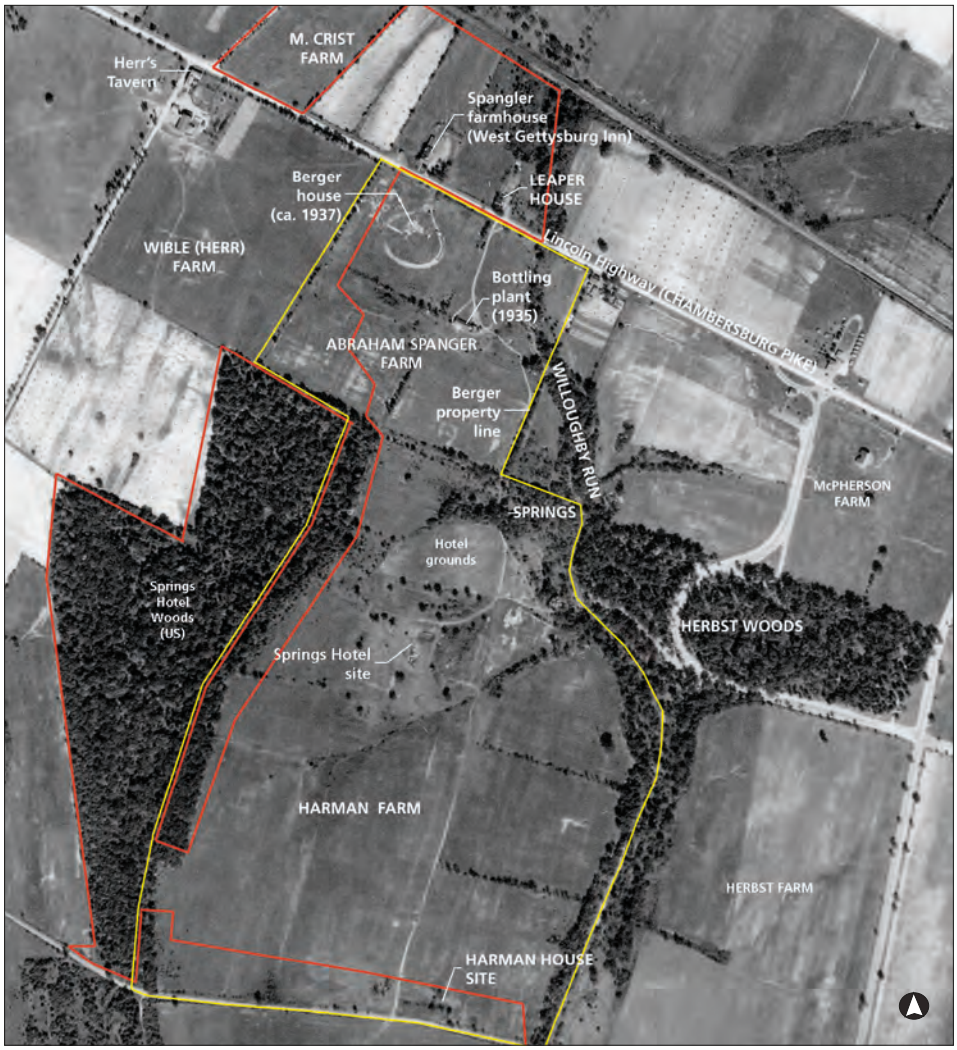


Figure 1.259. Aerial photograph of the Harman and Abraham Spangler farms showing location of improvements of the Katalysine Mineral Springs Company, 1937. The yellow line indicates the Berger property boundary and the red line is the current park boundary. (Gettysburg National Military Park, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.260. The Katalysine Springs compound showing tiered brick collection box, shed, and enclosing fence, looking east toward Willoughby Run, ca. 1935. ("Katalysine Mineral Water" brochure, Adams County Historical Society, Springs Hotel vertical file)



Figure 1.261. The Berger house built in ca. 1937 on the battle-era Spangler Farm, looking northwest from south of the bottling plant building (at right), ca. 1947. By the date of this photograph, the house was a tea room known as "The Terrace." (Adams County Historical Society, 8070.00383.02)



Figure 1.262. The newly-opened Gettysburg Country Club showing the club house (former Berger Residence and Terrace tea room) looking southeast from Chambersburg Pike, 1948. (Lane Studio photograph, Gettysburg *Times*, July 13, 1948)

Brown was a local attorney and Bream was the owner of Gettysburg Motors and other automobile businesses in Gettysburg. On November 20, 1947, a month after its initial purchase, the corporation acquired the former Berger residence containing The Terrace tea room from Samuel and Portia Reed. On February 5, 1948, Gettysburg Development Corporation was certified by the state as a non-profit corporation to operate the country club.[495]

Construction began in fall 1947, before the deeds had been executed, and the country club was opened for business with its completed golf course, buildings, and regulation-size swimming pool on July 13, 1948. The golf course occupied the southern three-quarters of the property, mostly on the battle-era Harman Farm, and the club facilities were clustered to the north within the Abraham Spangler Farm. The 1935 bottling plant, renamed the Lower Clubhouse, was converted into locker rooms, a card room, and a pro shop, with water supplied for the first two years from the Katalysine Spring. A parking lot was built in the field in front of the building along the entry drive. The former Berger residence became the Upper Clubhouse (fig. 1.262).[496]

The regulation-length (6,046-yard) 9-hole golf course was an amateur design developed under the charge of Glenn L. Bream. According to club historian Wayne F. Burt,

> Its layout was done, for the most part, at the Bream's [sic] dinner table when he'd gather his committee and after dinner they would move plates, cups, saucers, salt and pepper shakers, or whatever was still on the table to designate the various holes, tees, fairways, etc.[497]

Bream and his committee had assistance from local builders, golf course managers, a county agricultural agent, and soil conservation experts. Work began in September 1947 with clearing and plowing the Harman Fields to allow for grading of the course (fig. 1.263). This included removing the last vestiges of the Springs Hotel foundation and working around some of the mature trees on the hotel grounds. The course design featured a simple circuit that began and ended near the Lower Clubhouse and extended south to near Old Mill Road (figs. 1.264, 1.265). All holes originally had two tees, the greens were surrounded by sand bunkers, and there were no surfaced cartways. Hole #8 was located just north of the Springs Hotel site. A two-acre pond was created by excavating the Harman Branch streambed and building an earthen dam at the edge of the woods along Willoughby Run. The pond, which was fed by the creek and runoff, was designed as a hazard on the course and also supplied water for the greens and the swimming pool through a pump housed in a small shed on top of the dam. Other topographic changes to the mostly level fields included mounds for tees and pits for sand bunkers and smaller water hazards, including one near the Lower Clubhouse. Trees and shrubs, including many white pines, were planted



Figure 1.263. Initial site work for the Gettysburg Country Club golf course looking northeast across the Harman Farm fields toward Chambersburg Road, with woods along Willoughby Run to the right, 1947. (Adams County Historical Society, 8070.00383.05)

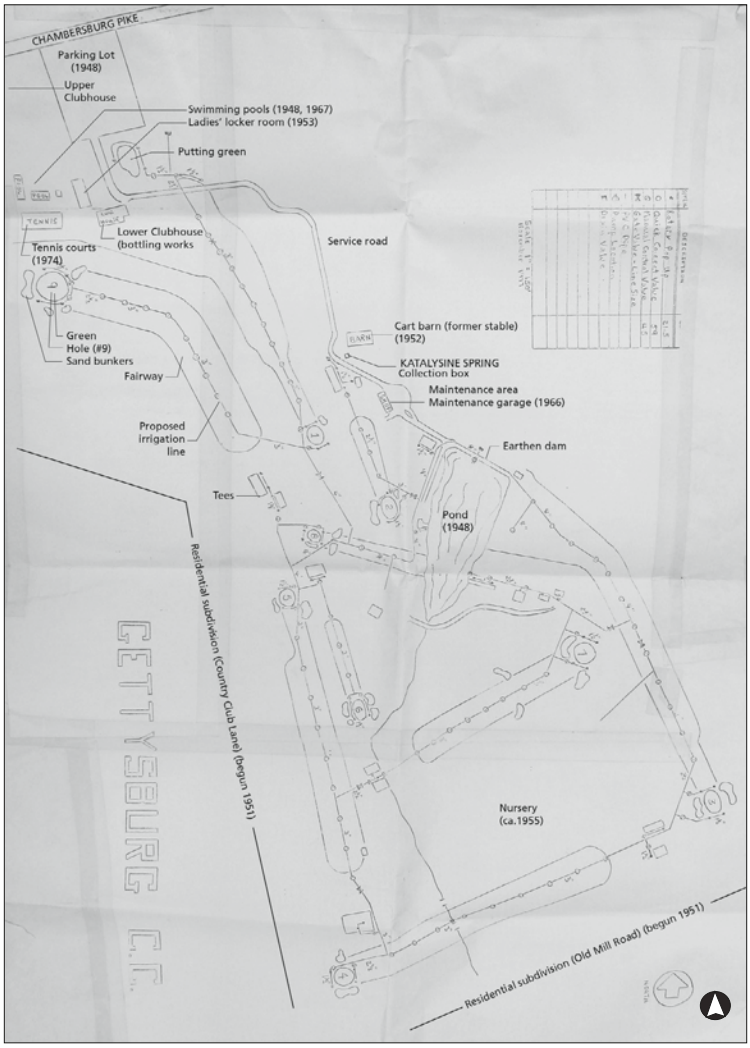


Figure 1.264. A 1977 plan of the Gettysburg Country Club showing layout of golf course, which had changed little since its completion in 1948, and other features of the site. The plan was drawn for a proposed irrigation system. ("Gettysburg C.C.," unattributed plan, Cumberland Township Historical Society, annotated by SUNY ESF)

along the sides of the fairways and around the greens, and a bridal path was laid out along the east side of the property bordering the woods along Willoughby Run. [498]

In its report on the opening of the country club on July 13, 1948, the *Gettysburg Times* recalled earlier connections made by the Springs Hotel between recreation and the battlefield:

> The club and golf course occupy a site that is not only a scenic "gem," but historically noteworthy. Other clubs may boast of golf played above the clouds, in mountain settings or drenched by ocean spray, but the Gettysburg Country club offers golf on a battlefield. In building the course, hundreds of bullets were dug up, relics of the three-day fight between Union and Confederate forces here on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.[499]

The golf course gained another noteworthy association when it accepted a new honorary member in 1948, General Dwight Eisenhower, who was then the president of Columbia University and had an association with Gettysburg going back to his command of Camp Colt during World War I. In 1954, after then-President Eisenhower and his wife Mamie had acquired and renovated a farm south of Gettysburg as their permanent residence, he claimed the Gettysburg Country Club as his home golf course (figs. 1.266, 1.267). Eisenhower continued to golf at the club until his death in 1969.[500]

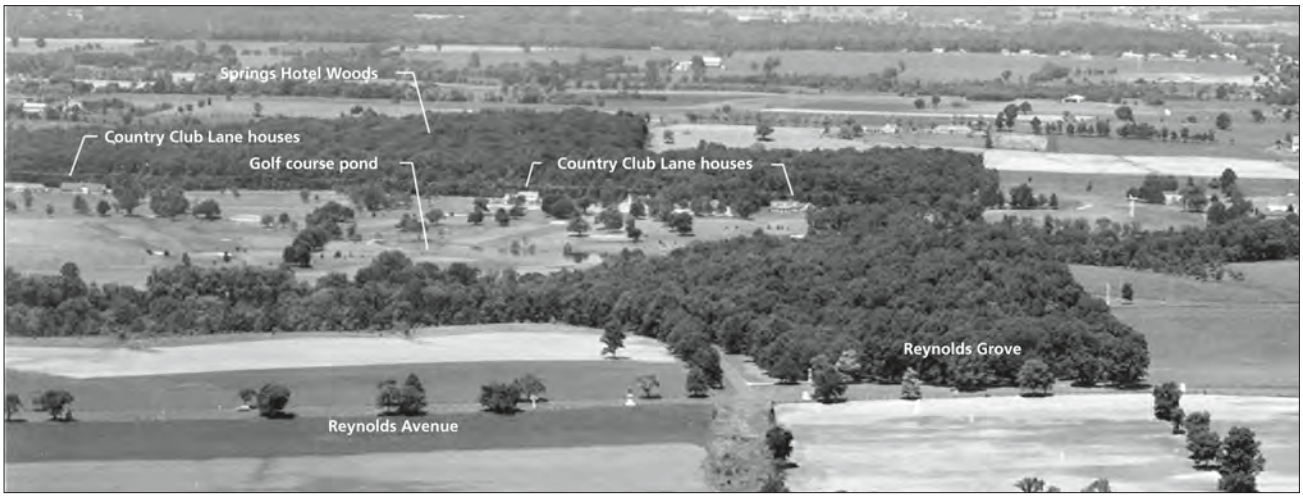


Figure 1.265. Aerial looking west from the Seminary showing the Gettysburg Country Club golf course with houses along the edge of the Springs Hotel Woods, 1959. (United Lutheran Seminary archives, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.266. President Eisenhower and his grandson, David Eisenhower, at the practice tee, May 6, 1956. The Lower Clubhouse (bottling works building) is in the background. (Eisenhower National Historic Site, EISE 3171)

Part of the original plan for the country club included a residential subdivision within 200-foot-wide margins along the south side bordering Old Mill Road (Hereter's Mill Road) that included the site of the battle-period Harman House, and along a new road, Country Club Lane, built along the western border of the park-owned Springs Hotel Woods and north to Chambersburg Pike (see fig. 1.264). This subdivision, initially reported at seventy lots whose sale would provide the non-profit club with revenue, was most likely managed by club founder Glenn Bream, who in 1947 had announced plans for his own residential subdivision in Gettysburg. By October 1951, the first two houses were under construction on Country Club Lane and another two on Old Mill Road. One of these was presumably Glenn Bream's own house, on the largest lot (two acres) along Country Club Lane with convenient rear frontage on hole #9 (see fig. 1.267).[501] The Bream family also served as the club's real estate agents, and ran advertisements in the local papers, such as one published on October 24, 1952 that read:

> Lots for Sale. Historic Herr's Ridge, near Country Club. Gorgeous view. Reasonably restricted. A limited number of choice lots. West's, J. C. Bream & Son, Associates. Phone 68-Y.[502]



Figure 1.267. President Eisenhower and General Arthur Nevins (manager of the Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm) in a golf cart leaving the green of the ninth hole, May 21, 1960. In the background is the Bream House along Country Club Lane built in ca. 1951. (Eisenhower National Historic Site, EISE 1401)

While the park had not objected to development of the golf course, since it retained the overall open space of the battlefield landscape, the club's residential development did raise concerns. As construction was getting underway in October 1951, park historian Frederick Tilberg reported that the site was "not the scene of heavy fighting," but that it was "certainly important ground in the historical scene"—historical scene being the term then used by the park service to describe a historic landscape. Tilberg also noted that the development would not be a "serious intrusion" since the houses were one story and would be not be visible from the park land east of Willoughby Run. He closed his report by stating, "It would of course lead to a serious public relations problem even to suggest to these lot owners that building plans be abandoned on the grounds of preservation of the historic scene."[503]

In May 1963, there was sufficient residential development to allow the club to transfer Country Club Lane to public ownership and maintenance by Cumberland Township. By 1968, twenty-three of the thirty-seven lots along Country Club Lane and Old Mill Road had been developed with large single-story ranch and colonial-style houses. The club retained property along Country Club Lane near the 4th hole, which prevented the course from being land-locked along the western and southern sides, and allowed for the option of future expansion of the golf course into the Springs Hotel Woods, which was becoming surrounded by residential development. [504]



Figure 1.268. The 1935 brick cover on the Katalysine Spring collection box, looking north with the country club stable (cart barn) and another outbuilding in the background, 1968. (Adams County Historical Society, 2014.104.009)

Additions and changes to the country club property from the 1950s through the 1970s included a concrete-block stable (later cart barn) and riding rink built in ca. 1952 in a field north of the Katalysine Spring, the former centerpiece that had been relegated to an out-of-the way place along a service road (fig. 1.268). The riding rink was within a two-acre field within the battle-era boundaries of the McPherson Farm west of Willoughby Run (McPherson Field #1). Horses were kept at the club until 1974, and the site became a driving range in 1991. South of the driving range and Katalysine Spring was the club's maintenance area, which received a new metal-frame maintenance building in 1966, replacing a smaller building constructed in the early 1950s. [505]

On the golf course, the club established a tree nursery in ca.1955 within the large open area between the fourth and seventh fairways (fig. 1.269). The nursery was originally planted by Art Kennell, the Assistant Golf Course Superintendent, with state trees from forty-eight states, but by the late 1960s was planted with a majority of conifers arranged in north-south rows, eventually covering 3.5 acres. The golf course pond to the north proved difficult to keep filled through runoff, and in 1959 was supplemented with water piped from an impounded section of Willoughby Run, created by rebuilding the old Springs Hotel Lake dam built in ca. 1872 and breached in 1909. The creek supply proved unsuccessful and the system was abandoned in 1963. It was replaced by a 300-foot-deep well with a submersible pump installed off the southeast end of the pond. In spring 1989, a second but much smaller pond was built upstream of the original pond, probably to capture silt. The fall of that year, an asphalt-paved cartway was extended across the entire course. It ran along the top of the dam on the lower pond, and crossed the 4th hole fairway. Connecting paths featured two timber footbridges. Underground perforated plastic pipe was installed along the cartways to improve drainage, supplementing an earlier system of concrete pipes with inlets. [506]

Changes to the upper part of the club on the Abraham Spangler Farm included a "Ladies' Locker Room," a small building erected near the Lower Clubhouse in 1953. In 1962, a large dining/conference room addition was built on the rear of the Upper Clubhouse (Berger House), and in 1963, an addition for an expanded Pro Shop was built on the Lower Clubhouse. A second pool was built in 1967, and tennis courts were built to the south in 1974 (see fig. 1.269).[507]

In response to growing financial difficulties and changing markets, Gettysburg Country Club made several proposals to expand and modernize its golf course, and it also considered moving to an entirely new site. In 1986, the club commissioned "Ault, Clark & Associates, Golf Course Architects" to develop concepts for expansion to an eighteen-hole course. Two alternatives called for developing nine holes within the adjacent park-owned Springs Hotel Woods. As late as 1991, the country club was still pursuing this expansion, but eventually dropped the plans. Instead, in 2005 the club embarked on a 2.8-million-dollar modernization and expansion of its club facilities outside of the golf course as a way to attract new membership and revenue. The project included demolition of the Upper Clubhouse (Berger House) and construction of a new clubhouse to the south on the site of the 1974 tennis courts; expansion of the Lower Clubhouse (bottling works) that included raising the roof; construction of four new tennis courts and a new parking lot; and reconstruction of the old swimming pool. The new facilities opened in 2007, but the club quickly fell into financial distress, and in

May 2008, Gettysburg Country Club went bankrupt and was closed just short of its sixtieth anniversary.[508]

Following the 2008 closure, the ownership of the 120-acre country club property was transferred to Susquehanna Bank and the property was put up for sale in January 2009, with an upset bid set at $2.79 million. Unlike its position during the original development of the country club, Gettysburg National Military Park actively sought acquisition of the property. The property had been incorporated into the park's authorized boundary in 1990, and was listed as a high priority in the park's 1993 land protection plan. In March 2010, Cumberland Club Investment, LLC bought the property and created a development concept plan for over 200 housing units. The Conservation Fund, a non-profit land trust, negotiated with the developer (Martin Hill) to adopt an alternative plan: to subdivide the property so that the park would gain fee ownership of most of the golf course containing approximately ninety-five acres, and the club facilities to the north on fourteen acres would be retained in private ownership, subject to a height-restriction easement held by the park (fig. 1.270). The golf course property, resurveyed at 97.25 acres, was purchased by The Conservation Fund in partnership with the Civil War Trust for $1.4 million, and then turned over to the National Park Service on March 25, 2011. [509]



Figure 1.269. Aerial photograph of Gettysburg Country Club showing changes from the 1950s through the 1990s, 2003. The solid yellow lines are the country club boundary as of 2003; and the dashed yellow lines indicate portions of the original country club tract that were sold off. The red lines are current park boundaries. (U.S.GS and Pennsylvania Department of Conservation aerial photograph, annotated by SUNY ESF)

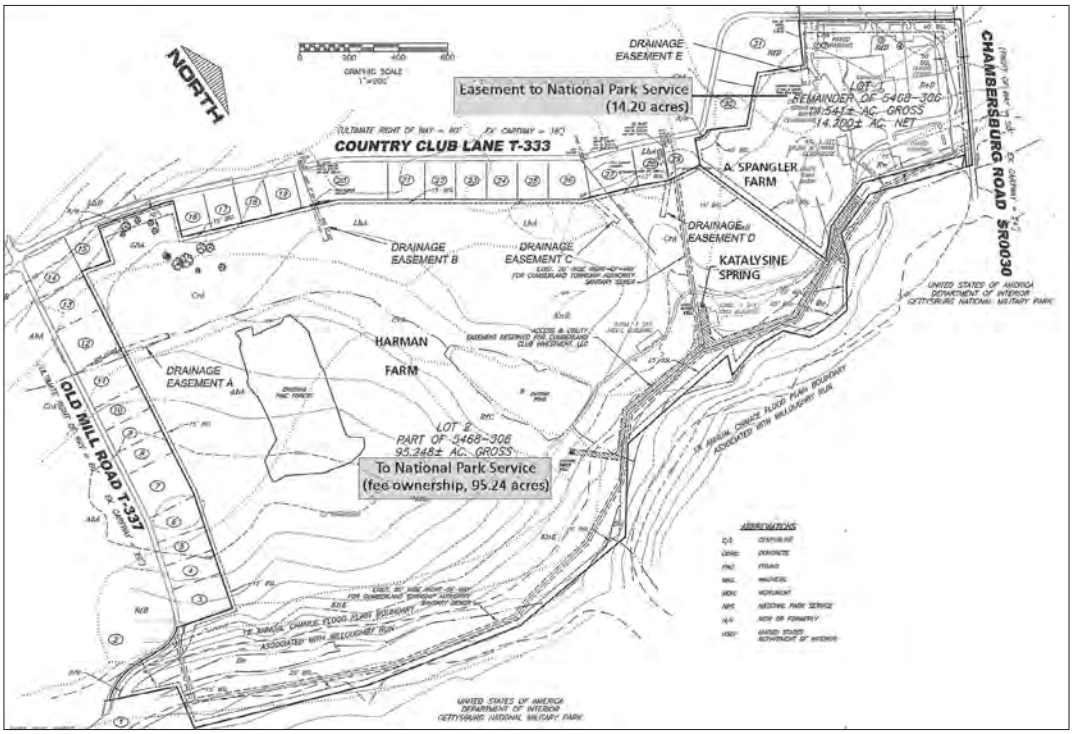


Figure 1.270. Survey completed in September 2010 showing subdivision of the Gettysburg Country Club propert between the park and private owners. The boundary between the two tracts extended through the Abraham Spangler Farm; all of the country club property within the Harman Farm was acquired by the park, including the Katalysine Spring, subject to various utility and drainage easements. (Sharrah Design Group, Inc., "General Information Plan, Cumberland Club Investment, LLC, A Two Lot Minor Subdivision," June 21, 2010 updated on September 27, 2010)

Up until the transfer to federal ownership, the golf course was being maintained and used by club members under an agreement with Cumberland Club Investment (fig. 1.271). After the transfer, the club use of the property was restricted to the privately-owned fourteen acres. The park ceased mowing the golf course and allowed it to naturalize, demolished buildings on the site (cart barn, maintenance building, and the pump house at the pond) to reduce vandalism, but kept the paved cartway open and accessible from a small public parking lot the park built along Country Club Lane near hole #4. Within a few years, the landscape had reverted to meadow, with traces of the



Figure 1.271. The Gettysburg Country Club golf course the day after the property was transferred to the park, looking northwest toward the Lower Clubhouse, March 26, 2011. (*Gettysburg Daily*, https://www.gettysburgdaily.com/country-club-property)



Figure 1.272. The Gettysburg Country Club golf course after four years of naturalization under National Park Service management, looking north along a cartway, 2015. (SUNY ESF)

golf course remaining in the paved cartway, pond, and numerous planted trees and shrubs (fig. 1.272).

Harman Farm

Most of the battle-era agricultural landscape of the Harman Farm that remained in 1933, along with remnants of the designed landscape associated with the Springs Hotel and Katalysine Springs, were removed with development of the Gettysburg Country Club in 1947 and the associated residential development along Old Mill Road and Country Club Lane beginning in 1951. No trace of the field boundaries and the boundary with the Abraham Spangler Farm remained in the golf course landscape. The site of the Harman House and associated buildings, which had been removed prior to 1933, were presumably disturbed or removed entirely with development of houses along Old Mill Road. The post-battle roadbed of the Springs Hotel Road was removed, except for remnants in the woods near Willoughby Run that included the stone bridge abutment, and through Springs Hotel Woods.[510]

Wible (Herr) Farm

Through the 1940s, the Wible (Herr) Farm remained a dairy farm owned by C. F. Redding, who had acquired the 133-acre property in 1919, with fields bordering Herr's Ridge Road and the large barn on the ridgetop (fig. 1.273). Herr's Tavern (Redding farmhouse) at the southeast corner of Chambersburg Pike and Herr's Ridge Road was a well-known battlefield landmark and by the 1950s, the park identified forty-two acres of the farm along the highway including Herr's Tavern for acquisition (see fig. 1.253). Only approximate twenty-two acres of the battle-era farm, consisting of the western half of the woodlot that became known as the Springs Hotel Woods, had been acquired by the park.[511]

In ca. 1958, Charles F. Redding died and his legal estate put the farm up for sale. It advertised a thirty-five-acre tract including the farmhouse (Herr's Tavern) and barn in good repair, "for development, investment, or residential purposes." By 1960, the entire 120-acre farm was being advertised for sale, including "3,000 feet of Lincoln Highway frontage," "historic large red brick dwelling" and a large barn that "could be converted into an antique salesroom, furniture or any of the many other uses that can be made of a well located bank barn. With ample parking area available."[512] The park did not purchase the farm despite inclusion of a portion on its land protection plan finalized in 1958. The farm was subsequently excluded from later land acquisition plans that were incorporated into the park's General Management Plan finalized in 1982.[513]

While the General Management Plan was being developed in the 1970s, the Wible (Herr) Farm was being subdivided for residential development along the east side of Herr's Ridge Road. In 1978, Steven and Carol Wolf purchased Herr's Tavern and reopened it as a bar and restaurant for the first time since before the Civil War. Beginning in the late 1980s, the fields to the east were developed for an office park, cluster homes, and condominiums organized along a road named Hunter's Trail (fig. 1.274). This development extended south to the park-owned Springs Hotel Woods tract. The por-



Figure 1.273. The Wible (Herr) Farm (C. F. Redding Farm), looking west along Chambersburg Pike from the McPherson Farm, 1949. The white building on the ridge right of center is the barn; the building below this is the upper clubhouse (Berger House) at the Gettysburg Country Club. The building to the right of the road is the West Gettysburg Inn (Spangler House). The trees on the ridgetop are along Herr's Ridge Road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0639)



Figure 1.274. A 1994 aerial photograph of the Wible (Herr) Farm, Abraham Spangler Farm and portions of the Michael Crist farms showing suburban development that occurred after 1968. For almost two decades, the earlier country club development was surrounded by farms and park land. The orange lines are 1863 property boundaries, and the white dashed line is the Michael Investments property as of 1968. The red lines indicate current park boundaries. (U.S. Geological Survey aerial, 1994, annotated by SUNY ESF)

tion of the farm west of Chambersburg Pike remained undeveloped and in agricultural use.[514]

Abraham Spangler Farm and Isaac Leaper Lot

The fields of the Abraham Spangler Farm south of Chambersburg Pike remained largely in their battle-era condition until 1935 when they were altered by Clyde and Mary Berger for their Katalysine Springs enterprise. The two front fields were redeveloped for the bottling works and Berger residence (see previous section on Gettysburg Country Club). The two fields to the south remained relatively unaltered by the Bergers, except for construction of a new road to the Katalysine Spring on the Harman Farm. More substantial changes and property subdivision came with development of the Gettysburg Country Club that included a pool and parking lot completed in 1948, and the Country Club Lane residential development that began in 1951. Additional changes came with enlargement and rebuilding of the country club facilities in 2007. No traces remained of the four battle-period Abraham Spangler fields as they existed in 1933.

The portion of the Abraham Spangler Farm north of Chambersburg Pike, containing approximately eight acres with the battle-period house and orchard, remained little changed through the 1960s. The Spangler house, which had been expanded as the Lincoln Way

Inn in 1920, was opened as the West Gettysburg Inn under the proprietorship of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McPhail on November 1, 1937 (fig. 1.275). In 1945, Louis H. Sultan & Company planned to develop the property as a subdivision named "Florence Villa," with fifty brick-faced houses on 40 by 130-foot lots surrounding the inn, but the subdivision failed, with just the model house built at the rear of the property. The Spangler house continued to serve as a restaurant and bar under the West Gettysburg Inn name through 1968.[515]

In 1968, the eight-acre West Gettysburg Inn property was acquired by Richard Michael of Michael Investments, Inc. along with a six-acre portion of the Michael Crist Farm to the west. In March 1968, Michael announced plans for development of the western half of the combined fourteen-acre property for a 100-patient nursing home, Michael Manor, Inc., a one-story building with four wings that straddled the battle-era boundary of the Spangler and Crist farms (see fig. 1.274). In August 1968, Michael announced plans for developing a five-building, seventy-two-unit complex on the eastern part of the property known as Gettysburg West Apartments. The development was partly located on the site of the battle-era Spangler orchard, remnants of which still existed in 1937. According to a report of the



Figure 1.275. A 1938 advertisement (top) and portion of a 1946 advertisement (bottom) for the West Gettysburg Inn at the battle-era Abraham Spangler House (pictured). (*Gettysburg Times,* June 29, 1938, 27, and August 13, 1946, 38)

new development, the apartment complex was being built "at the site of the former West Gettysburg Inn," and the buildings were to be "constructed of block with handmade colonial brick veneer."[516] The complex was ornamented with matching brick entrance walls and wrought-iron gates along Chambersburg Pike. Development of the nursing home and apartment complex began with demolition of the battle-era Abraham Spangler House, which together with the adjacent Leaper Lot and Michael Crist Farm had not been previously identified by the park as a resource requiring protection.[517]

The battle-era Leaper House along Chambersburg Pike across from the entrance to the Gettysburg Country Club remained in private ownership throughout this period. The post-battle barn at the rear of the house was demolished after 1933, and the wood-frame house, built in ca. 1860, was extensively remodeled in 2012 with a new front porch, vinyl windows, and stone veneer siding.[518]

Michael Crist Farm

In 1933, the Michael Crist Farm along the crest of Herr's Ridge north of Chambersburg Pike remained little changed from its battle-era character, aside from the loss of orchards, additions to the stone farmhouse and barn, and new outbuildings. By 1968, when a part of one of the fields along Chambersburg Pike was developed as the Michael Manor Nursing Home, the farm still retained much of its pre-battle organization and agricultural use. After this time, quarries were opened north of the farmhouse to either side of Herr's Ridge Road, and a brick house and complex of large garages and sheds were built along the west side of Herr's Ridge Road south of the battle-period barn (see fig. 1.274). While this part of the farm served as facility for a public-school bus service, the rest of the farm remained in agricultural use. The portion of the farm east of Herr's Ridge Road, including the stone farmhouse, was incorporated within the expanded park boundary authorized in 1990, but remained in private ownership.[519]

Ephraim Wisler Farm

Although the Wisler Farm was three miles west of Gettysburg, it underwent the same post-World War II suburban development pressures as properties closer to town due in large part to its location along Chambersburg Pike (US 30). After being owned for some time by John Brown, the six-acre farm changed ownership numerous times through the 1930s and 1940s until it was acquired in 1950 by Lee Ray Herr, whose family retained the property for the next fifty years and continued to farm it through the 1960s (fig. 1.276). During the 1930s, the six-acre property contained an orchard on the eastern half, corresponding with the battle-era Wisler property, and a hay field on the western part that was added after the battle. Improvement of US 30 during the mid-1930s resulted in a major change when the crest of the road in front of the Wisler house was lowered, creating a four-foot-high bank. A new entrance walk was built off the east side of the house, with a flight of steps down to the highway. It may have been at this time that the battle-era front porch was removed and replaced with a flagstone terrace.[520]

After World War II, the Herr family subdivided the eastern part of the property with the orchard, and by 1950, two houses had been built along US 30 and another by 1968 facing Belmont Road near the railroad. The western part of the farm remained in cultivation through the late 1960s, but was subsequently abandoned and grew up in successional woods, which blocked the once-expansive views from the house and First Shot marker west toward Marsh Creek. In 1990, the then 3.79-acre property owned by James Herr and 0.26-acre parcel owned by the Western Maryland Railroad were included in an expansion of the legislated park boundary.[521] In 2002, Herr sold the property to the federal government for incorporation into Gettysburg National Military Park, expanding the park's ownership that had been limited to 310 square feet around the First Shot marker. The property included the house, which the park left vacant pending development of reuse plans, a garage/shed, and successional woods that covered most of the site (fig. 1.277). The park did not acquire the quarter-acre railroad parcel.[522]



Figure 1.277. The vacant park-owned Wisler House, looking northwest showing 1930s road cut and post-1970 successional woods in the background, 2016. The First Shot Marker, owned by the park since 1894, is to the left of the house. (SUNY ESF)

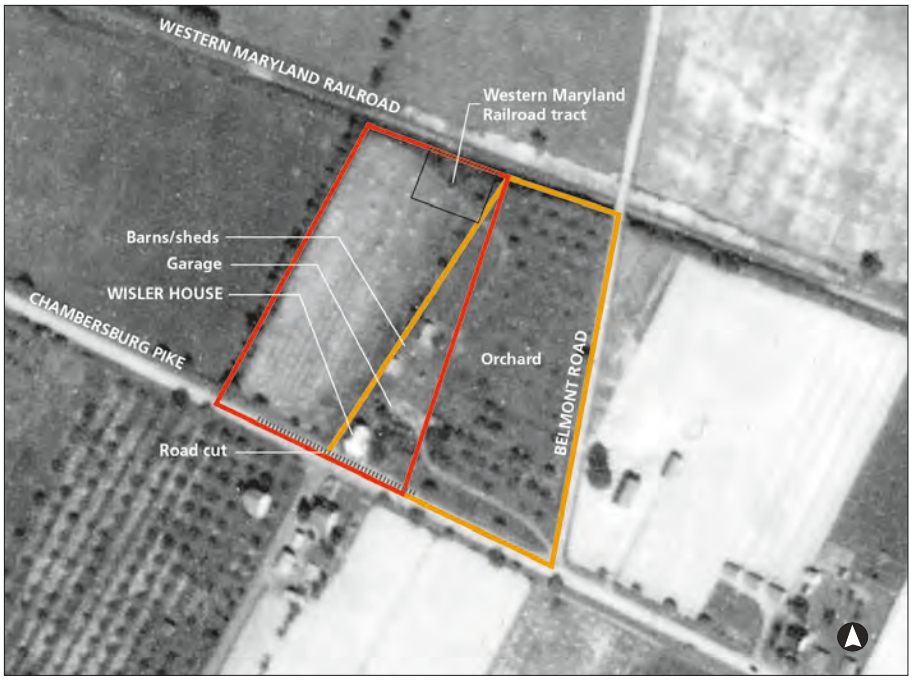


Figure 1.276. The Wisler Farm - First Shot Site and its surroundings showing agricultural use and extent of US 30 road cut, 1937. The orange line indicates the presumed battle-era boundary of the Wisler property; red lines are the current park boundaries. (Gettysburg National Military Park, annotated by SUNY ESF)

COMMEMORATIVE PARK LANDSCAPE

The changes that the National Park Service made to the commemorative park landscape beginning in 1933 occurred due to loss of military culture and corporate knowledge, changes in visitation and transportation, and a philosophical difference about how the landscape should be treated and how it should be interpreted to the public. The most significant landscape changes occurred during the early years of National Park Service management when funding and labor for major changes were available through federal work-relief programs.

Commemorative Park Landscape on Seminary Ridge

The commemorative park landscape on Seminary Ridge underwent some of the most extensive change on the 1st Corps battlefield during this period due to park management and expansion of the seminary campus.

Seminary Avenue

The National Park Service initially maintained the overall War Department character of Seminary Avenue with its five position markers, tablets, concrete sidewalk, and pipe-rail avenue fencing that set the park land apart from the seminary campus. In ca. 1936, the park used CCC labor to widen the road along the west side (fig. 1.278). This work probably required removal of shell stones at intersections and trees from Seminary Grove that may have dated to the battle (compare with fig. 1.177).



Figure 1.278. Seminary Avenue looking south from in front of Schmucker Hall showing road widening, concrete sidewalk, and avenue fencing, ca. 1936. Note stone culvert headwall at right that was probably rebuilt by the park service at the same time. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 041135 30W 174)



Figure 1.279. Seminary Avenue looking north from the chapel toward Chambersburg Pike showing removal of avenue fencing, February 1, 1950. At right is the 2nd Professor's House, and in the left distance is the Horner House (North Hall). The old field at left, the battle-era Dustman orchard, was privately owned and was acquired by the seminary in 1958. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0979)

The addition of the seminary's chapel begun in 1940 and Wentz Library built in 1947 marked the campus's reorientation toward Seminary Avenue and most likely its adopting of the military avenue as its own. The park's removal of the avenue fencing, probably by the time of the chapel's construction, removed physical marking of the park property boundary. By 1947, the park had ceased maintenance of the avenue, including snow plowing and filling potholes. By February 1950, there was little to distinguish Seminary Avenue from the campus (fig. 1.279). The five military position markers along the avenue remained, although the flanking cannons were removed from the southernmost Confederate artillery position, probably after Baughman Hall was constructed in 1952.[523]

In 1947, seminary President Wentz petitioned the Borough of Gettysburg to change the name of the residential street east of campus also named Seminary Avenue, but his petition was denied. The issue was raised again in the 1950s, and this time the name of the park-owned Seminary Avenue was changed to North West Confederate Avenue. In 1999, the seminary was successful in petitioning another name change, this time to Seminary Ridge (without "avenue" in the name).[524]



Figure 1.280. Seminary Avenue looking south showing park reconstruction of the pavement, new drainage, and concrete curbs and sidewalks, October 2008. The campus drive at left was built in 2001. (*Gettysburg Daily*, www.gettysburgdaily.com/seminary-ridge-avenue-update/)

The 1990 park boundary expansion removed Seminary Avenue from the legislated park boundaries in response to the seminary's continued interest in integrating the military avenue into its campus. The park, however, never pursued alienation of its property, and even objected to a proposal by the seminary in the 1990s to close the road to vehicular traffic. In 2008, the park invested in new drainage, underground utilities, and a new concrete sidewalk with an integrated curb (fig. 1.280). The park retained Seminary Avenue in its official automobile tour route, but with no designated stops. Private development of the Seminary Ridge Museum at Schmucker Hall (Old Dorm) in 2012–2013, along with a battlefield interpretive trail through campus, created new visitor attractions. This development reinforced the historic relationship of Seminary Avenue with the national military park, but added signs, crosswalks, and cuts for a visitor parking lot that further altered the commemorative park landscape, leaving Seminary Avenue with a character distinct from the rest of the park's military avenues.[525]

Chambersburg Pike (Seminary Ridge)

Aside from roadside tree planting done in 1933 as a highway beautification project, the park service continued to manage the park land along the portion of Chambersburg Pike on Seminary Ridge as a battle-era landscape. While no new commemorative features were added, the setting did change. The battle-era Dustman orchard and Virginia worm fence behind the Lee's Headquarters tablet were reintroduced in 2007. The 4th U.S. Artillery Battery B tablet became hidden with the mid-century development of the Larson's Motel complex, and became inaccessible following abandonment of the Oak Ridge public road. In 2016, however, the rural setting that existed during the battle and when the tablet was installed in 1914 was reestablished through the Civil War Trust's demolition of Larson's Motel.

Commemorative Park Landscape on McPherson Ridge

The park's commemorative landscape on McPherson Ridge remained unchanged during this period in terms of extent, but its character was altered through the park's battlefield restoration and road improvement programs.

The master plan for the park's trails and roads completed in 1938 proposed a major new park avenue extending in a broad curve from Cemetery Hill northwest across West Confederate Avenue to Reynolds Avenue at Reynolds Grove. The idea was to provide motorists with a connection from the core of the park to the First Day battlefield without having to drive through town. By the late 1940s, the park was also considering using the old segment of Springs Hotel Road east of Meredith Avenue as a way to connect Seminary Avenue with Reynolds Avenue, even identifying it on a park map as a park road (fig. 1.281). The idea of a major new connector road was still being proposed in 1972, when a park development plan called for it to extend from the intersection of Reynolds Avenue and Meredith Avenue, southeast through the Schmucker Farm to an underpass below Hagerstown Road to connect with West Confederate Avenue (fig. 1.282). The plan also included an overpass on Reynolds Avenue at Chambersburg Pike (US 30). This concept was dropped in the 1982 General Management Plan, and the park did not again revisit the idea of a connector road to the First Day battlefield.[526]

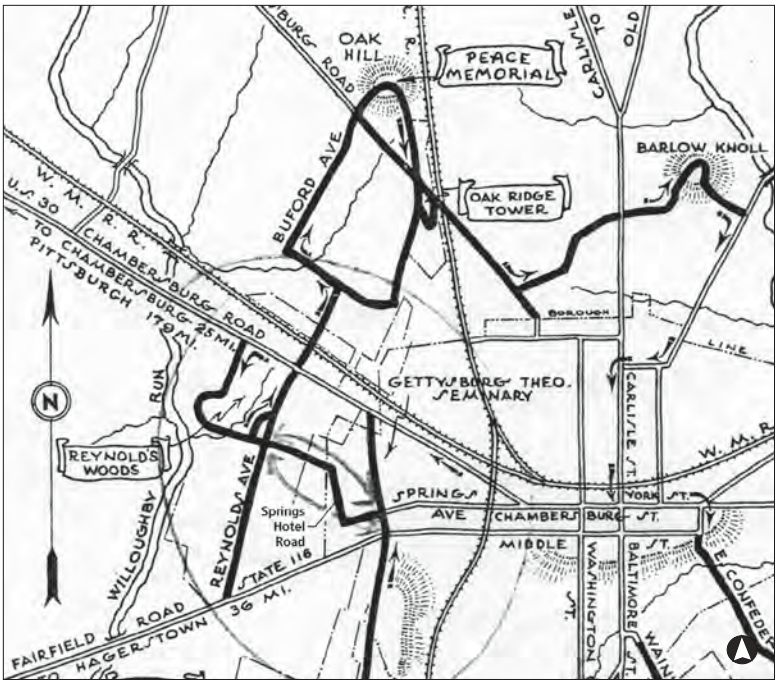


Figure 1.281. Detail of the park map showing Springs Hotel Road as a park road (roads in black), ca. 1948. The annotations on the plan may have been made by the park when it was considering paving the road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41151, Box 2, folder 1, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.282. Detail of a park plan for a new access road and underpass to the First Day battlefield at Reynolds Grove, 1972. The plan also proposed removing all or part of Reynolds, Buford, and Stone-Meredith avenues. (Detail, "General Development Plan, Gettysburg National Military Park," National Park Service Technical Information Center, 305 40003, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Reynolds Avenue

As part of the park-wide road improvements undertaken through the Bureau of Public Roads, Reynolds Avenue received widened intersections and asphalt pavement (in place of tar and gravel added in the 1920s) from Hagerstown Road to north of the railroad bridge that maintained the twenty-foot width of the road's base Telford pavement. The work was completed in 1937 through a project that also included Meredith and Stone avenues. The new asphalt pavement featured a top dressing of light-colored stone screenings that maintained an appearance of the original gravel (fig. 1.283). According to the project's final report, "Minor changes in grade and alignment at the intersections and curves on Reynolds Avenue were… made to improve the appearance of the avenue." The project included installation of new cast-iron pipe culverts and "cement rubble masonry headwalls," which followed the new park service rustic design meant to harmonize with the 1863 battlefield landscape. The park did not yet remove the avenue fencing along Reynolds Avenue as part of the project. Subsequent changes to Reynolds Avenue occurred in 1938 with additional widening of the intersection at Chambersburg Pike, and 1941, with the state's reconstruction of Hagerstown Road,



Figure 1.283. Reynolds Avenue following roadwork completed in 1937 looking north through the Herbst Farm, ca. 1938. The War Department tablet at right states "Automobiles Must Not Exceed a Speed of 20 Miles an Hour on the Avenues / Penalty of 5 to 500 Dollars." (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0376)



Figure 1.284. Reynolds Avenue looking north from Chambersburg Pike showing 1905 bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad and adjacent monuments lining the road, ca. 1940. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0957)

which widened the highway to twenty feet with ten-foot shoulders, and reduced its elevation at the crest of McPherson Ridge. This required lowering of the south end of Reynolds Avenue, which introduced a steep bank in front of the three Confederate brigade tablets along the west side of the avenue.[527]

The 1905 plate-girder bridge designed by E. B. Cope that carried Reynolds Avenue over the Western Maryland Railroad, with its steep approaches and eighteen-foot-width, was not changed during the 1930s road improvements, and remained in service through the 1950s (fig. 1.284). By this time, the park service was planning to upgrade the crossing, which was signed for one-way traffic, to meet Pennsylvania state highway and Western Maryland Railway standards in terms of width, approach slopes, sight distances, and clearances. Plans for the replacement bridge, designed by the park service's Eastern Office of Design and Construction, were completed in 1958 and called for a much longer concrete box-beam bridge with two twelve-foot travel lanes and sidewalks, and set on new concrete abutments (fig. 1.285). The new bridge had a clearance of 22 feet 6 inches above the railroad, which was just six inches more than the old bridge, but the approaches were much higher. Instead of using retaining walls as the old bridge had, the higher grade of the approach roadways was accommodated by raising the embankments and thus altering the battlefield topography. This change in grade required relocation of five monuments—the 84th New York, 95th New York, 6th Wisconsin to the south, and the 3rd Indiana Cavalry and 147th New York to the north. The park service decided not to keep these monuments in their original line parallel to the road, and instead moved them in staggered locations to near the toe of the new bridge embankment, as much as fifty-eight feet from their original locations.[528]

Construction of the new bridge began in 1960 with relocation of the monuments, and the bridge was completed in 1961 (figs. 1.286, 1.287). It featured unadorned concrete abutments, parapets, and aluminum railings that were distinguishable from the 1863 landscape, reflecting the Modernist style typical of the MISSION 66 era and not unlike the concrete wall of the

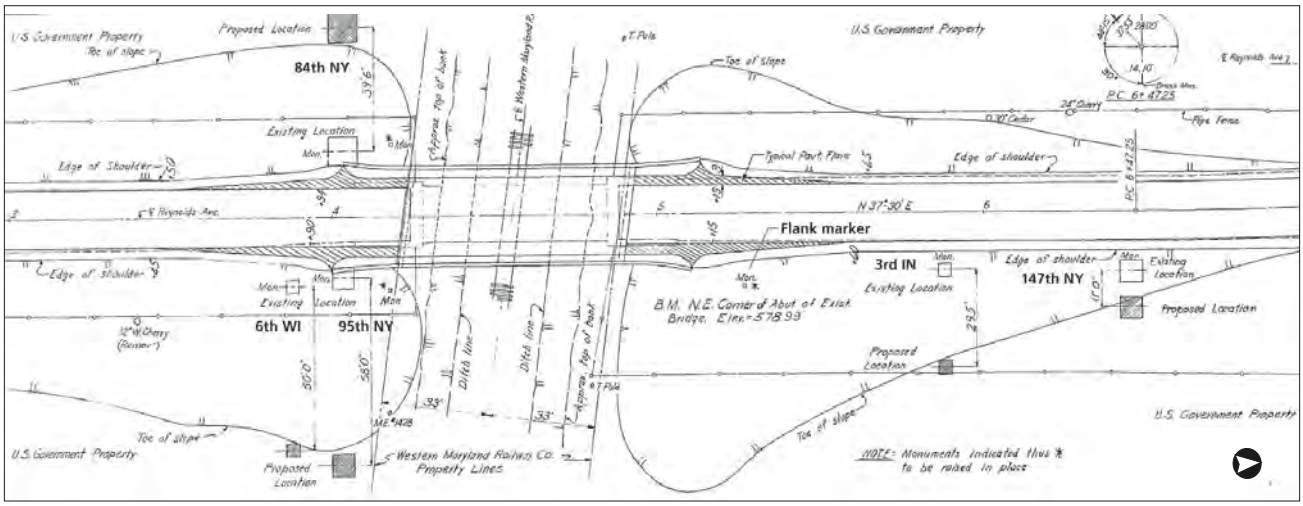


Figure 1.285. Plan for the enlarged Reynolds Avenue bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad showing new embankment ("Toe of slope") and relocation of monuments, 1958. (Detail, National Park Service, "Reynolds Avenue Bridge and Approaches," 1958, Technical Information Center, 305-3025A, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.286. The third Reynolds Avenue bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad completed in 1961, looking north showing raised approaches and relocated monuments, 1998. (Historic American Engineering Record, PA-485)



Figure 1.287. The third Reynolds Avenue bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad completed in 1961, looking west, 1998. The previous bridge was shorter with abutments closer to the railroad cut. (Historic American Engineering Record, PA-485)

park entrance sign on Emmitsburg Road. It was probably at this same time that the park removed the pipe-rail avenue fencing from the entire length of Reynolds Avenue. Four decades later, the bridge's concrete box beams were becoming structurally deficient, and the park made plans for replacement of the superstructure on the existing concrete abutments as part of a $2.2 million park roads project. The rebuilt bridge, which added stone veneer on the old concrete abutments, was completed in 2008.[529]

Changes to monuments along Reynolds Avenue, aside from the five relocated near the railroad bridge, included the first new Union regimental monument to be dedicated on the 1st Corps battlefield since the addition of the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry along Buford Avenue in 1898. The 1st Pennsylvania Artillery Battery B (Cooper's Battery) came into position around noon on July 1, 1863 on McPherson Ridge before moving to Oak Hill. Survivors of the regiment had erected one of the first regimental monuments in ca. 1879 to mark their position on July 2 at East Cemetery Hill. In 1933, the McPherson Ridge position along Reynolds Avenue south of Reynolds Grove was unmarked, but park staff apparently marked it with a wooden sign. Residents of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania where the regiment was recruited subsequently raised funds to erect a monument. On July 31, 1943, a simple, 6.5-foot-tall slab of light Barre granite was installed with an inscription rather than a bronze tablet. Although the regiment was an artillery unit, the park did not install flanking cannons. [530]

Reynolds Grove

The avenue improvement work undertaken by the Bureau of Public Roads in 1936–1937 did not include Reynolds Branch, the short one-lane avenue built in 1899 that extended through Reynolds Grove past the 151st Pennsylvania and Reynolds Killed monuments, because the park identified it for removal as part of its program of battlefield restoration. The park felt Reynolds Branch service little practical use because visitors could walk to the two monuments from Reynolds Avenue. In fall 1939, the park received approval for park-wide road alterations that included a specific item for obliteration of "the old road" in Reynolds Grove (fig. 1.288).[531]

Despite removal of Reynolds Branch, the park continued to maintain the commemorative landscape of Reynolds Grove, where the first battlefield markers had been created in the 1860s, by retaining the two monuments and mowing the grass beneath the trees. The old northern intersection of Reynolds Branch and Reynolds Avenue served as stop on the battlefield tour route, where later in the century a series of interpretive waysides were installed.

Over the years, some of the witness trees in Reynolds Grove that had been identified by the War Department were lost and not replaced. The understory to the west beyond the mown area was allowed to grow up, which resulted in loss of battle-era views through the woodlot that had been maintained by the War Department and most likely by the park during the 1930s with the aid

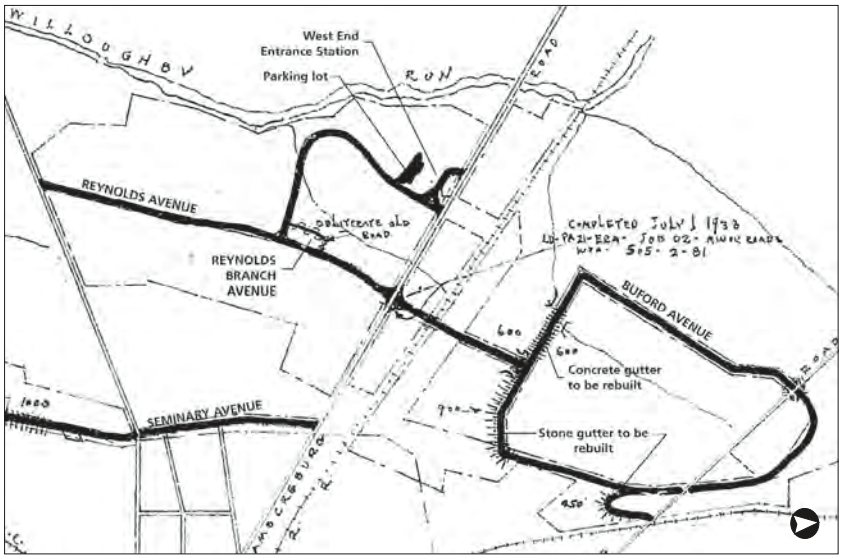


Figure 1.288. A park service plan showing roadwork on the First Day battlefield approved in 1939, including obliteration of Reynolds Branch. (National Park Service, "Location Map for Park Road Alterations," GETT 2050, annotated by SUNY ESF.

of CCC labor. A foot trail was laid out through these woods from near the Reynolds Killed monument to Meredith Avenue based on the planning for the 1982 General Management Plan.[532]

Stone and Meredith Avenues

Plans developed by the Bureau of Public Roads for Stone and Meredith avenues in 1936 called for reconstruction and realignment of the 16-foot-wide road through Herbst Woods, where the roads made two sharp turns at the transition from the battle line of Stone's Brigade to the battle line of Meredith's Brigade. Reflecting the park service's lack of knowledge about the original design intent of the military avenues, Superintendent McConaghie reported that the project was engineered to "eliminate dangerous curves and correct obvious false alignment."[533] The new road created a sweeping curved alignment in place of the two sharp turns while also changing the alignment and side-to-side profile (superelevation) to create a smoother driving experience typically found on higher-speed parkways (fig. 1.289). As completed in 1937, the project required substantial changes to the 1863 topography and relocation of monuments. The John Burns statue and 84th New York position marker were moved to correspond with the new bend in Stone Avenue, while the 2nd Wisconsin monument and Archer's Brigade tablet had to be moved to accommodate the realignment of Meredith Avenue. The northern end of Meredith Avenue was lowered in elevation, while the

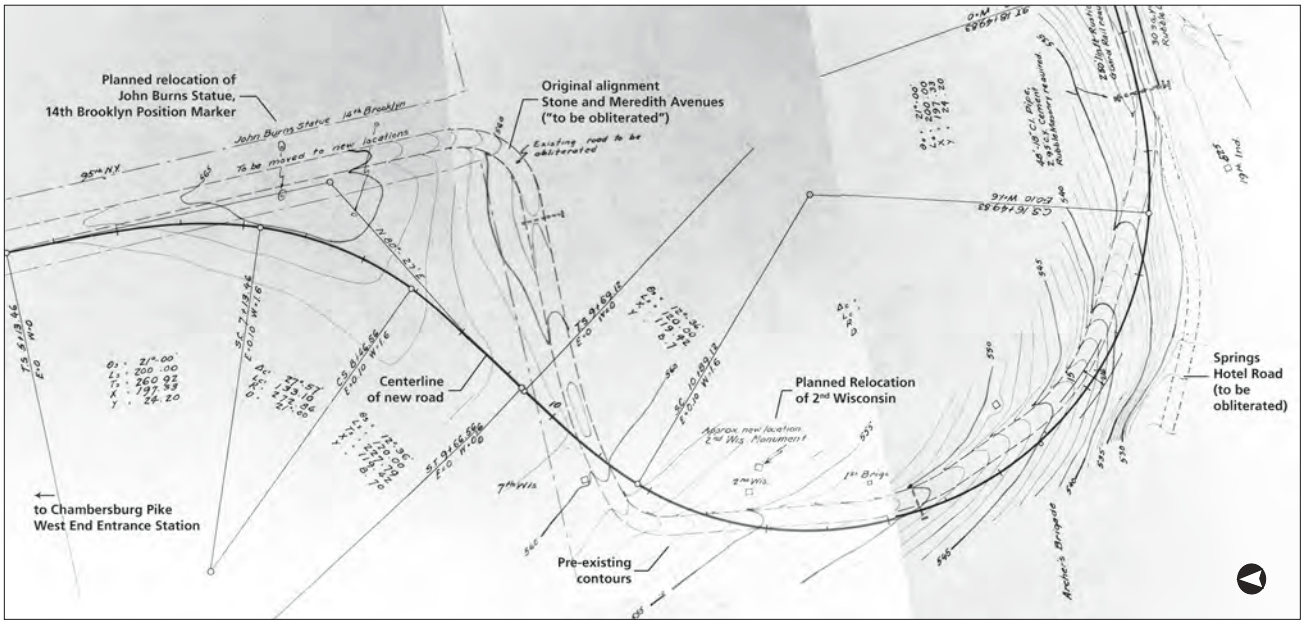


Figure 1.289. Bureau of Public Roads plan for realignment of Stone and Meredith Avenues, 1936. The project was completed as shown in 1937. (Bureau of Public Roads, "Gettysburg National Military Park...Grading, Draining and Surfacing of East Confederate, South Confederate, Meade, Pleasonton, Reynolds, Stone and Meredith Avenues," composition of drawings, GETT 41168, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.290. Stone Avenue as rebuilt in 1937 showing superelevated curve, rustic guiderail at the McPherson quarry, and period fencing, looking south toward Herbst Woods, 1940. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0370)

southern part over the Herbst Woods Branch creek was raised. According to the engineer's report, earth excavated for the new road alignment was used "to fill an old railway cut on Springs Hotel Road"—the remnant of Springs Hotel Road (horse railway) west of Meredith Avenue. The project removed three culverts, added stone retaining walls along Meredith Avenue at the branch creek, removed stone gutters, and added rustic timber guardrails along both Stone and Meredith Avenues. At the McPherson quarry (which the road plans identified as the "Fish Pond"), the ashlar stone wall and pipe railing built by the park commission in 1903 was removed and a naturalistic bank created, bordered by a rustic timber guiderail (fig. 1.290). The pipe-rail avenue fencing was replaced along Stone Avenue with "period type" five-rail wood fencing installed on both sides of the road, although there was no such fencing along the east side in 1863. [534]

There were few additional changes to Stone and Meredith avenues after World War II, although the end of management in Herbst Woods led to loss of battle-era views, including one across Willoughby Run from the 19th Indiana monument. The steep banks created by the lowering of Meredith Avenue in front of the 2nd Wisconsin and 24th Michigan monuments created steep banks that were susceptible to erosion. In 1985, these Union monuments were joined by a Confederate monument on the opposite side of Meredith Avenue: an angled block of Salisbury, North Carolina pink granite with a bronze plaque that honored the 26th North Carolina, erected by the State of North Carolina (1.291). Archie Davis, a prominent North Carolina banker and a founder of the Old Salem Museum and Gardens, led the effort to erect the monument. Just like the nearby Confederate tablet marking the position of Archer's Brigade, this monument represented the Confederate battle line on Herr's Ridge that was never acquired by the War Department (the plaque referred to the regiment's position "on the ridge 60 yards west of here"). The 26th North Carolina was the first and only monument on the 1st Corps battlefield to a Confederate regiment, and the first Confederate regimental monument erected on the Gettysburg Battlefield since 1908.[535]



Figure 1.291. The 26th North Carolina monument being installed along Meredith Avenue with Archie Davis looking on, October 1985. The bronze plaque had not yet been installed. (Photograph by Michael Hill, State of North Carolina Civil War Sesquicentennial,)

Chambersburg Pike (McPherson Ridge)

The major addition that the park service made to Chambersburg Pike (US 30) was construction of a new station for the Licensed Battlefield Guides to serve as the entrance into the park for motorists heading into Gettysburg from the west. A second station was built on Emmitsburg Road for motorists approaching from the south via US 15. Both buildings, which were funded through the Works Progress Administration and built with CCC labor in 1935–1936, to replace small sheds used by the guides, featured the same design that mimicked battle-era buildings in keeping with the park service's rustic design approach that sought to harmonize park infrastructure with the 1863 battlefield landscape. Park service designers apparently modeled the buildings, known as Entrance Stations or Contact Stations,



Figure 1.292. The West End Entrance Station on Chambersburg Pike at Stone Avenue completed in 1936, looking southeast showing completion of entrance drive and tree plantings, 1937. (Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1938)



Figure 1.293. The rear of the West End Entrance Station looking northwest showing rear parking area and planting screen, 1937. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1014)



Figure 1.294. The West End Entrance Station looking southeast showing added parking lot, 1998. The woods that were initialy planted by the CCC in 1937 were cleared in 2010. The flagstaff was added during the initial construction. (Historic American Engineering Record, PA-485)

on the battle-era Mary Thompson House (fig. 1.292). As part of the Bureau of Public Roads project for Stone and Meredith avenues, a curved entrance drive with on-street parking, concrete curbs, and a 'Y' intersection off Stone Avenue was completed in October 1936. The project also included a flagstone walk between the drive and the building, using multi-colored stone from a quarry near Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. The CCC transplanted numerous specimen trees on the lawn in front of the building, and masses of trees and shrubs around and to the rear of the building, surrounding a gravel parking lot with access off Stone Avenue (fig. 1.293). These planting were intended to screen the building and parking lot from the surrounding battlefield on the McPherson Farm.[536]

As part of its program of battlefield restoration, the park worked with local utilities to remove the overhead telephone and electrical lines along Chambersburg Pike and put them in an underground conduit. The project was completed in 1938 following construction of the West End Contact Station.[537]

The West End Contact station served as a point of access to the cluster of monuments across the highway that included statues of Buford and Reynolds. The was designated as a tour stop and was outfitted with a large wood-frame interpretive waysides in 1948. During the MISSION 66 era, the park adding a parking area at the West End Contact Station (fig. 1.294). Most visitors to the monuments probably parked along the highway or in the Shields Museum lot immediately to the west. Access to the monuments became increasingly difficult with growing traffic on Chambersburg Pike and removal of the Shields Museum in 1989. A small parking strip was built on the highway shoulder, but was abandoned for visitor use by the 2000s.

Commemorative Park Landscape on Oak Ridge

The commemorative landscape on Oak Ridge was subject to the same battlefield restoration work as in other areas of the park, but was also the site of the only expansion of the commemorative landscape on the 1st Corps battlefield.

Doubleday and Robinson Avenues

Doubleday and Robinson avenues received the standard road improvements under the Bureau of Public Roads projects in the mid-1930s, including widening of intersections, removal of stone gutters, repaving, and replacement of culverts with inconspicuous rustic stone headwalls. The parking area next to the Oak



Figure 1.295. The expanded parking area along Doubleday Avenue at the Oak Ridge observation tower looking south with McClean Grove in the background, 1935. By this time, the War Department culvert headwalls and shell stones had been removed from the intersection with Roboinson Avenue. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0272)

Ridge observation tower, added in ca. 1902 as a place to hitch horses, was expanded and redesigned in the park service rustic style. As completed in 1935, the enlarged parking area required addition of fill that was supported by a dry-laid stone retaining wall topped by a timber guardrail (fig. 1.295). The park replaced this guardrail with a mortared stone wall in 1941.[538]

In the park's master plan approved in 1938, Robinson Avenue was not shown, suggesting that the park was considering its removal, which would have been consistent with the goals of its battlefield restoration program. The short avenue, however, served a useful purpose by providing a route for visitors who arrived from the nearby Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad to walk up to Oak Ridge without having to go on busier Mummasburg Road (fig. 1.296).[539]



Figure 1.296. A school group arriving at Oak Ridge via the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, looking north with visitors on Robinson Avenue at left, ca. 1940. The arrow points to one of the new inconspicuous rustic culvert headwalls. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0273)

Aside from the parking lot and roadwork in the late 1930s, the park service did not substantially change the commemorative landscape of the two military avenues until after World War II. Following federal acquisition of the sixty-seven-acre Gettysburg Airport property in 1948, the park removed the Oak Ridge museum, which since ca. 1925 stood on the eastern boundary of the airport property across from the observation tower. It was probably around this same time that the park removed the pipe-rail avenue fences along the west side of Doubleday Avenue on the border of the airport property (fig. 1.297). No period fencing was installed in its place since the airport property was not farmed and there was no fence there in 1863.[540]



Figure 1.297. Doubleday Avenue looking north showing removal of the avenue fencing along the west (left) side, 1958. In the left distance are houses along Mummasburg Road. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0676)

One of the most substantial changes to the commemorative landscape along Doubleday and Robinson avenues occurred in 1968 when the park shortened the Oak Ridge observation tower from 60 feet to 23 feet (fig. 1.298). The project also included renovation of the Culp's Hill tower and complete removal of the observation tower on Big Round Top. According to a local newspaper report, the Oak Ridge tower was proposed for shortening because "…Park officials believed that a 24-foot height will provide as good a view as the present 60 feet and make the tower much easier to



Figure 1.298. The Oak Ridge tower being lowered, looking north along Doubleday Avenue, 1968. Note roof on the ground at right. (Gettysburg National Military Park, gett_sf_17m_056)

maintain, and easier for tourists to climb."[541] The park's plans were also driven by structural deficiencies, but the main impulse for shortening rather than repairing the tower was most likely to remove an intrusion on the 1863 battlefield landscape. The project aalso removed all of the decorative railings, stairways, and roof, and replaced the stairway, railings, and entrance walk. Despite the park's assertion, the lowered tower provided no views of the 1st Corps battlefield to the west due to the woods along Doubleday Avenue. Even at its lowered condition, the park service still considered the tower an intrusion on the battlefield landscape; complete removal of the structure was identified in the park's draft master plan released in 1977, but the proposal was never implemented.[542]

The commemorative landscape along Doubleday and Robinson avenues impacted by the GMP-driven battlefield restoration work through the early 2000s included planting of trees on the commemorative grounds near the Oak Ridge observation tower to reestablish the battle-era extent of McClean Grove; removal of the woods along the west side of Doubleday Avenue; and replanting of the Gilbert orchard in the field south of McClean Grove.[543]

Wadsworth and Buford Avenues

During the 1930s, Wadsworth and Buford avenues received standard improvements under the Bureau of Public Roads projects in the mid-1930s, including new asphalt pavement and replacement of culverts. Stone gutters were removed in some areas and rebuilt in concrete in others, such as in front of the Gettysburg Airport. One set of park commission headwalls on Buford Avenue over a branch of Willoughby Run was retained. The park was also considering more substantial changes to Buford Avenue through the master plan approved in 1938 by eliminating the right-angle turn at Wills-Crist farm lane to create a sweeping curve similar to what was being built on Stone and Meredith avenues. Probably because the park at the time did not own the property necessary for this realignment, the plans were never realized. The commemorative landscape along the two avenues changed little prior to World War II, although there were major changes in the setting, notably removal of the Forney farmstead in 1937 and development of the Peace Light Inn in 1940. After the park acquired the site of the Forney farmstead in 1938, it realigned the angular bend in Buford Avenue to the west. The work included removing avenue fencing and moving the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry monument to the east.[544]

In 1948, federal acquisition of the Gettysburg Airport property allowed the park to realize a major objective of its battlefield restoration program by removing the pipe-rail avenue fences along the airport boundary. On Wadsworth Avenue, the park replaced them with four-rail fences (see fig. 1.255). On Buford Avenue, the park did not install any period fences along the former airport property boundary, but did retain the pipe-rail avenue fences along the south and east sides that bordered private land (fig. 1.299). The park also restored the landscape by removing the airport buildings, entrance gates, and other structures along Buford Avenue, but left the concrete foundation pad of the ticket booth.

In 1971, the park prepared plans for removal of the remaining pipe-rail avenue fences along Buford Avenue, although these may not have been implemented until the park acquired the adjoining Wills Farm and Peace Light Inn properties in 1975 and 1976. A major fire at the Peace Light Inn restaurant in 1979 allowed the park to clear the entire complex, including a screen of evergreen trees along Buford Avenue, and restore the



Figure 1.299. Buford Avenue looking west from near Reynolds Avenue showing removal of pipe-rail avenue fencing along the former Gettysburg Airport property at right, 1958. The concrete gutters replaced the original stone gutters in the 1930s. The concrete pad at right is the foundation of the airport ticket booth. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0675)

rural landscape. Implementation of the recommendations in the 1999 General Management Plan included replanting of battle-era orchards on the Forney Farm at the Peace Light Inn site and near the site of the Forney farmstead adjacent to Buford Avenue.[545]

North Confederate Avenue

When the NPS arrived in 1933, the Forney Farm fields and orchard that surrounded the strip of park land along North Confederate Avenue had been abandoned and were undergoing old field succession, and the battle-era Forney farmhouse and barn at the foot of the avenue were in a similar state of disrepair. The military avenue did not feature any elaborate monuments, just ten Confederate markers. Despite these issues, the summit of North Confederate Avenue on Oak Hill provided panoramic views across the battlefield and west to the Blue Ridge Mountains. For these and other reasons, Oak Hill was chosen in 1937 as the site of a memorial to peace and reconciliation—and an opportunity to improve a neglected area of the battlefield.

Reconciliation between Union and Confederate veterans had guided the park's commemorative development since Congress established the national military park in 1895. Plans for the fiftieth anniversary of the battle in 1913 included a reunion of the Blue and Gray—veterans who by then were mostly in their 70s (fig. 1.300). The anniversary spurred interest in erecting a major monument to perpetuate the sentiment of reconciliation, led by a commission established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It pressed Congress to provide funding for the monument so the cornerstone could be laid during the anniversary, arguing that such a monument, "…standing, as a Benedictus above this great bivouac of our patriot dead it would be, for all time, an eloquent object lesson in American unity, valor and good-will."[546] The proposed site was at The Angle on the Third Day battlefield. While Congress did not approve funding, planning was continued by the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Association after the reunion, but also without success.[547]

Plans for a peace memorial were revived on approach of the seventy-fifth anniversary in 1938 in the hope of having a final grand reunion of the Blue and Gray when their average age would be 94. In 1930, Paul Roy of Gettysburg began the effort to raise interest in the reunion across the nation, and soon Congress established a United States Commission, headed by the Secretary of War, to cooperate with the Pennsylvania State Commission, established in 1935 and headed by Senator John C. Rice, to organize and execute the reunion celebration. The State Commission took the lead in planning and funding the peace memorial, which like the creation of Soldiers' National Cemetery seven decades earlier was envisioned as a project of the states rather than the federal government. The National Park



Blue and Gray Comrades Pointing Toward the Spot in the "First Day's Fight," of July 1st, 1863.

Figure 1.300. Union and Confederate veterans during the 50th anniversary of the battle, July 1, 1913. (Lewis Eugene Beitler, *Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg: Report of the Pennsylvania Commission*, 1913)

Service participated in the monument planning, but did not have an official role the funding and design of the monument.[548]

In January 1937, just eighteen months prior to the seventy-fifth anniversary, Senator Rice sponsored a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature to create a special fund of $100,000 for the peace memorial. The legislation called for contributions of $5,000 from the states and transfer of the completed memorial to the National Park Service. Just seven states—Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and Illinois contributed. The federal government sold commemorative coins to help fund the project.

The concept for the peace memorial was an observation tower with an eternal flame on top, and the proposed site was on park service-owned land on Big Round Top, where a War Department tower observation had stood since 1895. By July 1937, architects submitted six designs for the memorial, and the State Commission conferred with a state arts commission, National Park Service Director Arno Cammerer, and park superintendent James McConaghie on the selection of a final design. The park service apparently had some issues with the Big Round Top site; the State Commission reported in July 1937 that the site for the memorial "...must be selected with care and we are anxious to be in harmony with park officials in all matters with respect to this project..."[549]

On August 3, 1937, Director Cammerer, accompanied by NPS Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint and Acting Director of Historic Sites and Buildings Branch Spalding, met at Gettysburg with the State Commission members to make the final selection of a site for the Peace Memorial.[550] Soon after this time, the commission received concurrence from the park service to erect the memorial at the top of Oak Hill along North Confederate Avenue. Given that the park service did not consider the military avenues and tablets historic, their removal or relocation for the peace memorial would not have been a concern. A drawback of this site was that the park only owned a narrow strip of land, which was not sufficient space for the monument and associated roads and parking. In fall 1937, the State Commission reached an agreement to acquire thirty-three acres from the estate of David J. Forney that included all of the Forney property north of Mummasburg Road along with a small plot south of the road that contained the battle-period but deteriorated Forney farmstead. According to superintendent James McConaghie, the park service and State Commission agreed that the Forney buildings had to be demolished as part of the memorial development:

> At the time of the site selection for the Memorial, the Commission members together with their architect and officials of the National Park Service discussed the site on the ground. At the suggestion of the architects [presumably Vint and McConaghie] it was proposed that the present lands now occupied by the Forney home be purchased together with some additional 30 acres of lands, so that a proper site and approach be provided.[551]

Demolition of the battle-era Forney farmhouse and barn conflicted with the park's program of battlefield restoration, but McConaghie and Vint—both trained as landscape architects—apparently placed a higher value on creating a beautiful landscape setting for the memorial. Since the park did not own the land, McConaghie argued that demolition of the buildings was not a park service undertaking, despite its involvement in the negotiations and that it would be given the land after completion of the memorial. The Pennsylvania State Commission executed a contract to demolish the buildings by January 1, 1938 (see Forney Farm section for additional background). Title to the thirty-three acres was not conveyed to the State Commission until May 13, 1938.[552]

On November 4, 1937, the State Commission approved a design for the memorial by Philadelphia architect Paul Philippe Cret. A French-born and *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*-trained architect, Cret had previously designed several war memorials, including the National Memorial Arch at Valley Forge (1917) and the recently completed Flanders Field American Cemetery Memorial in Waregem, Belgium (1937). The design he produced for the Gettysburg peace memorial was a forty-seven-foot-tall and ten-foot-square Moderne-style shaft surmounted by a bronze urn containing an eternal flame, set on an 80-

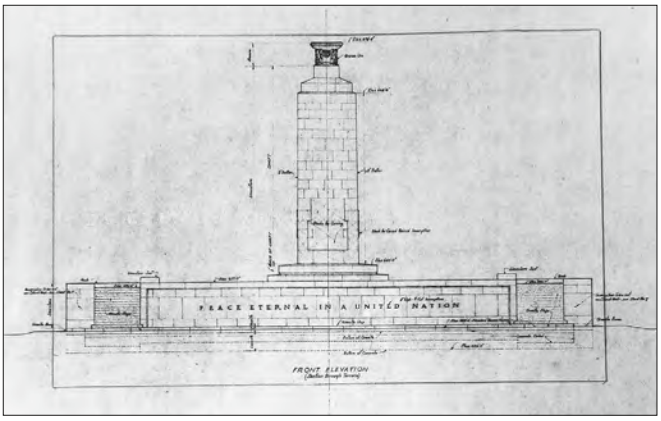


Figure 1.301. Cret's design for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial from a December 1937 blueprint. (Paul Philippe Cret, Architect, "Peace Memorial for the Pennsylvania State Commission, Front Elevation," Gettysburg National Military Park, Park Maps and Drawings, 1933-Present, GETT 41107)

foot wide by 42-foot deep raised platform (fig. 1.301). The shaft featured inscriptions by Lincoln in relief, with the front face reserved for a bas-relief sculpture by the German-born American artist Lee Lawrie, then well known for his Art Deco-style sculptures at Rockefeller Center in New York City. Lawrie's design for Gettysburg depicted two embracing figures representing peace and goodwill between the North and South. Plans called for "Peace Eternal in a United Nation" to be emblazoned across the front of the terrace. Roy F. Larson, junior partner of Paul Cret, prepared the plans for the memorial, which were approved by the Pennsylvania State Commission at the end of December 1937.[553]

Cret also sited the memorial and created a formal, classical design for the surrounding grounds. His site plan, which placed the memorial over the northern leg of North Confederate Avenue, featured four components: approach, terrace, platform (memorial), and exedra (fig. 1.302). The approach featured an axial turf mall with gravel walks that led to a central set of stone steps that ascended to the terrace, a rectangular flagstone-paved area in front of the memorial structure. Two sets of steps led up to the platform that surrounded the

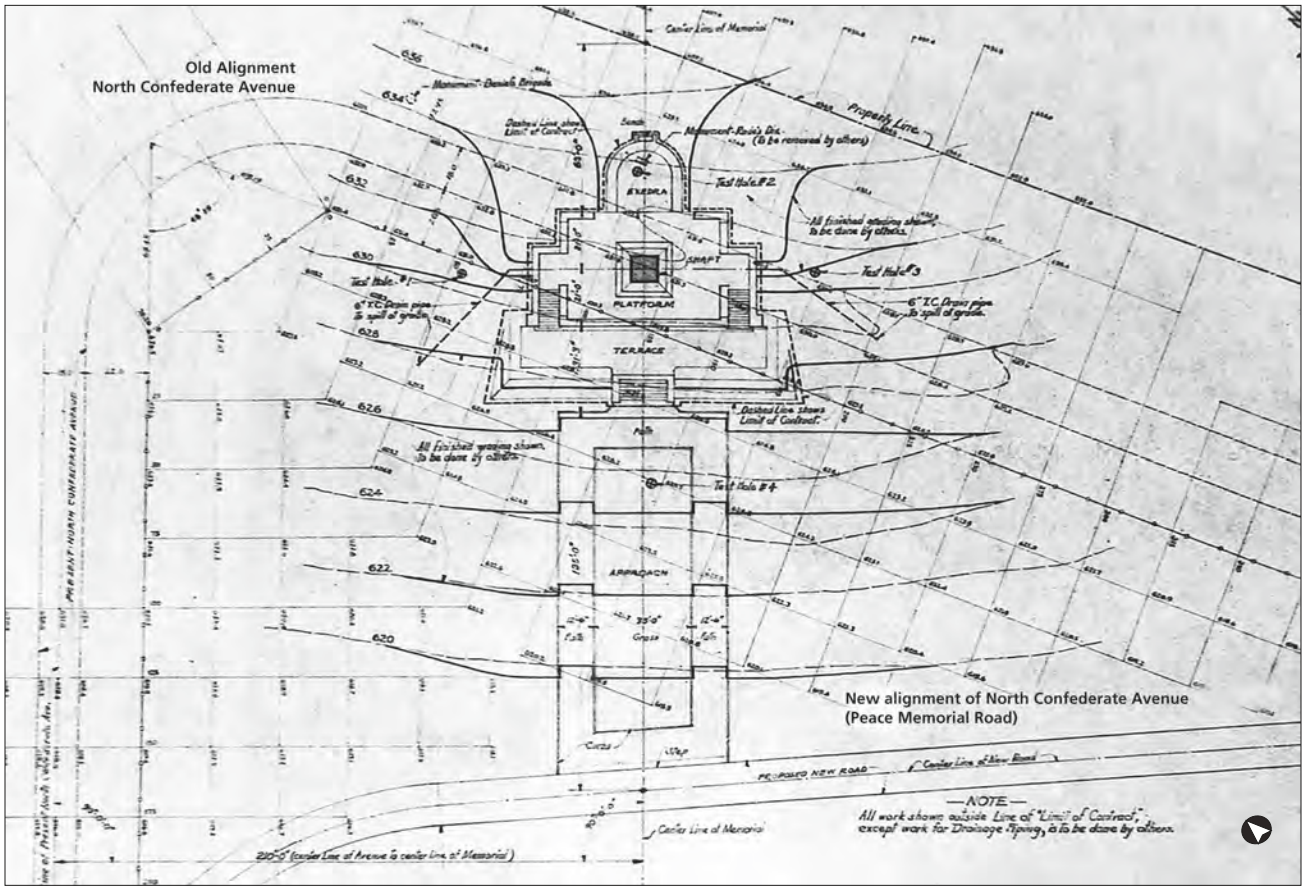


Figure 1.302. Site plan for the Peace Memorial by the office of Paul Cret, December 1937. The plan labels the four components of the ensemble, from south to north: Approach, Terrace, Platform (Memorial), and Exedra. (Paul Philippe Cret, Architect, "Peace Memorial for the Pennsylvania State Commission, Plot Plan," Gettysburg National Military Park, Park Maps and Drawings, 1933-Present, GETT 41107)

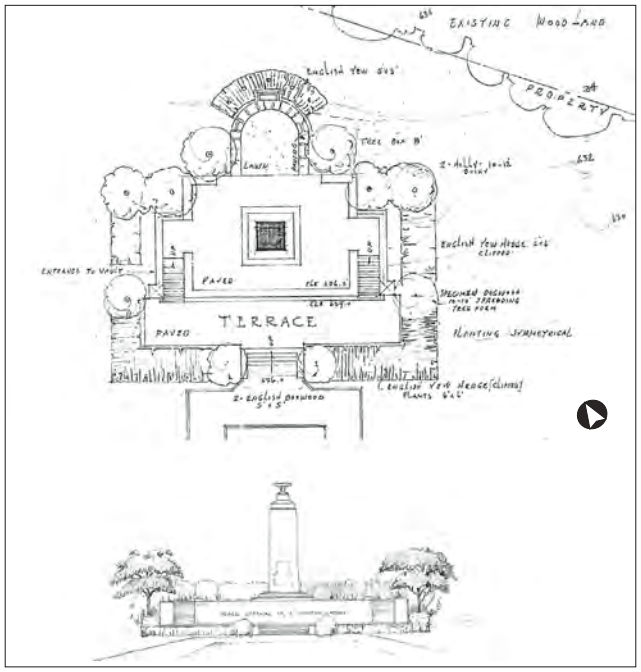


Figure 1.303. National Park Service planting plan and perspective for the Peace Memorial, 1938. (Detail, "Planting Plan for Peace Memorial," May 5, 1938, National Park Service Technical Information Center, GETT 305 211)

central shaft and connected with the exedra—a semi-circular area intended for seating and conversing. Cret designed the exedra around a semi-circular flagstone-paved walk with a stone bench that matched the profile of the capstones of the platform parapets. The site plan showed none of the pre-existing Confederate tablets, suggesting that the earlier commemorative development was to be removed.[554]

Under an "amicable arrangement" with the Pennsylvania State Commission, the NPS designed and furnished plantings for the memorial. The plan, developed by the Eastern Branch of Plans and Design in May 1938, called for formal, symmetrical plantings that framed the terrace and platform with a hedge of clipped English yew, boxwoods at the entrance steps, and specimen dogwood trees that framed the memorial and wrapped around the semi-circular Exedra at the rear (fig. 1.303). Like the Cret site plan, the National Park Service did not indicate that any of the preexisting Confederate tablets and artillery markers were to remain. As sited, however, the memorial fit between the tablets and did not require their relocation.[555]

Site work for the memorial began in winter 1938 when CCC crews cleared old-field succession and remnants of the Forney orchard, and graded the new alignment of North Confederate Avenue (fig. 1.304). Construction of the memorial except for the front bas-relief sculpture was completed on May 11, 1938, and the gravel walks, plantings, and turf were substantially complete by June 2 (fig. 1.305). The memorial was constructed of reinforced concrete and brick surfaced in light tan Alabama limestone that united the shaft with the parapet walls of the platform. The base course and steps of the platform were of gray Maine granite. The floor of the platform, terrace, and exedra walk were paved in gray flagstone. The plantings were modified from the initial park plans, with conifers or arborvitae used as the hedge around the semi-circular exedra, evergreen hedges along the sides, and groups of mounded shrubs (probably yew) to either side that were moved from



Figure 1.304. CCC crews at work grading the realignment of North Confederate Avenue (Peace Memorial Road) looking northeast, winter 1938. The tablet in the background marks Rhodes's Division; the white arrow indicates the approximate location of the Peace Memorial. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1938, GETT 4113)



Figure 1.305. The nearly complete Eternal Light Peace Memorial, looking north, June 2, 1938. The scaffolding conceals the bas-relief being sculpted in place by Lee Lawrie. The shrubs along the top of the terrace were moved to either side of memorial shortly after this photograph was taken. (Adams County Historical Society, 2003.116.328)

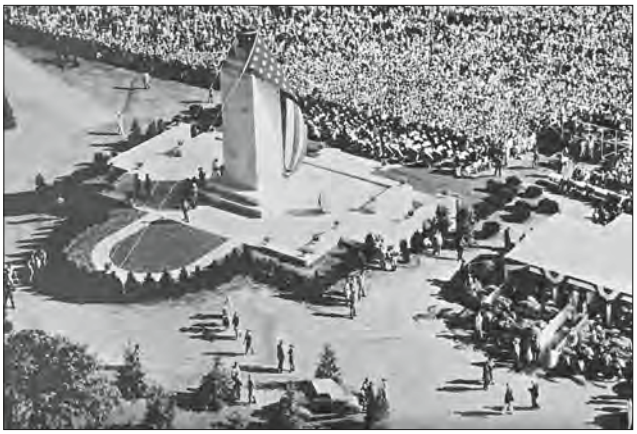


Figure 1.306. The completed Peace Memorial showing final plantings looking southeast during the dedication ceremony, July 3, 1938. Note large evergreens at lower left intended to form a backdrop for the memorial, in place of the privately-owned woodlot. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 041135 5E 5235)

the edge of the front terrace (fig. 1.306, compare with fig. 1.305). Larger evergreen trees (probably hemlock) were planted along the woods to the north as a screen for the entire memorial. To accommodate the huge crowds expected for the dedication ceremony, the site improvements included a speaker's platform, temporary restrooms in the woods behind the memorial, and parking areas in the surrounding fields.[556]

On July 3, 1938, an estimated 200,000 people attended the dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, including 1,349 Northern veterans and 486 Southern veterans (fig. 1.307). During the ceremony, Pennsylvania Governor George Earle turned over the deed for the land to President Franklin Roosevelt, who traveled from his home in Hyde Park, New York to give the dedication address, arriving at the memorial from the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad stop near Oak Ridge. As his nine-minute speech ended at sunset, the memorial, draped in an enormous U.S. flag, was unveiled by Confederate veteran A. G. Harris, 91, and Union veteran George Lockwood, 92. According to a newspaper report, "After a handshake they stepped aside and the setting sun's rays, burning down on an electrical apparatus, ignited the gas flame in the bronze urn atop the memorial."[557]



Figure 1.307. The dedication ceremony for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial during the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, looking east, July 3, 1938. The large white structure is a tent that sheltered the veterans, and along it is the old alignment of North Confederate Avenue. (Adams County Historical Society, 2003.116.759)

Following the anniversary celebration, the park service continued with site work around the memorial, including addition of a small parking area along the south side of the road in front of the memorial,



Figure 1.308. The west leg of North Confederate Avenue showing CCC crews at work removing the Telford brocken-rock base after completion of the Peace Memorial, fall 1938 or winter 1939. The new alignment of the road is to the right. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1016)

installing coin-operated "scenic view" binoculars, and removing the remaining Telford broken rock base of North Confederate Avenue (fig. 1.308). The Confederate tablets and artillery monuments were retained at or close to their original locations, set within the expansive lawn that surrounded the memorial.

The Eternal Light Peace Memorial quickly became the most popular tourist attraction on the battlefield, eclipsing the position long held by the national cemetery. On Sunday, August 27, 1938, for example, 1,530 cars brought 5,794 visitors to the memorial, compared with 1,101 cars with 4,522 visitors at the national cemetery.[558] The sweeping views of the battlefield and formal landscape of lawn and plantings were often obstructed by the many cars and busses that parked along the road below the monument, overflowing the small parking area (fig. 1.309). Crowding was not the only problem with the memorial. The soft Alabama limestone on the parapet walls around the platform, including the front wall with the inscription, were starting to spall and break apart due to improper installation of expansion joints and water damage. In June 1941, the three-year-old limestone blocks were replaced with gray granite that was similar to the existing base course of Maine granite (fig. 1.310). Although the granite was a more durable option, it was a significant change in the Cret design that disrupted the visual unity between the shaft and the surrounding base of the parapet walls around the platform. The inscription on the front may have been changed at this time from "Peace Eternal in a United Nation," to "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."[559]

In addition to the problem of vehicles in front of the memorial, the park was not pleased with Cret's formal, geometric design of the grounds that was antithetical to the National Park Service rustic style and program of landscape harmonization. As part of its master plan underway at the time of the memorial's completion, the National Park Service Planning & Construction Division issued a development plan that proposed replacement of the axial approach with a large trapezoidal-shaped lawn that had parking to either side, surrounded by masses of trees and shrubs that were apparently intended to frame views to the south. In 1941, the plan was revised to create a more informal, rustic landscape that extended woods around much of the memorial, replaced the road in front of the memorial with a meandering walk, and placed a large 60-car parking area and comfort station screened by trees within Forney Field #1 to the west of the memorial



Figure 1.309. Busses and cars in front of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, looking north, ca. 1940. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 0675)



Figure 1.310. Replacement of the limestone blocks underway on the Platform parapet walls, looking north, 1941. Note sheared yew hedges and holly along the sides and back of the Platform. Frederick Tilberg photograph, Gettysburg National Military Park (Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs)

(fig. 1.311). This plan retained the Confederate corps, division, and brigade tablets, but hid most of them in proposed woods. This redesign was never implemented and the only action the park took was acquisition of the post-battle woods that formed the backdrop of the memorial, a twenty-three-acre tract within the battle-era McClean Farm. The purchase, completed in 1944, was made in part with funds provided from the Pennsylvania State Commission that were left over from the memorial construction. The following year, the park updated its master plan to call for a loop road to be extended around Oak Hill through the new property in order to remove the road and parking in front of the peace memorial.[560]

Despite these grand plans, the park service made few changes to the Peace Memorial through the 1960s, except for removing the pipe-rail avenue fencing along the west side of North Confederate Avenue, paving the approach walks in asphalt, and removing the rear semi-circular screen of evergreen trees that framed the exedra. The grounds by this time were suffering from heavy visitation that eroded the turf bank of the terrace

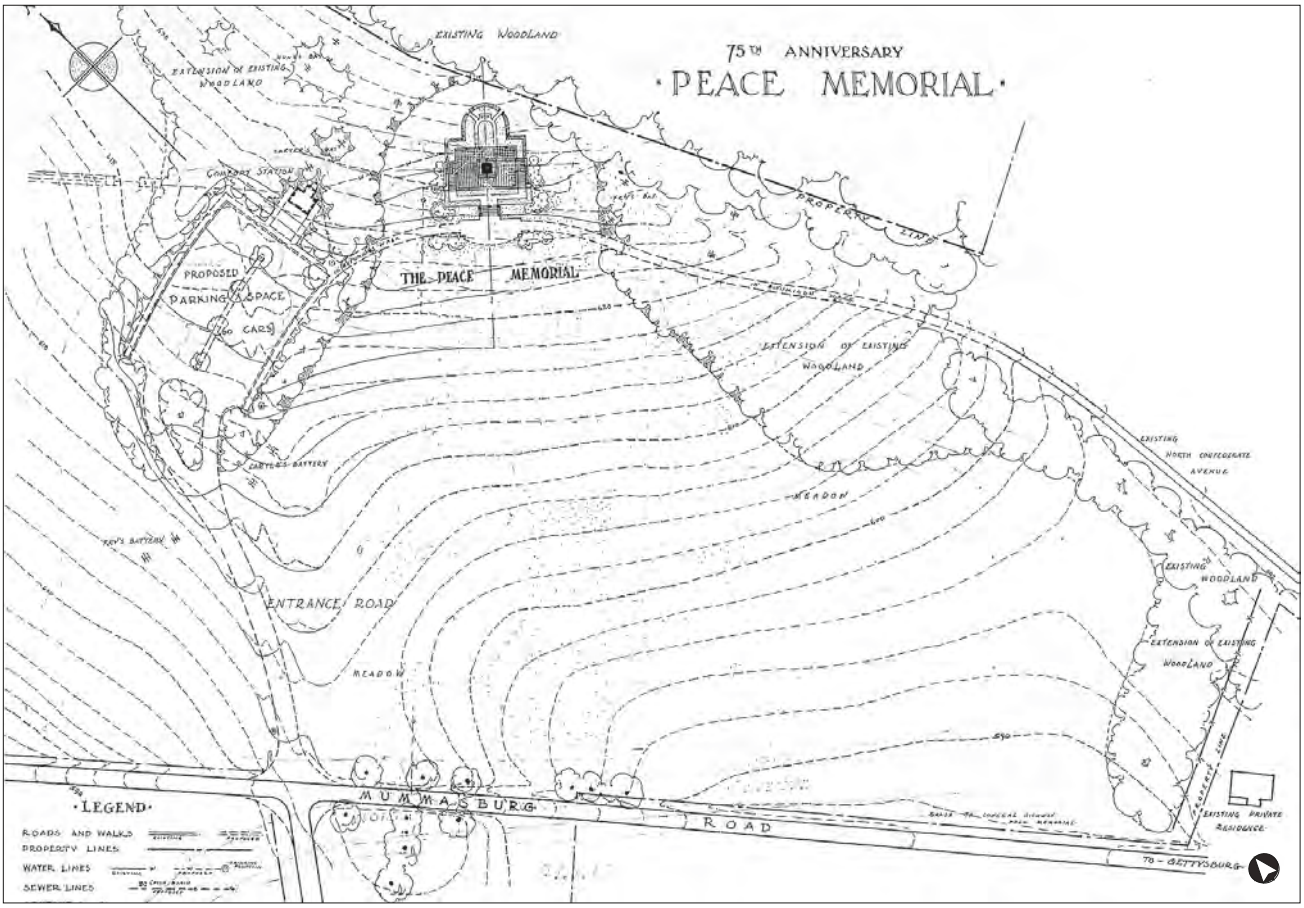


Figure 1.311. The National Park Service proposed redesign of the grounds around the Peace Memorial within the Forney Farm, 1941. ("Developed Areas - Peace Memorial - Part of the Master Plan, Gettysburg National Military Park," 1941, NPS Technical Information Center, 305 207)



Figure 1.312. Foot traffic erosion around the Confederate artillery markers west of the Peace Memorial, looking north, ca. 1970. (Gettysburg National Military Park, Uncataloged 20th Century NPS Photographs, digital file 1074)

and wore paths in the lawn to and around the Confederate artillery (fig. 1.312).

Deterioration of the grounds and external factors led to a number of changes to the Peace Memorial beginning in the 1970s. In 1974, the natural gas-fueled eternal flame was extinguished after Congress prohibited such uses in response to the oil crisis, and in 1978, it was replaced by an electric sodium vapor lamp placed within the urn. In 1988, the gas-fueled flame was restored for the fiftieth anniversary rededication of the memorial and the 125th anniversary of the battle.[561] The grounds were addressed in a 1977 rehabilitation plan, which found that Peace Memorial had "…deteriorated to such an extent that the area, which has the highest visitation use, other than Little Round Top, of the over 2 million visitors to Gettysburg, lacks a quality environment for this outstanding monument."[562] It was not until the 1980s, on the approach of the memorial's 50th anniversary, that the park began to make improvements, which were focused on visitor use and restoration of the 1863 battlefield in keeping with the 1982 General Management Plan. None of the work sought to restore the landscape's design associated with the Peace Memorial. The changes, completed in 1983, included replacement of the original approach walks with a single concrete walk using an exposed pebble-aggregate concrete (fig. 1.313). This same concrete was used to build walks that extended from the terrace to the surrounding Confederate artillery markers. The remaining yew and holly shrubs were removed and replaced with a single line of Japanese holly along the front of the terrace based on a plan approved in 1986. In ca. 2000, the parking along North Confederate Avenue within the memorial's viewshed was expanded with additional car spaces on the north side of the road and bus parking on the south.[563]

Battlefield restoration work at the Peace Memorial and North Confederate Avenue based on the 1999 General Management Plan included clearing woods that formed the memorial's backdrop to restore the battle-era McClean thicket. This work, completed in 2006, also removed the woods along the east leg of North Confederate Avenue, which opened views east to Gettysburg. Around the same time, Virginia worm fences were installed along the 1863 Forney field boundaries at the rear of the memorial and along the west leg of North Confederate Avenue. In the early 2000s, the overhead power lines along Mummasburg Road were buried through a project managed by the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg with donated services from Gettysburg College. In 2018, extensive masonry repairs were completed on the Peace Memorial, which had been reevaluated as a historic structure in the park's 2004 National Register documentation. The hedge added in the 1980s along the front of the terrace, which obscured the inscription at the front of the platform, Peace Eternal in a Nation United, was removed (see fig. 3.13).[564]



Figure 1.313. The Peace Memorial grounds looking southeast showing concrete walks on the central approach and to the artillery markers added in 1983 and expanded parking area completed in ca. 2000, photographed 2015. The boxwood hedge along the front of the Terrace, added after 1960, was removed in 2017. (SUNY ESF)

Commemorative Park Landscape on Herr's Ridge

The NPS incorporated large tracts of land on Herr's Ridge into the park after 1933, most notably at the Harman and Michael Crist farms, but the land remained either as private inholdings or in transition to park use from suburban residential, commercial, and recreational uses. With its focus on restoration of the 1863 battlefield, the park made no plans to expand the commemorative landscape to Herr's Ridge, nor was there any park infrastructure added with the exception of a small parking area along Country Club Lane at the Harman Farm added in ca. 2012. Springs Hotel Woods, which had been threatened with transfer to the Gettysburg Country Club for a proposed expansion of the golf course in the 1980s and 1990s, remained an undeveloped tract of park-owned woodland surrounded on all sides by suburban residential subdivisions.[565]

The sole commemorative feature within the Confederate front on the 1st Corps battlefield remained the First Shot marker installed in 1886 at the Ephraim Wisler House on Chambersburg Pike (US 30), a mile west of Herr's Ridge. The setting of the marker changed during this period due to loss of agriculture and suburban development, and through the lowering of Chambersburg Pike as part of the US 30 improvements built during the mid-1930s. The park changed the tiny commemorative landscape of the First Shot marker by removing the surrounding pipe-rail avenue fencing, most likely when the highway was lowered. The park also added concrete and bronze survey markers at the corners of the plot; the two front ones were probably removed with the lowering of the highway. No formal access was maintained to the marker. [566]

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1933–2019

Under National Park Service administration, the landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield within Gettysburg National Military Park had been enlarged by 404 acres in fee ownership, with another 134 acres of privately-owned land within the authorized park boundary. All of this newly acquired park-owned land was to be preserved and restored to its 1863 condition. The 1863 battlefield landscape retained its rural character within the park boundaries, but extensive suburban residential and commercial development had altered many areas, especially on the Confederate front in the Herr's Ridge area.

While most of the commemorative park landscape of the War Department era remained, many of the details were removed during this period. The NPS program of battlefield restoration and landscape harmonization remained the focus of management until the 1999 General Management Plan established a framework for preserving the commemorative landscape associated with Civil War veterans, primarily along the military avenues and including the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, the only major commemorative addition to the 1st Corps battlefield during this period.

Features of the pre-1933 commemorative park landscape removed or altered throughout the 1st Corps battlefield included pipe-rail avenue fences that marked the limits of the designed landscape; military avenues that had been built along battle lines for interpretive and commemorative purposes; culvert headwalls and shell stones (traffic barriers) designed to be distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield and convey a military character to the landscape; and the Oak Ridge observation tower that provided visitors with a means to see across the entire First Day battlefield. Shell pyramids were removed from artillery positions, although to deter vandalism rather than to restore the battlefield.

Seminary Ridge (Drawings 1.8, 1.9)

Of all the areas of the park on the 1st Corps battlefield, the landscape of Seminary Ridge underwent the greatest change in character through institutional and commercial development. The park service's program of battlefield restoration had little impact on Seminary Ridge since the park did not own any land outside of Seminary Avenue except for the Dustman orchard lot, where the park replanted the battle-era orchard. The Civil War Trust was responsible for the major battlefield restoration project of this period: removal of Larson's Motel complex to restore the Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters) and its rural landscape.

The park owned the same amount of property on Seminary Ridge that it owned in 1933, although Seminary Avenue was removed from the park's authorized boundary. Despite its historic relationship to the park, Seminary Avenue, renamed Seminary Ridge, became a largely undifferentiated part of the seminary campus, which expanded west onto the battle-era Schmucker Farm. Changes in the commemorative landscape of Seminary Avenue included removal of the pipe-rail avenue fences, ashlar culvert headwalls, and shell stones; removal of cannons from two Confederate artillery positions; and road widening with new sidewalks and intersections for campus roads and parking lots.

McPherson Ridge (Drawing 1.8)

The McPherson Ridge area underwent modest changes in overall character after 1933 under National Park Service management compared to other areas of the 1st Corps battlefield. Park-owned lands remained the same as they were in 1933 except for addition of four acres along Willoughby Run and the three-acre Shields Museum property along Chambersburg Pike, and loss of 3.3 acres at the First Railroad Cut. Changes to the battlefield landscape included growth of successional woods, some of which screened park lands from suburban development. A portion of the McPherson Farm was redeveloped for the West End Contact Station in 1936. Across Chambersburg Pike, the Shields Museum complex was removed by the park, utility lines were removed along Chambersburg Pike, and battle-period fences were reestablished.

The park service did not expand the commemorative park landscape on McPherson Ridge, but two new monuments were added during this period, the 26th North Carolina and 1st Pennsylvania Battery B monuments. The commemorative landscape underwent typical changes that included removal of avenue fencing, shell stones, and culverts, and reconstruction of the avenues in asphalt. More extensive changes included realignment of Stone and Meredith Avenues, removal of the Reynolds Branch avenue, and replacement of the 1905 railroad bridge on Reynolds Avenue in 1961 with a larger bridge that required alteration of the 1863 topography and relocation of five regimental monuments. The superstructure of this bridge was replaced in 2008.

Oak Ridge (Drawing 1.10)

The Oak Ridge area changed from narrow park-owned corridors in 1933 to a larger expanse of battlefield that included the entire Forney Farm and most of the Wills Farm and Gilbert Outlots. The NPS program of battlefield restoration resulted in removal of substantial commercial and residential development in the area, with some remaining along Doubleday Avenue and Mummasburg Road as private inholdings. Early in the period, battlefield restoration was set aside for development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, which resulted in demolition of the Forney farmhouse and barn—the only substantially intact battle-era farmstead on the front lines of the 1st Corps battlefield. At the Wills farmstead, the park removed early twentieth century outbuildings and retained the post-battle brick farmhouse and the battle-era barn. The park service and its partners cleared post-battle woods, reestablished the limits of battle-era woodlots and groves, removed utility lines along Mummasburg Road, replanted battle-era orchards, and reconstructed some battle-era fence lines.

The major change to the commemorative landscape of Oak Ridge occurred in 1938 with development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial that required realignment of North Confederate Avenue and enlargement of a designed commemorative landscape on the battlefield landscape of the Forney Farm. This landscape was substantially lost through removal and redesign of walks and plantings around the memorial, and clearing of the woods that framed the rear for reestablishment of a battle-era thicket. Other change to the commemorative landscape include the removal of the top two-thirds of the Oak Ridge observation tower, and reduction of the surrounding commemorative landscape to restore the battle-era limits of McClean Grove. The rest of the commemorative landscape on Oak Ridge underwent typical changes that included removal or redesign of avenue fencing, shell stones, and culverts, and reconstruction of the avenues in asphalt. One War Depart-

ment-era culvert was retained along Buford Avenue, the only one left on the 1st Corps battlefield.

Herr's Ridge (Drawings 1.8, 1.10)

Most of the Herr's Ridge area remained in private ownership during this period except for the forty-three-acre Springs Hotel Woods, the ninety-seven-acre Gettysburg Country Club golf course, and the four-acre property adjacent to the park-owned 1st Shot marker that included the battle-era Ephraim Wisler House. Nearly all of the battlefield south of the Western Maryland Railroad along the US 30 corridor was redeveloped for suburban residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational uses during this period, while the portion to the north retained much of its battle-era rural character. The park acquired and ceased maintenance on the Gettysburg Country Club golf course, while the adjacent residential development remained in private ownership and outside of park boundaries. The Abraham Spangler Farm was entirely lost to redevelopment, while the next door Leaper Lot retained its battle-era house, although it was heavily altered. The Wible (Herr) Farm retained its battle-era house known as Herr's Tavern and a post-battle barn at the rear, but its fields east of Herr's Ridge Road were developed as a residential subdivision and office park. The Michael Crist Farm north of Chambersburg Pike within the expanded park boundaries retained its agricultural fields and battle-period stone house.

The First Shot marker remained the only commemorative feature on the Confederate front of Herr's Ridge, but the park service ceased managing it as part of the commemorative park landscape since removing the avenue fencing around the 310-square-foot plot in the 1930s. The surrounding landscape underwent extensive changes due to highway improvements and as the property transitioned from agricultural to suburban residential uses, resulting in growth of successional woods that blocked views and the open character that had existed since 1863.

ENDNOTES, 1933–2019

406 NPS management during the period is dicussed first because it is necessary to understanding the history of the 1863 battlefield properties, many of which were incorporated into the park.

407 This section is presented at the begining of the period before the 1863 Battlefield Landscape history section because understanding of

408 Harlan Unrau, "Administrative History, Gettysburg National Military Park and Gettysburg National Cemetery" (National Park Service Report, July 1991), 139–142.

409 National Park Service Organic Act, 16 U.S.C. 1, 1916.

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

411 "Roads Leading into Town to be Beautified," *Gettysburg Times*, April 13, 1933, 1.

412 James R. McConaghie, Superintendent, "Annual Report for the Gettysburg National Military Park, Year Ending September 30, 1934," 30-32, quoted in Unrau, 151.

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Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

National Park Service Period, 1933–2019

Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
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DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS6, 2018

LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- NPS Park Property Boundary
- Feature removed during period
- Building
- Bridge
- Culvert Head-walls: WD, NPS
- Breastwork
- Park Avenue
- Other Road, Walk
- Railroad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Marker
- Statue
- Position Marker
- Iron Tablet: Identifi-cation, Position
- Cannon Pair with Shot/Shell Pyramid Pad
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
- Stone Fence
- Virginia Worm Fence
- 5-Rail Post & Rail Fence
- Sawn or Slab Board Fence
- Fence - Undetermined, or Boundary
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Cut or Bank
- Woods, Hedgerow
- Deciduous Tree, Coniferous Tree
- Orchard
- Field, Mown Turf
- Thicket, Successional Woods
- Wetland
- Stream

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. Features added during period indicated by date; features removed during period labeled in italics; 1863 and commemorative features labeled in upper case
3. Most 1863 fences built after 1999
4. All shell stones removed from intersections in 1936/37; shell/shot pyramids at artillery positions removed between 1942 and 1980
5. Avenue fencing removed between 1935 and 1976
6. White mask delineates CLR study area

0' 250' 500'

Drawing 1.8



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter CS6, 2019

SOURCES
1. GETT Record of Treatment plans, 2015
2. GNPC Land Resources Map and Parcel Acquisition Dates Inventory
3. Park Commission Plans and Surveys, GETT 41106
4. USGS, Gettysburg and Fairfield Quads., 1951 updated to 1973
5. Aerial photographs, 1937, 1946, 1968, 2009

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2019.
3. See Drawings 1.8, 1.10 for other notes and additional legend.

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
in partnership with Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- NPS Property Boundary
- Feature removed during period
- Building
- Military Avenue
- Public Road or Walk
- Position Marker, Tablet
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
- Cannon Pair with Shot/Shell Pyramid
- Shell Stones
- Military Avenue Fence
- Stone Fence
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Deciduous, Coniferous Tree
- Field, Mown Turf

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield
Gettysburg National Military Park

Seminary Area
1933–2019 Period Plan Detail

0 100 Feet 200

Drawing 1.9

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

National Park Service Period, 1933–2019

Oak Ridge and Herr's Ridge

Key to Mummasburg Road Residential Subdivisions

FORNEY FARM
1. Ray Drum to USA, 1.58 acres, 1976 (02-102)
2. Gett. Battlefield Pres. Assoc. to USA, 0.38 acre, 1991 (02-101)
3. L. Eckert to USA, 0.5 acre, 1948 (02-159)
4. Katherine Bollinger to USA, 0.60 acre, 1987 (02-110)
5. Mabelle Warner to USA, 0.62 acre, 1977 (02-109)

WILLS FARM
6. Jackson Property, 1.55 acres (02-108) (inholding)
7. Stanley Hull to USA, 0.83 acre, 2000 (02-107)
8. Guy Raffensperger to USA, 0.70 acre, 1978 (02-106)
9. Wm. Anderson to USA, 0.57 acre, 2005 (02-105)

Key to Doubleday Avenue Residential Subdivisions

GILBERT OUTLOTS
10 1. Wilcox Property / Doubleday Inn, 0.81 acre (02-117) (inholding)
11 2. Stoner Property, 1.49 acre (02-118) (inholding)
12 3. Dwight Putnam to USA, 2.62 acres, 1979 (02-119)
13 4. Schmidt Property, 0.59 acre (02-120) (inholding)

WILLS FARM
14. Inskip Property, 1.06 acres (02-113) (inholding)
15 6. Mattson Property, 2.09 acres (02-114) (inholding)
16 7. Theodore Tussing to USA, 0.86 acre, 1972 (02-115)
17 8. Richardson Property, 1.16 acres (02-116) (inholding)
18 9. Marie W. Brown to USA, 2.50 acres, 1965 (02-182)
19 10. Sites Property, 8.34 acres (02-121) (inholding)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp
in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT Record of Treatment plans, 2015
2. GNPC Land Resources Map and Parcel Acquisition Dates Inventory
3. Park Commission Plans and Surveys, GETT 41106
4. USGS, Gettysburg and Fairfield Quads., 1951 updated to 1973
5. Aerial photographs, 1937, 1946, 1968, 2009

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS6, 2018

LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- NPS Park Property Boundary
- Feature removed during period
- Building
- Bridge
- Culvert Head-walls: WD, NPS
- Breastwork
- Park Avenue
- Other Road, Walk
- Railroad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Marker (LF RF)
- Statue
- Position Marker
- Iron Tablet: Identification, Position
- Cannon Pair with Shot/Shell Pyramid Pad
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- Stone Fence
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- 5-Rail Post & Rail Fence
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5. Avenue fencing removed between 1935 and 1976
6. White mask delineates CLR study area

0′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 1.10



11th Pennsylvania monument along Doubleday Avenue, 2016 (SUNY ESF)

Existing Conditions

PARK OPERATIONS

LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

1ST CORPS BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE

The First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield, an area of approximately 880 acres north and west of the Borough of Gettysburg, encompasses the battle lines of the Union 1st Corps on July 1, 1863 and some Confederate positions. It is characterized by a rural landscape that existed during the battle and a commemorative park landscape developed between the 1880s and 1930s (fig. 2.1).

The 1863 battlefield landscape is characterized by low ridges, fields, fences, orchards, public roads, and woodlots organized by four geographic areas: Seminary Ridge, McPherson's Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Herr's Ridge (fig. 2.2). The First Shot site is discussed as part of Herr's Ridge. Within three of these areas is the commemorative park landscape comprised of linear areas along the military avenues (park drives), with larger areas of commemorative landscape at Reynolds Grove, the crest of McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge Grounds, and the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.



Figure 2.1. Characteristic landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield at the crest of McPherson Ridge along Chambersburg Road (US 30), looking north, 2015. The fields, woodlots, and Virginia worm fence reflect the 1863 battlefield landscape, while the monuments, markers, cannon and mown turf commemorate a Union battle line. (SUNY ESF)

This chapter provides a concise overview of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape, including park operations and the setting comprised of adjacent lands outside of legislated park boundaries. The description of the landscape is organized by the four geographic areas, each of which is further organized by the 1863 battlefield landscape with its component historic properties; and the commemorative park landscape with its military avenues and commemorative nodes. Existing conditions plans at the end of the chapter (drawings 2.1., 2.2) locate landscape features described in the text.

PARK OPERATIONS

Most of Gettysburg National Military Park is open year-round with unrestricted access to the military avenues from the many entrances off the public highways. Visitors may experience the battlefield through a self-guided auto tour or they can pay for a tour with a Licensed Battlefield Guide, a service that has formally existed since 1915. Visitors can schedule personal tours with a guide using their own vehicle, or the guides also provide group bus tours. All tours begin at the park's Museum and Visitor Center located on Cemetery Ridge between Baltimore Pike and Taneytown Road south of Gettysburg. The West End Contact Station on Chambersburg Road (US 30), a National Park Service building completed in 1936, once served as the entrance to the First Day battlefield and base for the Licensed Battlefield Guides (fig.2.3). Today, it is open seasonally and contains visitor information and public restrooms.

The 1st Corps battlefield is the start of the 16-stop self-guided auto tour route with stops at Reynolds Grove, the Eternal Peace Light Memorial, and the observation platform on Oak Ridge (fig. 2.4). The park maintains interpretive waysides at each of the three tour stops, along with one on Reynolds Avenue near the 2nd Rail-

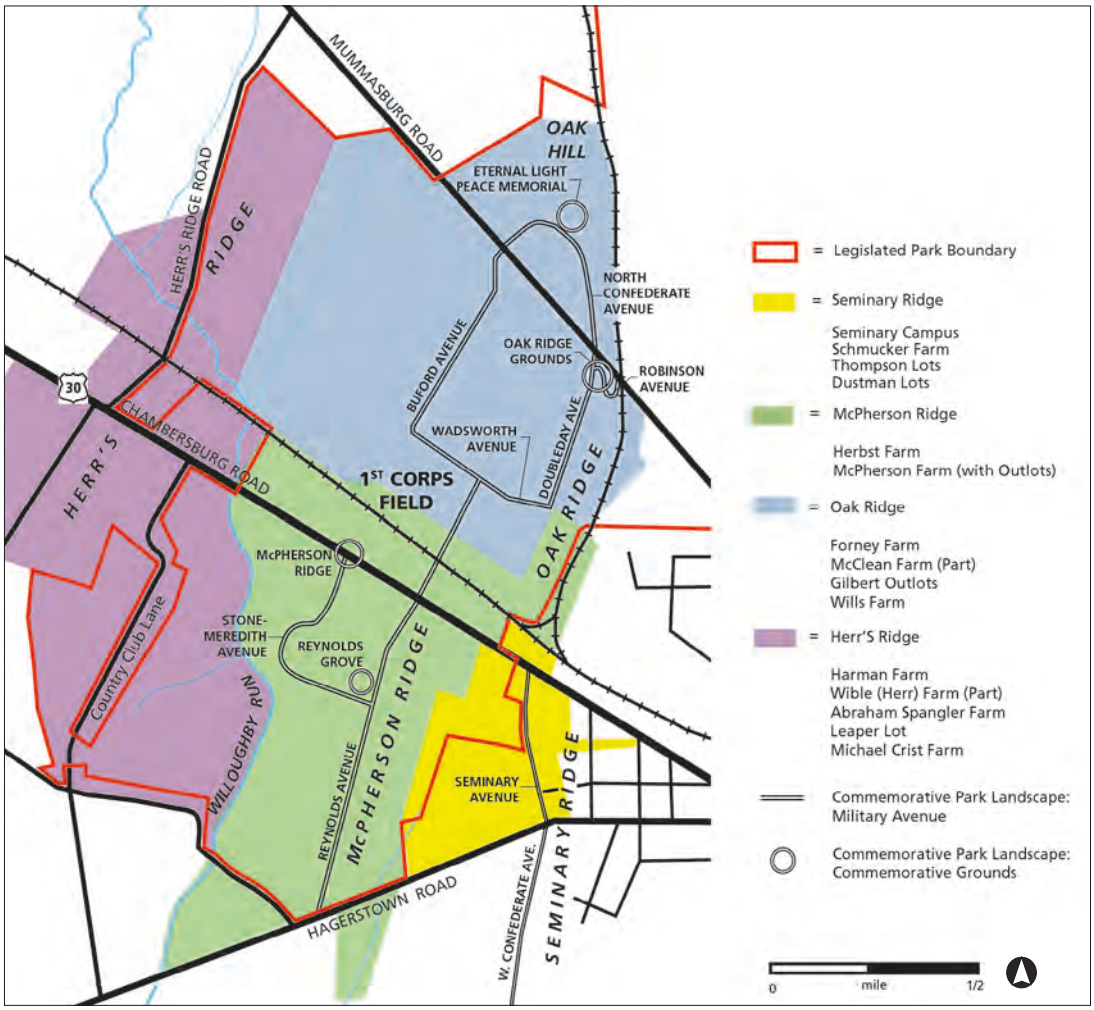


Figure 2.2. Organization of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape by geographic areas with associated 1863 properties, and commemorative park landscape. See drawings 1.1 and 1.2 for location of 1863 properties. (SUNY ESF)

road Cut and another along Buford Avenue (fig. 2.5). All other on-site interpretation of the battle is conveyed through the historic monuments, tablets, and markers. The tour takes visitors through town and begins on Reynolds Avenue (South), where Reynolds Grove is stop #1, and continues north along Buford Avenue to the Eternal Peace Memorial (stop #2), and then south to Oak Ridge (stop #3) and east on Robinson Avenue. After a loop through the 11th Corps battlefield to the east, the tour route returns to the 1st Corps battlefield and takes visitors through the seminary campus on the military avenue named Seminary Ridge (formerly Seminary Avenue). There are small parking lots at the Eternal Peace Light Memorial, Oak Ridge observation tower, and on Country Club Lane at the former golf course. Pull-offs are located near popular monuments and striped parking spaces are located on the pavement of one-way avenues.



Figure 2.3. The West End Contact Station looking east with Chambersburg Road (US 30) at left, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

Seminary Ridge Museum, a private museum along Seminary Ridge (avenue) on the campus of the United Lutheran Seminary is identified on the tour route, but is not an official stop. It is located in Schmucker Hall, one of three seminary-owned buildings that date to the battle. The Civil War Trust owns and operates

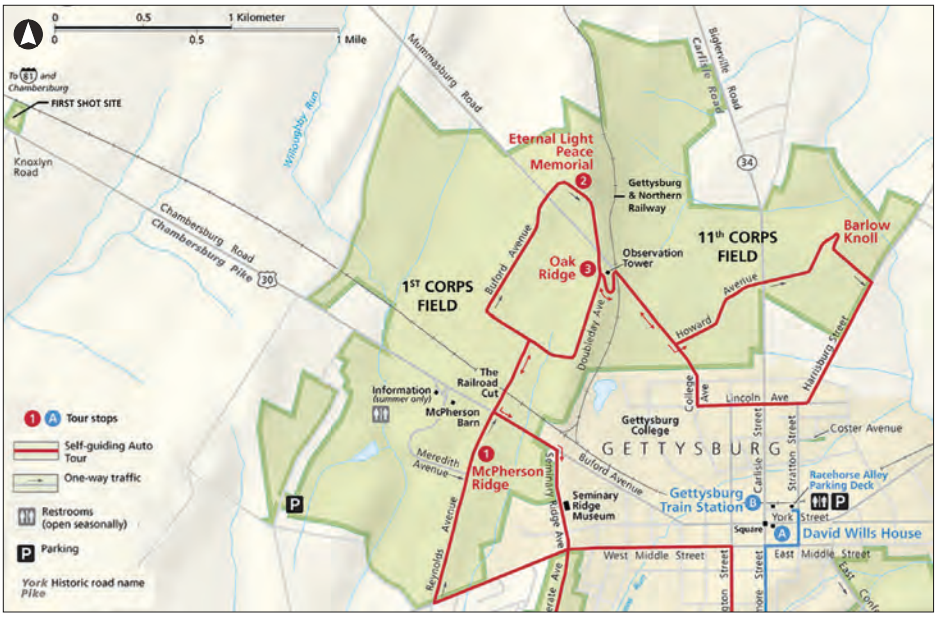


Figure 2.4. Detail of park brochure map showing the relationship between the 1st and 11th Corps battlefields, the park self-guided auto tour route, and extent of the park including 1st Shot site to the west (in green). The Gettysburg & Northern Railway forms the boundary between the 1st and 11th Corps areas. (National Park Service, Gettysburg National Military Park brochure, annotated by SUNY ESF)

the recently restored Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters) on Chambersburg Road across from Seminary Ridge (avenue) outside of park boundaries. There are just three park-owned battle-era buildings on the 1st Corps battlefield: the McPherson Barn, which served as a field hospital, the Wills Barn, and the vacant and unrestored Wisler House at the First Shot site on Chambersburg Road. None of the buildings are open to the public.

The National Park Service maintains mown corridors along the military avenues and public roads within the 1st Corps battlefield, while most of the fields are under the park's agricultural lease program, except in front of the Eternal Peace Light Memorial and around the McPherson Barn (fig. 2.6). Hay and crop fields are presently leased by Getty Acres, a family-owned dairy business that farms over 4,000 acres in the area. Crops grown by Getty Acres on the 1st Corps battlefield include corn, hay, and sorghum (fig. 2.7). Dairy cattle owned by another farm graze in the leased McPherson Farm fields west of Meredith-Stone Avenue. The McPherson Barn is not leased. Seven battle-era orchards reestablished since 2000 are managed by the park for interpretive purposes and not for agricultural production. There is one privately-owned farm within the legislated park boundary, the Michael Crist Farm. Its southern fields are used as pasture and the northern ones for crops. There is also a sand/gravel quarry on the property.[1]



Figure 2.5. A standard interpretive wayside showing example on Buford Avenue, looking east toward Oak Ridge, 2016. There are five such waysides on the 1st Corps Field. (SUNY ESF)

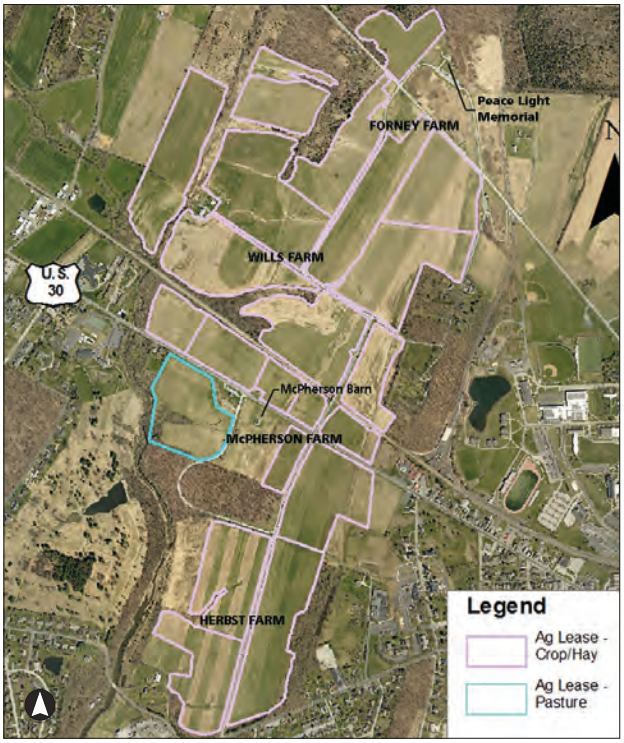


Figure 2.6. Map of farm fields on the 1st Corps battlefield under the park's agricultural lease program, 2017. (Map by Dafna Reiner, Gettysburg National Military Park, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.7. A leased agricultural field on the McPherson Farm (battle-era fields #6 and #7) showing a crop of sorghum, looking west from the Buford Monument with Chambersburg Road (US 30) at left, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

The maintained landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield is part of the First Day Battlefield Location Record in the park's Facilities Maintenance Software System. Other Location Records include each of the military avenues, the Oak Ridge observation tower, Eternal Peace Light Memorial, each of the Wills Farm buildings, the McPherson Barn, First Shot (Wisler) House, interpretive waysides (group), and the monuments (group). This landscape is in overall good condition, with problems isolated to erosion of turf from foot traffic around monuments, tablets, and cannons, and from cars along the military avenues. Recent repaving has left gravel along the pavement instead of turf along portions of the avenue shoulders. FMSS Location records that are in poor or serious condition include the Wills Farm carriage house, the First Shot House, and the interpretive waysides.[2] The former Gettysburg Country Club golf course was formerly a maintained landscape, but since 2011 has been allowed to naturalize, with maintenance limited to mowing along the paved cartways, undertaken by volunteers.[3]

LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

The 1st Corps battlefield is within the Gettysburg-Newark Lowland section of the Piedmont Province, which is a foothills region to the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west. The battlefield spans a series of low, north-south trending ridges that give a gently rolling character to the landscape, most evident along the three main roads that extend perpendicular to the ridges (fig. 2.8). The First Shot site one mile west of the main battlefield is also on a ridge east of Marsh Creek, which joins Rock Creek south of Gettysburg to form the Monocacy River that flows south into the Potomac River. Willoughby Run, a tributary of Marsh Creek, is the only major drainage through the 1st Corps battlefield. It flows from the north, crosses Herr's Ridge at the Michael Crist Farm, and continues southeast within a mostly wooded corridor between Herr's Ridge and McPherson Ridge (fig. 2.9). There is an earthen dam south of Old Mill Road that creates an area of wide water through park land to the north. An underground municipal sewer line parallels Willoughby Run south of Chambersburg Road through the former country club property, with a branch that crosses the former golf course to Country Club Lane. The line is within a right-of-way on park property, and feeds into the Cumberland Township Authority's South Wastewater Treatment Plant south of Hagerstown Road.[4]

The predominant native forest community in the region is Appalachian Oak Forest. Existing wooded patches in around the 1st Corps battlefield are mostly Dry



Figure 2.8. Chambersburg Road looking east from the 149th Pennsylvania monument showing characteristic rolling topography of the battlefield, 2016. The rise in the distance is the main or east branch of McPherson Ridge. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.9. Willoughby Run looking from the northern edge of Herbst Woods showing winter conditions, 2018. (SUNY ESF)

Oak-Mixed Hardwoods, dominated by white oak and or northern red oak with pignut hickory, black oak, white ash, mockernut hickory, and shagbark hickory as associates. The most abundant native species in the understory is red maple, flowering dogwood, laurel, and Missouri gooseberry. Successional woods on disturbed sites are typically dominated by black cherry, tuliptree, red maple, and white ash. Stream corridors are mostly composed of Bottomland and Mixed Hardwood Forest characterized by green ash, pin oak, swamp white oak, black walnut and shagbark hickory, with red maple, American elm, eastern redbud, boxelder, black cherry, eastern red-cedar, and silver maple as associates. Invasive exotic species in the park include multiflora rose, Japanese barberry, several varieties of honeysuckle, tree-of-heaven, Asiatic tearthumb, and Japanese stilt grass.[5]

Three main public highways radiate from the center of Gettysburg through the 1st Corps battlefield (fig. 2.10). From north to south, these include Mummasburg Road, Chambersburg Road (US 30, also known as Lincoln Way West and historically as Chambersburg Road), and Hagerstown Road (PA 116, also known as Fairfield Road). Old Mill Road (historically known as Hereter's Mill Road) branches off Hagerstown Road and extends northwest, ending at Knoxlyn Road, which terminates at the First Shot site. These two-lane roads serve as the primary access to the 1st Corps battlefield, and all are on state rights-of-way across park and private property. The only north-south public road is Herr's Ridge Road, which borders the western boundary of the 1st Corps battlefield. Along the east side, the post-battle Oak Ridge Public Road that includes the present alignment of Doubleday Avenue historically connected Chambersburg Road with Mummasburg Road, but is now abandoned. Traffic signals are located at the intersection of Chambersburg Road with Reynolds Avenue and Herr's Ridge Road. The C.S.X-owned Western Maryland Railroad, known as the Unfinished Railroad or Tapeworm Railroad in 1863, is a freight line that extends across the battlefield parallel to US 30, outside of park property, but within the legislated park boundary. The eastern edge of the 1st Corps battlefield along the base of Oak Ridge is bounded by the Pioneer Railcorp-owned Gettysburg & Northern Railway, a post-battle freight line located mostly within and adjacent to the legislated park boundary.[6]

The 1st Corps battlefield is located in Cumberland Township, except for Seminary Ridge (avenue) and a portion of McPherson Woods on Oak Ridge that are within the Borough of Gettysburg. Cumberland Township covers an area of 33.6 square miles and has a population of 6,162, with a median household income of $69,792. The township has a zoning ordinance that places most federal park-owned land within an "Open Space" zoning district. Lands not owned by the federal government, but within the park's legislated boundary such as the Michael Crist Farm, are not zoned as open space. This farm and other lands that adjoin federal property are zoned primarily Residential, with smaller areas of Residential Mobile Home (multi-family), Business Park, Institutional, and Mixed Use along Chambersburg Road and Hagerstown Road (fig. 2.11). [7]

On the east, the 1st Corps battlefield north of the Western Maryland Railroad is bordered by the campus of Gettysburg College, and to the north, the park's 11th Corps battlefield that forms the eastern part of the First Day cultural landscape, extending from Mummasburg Road on the west to Old Harrisburg Road (U.S. 15 Business) on the east (see fig. 2.4). The 11th Corps field contains one military avenue, Howard Avenue, and is overall mostly open fields with woods near Oak Hill (fig. 2.12). The southern portion of the 11th Corps field is part of the Gettysburg College campus, and contains

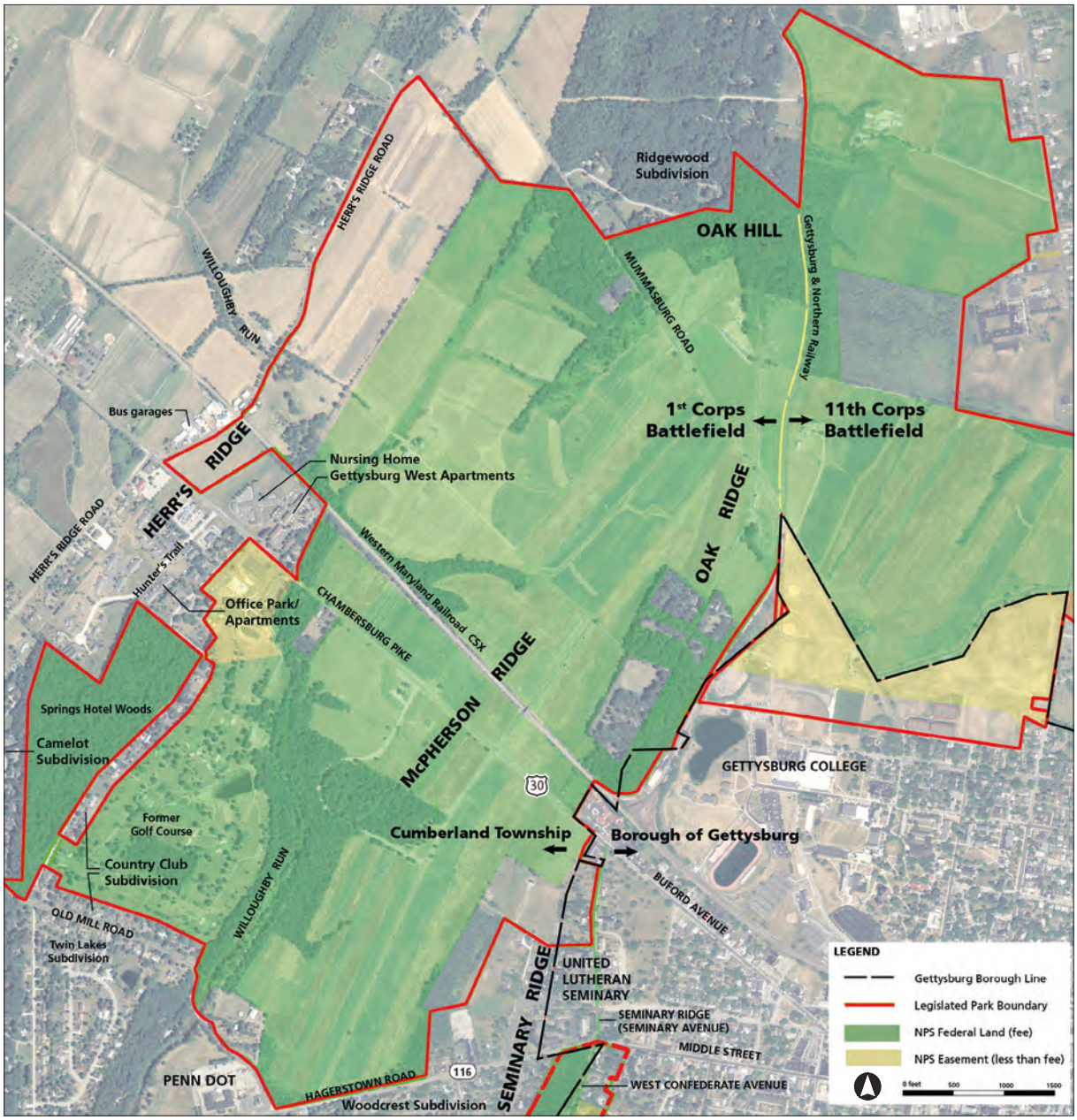


Figure 2.10. Aerial photograph illustrating context of the 1st Corps battlefield and park ownership interest within the legislated boundaries, 1990 updated to 2015. (National Park Service, Land Resources Program, gettsm02, annotated by SUNY ESF)

athletic fields that are within an area subject to an easement held by the National Park Service (see fig. 2.10). To the south, the 1st Corps battlefield extends through the campus of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, which was renamed the United Lutheran Seminary in 2017 through a merger of the Lutheran seminaries at Gettysburg and Philadelphia.

Cumberland Township zoning districts along Hagerstown Road and Chambersburg Road reflect existing suburban development that has occurred on historically open farmland, mostly since the 1950s. Along Hagerstown Road south of the 1st Corps battlefield, there is a large mid-century residential subdivision with some earlier houses directly along the road, and to the west is a mixed commercial/industrial area and a state highway maintenance facility that is within the battle-era Herbst Farm (fig. 2.13). Chambersburg Road west of the core of the 1st Corps battlefield is lined by farms, suburban houses, and mixed institutional /commercial/industrial uses (fig. 2.14). Similar development is along Chambersburg Road around the park's First Shot Site (fig.

2.15).

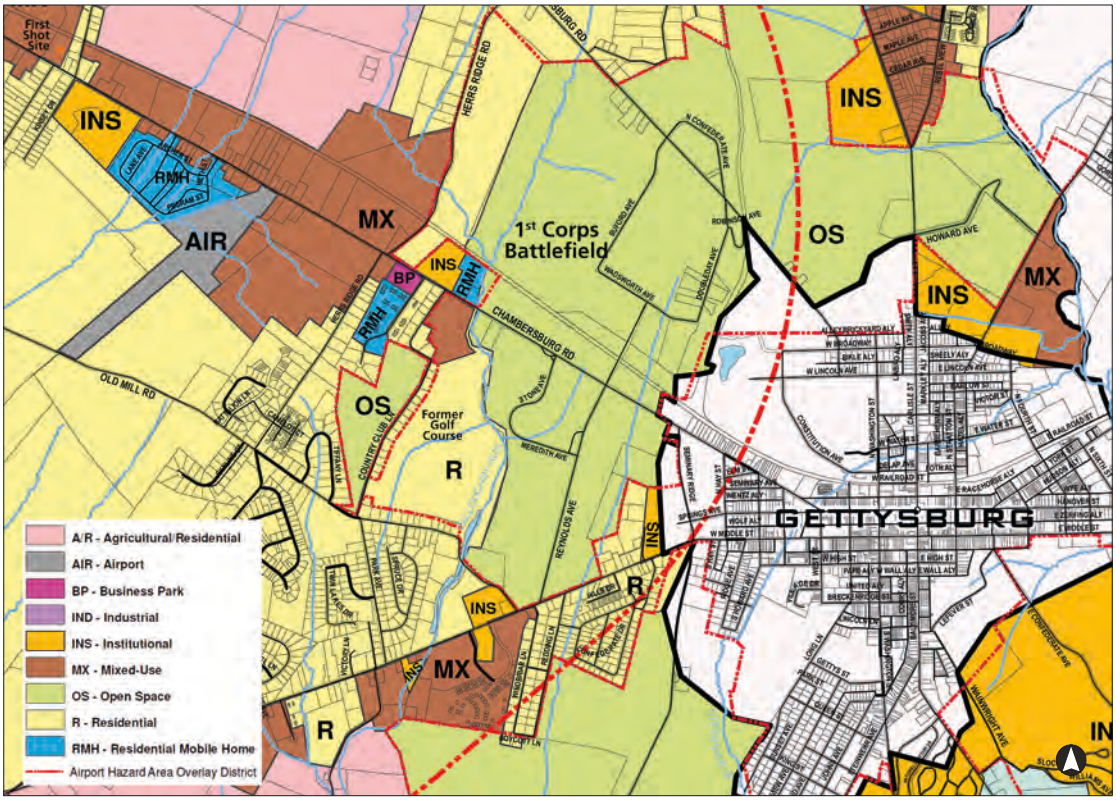


Figure 2.11. Cumberland Township Zoning Map (2017) showing zoning districts at the 1st Corps battlefield. (Detail, KPI Technology, "Cumberland Township Zoning Map," Proposed Zoning Changes added August 2017, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.12. The 11th Corps battlefield looking east from North Confederate Avenue, 2016. In the foreground is the McClean farmstead at the base of Oak Ridge. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.14. Chambersburg Road (US 30) looking east toward McPherson Ridge through the Wible (Herr) and Abraham Spangler farms, 2018. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.13. Hagerstown Road (PA 116) looking west from near the park boundary at the intersection of Old Mill Road, 2018. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.15. Chambersburg Road (US 30) looking west from Belmont Road toward the park-owned First Shot site, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

Herr's Ridge Road and Old Mill Road near the park are lined by residential development, including several newer subdivisions. Mummasburg Road west of the park boundary is less developed and retains much of its battle-era rural character (fig. 2.16).



Figure 2.16. Mummasburg Road looking west from near the park boundary, 2019. At right is the entrance to the Ridgewood subdivision, and in the distance are fields of the battle-era Hartzel Farm. (SUNY ESF)

1st Corps Battlefield Landscape

The following overview of the 1st Corps battlefield addresses the landscape within the legislated park boundaries, including private and partner-owned inholdings. The overview begins with standard and landscape-wide features, then is organized by the 1863 battlefield landscape and the commemorative park landscape within the four geographic areas—Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Herr's Ridge.

Standard and Landscape-Wide Features

Features found throughout 1st Corps battlefield include battle-period wood fences, mostly of the Virginia worm or post-and-rail types that delineate some but not all of the battle-period fields (fig. 2.17). Most of these have been reconstructed since 2009. The fences rebuilt with gaps represent fences that were destroyed during the battle.[8] The orchards, most replanted since 2006 and thus still young, follow a typical planting pattern and species palette intended to reestablish the overall character of the battlefield landscape, rather than restore original orchard species (fig. 2.18). The battle-era woodlots are managed for the health of the stands, but have lost the open understory that characterized the battlefield landscape when they were working woodlots used for timber and as pasture (fig. 2.19). Old oak and hickory trees in these woodlots, including Reynolds Grove and McClean Grove, may have existed during the battle (so-called witness trees), but none are identified or interpreted to the public (fig. 2.20).

Standard features of the commemorative park landscape include contemporary NPS signage and interpre-



Figure 2.17. Standard reconstructed Virginia worm-type fence on the Forney Farm, looking south with North Confederate Avenue in the left distance, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.18. The Forney Market Orchard replanted in 2006, looking north from Buford Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.19. The battle-era Harman Woodlot (Springs Hotel Woods) showing dense understory, looking west from Country Club Lane, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.20. Aged trees along the northern edge of Herbst Woods that may include witness trees, looking northeast, 2018. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.21. Standard iron identification (avenue) tablet, showing example at Stone Avenue near Chambersburg Road, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

tive waysides, and historic iron identification tablets installed during the War Department period (1895–1933) that designate military avenues and historic sites on the battlefield (fig. 2.21). Drainage along the military avenues is accommodated by pipe culverts with standard rustic stone headwalls or inlets with iron grates installed by the National Park Service in the 1930s in place of War Department-era ashlar stone headwalls



Figure 2.22. National Park Service-era standard culvert headwall, looking west across example on Reynolds Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.23. War Department-era standard culvert headwall, looking northwest across Buford Avenue, 2016. This is the only example on the 1st Corps battlefield, and is lower and set back farther from the road than originally designed. (SUNY ESF)

built between 1896 and ca. 1905 (figs. 2.22, 2.23). All of the military avenues are paved in uniform black asphalt without striping except to designate parking, and feature mown turf shoulders that abut agricultural fields or woods. Stacked-rail fences and concrete bollards are standard traffic control devices used along the military avenues.

The thirty-seven monuments to Union and Confederate regiments on the 1st Corps battlefield, most dating to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) period (1863–1895), are characteristic features along all but one of the military avenues. While they vary in size and design, most reflect monument policies originally established by the GBMA, which among other provisions specified the orientation of the monument and that it include flank markers to identify the ends of the regiment's battle line. Standard features

associated with artillery monuments or tablets include pairs of cannons installed during the War Department period that feature the same type of gun used by the battery and are mounted on reproduction iron carriages (fig. 2.24). These rest on granite mounting blocks and are accompanied by square granite pads that originally held pyramidal shell (ammunition) piles that were removed by 1980.

The park contains a system of standard War Department-era markers that identify various military command positions, and provide a narrative of battle action, all designed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission's engineer, E. B. Cope. The positions marked include Headquarters, Corps, Division, Brigade, and Regiment. The tablets are either cast-iron on pedestals, or bronze tablets mounted on stone. Bronze tablets are distinguished by order of command and by Union (U.S.) or Confederate (C.S.) sides. All of the tablets are along the military avenues or Chambersburg Road, except for the 4th U.S. Artillery Battery B tablet north of Chambersburg Road near the Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters), and an iron tablet that marks Hupp's C.S. Battery on Oak Ridge above the 1st Railroad Cut.

Cast Iron Narrative Tablets: Black-painted rectangular iron tablets mounted on iron pedestals with raised uppercase lettering painted white (fig. 2.25).[9] These are the oldest style of tablet on the 1st Corps battlefield and were initially used to identify all military positions of both armies. There are six standard iron narrative tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield, all of which mark Confederate positions, installed between ca. 1896 and 1905. A non-standard tablet that marks Rodes's C.S. Division breastworks is on Seminary Ridge (avenue).



Figure 2.24. Example of a standard pair of cannon used to mark artillery positions, showing Morris Artillery along North Confederate Avenue looking southeast, 2018. The square stone in the foreground is the base of the removed shell pyramid. (SUNY ESF)

U.S. Regulars Monuments:[10] Bronze tablets mounted on monoliths of red granite that mark positions of the U.S. Regular Army, including both infantry and artillery regiments (fig. 2.26). There are three on the 1st Corps battlefield installed between 1908 and 1914. Unlike the

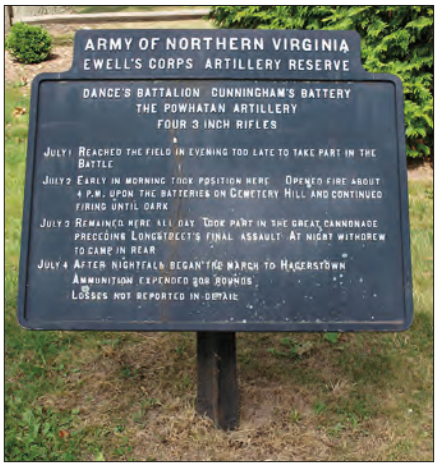






Figure 2.25 (left). Standard cast-iron narrative tablet that marks various military positions, showing example at Dance's C.S. Battalion looking west from Seminary Ridge (avenue), 2016. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 2.26 (middle). Standard U.S. Regulars bronze tablet on red granite monolith, showing example at the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A on Chambersburg Road looking east, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

Figure 2.27 (right). Standard Headquarters bronze tablet with upright gun tube, showing example at Lee's Headquarters along Chambersburg Road looking southeast, 2016. In the background is the J. Thompson House and the seminary's North Hall (Horner House). (SUNY ESF)





Figure 2.28 (left). Standard Corps tablet showing 1st Corps (Doubleday) tablet looking east along Reynolds Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)
Figure 2.29 (right). Standard Division tablet showing Rowley's Division with 1st Corps emblem above the tablet looking east from Reynolds Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)





Figure 2.30 (left). Standard C.S. Brigade tablet showing Iverson's Brigade looking north from near North Confederate Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)
Figure 2.31 (right). Standard U.S. Brigade tablet showing Baxter's Brigade looking west from Doubleday Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

state regiments that have their own individual monuments, the U.S. Regulars tablets were designed as a system, with a single monument for all U.S. Regulars located near the center of the park on Hancock Avenue.

Headquarters Tablets: Trapezoidal bronze tablets on a granite ashlar or single-block base that supports an upright gun tube, marking the head of command for both armies (fig. 2.27). There are two headquarters tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield on Chambersburg Road (C.S./Lee) and Reynolds Avenue (U.S./1st Corps), installed in 1919–1920.

Corps Tablets: Bronze tablets that have the profile of a scalloped pediment on a monolith of gray granite, with U.S. Corps distinguished by use of small plaque featuring Corps insignia on the reverse side of the monolith (fig. 2.28). There are two Corps tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield (1st Corps and Ewell's/C.S.), all installed in 1907.

Division Tablets: Bronze tablets with a rectangular profile on a monolith of gray granite similar to the Corps tablets, with a small bronze plaque above the tablet denoting the U.S. Corps insignia or "C.S.A." (fig. 2.29). On the 1st Corps battlefield, there are six Division tablets, all installed in 1910.

Brigade Tablets: Bronze tablets installed at a slant on granite pedestals. C.S. brigade tablets feature a bronze tablet with a flat pediment crown mounted on cylindrical pedestals of red granite (fig. 2.30). U.S. brigade tablets feature bronze tablets with a rounded pediment crown mounted on tapered square pedestals of sea-green granite (fig. 2.31). On the 1st Corps battlefield, there are eleven C.S. brigade tablets, and eight U.S. brigade tablets.

SEMINARY RIDGE (DRAWING 1.1)

Seminary Ridge is the eastern-most area of the 1st Corps battlefield and is a continuation of the Confederate battle line along West Confederate Avenue on the Second Day and Third Day battlefields (see fig. 2.2). Seminary Ridge was the site of the rear 1st Corps battle line on July 1, 1863, and the final Confederate defensive line from July 1–4, 1863. Park-owned property is limited to the strip of Seminary Ridge (avenue) outside of the legislated park boundary, and the Dustman Orchard Lot. The legislated park boundary includes a small part of the seminary campus west of SEminary Ridge (avenue). The recently restored Lee's Headquarters site along Chambersburg Road is owned by the American Battlefield (Civil War) Trust.

1863 Battlefield Landscape

The Seminary Ridge area contains four battle-era properties: the seminary campus, Schmucker Farm, Thompson Lots, and the Dustman Lots. Since 1863, the boundaries of these properties have changed substantially.



Figure 2.32. The battle-era rear side of Schmucker Hall looking northeast along Seminary Ridge (avenue), 2019. (SUNY ESF)

The 1863 seminary campus property remains the core of the United Lutheran Seminary, with the original three battle-era brick buildings along the east side of Seminary Ridge (avenue): Schmucker House or 1st Professor's House (1833), Kraut House or 2nd Professor's House (1834), and Schmucker Hall or Old Dorm (1832), the original seminary building with its cupola that served as a Union signal station and which today houses the Seminary Ridge Museum (fig. 2.32). The other main campus buildings within the battle-era limits of the campus include Wolf House (3rd Professor's House, 1885), Valentine Hall (1895, New Seminary, 1895), and the Church of the Abiding Presence (1942) on the east side of Seminary Ridge (avenue). On the west side, the buildings within the battle-era campus include the heating plant (1895) and dining hall known as the Refectory (1910). This building and the recently-built visitor parking lot for the Seminary Ridge Museum are within the legislated park boundary and are within site of the battle-era Seminary Grove that contained a Union breastwork (fig. 2.33).



Figure 2.33. The Refectory and visitor parking lot on the seminary campus within the legislated park boundary looking west from the cupola of Schmucker Hall, 2016. The seminary field beyond the lot, which is also within the park boundary, was part of the Schmucker Farm in 1863. The dirt road along the left side of the field is a remnant of Springs Hotel Road. (SUNY ESF)

The current seminary campus occupies a large part of the battle-era Schmucker Farm, which in 1863 was the property of the seminary's first president, Dr. Samuel S. Schmucker. The oldest buildings are West House (ca. 1890), which was the successor to the battle-era Schmucker farmhouse and was moved to its current site in ca. 1947; and Singmaster House (1901), the 5th Professor's House. Most of the buildings date from the campus's post-World War II expansion and include Wentz Library (1947) and four dormitories (1952, 1974). The YWCA Gettysburg & Adams County Y-East facility (1981) is located on the alignment of Springs Hotel Road (1869), the original road and horse railway that connected the town with the Springs Hotel on the Harman Farm. Segments of the old road remain north and south of the YWCA. Schmucker Field #3 north of the YWCA is within the legislated park boundary and contains mown fields known as the Lutherbowl and the Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail (see fig. 2.33). The remainder of the Schmucker Farm to the west of the YWCA (Schmucker Fields #1, #2) is privately owned and consists mostly of twentieth-century residential development.

The Thompson and Dustman lots along Chambersburg Road, owned by the American Battlefield Trust (formerly the Civil War Trust) and outside of the legislated park boundary, include the Mary Thompson House

(ca. 1834) known as Lee's Headquarters, and the James Thompson House (ca. 1840) across Chambersburg Road. The Mary Thompson House was recently restored by the Trust as part of removal of the sprawling Larson Motel complex (fig. 2.34). The Dustman lot to the east, demarked by a rail fence, includes a stone foundation believed to be a remnant of the battle-era Dustman barn, and a visitor parking lot that is a remnant of the Larson Motel complex. The unrestored James Thompson House across the street includes a stone battle-era building flanked by a two-story addition (ca. 1885) and a one-story addition (ca. 1960) (fig. 2.35). The seminary building to the south, North Hall (1924), is located on the site of the battle-era barn associated with the James Thompson House (see fig. 2.27). To the west of the James Thompson House is the subsurface foundation of the Riggs House, which in 1863 was most likely owned by Dustman as a tenant house and is today part of the American Battlefield Trust property that is outside of park boundaries. To the west is the park-owned Dustman orchard, which was partially replanted in 2007. The remainder of the Dustman Orchard Lot to the east extends onto the current seminary campus and includes the Lewars House (1926), which is within park boundaries (fig. 2.36).



Figure 2.34. The Mary Thompson House, known as Lee's Headquarters, looking east along Chambersburg Road with restored battle-era fences, 2019. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.35. The James Thompson House looking northeast across Seminary Ridge (avenue), 2016. The battle-era house is the middle stone building. (SUNY ESF)

Commemorative Park Landscape

The park's commemorative landscape on Seminary Ridge is a narrow strip along Seminary Ridge (avenue), a one-third-mile-long park-owned road historically named Seminary Avenue and built on the alignment of a battle-era lane (fig. 2.37). The asphalt-paved road, which has a sidewalk along the east side with an integral curb, is on two parcels of park property north and south of the borough-owned Springs Avenue that were removed from the legislated park boundary in 1990. The military avenue is an integral part of the seminary campus landscape with no visible marker of the park boundary. Signage and lights along the avenue belong to the seminary and connote a different identity from



Figure 2.36. The seminary-owned Lewars House within the battle-era Dustman Orchard Lot, looking southwest across Seminary Ridge (avenue), 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.37. Seminary Ridge, the park-owned military avenue through the seminary campus looking north from Springs Road with the 3rd Richmond Howitzers at left, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

the national military park. There is no formal agreement between NPS and the seminary for the management of Seminary Ridge (avenue). The park maintains the roadway, below-ground utilities, markers, tablets, and cannons, but the seminary mows the grass and rakes leaves.[11]

Commemorative features on park property along the north end of Seminary Ridge (avenue) include an iron tablet that marks Confederate divisions and a granite position marker for the Maine 5th Artillery. Across the avenue, a stone wall constructed in ca. 1896 supports the rear of a breastwork constructed by Rodes's C.S. Division that is identified by a non-standard iron tablet (fig. 2.38). At the north end of this breastwork is a position marker for the 95th New York infantry. At the south end of Seminary Ridge (avenue) are two iron tablets that mark Confederate artillery positions and a Confederate brigade bronze tablet. Three of the four cannons at the two Confederate artillery positions are missing.



Figure 2.38. Rodes's Division breastwork along the east side of Seminary Ridge Avenue, looking north toward Chambersburg Road, 2016. The iron tablet is a non-standard design. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.39. The 4th U.S. Artillery Battery B tablet near Seminary Ridge looking east, 2016. Up until 2015, the land in the background was occupied by the Larson Motel complex. (SUNY ESF)

Other commemorative features in the Seminary Ridge area include a standard bronze tablet for Lee's Headquarters along Chambersburg Road at the Dustman orchard. Approximately 200 feet to the north of Chambersburg Road is a U.S. Regulars tablet with flanking cannon marking the position of the 4th U.S. Artillery Battery B (fig. 2.39). Although on the edge of the McPherson Farm, this tablet commemorates the Union's final defense of Seminary Ridge to the east on July 1, 1863.

McPHERSON RIDGE (DRAWING 1.1)

The McPherson Ridge area was the site of the 1st Corps battle line in the morning and mid-day of July 1, 1863, including the opening engagement of the battle between U.S. and C.S. forces along Chambersburg Road. The main topographic ridge extends along Reynolds Avenue and has a western branch along Stone Avenue the extends north beyond the railroad.

1863 Battlefield Landscape

The McPherson Ridge area contains three battle-era properties: Herbst Farm, McPherson Farm including a portion of the McPherson Outlots, and the Tollgate Lot. The park owns all of the property within park boundaries except for a 6.8-acre parcel that contains the Herbst farmstead, and the 2.05-acre Tollgate Lot.

The Herbst Farm extends from Hagerstown Road north to and including Herbst Woods. The farm includes leased agricultural fields used for growing corn and wheat, which are not divided by battle-era fences. The park maintains a battle-era orchard north of the privately-owned farmstead, which contains a house built or rebuilt in ca. 1880, and a red bank barn visible from Reynolds Avenue that was damaged during the battle and rebuilt shortly thereafter (fig. 2.40). Herbst Woods is a deciduous woodlot that extends east from Willoughby Run, through which a trace of the post-battle Springs Hotel Road remains. Portions of the Herbst Farm south of Hagerstown Road and Old Mill Road

outside of park boundaries have been developed with residential, commercial, and institutional uses, but are not visible due to post-battle woods along Hagerstown Road.

The McPherson Farm extends from Willoughby Run (including McPherson Field #1 on the former golf course property west of the creek) to the Dustman Orchard Lot on the east. Most of the fields are leased for agricultural use, and battle-era fences and a small orchard have been reestablished. The McPherson Barn (ca.1811), which was at the front line on the morning of July 1, 1863 and was used as a field hospital, is the only standing building from the farmstead (fig. 2.41). Two battle-era quarries are west of the barn.

North and east of the main farm on Oak Ridge are a town outlots owned by Edward McPherson at the time of the battle. These outlots contain McPherson Woods (Railroad Woods) and traces of Rodes's C.S. Division breastworks and the Oak Ridge public road (1871). The park owns the right-of-way over this road, which crosses a residential inholding south of Doubleday AVenue and extends across park land to Chambersburg Road.(fig. 2.42). The roadbed and right-of-way do not align north of the railroad.

The Western Maryland Railroad extends through three cuts on the McPherson Farm created during initial construction of the grade in 1838 and witness to significant battle action on July 1, 1863. The largest cut, through Seminary/Oak Ridge known as the First Railroad Cut, contains a spur railroad line to the Gettysburg & Northern Railway built in 1991 that enlarged the battle-era cut and required alienation of park land (fig. 2.43). The Second Railroad Cut is through the main portion of McPherson Ridge and is spanned by the Reynolds Avenue bridge. The Third Railroad Cut is through the western branch of McPherson Ridge due north of Stone Avenue.



Figure 2.40. The Herbst Farm looking southwest from Reynolds Avenue toward the Herbst Barn, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.41. The McPherson Farm looking northwest from Reynolds Avenue toward the McPherson Barn, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.42. The abandoned Oak Ridge public road looking north from Chambersburg Road toward the Western Maryland Railroad, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.43. The First Railroad Cut looking west toward the Reynolds Avenue bridge showing spur line and cut with gabion wall built in 1991, photographed 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.44. The Tollgate Lot looking southeast across Chambersburg Road, 2016. The gable-front wing closest to the road is the battle-era tollgate house built in ca. 1812. (SUNY ESF)

The Tollgate Lot is a private inholding at the western end of the McPherson Farm that corresponds with the battle-era property owned by the Petersburg and Gettysburg Turnpike Company that was in operation until 1913. The property retains the battle-era tollgate house (ca. 1812), known as the Johns Toll House after the 1863 toll keeper, which has been substantially altered (fig. 2.44). Most of the lot is covered in post-battle woods.

Commemorative Park Landscape

The commemorative park landscape on McPherson Ridge is located along Reynolds Avenue and Stone-Meredith Avenue, with commemorative works along the battlefield landscape of Chambersburg Road. These areas commemorative the 1st Corps battle lines held by the brigades of Biddle, Gamble, Meredith, Stone, and Cutler. The commemoration is primarily Union, except for some Confederate tablets that represent Confederate battle lines along Herr's Ridge west of Willoughby Run, where a planned Confederate military avenue was never realized. A group of three Confederate brigade tablets at the south end of Reynolds Avenue mark positions well to the west at Fairfield, Orrtanna, and Cashtown.

Reynolds Avenue, which commemorates John Reynolds, Major General of the 1st Corps, extends just under one mile from Hagerstown Road to Buford/Wadsworth Avenues within the Wills Farm (fig. 2.45). Built in two sections in 1886 and ca. 1888, it includes a signaled at-grade crossing at Chambersburg Road and a concrete box-beam bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad built in 2008 on the abutments of a bridge built in 1961. There are sixteen state regimental monuments erected between 1885 and 1891, except for one added in 1943; and standard markers including one U.S. regulars tablet and nine bronze command tablets. These are all along the east side of the road facing east, except at Reynolds Grove, location of the 151st Pennsylvania monument; at Chambersburg Road, location of the 143rd Pennsylvania (part of Stone's Brigade); and at the railroad bridge, where the 84th New York monument is on the west side of the road, corresponding with fighting that occurred in and around the Second Railroad Cut. The five monuments on the east side of the cut are located off the original line, lower down the slope of the railroad bridge embankment that was raised in 1961 (fig. 2.46). Confederate markers along the west side of Reynolds Avenue include a brigade tablet north of the railroad bridge, and the group of three brigade tablets near Hagerstown Road. In addition to regimental monuments



Figure 2.45. Reynolds Avenue looking north through the Herbst Farm with the 121st Pennsylvania monument at left, 2016. In the left distance is Reynolds Grove. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.46. Four regimental monuments around the Second Railroad Cut, showing location off the original line along Reynolds Avenue at right, looking southeast, 2016. (SUNY ESF)





Figure 2.47 (left). Statue of Abner Doubleday, Major General of the 1st Corps, looking southeast across Reynolds Avenue with woods on the Schmucker Farm in the background, 2016. (SUNY ESF)
Figure 2.48 (right). Statue of James Wadsworth, General of the 1st Corps 1st Division, looking east across Reynolds Avenue with Wills Woods (East) in the background, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.49. The commemorative park landscape of Reynolds Grove looking northwest from Reynolds Avenue toward Herbst Woods and the Reynolds Killed monument, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

and standard markers, there are two bronze sculptures to 1st Corps Generals along Reynolds Avenue: the Doubleday statue (1917) south of Meredith Avenue, and the Wadsworth statue (1914) north of the railroad bridge (fig. 2.47, 2.48). There are also two small stone markers with bronze plaques north of the railroad cut within the Wills Farm that commemorate land donated by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. (MOLLUS) in 1963.

Reynolds Grove, the earliest commemorative landscape on the 1st Corps battlefield, is a park-like area at the eastern end of Herbst Woods comprised of mown turf beneath mature oak and hickory trees, some of which may be witness trees. The primary commemorative feature is a small granite monument on a turf knoll dedicated in 1886 at the site where John Reynolds, Major General of the 1st Corps, was killed on the morning of July 1, 1863 (fig. 2.49). The 151st Pennsylvania monument is at the south end of the grove. Views in the grove looking west through Herbst Woods are blocked by heavy understory in the historically managed woodlot. There are no designated paths through Reynolds Grove, but a marked trail through Herbst Woods begins at the rear of the Reynolds Killed monument. There is a closed pull-off along Reynolds Drive, now restricted by concrete bollards, that is a former intersection of Reynolds Branch, a War Department-era military avenue through Reynolds Grove removed in ca. 1939 (fig. 2.50). The former intersection at Reynolds Avenue serves as stop #1 on the park's self-guided auto tour, with two interpretive waysides. Visitor parking is striped on the roadbed of Reynolds Avenue.

Along the south end of Reynolds Grove is Stone–Meredith Avenue, which commemorates Brigadier General Roy Stone and Brigadier General Solomon Meredith. The avenue extends a half mile from Reynolds Avenue through Herbst Woods to Chambersburg Road. Built along two right-angle battle lines in 1886 as part of the original First Day Avenue, the existing curved, superelevated alignment dates to a 1937 park service reconstruction. Meredith Avenue, which extends through the Herbst Farm, begins on the straight alignment of the post-battle Springs Hotel Road, where there is a row of

trees and a wide mown border that is an extension of the commemorative landscape of Reynolds Grove (fig. 2.51). The avenue then curves north through Herbst Woods on the line of Meredith's Brigade (fig. 2.52). There are four Union regimental monuments dedicated in 1885 and 1888, the 26th North Carolina infantry monument installed in 1985 on the west side of the road—the only Confederate regimental monument on the 1st Corps battlefield—and two standard brigade tablets. There is significant erosion in the turf around the monuments due to steep banks created when the avenue was realigned in 1937.

Stone Avenue continues north of Herbst Woods for 975 feet along the western spur of McPherson Ridge, and is lined along its east side by one Union regimental monument to the 84th New York, a position marker for the 95th New York, a Union brigade tablet, and a statue to the citizen-soldier, John Burns, dedicated in 1902 (fig. 2.53). Stone Avenue is lined by Virginia worm and five-rail fences, and by stacked-rail traffic barrier along a small pond that was created as a quarry prior to the battle. West of Stone Avenue is the West End Contact Station, which has an entrance drive and rear parking area that are accessed off Stone Avenue (see fig. 2.3).

At the intersection of Chambersburg Road and Stone Avenue, at the crest of the road at the western branch of McPherson Ridge, is a cluster of works that mark the opening action of the battle on the morning of July 1, 1863, where the 1st Corps first faced Confederate attack (fig. 2.54). These works were dedicated in the late 1880s and 1890s and are set within mown turf surrounded by the battle-period landscape along Chambersburg Road. On the south side of the highway are a monument to the 149th Pennsylvania and a standard tablet for Calef's Battery (2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A) —the regiment that fired the first Union artillery shot of the battle.



Figure 2.50. Reynolds Grove looking north across Meredith Avenue along former alignment of Reynolds Branch avenue, 2019. At right is the 151st Pennsylvania monument. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.51. Meredith Avenue, originally Springs Hotel Road, looking west from near Reynolds Avenue and Reynolds Grove, 2019. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.52. Meredith Avenue looking south along curved NPS-era alignment through Herbst Woods with the 2nd Wisconsin at left and 26th North Carolina at right, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.53. Stone Avenue looking north at north end of NPS-era realignment with the John Burns statue at right, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.54. The commemorative landscape at the crest of McPherson Ridge looking east from Stone Avenue and Chambersburg Road, 2016. At left is the Buford Statue, Reynolds equestrian statue, and Hall's Battery monument, and at right is the U.S. Regulars tablet for Calef's Battery. (SUNY ESF)

On the north side, there is a monument to Hall's Battery (2nd Maine) and a statue of General John Buford, commander of Calef's Battery, which features four gun tubes radiating from the stone pedestal including the one that actually fired the first shot. North of Hall's Battery is a large bronze equestrian statue of General John Reynolds dedicated in 1899, one of three such statues erected by Pennsylvania in honor of its three generals: Reynolds, Hancock, and Meade. Despite the importance of this area, it is largely inaccessible to visitors. There is no designated parking along Chambersburg Road, and no crosswalk from the West End Contact Station.

OAK RIDGE (DRAWING 1.2)

Oak Ridge is the area from the Gettysburg & Northern Railway and crest of the ridge on the east, to the western edge of the adjacent plain including Oak Hill (see fig. 2.2). The area includes an advance 1st Corps cavalry line on Buford Avenue, the 1st Corps infantry line along Doubleday Avenue, and Confederate artillery positions on Oak Hill.

1863 Battlefield Landscape

The Oak Ridge area contains all of the battle-era Forney Farm and Wills Farm, most of the Gilbert Outlots, and a small part of the McClean Farm. The park owns all land at these properties within the legislated park boundary, except for a 1.55-acre private residential inholding on Mummasburg Road, and six residential inholdings along Doubleday and Wadsworth avenues that total 15.54 acres.

The Forney Farm extends from Oak Hill south across Mummasburg Road, roughly bounded by Buford, Doubleday, and North Confederate Avenues. The farm includes fields mown by the park, and leased agricultural fields used for growing corn and hay (fig. 2.55). A battle-era stone fence, used as a breastwork and modified after the battle, extends along the east boundary. Battle-era reconstructed fences line Mummasburg Road, a portion of the McClean Farm boundary on the north, and the southern boundary with the Wills Farm. The Eternal Peace Light Memorial occupies battle-era fields and site of an orchard on Oak Hill. The battle-era farmstead was entirely removed in 1937 and is not marked or interpreted.



Figure 2.55. The Forney Farm looking west across Doubleday Avenue from the Oak Ridge observation tower, 2016. The stone wall in the picture is the eastern boundary of the farm and the woodlot in the distance is the western boundary. (SUNY ESF)

The Wills Farm, the largest battle-era property on the 1st Crops battlefield, extends from Mummasburg Road south to the Western Maryland Railroad, and from the foot of Herr's Ridge east to Oak Ridge. Most of the farm consists of leased agricultural fields used for growing hay and corn (fig.2.56). The farm contains two battle-era woodlots, Wills Woods West along Mummasburg Road that includes one private inholding with a house built in ca. 1950, and a recently replanted area; and Wills Woods East that borders Doubleday Avenue and includes four private inholdings with houses built between 1935 and ca. 1955 (fig. 2.57). The public right-of-way for the Oak Ridge Public Road crosses the southeastern corner of Wills Woods East. North of Buford Avenue near Reynolds Avenue is a square concrete pad that is a remnant of a ticket booth for the Gettysburg Airport built in ca. 1927. Reconstructed battle-era fences line Wills-Crist Farm Lane, the only surviving park-owned battle-era farm road on the 1st Corps battlefield. The gravel road leads to the Wills farmstead, which contains a battle-era frame barn (1861) and three post-battle buildings: a two-story brick house and carriage house (1868), and a later shed (fig. 2.58). The recently renovated farmhouse is used as park staff housing.

Along the northeastern boundary of Oak Ridge is the McClean Farm, most of which is within the 11th Corps battlefield, including the farmstead (see fig. 2.12). The 1st Corps portion of the farm west of the Gettysburg & Northern Railway includes McClean Grove along Robinson Avenue, which may include witness trees and was recently replanted to its battle-era limits; a reestablished orchard (McClean East Orchard); and woods and a recently reestablished thicket on Oak Hill, immediately east of the Eternal Peace Light Memorial (fig. 2.59).



Figure 2.56. The Wills Farm looking west along Wills Farm Lane from Buford Avenue, 2016. In the distance is the Wills farmstead. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.57. Wills Woods East looking southwest from Doubleday Avenue showing one of the residential inholdings, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.58. The Wills farmstead looking west, 2016. From left to right: battle-era barn, post-battle carriage shed, house, and storage shed (ca. 1900). (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.59. The McClean Farm (left of North Confederate Avenue) looking south from the McClean thicket behind the Eternal Peace Light Memorial, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.60. The Gilbert Outlots looking southeast from Doubleday Avenue showing the recently replanted orchard and rebuilt battle-era stone fence, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.61. The Gilbert Outlots looking southeast from Doubleday Avenue showing the northern-most private inholding (Doubleday Inn), 2016. (SUNY ESF)

South of the McClean Farm are the Gilbert Outlots along the crest and east face of Oak Ridge, east of the Forney and Wills farms. The outlots, which contained three fields in 1863, are lined on the west side by a battle-era stone fence on the Forney property line. The northern part of the outlots is park land that contains a recently replanted orchard (fig. 2.60). To the south are park-owned woods and three private inholdings with houses built between ca. 1935 and 1940 (fig. 2.61).

Commemorative Park Landscape

The commemorative park landscape on Oak Ridge is located along Buford, Wadsworth, Doubleday, Robinson, and North Confederate avenues. These areas commemorate the 1st Corp battle lines held by Buford's cavalry brigade and the battle line of Baxter's and Paul's brigades, as well as the Confederate artillery positions of Ewell's Corps on Oak Hill. Several Confederate tablets on Oak Hill mark off-site positions to the west. The later Eternal Peace Light Memorial commemorates reconciliation and peace that was celebrated at the 75th anniversary of the battle in 1938.

Buford Avenue, which commemorates General John Buford of the 1st Corps Cavalry Corps, extends for 0.6 mile through the Wills and Forney farms from Reynolds Avenue to Mummasburg Road. It was built in 1889 partly on the battle-era alignment of Wills-Crist Farm Lane (east-west section). Along the east shoulder of the north-south section are four widely-spaced Union regimental monuments dedicated between 1888 and 1891, and one standard brigade tablet (fig. 2.62). A curve at the northern end of the avenue reflects the site of the Forney farmstead that stood until 1937.

Wadsworth Avenue is a short, 870-foot-long extension of Buford Avenue between Reynolds Avenue and Doubleday Avenue named in honor of General James Wadsworth. Built in ca. 1886, it is also on the battle-era alignment of Wills-Crist Farm Lane, and extends through the fields and eastern woodlot of the Wills Farm bordering an eight-acre private inholding (fig. 2.63). There is one commemorative work, a granite position marker for the 95th New York Infantry at the corner of Doubleday Avenue.

Doubleday Avenue, which commemorates Abner Doubleday, appointed Major General of the 1st Corps following the death of John Reynolds, extends along the crest of Oak Ridge from Mummasburg Road south



Figure 2.62. Buford Avenue looking north across the border fo the Wills and Forney farms with the 3rd West Virginia and 6th New York cavalry monuments at right, 2019. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.63. Wadsworth Avenue looking west from the intersection of Doubleday Avenue, 2016. The lawn at left is on an eight-acre private inholding. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.65. The Oak Ridge observation platform (tower) looking north along Doubleday Avenue, 2019. At right is the Robinson statue. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.64. Doubleday Avenue looking south from the Oak Ridge observation tower, 2019. At left is Robinson Avenue and McClean Grove, and in the distance is Wills Woods East. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.66. Robinson Avenue looking northeast with the 104th New York monument at left, 2019. The surrounding trees and scrub are the recent replanting of McClean Grove. (SUNY ESF)

2,000 feet to the intersection of Wadsworth Avenue. It follows the property line between the Forney and Wills farms on the west, and the McClean Farm, Gilbert Outlots, and McPherson Outlots on the east. The avenue is on the alignment of the post-battle Oak Ridge public road (1871) that was improved as a military avenue between 1886 and 1906. The stone wall along the road, which begins on the west side and continues south of McClean Grove on the east side, is a battle-era feature that was partially realigned with construction of the Oak Ridge public road.

The northern portion of Doubleday Avenue through the Forney and McClean farms contains a line of commemorative works that mark the location of Baxter's and Paul's brigades that were part of Robinson's Division. These include nine regimental monuments and two position markers dedicated between 1883 and 1889, and two standard brigade tablets (fig. 2.64).

The 88th Pennsylvania position marker, which is west of Doubleday Avenue within the Forney field, is the oldest commemorative marker on the 1st Corps battlefield. At the intersection of Robinson Avenue is a statue to Brigadier General John C. Robinson dedicated in 1917, which is contemporary with the Doubleday and Wadsworth statues on Reynolds Avenue. A once-prominent feature along Doubleday Avenue is the Oak Ridge observation platform (tower), which is stop #3 on the self-guided auto tour route and includes a ten-space visitor parking lot (fig. 2.65). Its present height of 23 feet reflects shortening of its original 60-foot height undertaken in 1968. The former tower was historically the focal point of the commemorative grounds that extend down the slope along Robinson Avenue and once included a stop on the railroad. McClean Grove has recently been expanded to near its battle-era limits,



Figure 2.67. North Confederate Avenue looking north with a Confederate tablet marking O'Neil's Brigade at left and the Eternal Peace Light Memorial in the distance, 2016. This section of the avenue is on the original 1905 alignment. (SUNY ESF)

on formerly maintained landscape within these commemorative grounds.

Robinson Avenue, which commemorates Brigadier General John C. Robinson, is a short, 825-foot-long military avenue that makes a hairpin curve to the base of Oak Ridge at Mummasburg Road. The avenue, laid out in ca. 1895 and realigned in ca. 1898, provides access to two regimental monuments that mark eastern positions of Baxter's Brigade that were dedicated in 1885 and 1888, along with a standard bronze tablet for Robinson's Division (fig. 2.66).

North Confederate Avenue, built in 1905 and realigned in 1938, is 0.3-mile one-way road on Oak Hill that forms a loop with Buford and Doubleday avenues. Originally designed to commemorate Confederate positions on Oak Hill and battle lines to the west, the avenue today serves primarily as an entrance drive to the Eternal Light Peace Memorial (fig. 2.67). There are five Confederate artillery positions marked by iron tablets and paired cannons, and six standard bronze tablets that mark Confederate corps, division, and brigade (battalion) positions. The upper three artillery positions—the Hardaway, King William, and Orange artillery—are on the grounds surrounding the Peace Memorial along the former alignment of North Confederate Avenue. They and the Rodes's Division tablet are accessed by a network of concrete walks with pebble aggregate added in 1983 to address erosion from heavy visitor traffic (fig. 2.68).The two other Confederate artillery positions lower down Oak Hill—Jeff Davis and Morris artillery—are in the McClean field east of North Confederate Avenue, accessed by a mown corridor (see fig. 2.24).

The Eternal Light Peace Memorial, erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1938 and dedicated on the 75th anniversary of the battle, was designed by architect Paul Philippe Cret with a bas-relief sculpture by the Lee Lawrie. As originally designed, it consists of four components: approach, terrace, platform, and exedra. The approach consists of a single axial walk from the parking area for cars and busses along North Confederate Avenue, directly in the viewshed of the memorial (fig. 2.69, see also fig. 2.68). The terrace is a turf embankment with a flagstone walk at the front of the memorial reached by granite steps from the approach walk. The platform, reached by two sets of



Figure 2.68. The Orange Artillery position on Oak Hill looking south showing concrete walks and pads around the canons, 2016. Beyond is the visitor parking area along North Confederate Avenue. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.69. The Eternal Light Peace Memorial looking north from North Confederate Avenue, 2019. The parking is to the right. The backdrop of woods was partly removed in the early 2000s to reestablish a battle-era thicket on the McClean Farm. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.70. The Exedra at the rear of the Peace Memorial looking northeast from the memorial platform, 2016. The Virginia worm fence and clearing (McClean Thicket) in the background date to the early 2000s. (SUNY ESF)

steps from the terrace, is a raised rectangular plaza with parapet walls of Maine granite around the memorial proper: a Moderne-style 47-foot-tall shaft of Alabama limestone that supports a bronze urn with a natural-gas fueled flame. At the rear of the memorial is the exedra that consists of a semi-circular flagstone walk, bench, and dedication plaque originally enclosed by hedges (fig. 2.70)

The backdrop of woods that had framed the memorial since its dedication in 1938 were partly removed as part of the battlefield rehabilitation in the early 2000s that reestablished part of the McClean Thicket (see fig. 2.69). The memorial underwent comprehensive repairs in 2018, at which time the lone remaining planting around the memorial, a hedge across the front terrace, was removed.

HERR'S RIDGE (DRAWINGS 1.1, 1.2)

Herr's Ridge is the area west of Willoughby Run from Mummasburg Road south to Old Mill Road, including the First Shot site one mile to the west (see fig. 2.2). The are encompasses Confederate battle and advance lines on the morning of July 1, 1863. Most of the battlefield on Herr's Ridge is privately owned and a large part of the area south of the Western Maryland Railroad has been developed for residential, institutional, and commercial uses.

1863 Battlefield Landscape

The Herr's Ridge area contains five battle-era properties: the Harman Farm, Wible (Herr) Farm, Abraham Spangler Farm, Leaper Lot, and Michael Crist Farm. Portions of all of these, except for the Leaper Lot, are within park boundaries. Property owned by the park, aside from the four-acre First Shot site, include the 43-acre Wible-Harman woodlot known as Springs Hotel Woods, and the adjoining 95.3-acre former Gettysburg Country Club golf course on the Harman and Spangler farms. Private inholdings include the 14.7-acre country club facilities property over which the park holds a minor easement that restricts building heights, and 80.0 acres of the Michael Crist Farm along Herr's Ridge Road.

The Harman Farm extends from Old Mill Road to the Abraham Spangler Farm on the north, and from Willoughby Run to the middle of the Springs Hotel Woods. The core of the Harman Farm is the former Gettysburg Country Club golf course built in 1947 on the former grounds of the Springs Hotel, which was lost to fire in 1917, and the Katalysine Spring developed beginning in 1868. The park presently manages the golf course, closed following park acquisition of the property in 2011, as a natural area with the paved cartways maintained mostly for neighborhood use (fig. 2.71). A small public parking area is along Country Club Lane. Many specimen trees remain, but the fairways, greens, and sand bunkers of the nine-hole course have become overgrown. Two ponds, created by impoundment of a natural stream, occupy the center of the course (fig.



Figure 2.71. The former Gettysburg Country Club golf course looking north showing park-maintained paved cartway and residential development along Country Club Lane, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.72. The larger of two ponds in the center of the former Gettysburg Country Club golf course, looking northeast toward Willoughby Run, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.74. Houses along Country Club Lane from the park-owned golf course property looking west toward the park-owned Springs Hotel Woods, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.73. The abandoned Katalysine Spring collection box, looking northeast, 2018. The above-ground section was built in 1935. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.75. Springs Hotel Woods (left) within the battle-era limits of the Harman Farm looking northwest from the park parking area along Country Club Lane, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

2.72). At the northeast corner of the golf course is the granite-lined collection box of the Katalysine Spring built by 1868; the corbeled brick cover was added in 1935 (fig. 2.73). The spring was contained within a springhouse built in 1868 and demolished by the early 1930s. The west and south sides of the golf course border mid-century residential development along Old Mill Road and Country Club Lane that is outside the legislated park boundaries. Most of these houses, which were built to have views of the golf course, have no fences or vegetation that screen them from the park property (fig. 2.74). The site of the battle-era Harman farmstead is on one of the residential lots along Old Mill Road.

The park-owned Springs Hotel Woods, which contains the battle-era Herr and Wible Woodlots, is an undeveloped tract just below the crest of Herr's Ridge. The dominant species are white oak, black oak, northern red oak, and hickory, with lesser amounts of ash and sweet cherry. The woods are surrounded on all sides by residential development. On the east, the woods are connected to the golf course property by the park's legislated boundaries that cross the town-owned Country Club Lane at the visitor parking area (fig. 2.75). The park maintains no public access or interpretation at the woods, which include a trace of the post-battle Springs Hotel Road.[12]

The Abraham Spangler Farm, which straddled Chambersburg Road from the Harman Farm north to the Western Maryland Railroad, is entirely developed and contains no visible traces of its battle-era landscape. The Spangler house and barn were located on the front lawn of the Golden Living Center nursing home (formerly Michael Manor) on the north side of Chambersburg Road (fig. 2.76). The Gettysburg West Apartments, dating to 1968, are on the remainder of the Spangler



Figure 2.76. Site of the battle-era Abraham Spangler house on the Golden Living Center property looking northwest along Chambersburg Road, 2018. The house was to the left of the pruned tree, outside park boundaries. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.78. Former Gettysburg Country Club facilities within the battle-era Abraham Spangler Farm looking southeast from Country Club Lane, 2018. This area is an inholding within park boundaries. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.77. The Gettysburg West Apartment complex on the Abraham Spangler Farm, looking northeast across Chambersburg Road, 2018. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.79. The former main entrance to the Gettysburg Country Club and the 1935 Lower Clubhouse, looking south from Chambersburg Road, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

farm north of Chambersburg Road (fig. 2.77). Most of the farm south of Chambersburg Road is part of the former Gettysburg Country Club, a 14.71-acre private inholding within park boundaries. Presently operated by Gettysburg Swim & Tennis, LLC, the property contains two clubhouses, pools, tennis courts, and parking lots built between 1935 and 2008 (figs. 2.78, 2.79). The portion of the property south of the buildings contains the northern end of the golf course, which is still maintained by the private owners with golf-course quality turf (fig. 2.80).

The privately-owned Isaac Leaper Lot is a small parcel of approximately two acres west of Willoughby Run across from the country club entrance. It retains its battle-era two-story house (ca. 1860) at 703 Chambersburg Road, but it has been heavily altered with faux-stone siding, a new front porch, new windows, and rear additions (fig. 2.81). The rest of the lot has not been redeveloped.

The Wible (Herr) Farm west of the Harman and Spangler farms includes the crest of Chambersburg Road on Herr's Ridge where the Confederates opened fire against the Union 1st Corps on July 1, 1863. The only portion of the farm within park boundaries is part of the Springs Hotel Woods. The portion of the farm east of Herr's Ridge Road has been developed with housing and an office park (see fig. 2.14). The farm retains its agricultural fields to the west of Herr's Ridge Road as well as the battle-era house known as Herr's Tavern (ca. 1812) at 900 Chambersburg Road on the crest of Herr's Ridge (fig. 2.82). This main or front section of this two-story five-bay brick house retains much of its battle-era character apart from an enclosed front porch, while at the back are several large additions. The building is

currently used as The Inn at Herr Ridge, a restaurant and hotel. A barn at the rear, which may date in part to before the battle, houses a bar.

Along the western boundary of the 1st Corps battlefield is the Michael Crist Farm, which is the only active privately-owned farm within park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield. The portion of the farm east of Herr's Ridge Road is within park boundaries except for a small area south of the Western Maryland Railroad that is part of the former Golden Living Center nursing home. The inholding includes the two-story stone farmhouse (1807) that served as a Confederate hospital, which faces the Western Maryland Railroad that was completed after the battle (fig. 2.83). The house was extensively renovated around 2019. A number of barns, sheds, and a silo are along the west side of Herr's Ridge Road outside of park boundaries, including the main red barn that may date to the battle (fig. 2.84). Within the historic limits of the farm to the south, occupying most of the frontage of Herr's Ridge Road across from the park boundary, is a complex of large school-bus garages with a mid-century residence. The field across the road as well as the area around the Michael Crist farmhouse is used as cow pasture. North of the farmstead, most of the farm east of Herr's Ridge Road consists of hay and corn fields (fig. 2.85).



Figure 2.80. The former Gettysburg Country Club golf course on the Abraham Spangler Farm looking southwest along the park property boundary, 2016. The meadow to the left is park property, the mown turf is on the private inholding. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.81. The battle-era Isaac Leaper House looking northeast across Chambersburg Road, 2018. (SUNY ESF).



Figure 2.82. Herr's Tavern, the Wible (Herr) farmhouse, looking south across Chambersburg Road from Herr's Ridge Road, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.83. The recently renovated Michael Crist farmhouse looking northeast along Herr's Ridge Road, 2019. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.84. The Michael Crist barn (red barn adjacent to silo) and adjacent school bus garages looking north along Herr's Ridge Road, 2018. The pasture at right is within park boundaries. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.85. Michael Crist farm fields within the park boundary, looking east from Herr's Ridge Road, 2018. The Wills farm buildings are visible in the middle distance. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.86. The Ephraim Wisler House, looking northwest across Chambersburg Road, 2019. To the left of the house is the First Shot marker and old-field successional woods. (SUNY ESF)

The Ephraim Wisler or First Shot site is a former farm between Chambersburg Road and the Western Maryland Railroad one mile west of Herr's Ridge Road. The site is not open to the public; there are no parking areas, interpretive wayside, or other visitor amenities. The legislated boundary includes 3.79 acres of park-owned property and a 0.26-acre undeveloped inholding owned since 1886 by the railroad (C.S.X - Western Maryland Railroad). The park boundary encompasses the western portion of the battle-era Wisler property, including the vacant two-story brick house (fig. 2.86). the park is presently developing plans for its restoration. At the front of the house is a block and stone retaining wall and a turf embankment added when US 30 (Chambersburg Road) was lowered in ca. 1935. The grounds around the house are characterized by lawn, shrubs and trees, and a post-battle board-and-batten shed that is in poor condition (fig. 2.87). The western



Figure 2.87. The post-battle shed at the rear of the Wisler House, looking northeast with houses along Belmost Road in the background, 2019. (SUNY ESF)

part of the park-owned First Shot site was a separate parcel at the time of the battle, separated by the now-missing west leg of Belmont Road. It is covered in old-field successional woods that block battle-era views west toward Marsh Creek. The eastern part of the Wisler property outside of park boundaries contains post-1945 houses that face Chambersburg Road and Belmont Road.

Commemorative Park Landscape

The Herr's Ridge area contains no commemorative landscape with the exception of a tiny plot around the First Shot marker—a legacy of the War Department's decision not to pursue development of a Confederate avenue along Herr's Ridge following establishment of the national military park in 1895. The only battlefield marker is a contemporary sheet-metal sign that identifies the Michael Crist farmhouse as a Confederate hospital.



Figure 2.88. The First Shot marker looking west from Chambersburg Road, 2019. At right is the Wisler House. (SUNY ESF)

The commemorative landscape at the 310-square-foot plot of the First Shot marker, installed by survivors of the 8th Illinois Cavalry in 1886, was historically defined by standard pipe-rail avenue fencing. The landscape is today undistinguished from the surroundin lawn of the Wisler House, aside from NPS survey monuments at the north corners of the plot (fig. 2.88).

ENDNOTES, EXISTING CONDITIONS

1 Dafna Reiner, Gettysburg National Military Park agricultural lease program manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, December 5, 2017; Getty Acres Farm Facebook Page, About, https://www.facebook.com/pg/Getty.Acres.Farm/about/ (accessed December 5, 2017).

2 Gettysburg National Military Park, FMSS First Day Location Records, June 8, 2016.

3 Zach Bolitho, GETT Chief of Resource Management, communication with John Auwaerter, February 15, 2018.

4 Cumberland Township Comprehensive Plan, 2-8-3, http://www.adamscounty.us/Munic/CumberlandTwp/Documents/Comprehensive%20Plan/Pages%202-8-1%20thru%202-8-4.pdf (accessed November 30, 2017).

5 Stephanie J. Perles et al., "Vegetation Classification and Mapping at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site" (National Park Service Technical Report NPS/NER/NRTR—2006, 2008), xvi, 6-7, 41, 53, 77, 111.

6 Pioneer Lines, http://www.pioneer-railcorp.com/get.html (accessed November 29, 2017).

7 Estimated 2016 figures, U.S. Census, American Fact Finder, "Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml?src=bkmk (accessed November 30, 2017).

8 Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, communication with John Auwaerter, February 15, 2008.

9 There was an earlier generation of iron tablets installed beginning in ca. 1894 by the Gettysburg Park Commission. These were taller and more ornate, similar to Victorian-era street signs. None survive on the1st Corps battlefield.

10 Identified as "U.S. Regulars Tablets" in the National Register documentation, but Commission reports refer to them as "U.S. Regular[s] Monuments."

11 Randy Hill, Supervisory Facility Operations Specialist, e-mail to John Auwaerter, December 7, 2017.

12 G. L. Storm, et al., "Plant Community Development in Historic Forest Stands at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site" (Unpublished National Park Service report NPS/MARGETT/NRTR – 95-069, December 1995), 77, 81.

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Existing Conditions

Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, and Herr's Ridge

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
4. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
5. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
6. Field inventory, 2016-2019

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, Illustrator CC, 2019

LEGEND

- Legislated Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- NPS Park Property Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Private Inholding: NPS Tract #
- Municipal Boundary
- Building
- Bridge
- Culvert Head-walls: WD, NPS
- Breastwork
- Park Avenue
- Other Road, Walk
- Railroad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Marker
- Statue
- Position Marker
- Iron Tablet: Identification, Position
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
- Cannon Pair with Shot Pyramid Pad
- Public Parking Area
- Interpretive Wayside, Auto Tour Stop
- Well or Sewer Manhole, Utility Easement
- Stone Fence
- Virginia Worm Fence
- S-Rail Post & Rail Fence
- Sawn or Slab Board Fence
- Fence or Boundary, Other/Undetermined
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Cut or Bank
- Woods, Hedgerow
- Deciduous Tree, Coniferous Tree
- Orchard
- Mown Field, Turf
- Crop Field
- Pasture
- Thicket, Successional Woods
- Wetland, Stream

NOTES

1. Drawing shows conditions as of 2019
2. All features shown in approximate scale and location
3. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
4. Property boundaries are approximate.
5. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area
6. NPS signs, traffic signs, traffic signals, sidewalks, and other minor features not shown; for additional detail, see Drawings 3.1–3.7

0′ 250′ 500′

Drawing 2.1



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter CS6, 2019

SOURCES
1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
4. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
5. Field inventory, 2016-2019

NOTES
1. Plan shows landscape in 2019.
2. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
3. See Drawing 2.1 for other notes and additional legend.

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
in partnership with Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- NPS Property Boundary
- Building
- Military Avenue
- Public Road or Walk
- Iron Tablet
- Position Marker
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
- Cannon Pair with Shot/Shell Pyramid
- Shell Stones
- Stone Fence
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Deciduous, Coniferous Tree
- Mown Turf
- Field, Other Ground

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield
Gettysburg National Military Park

Seminary Area
Existing Conditions Detail

0 100 Feet 200

Drawing 2.2

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Existing Conditions

Oak Ridge and Herr's Ridge

Key to Private Inholdings *

SEMINARY / SCHMUCKER FARM / DUSTMAN
07-103. Shealer Property, 7.57 acres
07-105. Seminary Property, 12.67 acres

McPHERSON FARM
07-110. Penn DOT, 0.01 acre (US 30 bridge abutments)

TOLLGATE LOT
02-123. Hoke Heirs Property, 2.05 acres

HERBST FARM
07-101. Knox Property (Herbst Farmstead), 6.80 acres

WILLS FARM
02-108: Jackson Property, 1.55 acres
02-113. Inskip Property, 1.06 acres
02-114. Mattson Property, 2.09 acres
02-116. Richardson Property, 1.16 acres
02-121. Sites Property, 8.34 acres

GILBERT OUTLOTS
02-117. Wilcox Property / Doubleday Inn, 0.81 acre
02-118. Stoner Property, 1.49 acres
02-120. Schmidt Property, 0.59 acre

ABRAHAM SPANGLER FARM / HARMAN FARM
07-109. Cumberland Club Investment, 14.71 acres

MICHAEL CRIST FARM
06-102. Woerner Property, 80.00 acres

WISLER FARM (FIRST SHOT)
06-110. Hanover Junction RR Lot, 0.26 acre

* List does not include railroad properties and highway rights-of way

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SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
4. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
5. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
6. Field inventory, 2016-2019

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, Illustrator CC, 2019

LEGEND

- Legislated Park Boundary
- 1863 Property Boundary
- NPS Park Property Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Private Inholding: NPS Tract #
- Municipal Boundary
- Building
- Bridge
- Culvert Head-walls: WD, NPS
- Breastwork
- Park Avenue
- Other Road, Walk
- Railroad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Marker
- Statue
- Position Marker
- Iron Tablet: Identification, Position
- Bronze Command Position Tablet
- Cannon Pair with Shot Pyramid Pad
- Public Parking Area
- Interpretive Wayside, Auto Tour Stop
- Well or Sewer Manhole, Utility Easement
- Stone Fence
- Virginia Worm Fence
- 5-Rail Post & Rail Fence
- Sawn or Slab Board Fence
- Fence or Boundary, Other/Undetermined
- Contours, 5' Interval
- Cut or Bank
- Woods, Hedgerow
- Deciduous Tree, Coniferous Tree
- Orchard
- Mown Field, Turf
- Crop Field
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- Thicket, Successional Woods
- Wetland, Stream

NOTES

1. Drawing shows conditions as of 2019
2. All features shown in approximate scale and location
3. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
4. Property boundaries are approximate.
5. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area
6. NPS signs, traffic signs, traffic signals, sidewalks, and other minor features not shown; for additional detail, see Drawings 3.1–3.7

0' 250' 500'

Drawing 2.3



Overlay of historic (1906) and existing (2016) landscape along Stone Avenue (GETT T2224 and SUNY ESF)

Analysis and Evaluation

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY

The cultural landscape of First Day – Union 1st Corps battlefield is nationally significant in two contexts. Its rural landscape, characterized by low ridges, creeks, farm fields, orchards, woodlots, and roads, is significant for its association with the Battle of Gettysburg and in particular for influencing the outcome of the battle on July 1, 1863. Threaded through the battlefield is a commemorative park landscape of military avenues, monuments, and markers significant for its design and association with the history of the battle's commemoration by veterans. Developed on the 1st Corps battlefield between 1863 and 1927, the commemorative park landscape honors the veterans who fought on the field, marks their battle lines, and conveys the story of battle action. The Eternal Light Peace Memorial, dedicated in 1938 on the 75th anniversary of the battle in memory of both Union and Confederate veterans, was the last significant commemorative addition to the Gettysburg battlefield.

The first section of this chapter addresses the historical significance of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape according to the National Register of Historic Places, which serves as the legal basis for evaluating and documenting historic properties. It is followed by a cultural landscape evaluation based on National Park Service methods that employ a framework of landscape characteristics and associated features, which is used to inventory the landscape at greater detail than the National Register.[1] Both evaluations focus on the 1st Corps battlefield within the legislated park boundaries.

Findings of this analysis and evaluation document that the cultural landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield within Gettysburg National Military Park overall retains much of its historic character related to the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 (fig. 3.1). The commemorative park landscape retains its overall organization, monumentation, and markers, but has lost design details that reinforced its military character and distinguished it from the surrounding battlefield landscape. Loss of overall landscape character has occurred at Herr's Ridge where suburban development has substantially altered the battlefield landscape, and on Seminary Ridge where both the battlefield and commemorative park landscapes have experienced significant change as part of the United Lutheran Seminary campus (fig. 3.2).



Figure 3.1. View across the 1st Corps battlefield from the Oak Ridge observation tower looking southwest toward Reynolds Avenue and Herbst Woods: Showing patterns of fields and woodlots little changed from the time of the battle, ca. 1895 (left); Showing retention of similar landscape character, 2019 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T4308; SUNY ESF)



Figure 3.2. The commemorative park landscape along Seminary Avenue looking northwest at the 5th Maine artillery marker in ca. 1898 (left) and similar recent view showing loss of a commemroative artillery gun, shot pyramids, and avenue fencing, 2017. The mown grass and trail in the background are on the site of the battle-era Dustman orchard that was still partly extant in the historic photograph. North Hall in the background was built on the site of the James Thompson barn in 1924. (Gettysburg National Military Park, T4322; SUNY ESF)

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

This section summarizes existing National Register of Historic Places documentation for the 1st Corps battlefield, provides recommendations for future updates, and evaluates the cultural landscape according to the National Register aspects of integrity.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

As part of Gettysburg National Military Park, the 1st Corps battlefield was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 (NRIS # 66000642).[2] The initial documentation (registration form) was approved by the Keeper of the National Register on March 19, 1975. In 2003, revised National Register documentation was completed by park senior historian Kathleen Georg Harrison, and was accepted by the Keeper on January 23, 2004 with a technical correction changing the resource type for monuments from Structures to Objects. This updated documentation addresses the park boundaries as expanded in 1990 and eligibility of the park's commemorative resources. It classifies Gettysburg National Military Park, including the national cemetery that is managed as part of the park, as a district containing 5,989 acres with 135 contributing buildings, 277 contributing structures, 929 contributing objects, and 112 contributing sites—many defined as topographic features that influenced the outcome of the battle. The documentation organizes the district by the battlefield and the national cemetery, treating them as distinct but historically related properties. The boundaries of the district are the legislated park boundaries and other park-owned land, notably Seminary Ridge avenue.[3]

Overview of Section 8 (Statement of Significance)

The 1st Corps battlefield portion of Gettysburg National Military Park is historically significant as the site of the Battle of Gettysburg and its commemoration by Civil War veterans. The property is documented as significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the U.S. Civil War; under Criterion B for its association with persons significant in American history: those who served on the 1st Corps battlefield or helped develop its commemorative park landscape including Robert E. Lee, Daniel Sickles, John Bachelder, John Nicholson, and Emmor B. Cope; and Criterion C for design of the park landscape relating to veteran commemoration of the battle. The battlefield illustrates the following National Register areas of significance: military history, politics/government, landscape architecture, conservation, and historic archeology. The

period of significance extends from 1863, the time of the battle, to 1938, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle when Union and Confederate veterans gathered for the last time to dedicate a commemorative work at Gettysburg, the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.[4]

Within the overall 1863–1938 period of significance, there are two distinct periods:

Battle of Gettysburg: July 1–4, 1863. This time frame includes the immediate aftermath of the battle that addresses Confederate breastworks on Oak Ridge constructed July 3–4. The battlefield farms that existed in 1863 are significant as part of the battlefield topography. Farm buildings built or substantially altered after 1863 are evaluated as contributing, provided they date to the overall period of significance (1863—1938) and are located on or near sites of battle-era buildings, such as the Bender farmhouse on the Wills Farm built in 1868.

Commemorative Landscape, 1863–1927, 1938: The design and development of the park's commemorative landscape by veterans began soon after the battle, and is documented as ending in 1927 (noted as end of the "War Department Era") upon the death of Emmor B. Cope, the veteran and park commission engineer and later superintendent who designed and directed development of the park's commemorative landscape. Commemorative resources are identified during two eras: Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA, 1864 to 1895) and Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC, 1895 to 1927). Changes to the landscape made after 1927, with the exception of addition of monuments and the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, are considered non-contributing. Commemorative monuments erected after the end of the period of significance in 1938 are considered contributing (eligible for National Register listing) based on the theme of the park, despite falling outside the period of significance. Resources related to the private development of the Springs Hotel are also documented as contributing where they influenced or became part of the commemorative landscape.[5]

The National Register documentation does not document significance to resources developed by the War Department after 1927, or by the National Park Service after 1933, including the extensive work of the Civilian Conservation Corps and other federal work-relief agencies at the park that included new or redesigned buildings, culverts, and roads.

The National Register also does not document significance in the history of agriculture or architecture. Farm buildings and other agricultural resources that post-date the park's overall period of significance of 1863–1938 are therefore considered non-contributing. All buildings related to twentieth-century suburban residential, recreational, and commercial development (park inholdings) are also considered non-contributing.

Overview of Section 7 (Description of Resources)

Section 7 of the 2004 National Register documentation organizes resources by association with the Battlefield and with the Commemorative Park, and by National Register resource types (buildings, structures, objects, sites). The inventory includes 1863 features that are not extant. The following are resources found within the 1st Corps battlefield (changes since 2004 noted):[6]

Battlefield Resources on 1st Corps Battlefield

Buildings—Contributing Resources—Battle Era (5)

McPherson Barn, Wills Barn, Michael Crist House (private), Johns Toll House (private), Wisler [Whistler/Wissler] First-Shot House.

Buildings—Contributing Resources—Post-Battle (9)

Wills Farm: House, Garage/Carriage House, Storage House, Privy [gone]; Michael Crist Farm: Outhouse/brick, Outhouse/frame [gone], Shed (private); John Herbst Farm: House, Barn (private).

Buildings—Non-Contributing (21)

James Wills Farm: Wagon Shed (demolished since 2004); Michael Crist Farm: Shed (private); Johns Toll House: Smokehouse, Shed, Garage, Pole Shed

(private); Gettysburg Country Club: Stone Building [Lower Club House], Club House [demolished since 2004], two maintenance buildings [demolished since 2004] (private); Mummasburg Road houses (5, private) [4 demolished since 2004]; Doubleday Avenue houses (6, private).

Structures—Contributing (14)

Chambersburg Pike (public road); Wills-Crist Farm Lane; Doubleday and North Confederate Avenues Stone Walls [breastworks]; Fairfield Road (public road); Forney Farm Lane (missing); Forney Orchard Lane (missing); McPherson Farm Lane (missing); McPherson Quarry Lane (missing); McPherson Farm Quarries; McPherson-Wills Woods Earthworks [Rodes's Division breastworks]; McPherson Woods Access Lane [portion of Wills-Crist Farm Lane]; Mummasburg Road (public road); Seminary Avenue Stone Wall [Rodes's Division breastwork]; Seminary Grove (private); Tapeworm Railroad Bed (private).

Sites—Contributing (22)

J. Forney Farm Fields; Herbst Farm Fields; Herbst/Reynolds Woods; Herr's Ridge/Springs Hotel Woods; McClean Farm Fields (partly in 1st Corps battlefield); McClean Thicket; McPherson Farm Fields; McPherson Ridge(s); McPherson/Wills Woods; Oak Hill; Oak/Seminary Ridge; Oak Ridge Grove [McClean Grove]; Orchards (Forney, McClean, McPherson, Wills); Tapeworm Railroad Cuts (#1, 2, 3); Seminary Ridge (partly in 1st Corps battlefield); Willoughby's (Willoughby) Run; Wills Farm Fields; Wills Woods (West); Wills Woods (East).

Sites—Contributing (Archaeological; unverified remains) (14)

Michael Crist Farmstead (private; house extant); John Forney Farmstead Site; E. Harman Farmstead Site (private); Harman Farm Fields; Iverson's Pits; Edward McPherson Farmstead and Site; McPherson Farm Quarries (2); Orchard Sites (missing): Harman, Herbst [replanted since 2004]; Wisler Dooryard Site [First Shot House terrace/porch site]; James J. Wills Farmstead and Site; Johns [Chambersburg Pike] Tollhouse (private); Medicinal [Katalysine] Springs Site.

Commemorative Park Resources on 1st Corps Battlefield

Buildings—Non-Contributing (1)

West End Contact Station [Evaluated as National Register eligible by the State Historic Preservation Officer under another historic context].

Structures and Objects—Contributing (104); Includes monuments and tablets, reclassified as Objects per State Historic Preservation Officer:

Oak Ridge Observation Tower; Doubleday Avenue Extended [Oak Ridge Public Road]; Park [Military] Avenues: Buford, Meredith/Stone, North Confederate, Reynolds, Robinson, Seminary Lane [Seminary Ridge].

Monuments, Markers, Memorials of GBMA Period:

Regimental Monuments (36, most with flank markers), Major General Reynolds Killed Marker [monument], Buford Statue.

Monuments, Markers, Memorials of War Department Era:

Regimental Monuments (3), Reynolds Equestrian Statue, Wadsworth Statue, Doubleday Statue, Robinson Statue, McPherson Barn Hospital Marker (plaque on building), War Department Boundary Markers (2), Headquarters Markers (tablets, 2), U.S. Regulars Tablets (3), CS Corps Tablets (1), U.S. Corps Tablets (1), CS Division Tablets (1), U.S. Division Tablets (3), CS Brigade Tablets (10), U.S. Brigade Tablets (8), Cast Iron Narrative Tablets—CS Battery Markers (7), Cast Iron Avenue Tablets (13).

Oak Ridge Parking Area; Eternal Light Peace Memorial; Commemorative Monuments, post-1938: 26th North Carolina, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery Battery B.

Structures—Non-Contributing

Meredith Avenue [NPS] Culvert [minor culverts not inventoried]; Harman Farm: Gettysburg Country Club Swimming Pool, Tennis Course, 9-hole Golf Course, Driving Range [also in A. Spangler Farm] (private); MOLLUS Land Donation Tablets (2).

Sites—Contributing (Archaeological; non-verified remains)

Horse Railway Bed [traces of Springs Hotel Road]; Reynolds Grove Loop Avenue Site [Reynolds Branch]; Pipe Rail Avenue Fencing Sites.

Sites—Non-Contributing (Archaeological; non-verified remains)

Air Delivery Airport Site [Gettysburg Airport]; Doubleday Avenue House Sites (3); Alice Forney House Site; Guide Station Sites, US 30; Peace Light Inn Sites (Pond, Inn, Maintenance Buildings, Cabins); Shields Museum and Tourist Complex Site; Wills Farm: privy site, shed site.

Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District

In addition to its listing as part of the national military park, the 1st Corps battlefield is also part of the larger Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District that was listed in the National Register on March 19, 1975 and updated in 1985 (NRIS #75000155). This district, which encompasses the borough, national military park, and surrounding land in Cumberland and Highland townships, includes 11,820 acres with a documented period of significance of ca. 1750–1924. The district boundary includes all land adjoining the 1st Corps battlefield, including the following areas:

Herr's Ridge, including the battle-era Herr's Tavern and pre-1924 Michael Crist barn.

Post-1924 development along Chambersburg Road including the former Gettysburg Country Club facilities, nursing home, and Gettysburg West apartments on the Abraham Spangler Farm, and office park and residential development on the Wible (Herr) Farm.

Post-1924 subdivisions surrounding Springs Hotel Woods, including houses along Country Club Lane and Old Mill Road.

The battle-era Thompson and Dustman lots (Lee's Headquarters) on Seminary Ridge (battle-era and pre-1924 resources).

Campus of the United Lutheran Seminary (battle era, pre-1924 and post-1924 resources).

Post-1924 residential, commercial, and municipal development along Hagerstown Road on the Schmucker and Herbst farms. [7]

There is presently no effort to update the National Register documentation for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. However, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer could consider resources associated with the district's documented areas of significance, or new areas of significance, to be contributing within an extended period of significance based on the National Register fifty-year threshold (period of significance to ca. 1970).[8]

Determinations of Eligibility

West End Entrance Station: As part of review of a park rehabilitation project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer provided an opinion in 2011 that the West End and South End Contact Stations, which were documented as non-contributing in the park's National Register documentation (2004), are eligible for listing in the National Register as significant Works Progress Administration buildings in Pennsylvania.[9]

Lee's Headquarters: As part of a review of a Civil War Trust rehabilitation project for the Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters), the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer concurred in 2015 that the Quality Inn/Larson's Motel complex (identified as circa 1955) was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (complex since demolished except for remnant landscape features). A stone

foundation believed to be a remnant of the battle-era Dustman barn was determined to be eligible, but not its motel-era superstructure. The Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters) was previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.[10]

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are recommendations for future updates to the park's National Register documentation pertaining to the 1st Corps battlefield based on the research completed for this cultural landscape report and following National Register guidance. These recommendations do not address all resource types or areas of significance, only those that are part of the cultural landscape.

Section 8, Significance

There are no recommendations for expanding the areas of significance or period of significance pertaining to the national significance of Gettysburg National Military Park. However, future revisions should address that there are resources of state and local significance within the park. On the 1st Corps battlefield, these include the West End Contact Station.[11]

Park infrastructure designed by the National Park Service and built by federal work-relief programs in the park during the 1930s and early 1940s, with the exception of those that are part of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, do not appear to meet the National Register criteria. These alterations and additions, which aside from the West End Contact Station include extant stone culvert headwalls, the entry drive to the West End Contact Station, and realignment of Buford and Stone-Meredith avenues, also do not appear to be significant within the context of National Park Service rustic design and federal work-relief programs based on their history and existing integrity. They were additive in the landscape and do not alone represent historically significant additions. In addition, many of the NPS additions and alterations, including rustic timber guiderails, signs, stone walls, and redesign of the Oak Ridge observation tower parking area, have been removed or substantially altered since their development in the 1930s.

The park's 2004 National Register documentation did not identify any resources associated with the Gettysburg Country Club (established in 1947) as historically significant, but did not elaborate on the property's association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was a member both before, during, and after his Presidency. This association suggests possible significance under National Register Criterion B. However, based on available documentation, it appears the property does not illustrate Eisenhower's important achievements as required for nomination under Criterion B. In addition, the country club has lost historic integrity since Eisenhower's lifetime due to substantial redevelopment of the facilities area, much of which has occurred since the park's 2004 National Register documentation (including demolition of the upper clubhouse, addition of a new clubhouse, and a new parking lot), and on the golf course, removal of buildings and naturalization that has taken place since transfer to National Park Service ownership.[12]

Boundaries

Based on the findings of the site history and existing conditions, it is recommended that the park consider adjusting the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park National Register district (and the legislated park boundaries as last expanded in 1990, 2000, and 2014) to take in the following resources that retain historic integrity and are significant to the First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield and its commemoration, including its rural setting (fig. 3.3). These recommendations primarily address protection of the Confederate battle lines and positions that were excluded from the War Department's development of the national military park.[13] The recommended boundaries are based on the extent of existing non-historic suburban development, and are limited to areas within the boundaries of the National Register-listed Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. Future removal of development in areas could open additional battlefield land for incorporation into

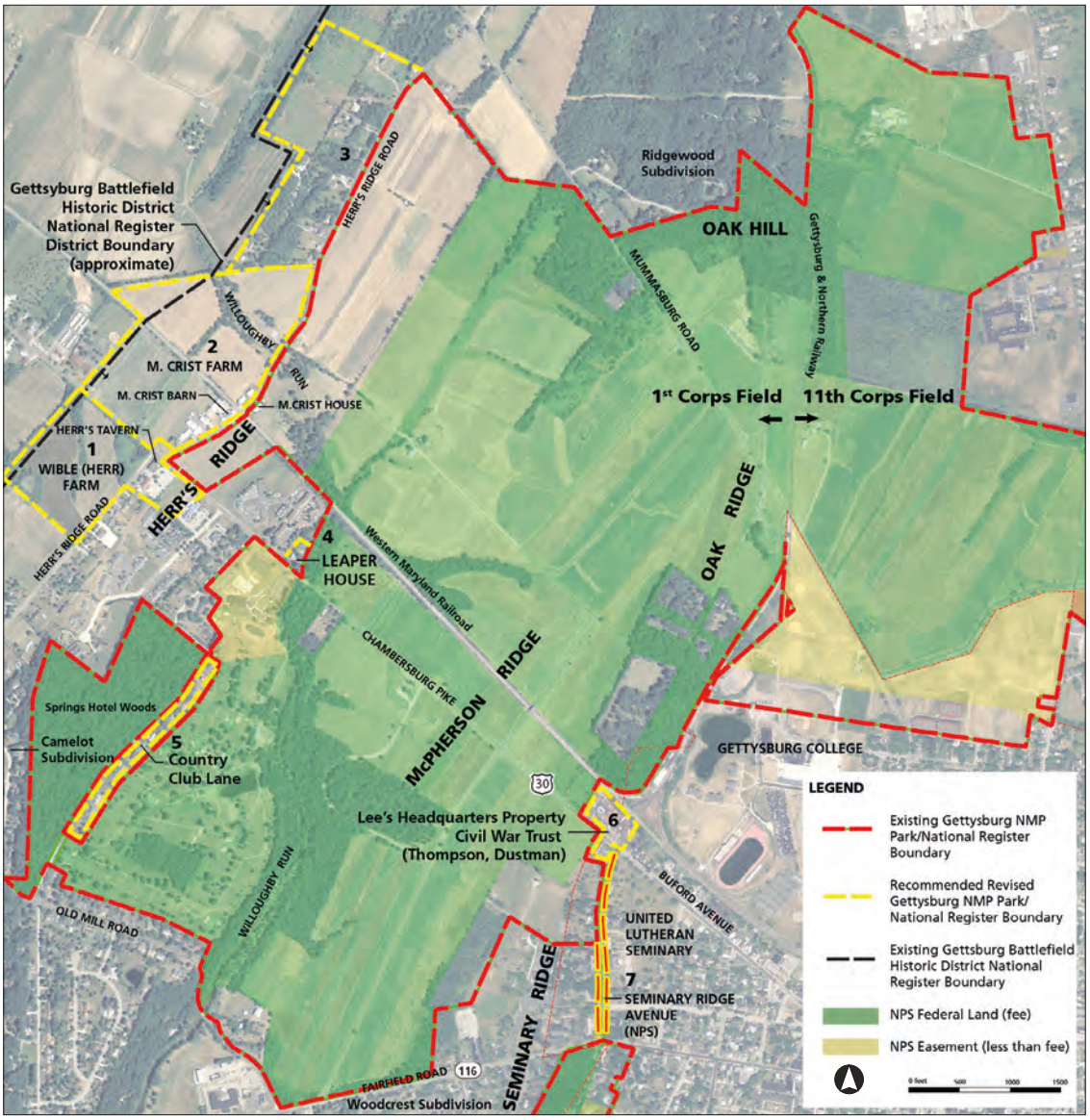


Figure 3.3. Aerial photograph (1990) illustrating existing National Register boundaries and recommended expansion. (National Park Service, Land Resources Program, gettsm02, annotated by SUNY ESF)

the National Register district boundary for Gettysburg National Military Park. Recommended additions are numbered and keyed to figure 3.3.

1. Wible Farm Fields and Herr's Tavern: Extend the park boundary to incorporate Herr's Tavern and the remaining Wible Farm agricultural fields west of Herr's Ridge Road to preserve the rural setting of the Confederate battle line along Herr's Ridge. Extending the boundary in this area would incorporate the crest of Chambersburg Road on Herr's Ridge and adjacent fields where the Confederates launched their attack on the Union 1st Corps on the morning of July 1, 1863. It would also incorporate Herr's Tavern, a still-standing landmark at the Confederate battle line. Although the rear of this building has undergone extensive additions and alterations, the battle-era main mass of the house retains exterior integrity.

2. Western Portion of Michael Crist Farm: Extension of the park boundaries to incorporate the battle-era limits of the Michael Crist Farm west of Herr's Ridge Road would incorporate the rural setting of the Confederate battle line along Herr's Ridge. Most of this land is privately owned agricultural fields, except for a residence and complex of garages south of the Western Maryland Railroad. Extension of the boundaries to this area

would unify the battle-era farmstead by incorporating the Michael Crist barn, which most likely dates in part or all to the battle, into the park boundaries.

3. Herr's Ridge Road west of Michael Crist Farm: Extend the park's National Register boundary to align with the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District boundary west of Herr's Ridge Road to protect the ridge where the Confederates launched their attack on the morning of July 1. The existing park boundary is along the center line of the road, thereby excluding the entire road and the landscape along the road corridor. The west side of the road is presently lined by woods and eight post-battle residential properties within the battle-era J. Crist Farm. This area consisted of open fields during the battle.

4. Leaper Lot: The Leaper Lot is the only undeveloped battle-era property on the Confederate front west of Willoughby Run along Chambersburg Road. The battle-era Leaper House exists and retains its historic massing, but has undergone extensive alterations. Incorporation of this property into the National Register boundary would address this resource and land adjacent to the existing park boundary.

5. Country Club Lane: The fifteen residential lots along Country Club Lane north of the visitor parking area should be incorporated into the National Register boundaries as non-contributing sites. They form a hole in the existing National Register boundaries between the park's golf course property (Harman Farm) and Springs Hotel Woods, and are located within key terrain through which the Confederates advanced on Union forces from Herr Ridge in the morning of July 1, 1863. Exclusion of non-historic areas that are surrounded by eligible resources, known as "donut holes," are generally not allowed under the National Register Criteria.[14]

6. Mary Thompson House (restored Lee's Headquarters), James Thompson House, Dustman House site (part), and Riggs House site (Dustman tenant house): These properties, owned by the Civil War Trust and previously comprising the Larson Motel complex, include restored landscape and archaeological remains that are significant as part of the Confederate position along Seminary Ridge from July 1–4, 1863. The Mary Thompson House and lot have undergone extensive restoration by the Civil War Trust, while the James Thompson House remains unrestored with post-battle additions. The Dustman House site retains presumed remnants of the battle-era stone barn walls, and the Riggs House site is an intact below-ground battle-era stone foundation.

7.Seminary Ridge (Seminary Avenue): Future revisions to the National Register should clarify that the park-owned land along Seminary Ridge Avenue remains within the park's National Register boundaries, despite being outside of the authorized park boundary. Although the military avenue has lost some historic features, it remains an important part of the commemorative park landscape on the 1st Corps battlefield. The adjacent battle-era buildings and campus landscape, which are within the National Register-listed Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, are important to the setting of Seminary Avenue.

Section 7 Resource Inventory

The following are recommended edits to the inventory of National Register resources based on research for this cultural landscape report.

General Recommendations

Resources inventoried as Buildings and Structures (missing) should be removed from the inventory, or be reclassified as Sites (archaeological sites) if there are likely below-ground remains. In the 1st Corps battlefield, these non-extant resources include the McPherson Quarry Lane, Forney Farm Lane, and Forney Orchard Lane (all inventoried as Structures).

Structures—Contributing Resources

McPherson Farm Lane: Documented as missing, but should be identified as extant. The leg between the McPherson Barn and the east quarry/Stone Avenue remains in use as access to the McPherson Barn.

McPherson Farm Quarries (East and West): Inventoried under both Structures and Sites (archaeological sites). Should be listed only under Sites.

Seminary Grove: Listed as a Structure, should be reclassified as a Site. The description should be updated to note that most of the trees have been removed from within the NPS boundaries for construction of the visitor parking lot. A group of trees remains to the west of the Refectory, as well as south of the park boundary behind Wentz Library.

Doubleday Avenue Extended: This should be renamed Oak Ridge Public Road (built 1871 and presently abandoned). Doubleday Avenue was a later (1895, 1905) improvement of the northern half of the road. The park commission used the name Doubleday Avenue Extended to refer to the section built in 1905 between Wadsworth Avenue and the 94th New York monument.

Park Avenues (referred to as Military Avenues by the War Department): Doubleday Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue are missing from the list of park avenues, presumably because they were part of pre-existing roads (battle-era Wills-Crist Farm Lane, post-battle Oak Ridge public road). Both roads should be added to the list of park avenues because they were constructed and managed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission consistent with the other military avenues in the park.

Structures—Non-Contributing Resources

E. Harman Farm: Gettysburg Country Club Swimming Pool, Tennis Course, 9-hole Golf Course, and Driving Range are inventoried as part of the E. Harman Farm, but the swimming pool and tennis courts and the northern portion of the golf course are on the battle-era Abraham Spangler Farm, while the Driving Range is on the McPherson Farm (Field #1).

Buildings—Non-Contributing Resources

Lincoln Way West [Chambersburg Road]: Remove inventory of demolished resources: Club House (former Gettysburg Country Club property private inholding) and two maintenance buildings (NPS property as of 2011); add new clubhouse (2008).

960, 970 Mummasburg Road (2 houses): Remove from inventory due to demolition.

EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

Integrity as defined by the National Register is the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources as recognized through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The following evaluation is based on the documented period of significance for the battlefield and commemorative landscape from 1863 through 1927 under Criteria A and C, within the overall period of 1863 through 1938 that addresses the addition of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial.[15]

Location

Location is defined by the National Register as the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The 1st Corps battlefield remains in the same place where the battle occurred in 1863, and all of the commemorative park landscape developed through 1927 remains under park ownership, although Seminary Ridge Avenue has been excluded from the legislated park boundaries. A small portion of the battlefield on Oak Ridge (McPherson Woods, First Railroad Cut) was destroyed in 1991 for expansion of the Gettysburg College campus and realignment of the Gettysburg & Northern Railway. Despite these changes, overall both the battlefield and commemorative park landscape retain integrity of location.

Design

Design is defined as the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a historic property. The overall design of the 1st Corps battlefield remains defined by the natural features, three main public roads, and by the vernacular arrangement of the farm buildings, fences, roads, fields, and woodlots. Changes to the vernacular design have

resulted from loss of battle-era buildings, fences, and farm roads, particularly at the Harman and Forney farms. The seminary campus retains its battle-era row of three buildings, but has undergone significant expansion. The design of the commemorative landscape is still defined by the system of military avenues lined by monuments, tablets, and other markers. However, it has lost design details including pipe-rail avenue fencing, ashlar stone culverts, and shell-stone bollards that distinguished it from the battlefield landscape and heightened its military character. The shortening of the Oak Ridge observation tower also altered the historic design of the commemorative landscape. The later Eternal Light Peace Memorial has lost design details through removal or alteration of its original plantings and access walks. Despite these changes, overall the battlefield and commemorative landscapes retain integrity of design.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property, and the general character of a place. Overall, the 1st Corps battlefield retains the rural character that defined its setting in 1863 and throughout development of the commemorative landscape ending in 1927. In contrast, many properties that form the larger setting adjacent to and in view of park lands have undergone extensive changes since 1927, especially along Seminary Ridge (avenue), Doubleday Avenue, and in the Herr's Ridge area on the Harman, Abraham Spangler, Wible (Herr) and Michael Crist farms. Overall, the 1st Corps battlefield retains integrity of setting within park boundaries, but has lost integrity of setting outside of park boundaries.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that give form to a historic property. In terms of built materials, the battlefield retains predominant use of wood in fences; wood, brick, and stone in buildings; and earth/gravel on farm roads. Woodlots most likely retain some witness trees (not identified) and remain primarily native oak-hickory forest. Agricultural crops have changed to monocultures of corn and sorghum. The commemorative park landscape retains predominant use of stone in the monuments and markers; mown turf along the military avenues; high-quality cast-iron, bronze, and stone in the tablets, and iron and bronze in the artillery groups. Loss of materials in the commemorative landscape includes wood and iron from the avenue fences; iron, stone, and steel in shell-stones and shell pyramids at artillery monuments; Gettysburg granite ashlar masonry in retaining walls, gutters, and culvert headwalls replaced with rustic fieldstone or swales; and simple galvanized strap and pipe railings replaced with 1863-style fences. Uniform black asphalt has replaced the compacted gravel surface of the Telford pavement of the military avenues, and painted sheet-metal, steel, and aluminum have been introduced for signage and traffic-control devices. While there have been changes, overall the 1st Corps battlefield retains integrity of materials in its major resources.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts and methods of construction used during the historic period. The 1st Corps battlefield retains integrity of workmanship from the battle period in the construction of the McPherson and Wills barns, and in the Michael Crist farmhouse. Artillery monuments contain actual or reproduction guns. The commemorative park landscape retains integrity of workmanship in the artistry and craftsmanship of the monuments, iron tablets, artillery carriages, and bronze tablets. Overall, the 1st Corps battlefield retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time resulting from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. The 1st Corps battlefield retains the feeling of its battle-era and commemorative-period rural landscape with many of the fields still in agricultural use. Naturalization of historically managed woodlots have changed the feeling of the battle-era agricultural landscape and led to loss of strategic views through the understory. The military feeling of the commemorative park landscape still

remains evident through the monuments and tablets, but the loss of the avenue fencing, ashlar stone culvert headwalls, and cannon-ball bollards (shell stones) has reduced its military character and symbolism. Truck and automobile traffic on Hagerstown, Chambersburg, and Mummasburg Roads, as well as on the military avenues, detracts from the historic rural and honorific feeling of the landscape. Contemporary NPS signage and wayfinding detracts from the historic military character of the commemorative park landscape.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The 1st Corps battlefield remains intimately associated with the Civil War through its monuments and markers that memorialize the events that took place in the landscape. Below-ground archaeological resources, which may include human remains, also document this historic association, but are largely invisible. The park's association with the U.S. military also remains evident through its name together with the monuments and markers, but has been diminished due to over eight decades of civilian administration under the National Park Service, with its own unique identity conveyed through signage, programming, and resource management. While the park's direct association with the U.S. military has been lost, its association with the Civil War retains integrity.

Summary Evaluation of Integrity

The 1st Corps battlefield portion of Gettysburg National Military Park retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Overall, the landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield conveys its significance related to the Civil War and its commemoration, including the commemorative park landscape developed under the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department through 1927. The later commemorative landscape of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial has also lost integrity due to removal of plantings and changes in circulation to address heavy visitation.

Overall, loss of integrity is largely due to removal or alteration of associated features, rather than loss of entire resources. Loss of integrity has mostly affected the commemorative park landscape. Most of these changes occurred between 1933 and 2000 through changes in landscape management under the National Park Service, when battlefield restoration was prioritized over maintenance of the commemorative landscape developed by veterans between 1863 and 1927.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

This section evaluates the historic characteristics and associated features of the First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield cultural landscape. It is organized by the four geographic areas of the project area: Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Herr's Ridge (including the Wisler House/First Shot Site), along with a section that addresses park-wide and standard characteristics and features. The characteristics narratives provide an overview of two components of the cultural landscape in each area: battlefield landscape (1863) and the areas historically managed as commemorative park landscape (1863–1927, and 1938 for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial grounds) (fig. 3.4). The commemorative park landscape (same as commemorative landscape in the National Register) was developed as linear corridors along military avenues that followed battle lines, with four larger areas or nodes that featured a concentration of commemorative works: Reynolds Grove, McPherson Crest, Oak Ridge Grounds, and the Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds.

Tables 3.1–3.5, which correspond to the four areas of the 1st Corps battlefield plus a standard and landscape-wide category, provide an inventory of individual landscape features within the current legislated park boundaries according to the following landscape characteristics: Natural Systems, Spatial Organiza-

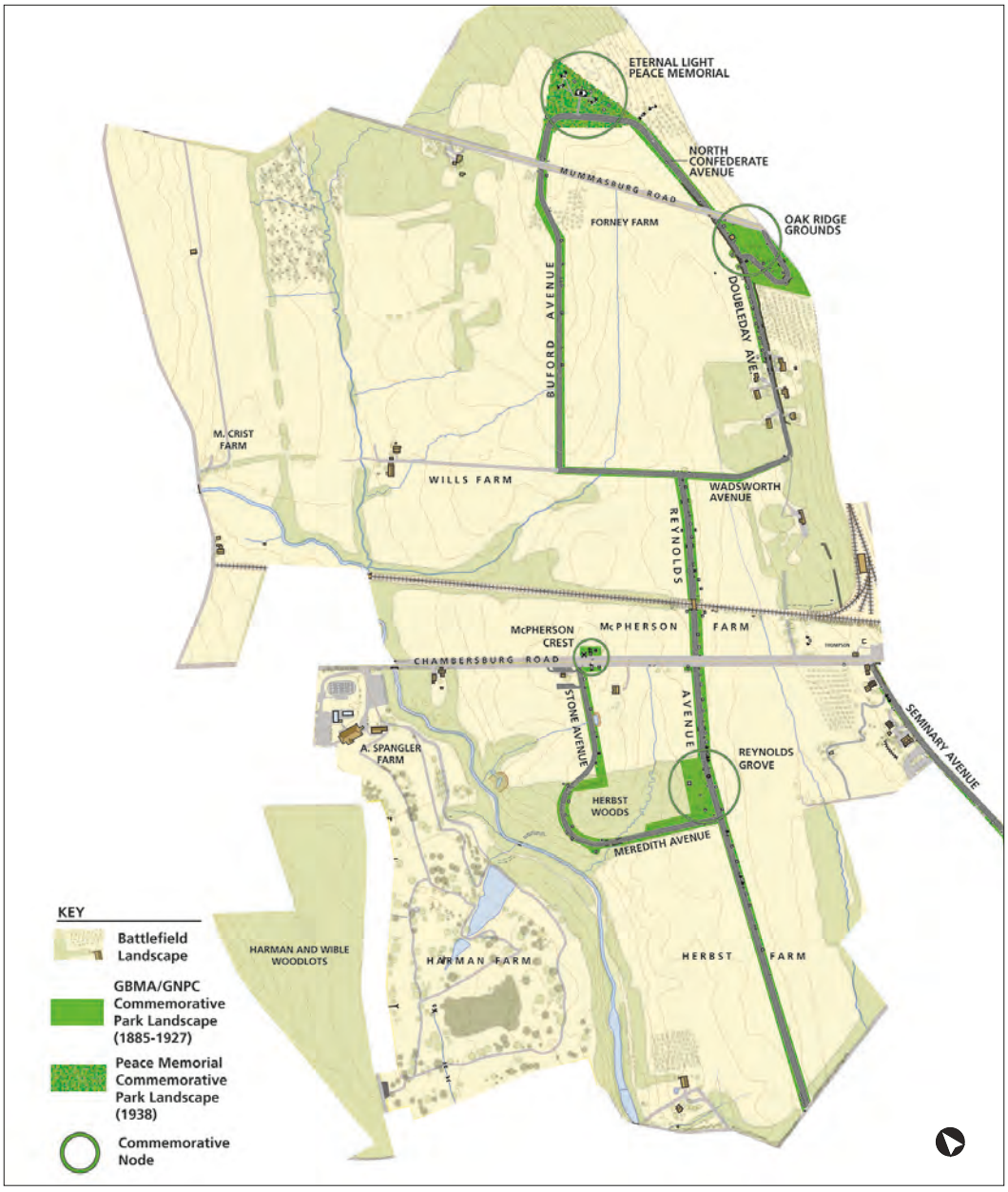


Figure 3.4: Existing conditions map of the 1st Corps battlefield (area within park boundaries) showing landscape designated as 1863 battlefield, and areas in dark green historically managed as commemorative park landscape. Some of the commemorative landscape is presently managed as battlefield landscape. (SUNY ESF)

tion, Land Use, Circulation, Topography (built landforms), Vegetation (planted or managed), Buildings and Structures, Views and Vistas, Small-Scale Features, and Archaeological Sites. For each feature, the tables provide cross-references to other resource inventories, identify the feature's historic context, summarize the feature's history, evaluate its contribution to the historic character of the landscape, and provide a thumbnail existing conditions photograph. The historic context for battlefield features identifies their strategic importance according to the KOCOA classification (Key terrain, Obstacle, Cover, Observation, and Avenue of Approach). Commemorative park landscape features are identified by their association with the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA, 1864-1895) and Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department (GNPC, 1895-1933) periods of development, as well as a separate context for the Eternal Peace Light Memorial. Features are identified as contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the land-

scape, or unevaluated if there is insufficient information. Features added under NPS administration that are not associated with the commemoration of the battlefield, or are not reconstruction of battle-era features, are considered non-contributing.

All inventoried features are labeled on the Analysis and Evaluation Plans (Drawings 3.1–3.7), which compare historic conditions against existing conditions within park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape. Battle-period features that are missing from the landscape are shown by red dashed lines; commemorative park landscape features that are missing from the landscape are shown by black dashed lines. Post-historic features unrelated to battle or commemorative contexts (non-contributing features) are shown in white. The drawing on which a feature is documented is indicated in the feature entries on the tables.

The year 1927 was documented in the National Register as the end date for the historic veteran-associated development of the commemorative park landscape, marked by the death of Emmor B. Cope, the last of the park commission members and Civil War veterans to manage the park. Because most of the change to the commemorative park landscape occurred after the 1933 transfer from the War Department to the National Park Service, the War Department period up to 1933 is referred to as the historic period for the purposes of this cultural landscape evaluation. Few changes were made to the landscape between 1927 and 1933, with the exception of modification of avenue fences and gutters along the military avenues. The Eternal Peace Light Memorial and its associated landscape are considered contributing based on the National Register documentation that identifies 1938 as the end date for the commemorative landscape of Gettysburg National Military Park. Individual military commemorative works added after 1938 are considered contributing regardless of age because they are an extension of the commemorative purpose of the national military park. Non-military commemorative works added after 1927 are considered non-contributing.

STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE CHARACTERISTICS (TABLE 3.1, DRAWINGS 3.1–3.6)

Battlefield Landscape

In 1863, the historic character of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape was defined by a mostly orthogonal pattern of fenced fields and orchards with woodlots on the ridges and other areas not well suited to cultivation. The agricultural use of the landscape and the natural rolling landforms allowed for expansive views, framed in the western distance by South Mountain, to the north by Oak Hill and to the east by Seminary Ridge. Natural and circulation systems extended across the landscape, including Willoughby Run, the unfinished railroad (Western Maryland Railroad), Chambersburg Road, Hagerstown Road, and Mummasburg Road. Within these large-scale patterns were farmsteads consisting of building clusters (farmhouse, barn, outbuildings) and associated fenced barn yards, house yards, gardens, farm lanes, and creeks. On Oak and Seminary ridges close to town, the rural landscape was organized into smaller parcels known as town outlots, which maintained similar patterns of fields, woodlots, orchards, and farmsteads. The Lutheran seminary campus on Seminary Ridge formed its own distinct pattern.

Since 1863, changes across the 1st Corps battlefield landscape, aside from development of the commemorative park landscape, include a shift from small market and subsistence crops and livestock operations to mostly larger leased fields used for growing hay or monoculture crops (fig. 3.5). The patterns of field and forest have largely been restored by the NPS, except at the Harman Farm (former country club), but only a portion of the 1863 field boundaries have been reestablished through the reconstruction of battle-period rail fences. The woodlots remain, but have lost their historic managed character that featured a largely open understory that facilitated troop movement and strategic sight lines. Of the six farmsteads within park boundaries on the 1st Corps battlefield, just one remains in its historic agricultural use, one is entirely gone, and four retain part of their battle-era character. The battle-era public roads remain in use as public thoroughfares, but have been adapted for modern automobile traffic.



Figure 3.5: Illustration of typical farm field and woodlot character at Herbst Woods looking southeast from the McPherson Farm: Showing cultivated field, open woodlot understory, and Virginia worm fence, July 1863 (left); Showing pasture, dense understory, and reconstructed Virginia worm fence, 2018 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2B2001; SUNY ESF)

The most extensive changes to the battlefield landscape have occurred adjacent to park boundaries, where institutional and suburban residential and commercial development has replaced the historic rural landscape, particularly at Herr's Ridge (fig. 3.6).

Commemorative Park Landscape

The commemorative park landscape on the 1st Corps battlefield, which had its beginnings in 1863 with the marking of the site of General Reynold's death at Reynolds Grove, began in earnest during the 1880s with the work of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association that laid out the First Day Avenue (Reynolds, Wadsworth, Stone, and Meredith avenues) in 1885 along Union regimental battle lines, and coordinated the placement of Union regimental monuments in the landscape. In 1895 through the establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park, Congress authorized the refinement and enlargement of this commemorative park landscape under the Secretary of War, who delegated most of the park development to the Gettysburg National Park Commission.

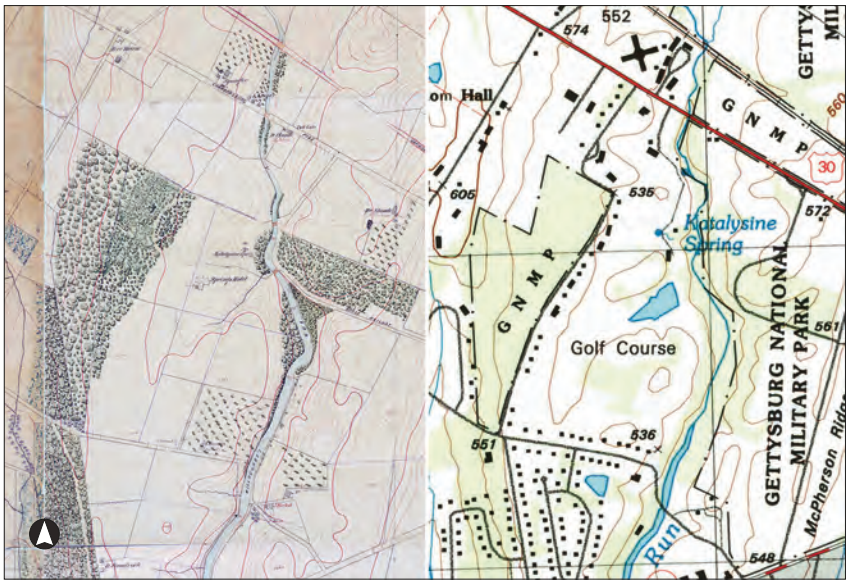


Figure 3.6: Illustration of park-wide changes in landscape patterns on the 1st Corps battlefield at McPherson Ridge and Herr's Ridge: In 1867 showing battle-era conditions (left); In 1994 showing recent suburban development (right). (Details, Warren map, Gettysburg National Military Park; USGS Fairfield Quad)

The commemorative park landscape, designed in large part by commission engineer Emmor B. Cope, was completed on the 1st Corps battlefield by 1920. This landscape featured a standardized design characterized by linear corridors with larger areas that formed nodes of commemorative features at Reynolds Grove, McPherson Ridge (site of the open shots of the battle), and Oak Ridge Grounds (location of observation tower). A fourth node, the Eternal Light Peace Memorial on Oak Hill, was completed under state management during the NPS period. The GNPC commemorative landscape featured military avenues

built on the Telford system with mown turf shoulders, stone gutters, shell stones (cannonball bollards), dressed ashlar stone culvert headwalls, pipe railings, iron identification and information tablets, and pipe-rail avenue fences that delineated most of the limits of the commemorative park landscape.[16] Stone walls were rebuilt to reflect their original condition, according to local construction methods. The observation tower at Oak Ridge allowed visitors to view the entire First Day field. The GNPC program of marking employed a system of iron and bronze tablets that identified both Confederate and Union regimental, brigade, division, corps, and headquarters positions, each with its own distinct design. In addition to tablets or monuments, artillery positions were marked by pairs of cannons with shell pyramids. Overall, the character of the commemorative park landscape had a strong military character that conveyed honor and respect for the sacrifices of both armies, and logically marked their organization and movements.

After 1933, NPS began to dismantle the commemorative park landscape based on its program of battlefield restoration, which was part of the larger agency-wide program of landscape harmonization developed for natural parks (figs. 3.7). The 1930s saw an initial phase of activity made possible by federal work-relief programs, but battlefield restoration within the commemorative park landscape continued into the 1970s. The restoration work coincided with a program of road improvements through the federal Bureau of Public Roads that modified all of the Telford military avenues on the 1st Corps battlefield during the mid-1930s to facilitate automobile use. Standard features of the commemorative park landscape that were removed, many in conjunction with the road improvements, included shell stones, ashlar (cut and dressed stone) culvert headwalls and retaining walls, pipe railings, and avenue fences. An entire military avenue (Reynolds Branch) was also removed. Stone walls rebuilt by the GNPC were restacked to approximate their less-constructed condition during the battle, and the top two-thirds of the Oak Ridge observation tower was removed (fig. 3.8). The regimental monuments and most all of the military position tablets—which NPS had considered for removal or screening— were retained, although in an altered setting due to removal of GNPC avenue fencing or changes in adjacent properties (fig. 3.9). Cannons were retained at the artillery positions, but the shell pyramids were removed due to vandalism and maintenance issues, or due to redesign of the landscape (fig. 3.10).

Overall, the major features of the commemorative park landscape remain. Changes made during NPS administration after 1933, with exception of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial site that is significant in its own right, have diminished the historic details of the commemorative park landscape.



Figure 3.7: The commemorative park landscape on Stone Avenue looking northeast showing alterations undertaken after 1927: Showing standard Telford road along the battle line of Stone's Brigade, with stone gutters and pipe-rail avenue fences, 1904 (left); Showing NPS-era realigned and superelevated asphalt road and Virginia worm-style period fences that did not exist in 1863, 2019 (right). The John Burns statue was relocated from its original position. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2224; SUNY ESF)



Figure 3.8: The commemorative park landscape on Oak Ridge looking north along Doubleday Avenue showing changes after 1927: GNPC Telford road, rebuilt stone wall, identification tablet, and row of treeses with the Oak Ridge tower in the distance, 1904 (left); Asphalt pavd road, loss of trees, dismantled stone wall, and shortened tower, 2017 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T3143; SUNY ESF)



Figure 3.9: Regimental markers showing changes to the commemorative park landscape after 1927: The 5th Maine Artillery looking southwest from Seminary Avenue: Regimental monument and cannons with remnants of the Dustman orchard in the background, ca. 1898 (left); Remaining monument and cannon (one was out for repair) in setting altered through removal of avenue fencing and addition of the Lewars House, built during the historic period in 1925, 2017. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2814; SUNY ESF)

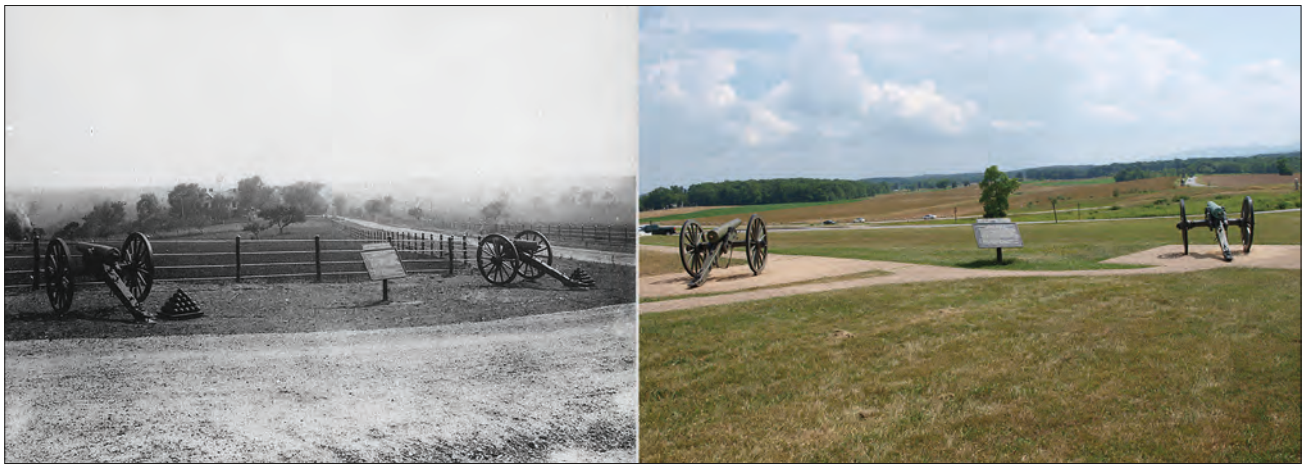


Figure 3.10: Changes in marking of artillery positions after 1927: King William Artillery along North Confederate Avenue looking south soon after construction with iron table, cannons, and shell pyramids, ca. 1905 (left); and NPS-period changes including removal of shell pyramids and addition of paved walks, looking southeast, 2017 (right). In this location, removal of the avenue and avenue fences was made as part of the historic development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41140; SUNY ESF)

SEMINARY RIDGE (TABLE 3.2, DRAWINGS 3.4, 3.6)

Seminary Ridge is the eastern part of the 1st Corps battlefield that includes the battle-era campus of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Schmucker Farm, and Thompson and Dustman Lots, Chambersburg Road, and Hagerstown Road.

Battlefield Landscape (fig. 3.11)

In 1863, the battlefield landscape of Seminary Ridge on the 1st Corps battlefield was anchored by the three seminary buildings that faced Gettysburg along the east side of a lane between Chambersburg Road and Hagerstown Road. The buildings were within fenced yards and Seminary Grove framed their west (rear) side. The north end of the ridge was anchored by small farms belonging to the Thompson and Dustman families located on town outlots and other smaller parcels. A major cut in Seminary Ridge accommodated the bed of the unfinished railroad. Toward the south end of the seminary lane was the farmhouse and barn on the farm that belonged to the seminary president, Samuel Schmucker.

Seminary Ridge was the site of an initial line of Union forces on the morning of July 1, and by the end of the day had become part of the Confederate stronghold that included Lee's Headquarters, which remained through July 4. The battle damaged this area, but most of the landscape was repaired.

The battlefield landscape on Seminary Ridge changed gradually through the early twentieth century. The Schmucker farm buildings were replaced with a pottery works, farm fields were consolidated, several seminary buildings were constructed, and the seminary lane was rebuilt as a GNPC military avenue. The biggest changes came after World War I when commercial tourist development began on the Thompson and Dustman lots, and seminary campus development accelerated, leading to the loss of most of Seminary Grove and the Schmucker farm fields by the late twentieth century. Construction of a new rail spur in 1991 led to removal of part of the First Railroad Cut. The battle-era character of the Thompson and Dustman lots was reconstructed in large part by park partners in 2016. These two properties, along with Lee's Headquarters Orchard (Dustman Orchard Lot) are the only portions of the Seminary Ridge landscape that retain their battle-era character. The original three brick seminary buildings remain (one extensively altered since the battle) along with open grounds to the east, but the rest of the battle-era seminary campus landscape—located outside park boundaries—has been lost in large part.

Commemorative Park Landscape (fig. 3.12)

Seminary Avenue (today known as Seminary Ridge), developed by the GNPC between 1895 and 1912 along the battle-period seminary lane, was the only commemorative park landscape on the Seminary Ridge portion of the 1st Corps battlefield. Although there were



Figure 3.11: The battlefield landscape of the Seminary Ridge area looking east from south of Chambersburg Road: Showing battle-era character, ca. 1864 (left); Similar view showing campus expansion, loss of Seminary Grove, and change in field patterns, 2019. The arrows point to the seminary cupola. (Detail of painting by August Koellner, Gettysburg National Military Park, Art Catalog-Vertical Files; SUNY ESF)



Figure 3.12: The commemorative park landscape of Seminary Ridge looking northeast across Seminary Avenue to Schmucker Hall: Showing turf shoulders and GNPC avenue fences with stone piers at the entrance to Schmucker Hall, ca. 1920 (left); Showing loss of avenue fences and trees, road widening, and addition of curbs and asphalt pavement, 2019 (right). (Gettysburg National Military, GETT T2617; SUNY ESF)

two Union markers in place prior to 1895, the GNPC managed this landscape as a Confederate avenue (an extension of West Confederate Avenue to the south), with military positions representing Lee's stronghold from the evening of July 1 through July 4, 1863. Seminary Avenue received standard features including Telford pavement, ashlar culvert headwalls, avenue fencing, iron tablets, cannons, and a brigade tablet, plus a stone wall that most likely replaced a battle-era timber parapet at the inner side of Rodes's CS Division breastworks. The park land formed a strip through the seminary campus with a sidewalk and connections to seminary buildings marked by ashlar piers at openings in the GNPC avenue fences.

After transfer to NPS in 1933, the commemorative park landscape began to loose its distinctive identity. Changes included removal of the GNPC avenue fencing, widening of Seminary Avenue (and change in name to Seminary Ridge), addition of new cuts for parking lots and campus drives, addition of campus signs and light standards, and loss of some of the artillery position cannons. Overall, the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) has lost historic small-scale features and spatial character that set it apart from the seminary campus. There are no iron avenue tablets. Today, the landscape is largely unrecognizable as one of the park's historic military avenues, except for the remaining four tablets, two pairs of cannons, and two position markers.

McPherson Ridge (Table 3.3, Drawings 3.3, 3.4, 3.6)

The McPherson Ridge area is comprised of the battle-era McPherson and Herbst farms and Tollgate Lot, and is crossed by Chambersburg Road and the Western Maryland Railroad (unfinished railroad).

Battlefield Landscape (fig. 3.13)

In 1863, the battlefield landscape of McPherson Ridge consisted of fenced farm fields from Hagerstown Road north to beyond the unfinished railroad, with a large woodlot on the Herbst Farm bordering the McPherson Farm and Willoughby Run. The McPherson family also owned town outlots at the northeast end of the farm on Oak Ridge that included McPherson Woods. McPherson Ridge was a slight rise that ran north-south through these fields, with a western spur extending north from Herbst Woods. These two ridges formed the Second Railroad Cut and the Third Railroad Cut along the unfinished railroad. The only documented farm roads were from the main roads to the farmsteads, and a road to a quarry along the Willoughby Run. The two farmsteads in the area were along Old Mill Road and Chambersburg Road. The Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company maintained a tollhouse and tollgate on Chambersburg Pike at the western end of the McPherson Farm.

Both segments of McPherson Ridge formed Union battle lines on the morning of July 1, 1863, with the first shots fired by Calef's Battery (2nd U.S. Artillery) at the crest of the western ridge on Chambersburg



Figure 3.13: The battlefield landscape of the McPherson Ridge area looking northeast at the McPherson farmstead: Showing barn at left, wagon shed in middle, house at right, and orchard and field in foreground, July 1863 (left); Showing remaining barn, fields, and replanted fruit trees, 2019 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 24834; SUNY ESF)

Road. Heavy fighting occurred through the area as the Confederates pushed east across Willoughby Run. Major General Reynolds was killed by gunfire in Herbst Woods.

After the battle, the landscape was repaired and returned to agricultural production. Most of the property was soon acquired by developers who built the Katalysine Spring and Springs Hotel on the adjacent Harman Farm beginning in 1868. The road from town to the hotel, Springs Hotel Road, was built through the Herbst Farm along the south side of Herbst Woods. Major post-battle changes aside from development of the commemorative landscape and public roads include addition of the Oak Ridge public road and West End Contact Station, removal of all but one of the McPherson farmstead buildings, consolidation of fields, and growth of woods around the Herbst farmstead, Tollgate Lot, and along Willoughby Run and the railroad. Naturalization of woodlots has led to loss of open understory that existed during the battle. Some of the battle-era fence lines have been reconstructed. Tourist-related commercial development occurred along Chambersburg Road, but has been removed. Overall, the battlefield landscape on McPherson Ridge outside of the commemorative landscape retains much of its historic character formed by patterns of fields, orchards, and woodlots, but has also been diminished due to removal of field fences and loss of farmstead buildings, lanes, and fenced yards, and loss of open understory in the woodlots.

Commemorative Park Landscape (fig. 3.14)

McPherson Ridge was the site of the first commemorative gesture on the 1st Corps battlefield through the marking of trees in Herbst Woods to commemorate the site where General Reynolds was killed. This area, later developed as a park-like landscape known as Reynolds Grove, remained the earliest focus of commemoration and enjoyed easy access off Springs Hotel Road. Reynolds Grove was connected into the military avenue corridors (Reynolds, Stone, Meredith avenues) laid out by the GBMA in 1885 and refined by the GNPC beginning in 1895, and received its own military avenue, Reynolds Branch, built in 1899, as well as a monument to Reynolds. The second commemorative landscape node on McPherson Ridge was the cluster of commemorative works on Chambersburg Pike at the west crest of McPherson Ridge on Chambersburg Road, where the Union front lines were located on the morning of July 1. The area received five commemorative works, including a large bronze equestrian statue of Major General Reynolds. The commercial value of the site was also evident through private development of the Shields Museum beginning in the 1920s.

After transfer to the NPS in 1933, the commemorative park landscape on McPherson Ridge underwent typical changes that included removal of avenue fencing, railings, replacement of ashlar culvert headwalls, removal of shell stones, addition of asphalt pavement and widening of avenue intersections, and removal of shell pyramids. Other changes included removal of



Figure 3.14: The commemorative park landscape of McPherson Ridge looking north along Reynolds Avenue toward Reynolds Grove: Showing Telford pavement, iron tablet at 4th U.S. Artillery, and avenue fencing, 1904 (left); Showing retention of markers and monuments, narrowing of turf shoulders, resurfacing of avenue, and removal of avenue fencing, 2016 (right). (Library of Congress, digital ID 4a11022v; SUNY ESF)

Reynolds Branch and Springs Hotel Road (east and west of Meredith Avenue); addition of the West End Contact Station; redesign of Stone Avenue and Meredith Avenue into a single curved alignment; and raising of the Reynolds Avenue bridge over the railroad, which required relocation of several monuments. While these changes have diminished the commemorative landscape on McPherson Ridge, the remaining monuments, tablets, and cannons, and avenue corridors continue to convey the overall historic character of the landscape.

OAK RIDGE (TABLE 3.4, DRAWINGS 3.1, 3.2, 3.4)

Oak Ridge is comprised of the battle-era Forney, Wills and McClean (part) farms, and the Gilbert Outlots, along with Mummasburg Road.

Battlefield Landscape (fig. 3.15)

In 1863, the battlefield landscape of Oak Ridge consisted of fenced farm fields in the Wills and Forney farms that extended from the unfinished railroad north to Oak Hill, and from the crest of Oak Ridge west along a broad, relatively level plain to the foot of Herr's Ridge. The east side of Oak Ridge included fields of the McClean Farm and town outlots owned by John Gilbert. The farmstead on the Forney Farm, once known as Mount Pleasant and Fairview Farm, was on Mummasburg Road with expansive views to the east over Gettysburg. The farmstead at the Wills Farm was on lowlands near a branch of Willoughby Run along Wills-Crist Farm Lane, a private farm road that extended over Oak Ridge west to Herr's Ridge Road. This, and a farm lane through the Forney Farm, were the only



Figure 3.15: The battlefield landscape of the Oak Ridge area looking west from the Oak Ridge tower with the Forney farmstead and Wills Woods (West) in the distance and Mummasburg Road at right: Showing character that had persisted since the time of the battle, 1898 (left); A similar view from a lowered tower showing loss of the Forney farmstead and persistence of Wills Woods (West), 2019 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, T4310; SUNY ESF)

roads in the Oak Ridge area aside from Mummasburg Road.

The spine of Oak Ridge south of Mummasburg Road along a stone boundary wall formed a Union battle line on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, while the broad plain to the west was the site of an advance Union cavalry brigade earlier in the day. Oak Hill served as a stronghold for Confederate artillery. The plain to the east of Oak Ridge, north of town was held by the Union 11th Corps.

After the battle, the damaged landscape was repaired and returned to agricultural production. Major post-battle changes that remain today, aside from development of the commemorative landscape, include construction of the Oak Ridge public road (Doubleday Avenue), replacement of the Wills farmhouse, removal of the entire Forney farmstead, and suburban residential development in the two woodlots on the Wills Farm. Other major changes, including addition of three farmsteads, a mini-golf course, airport, and restaurant-motel complex, have been removed. Woodlots were allowed to naturalize, and some of the battle-era fence lines have been reconstructed. Overall, the battlefield landscape on Oak Ridge outside of the commemorative landscape retains much of its historic character formed by patterns of fields, orchards, and woodlots, but has also been diminished due to removal of field fences, growth of understory in the woodlots, and loss of farmstead buildings, lanes, and fenced yards.

Commemorative Park Landscape (figs. 3.16, 3.17)
Oak Ridge was the site of the first stone marker on the 1st Corps battlefield landscape: a position marker for the 88th Pennsylvania Infantry installed on the Forney Farm near the Oak Ridge public road in 1883. Two years later, development of the commemorative park landscape began on Oak Ridge along the public road as part of the First Day Avenue (later Doubleday Avenue). Just as the GBMA acquired a larger parcel outside of the avenue corridors at Reynolds Woods at McPherson Ridge, so too did it acquire a larger parcel along Doubleday Avenue on the east slope of Oak Ridge (Oak Ridge grounds). The GBMA later added Buford Avenue to mark the position of Devin's cavalry brigade. The GNPC acquired the public right-of-way to the Oak Ridge public road in 1895 and completed development of the commemorative landscape along Doubleday and Robinson avenues between 1895 and 1912. On the Oak Ridge grounds, the GNPC erected one of five steel observation towers in the national military park. In 1905, the GNPC completed North Confederate Avenue, which created a loop from Buford Avenue to Doubleday Avenue. Along with Seminary Avenue, this new military avenue was the only commemorative landscape on the First Day field dedicated to the Confederate side. Its construction was a result of the failure of the GNPC to build the larger Confederate avenue on Herr's Ridge proposed in the 1895 park legislation.

After transfer to NPS in 1933, the commemorative park landscape in the Oak Ridge area underwent typical



Figure 3.16: The commemorative park landscape of Oak Ridge looking north on Doubleday Avenue with the Oak Ridge observation tower and the 88th Pennsylvania monument at left: Showing neatly restacked stone wall, mown turf, Telford pavement, and shell stones, ca. 1906 (left); A similar view showing removal of most of tower, post-battle woods at left, and shell stones, 2019. The Robinson statue was added in 1917. (Library of Congress, digital ID 4a11027v; SUNY ESF)



Figure 3.17: The commemorative park landscape of the Oak Ridge area showing the immediate grounds of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial looking north: Showing the wooded backdrop, shrubs to the sides, front terrace in turf, and approach walks with turf mall of the original Cret-NPS design, 1938 (left); Showing single entrance walk, removal of part of the wooded backdrop, and loss of the shrubs, 2019 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1938, GETT 41113; SUNY ESF)

changes including removal of avenue fencing, replacement of ashlar culvert headwalls, removal of shell stones, addition of asphalt pavement and widening of avenue intersections, and removal of shell pyramids. The area also received a new commemorative landscape: the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, which replaced part of the GNPC commemorative park landscape along North Confederate Avenue. The memorial, developed by the Pennsylvania State Commission in consultation with NPS, included a Moderne-style shaft-on-platform surrounded by expansive grounds that extended south to Mummasburg Road and the site of the battle-era Forney farmstead, which was demolished to beautify the view from the memorial. NPS subsequently altered the memorial grounds through removal of shrubs, redesign of the entrance walks, addition of new walks, and clearing of the woodlot at the rear that formed a backdrop to the memorial. While the changes to the Peace Memorial and earlier GNPC development have diminished the commemorative landscape on Oak Ridge, the remaining monuments, tablets, and cannons, and avenue corridors continue to convey the overall historic character of the landscape.

HERR'S RIDGE (TABLE 3.5, DRAWINGS 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7)

The Herr's Ridge area consists of the Confederate front at the western part of the 1st Corps battlefields that includes the Harman and Abraham Spangler farms (former Gettysburg Country Club), Leaper Lot, and the Wible (Herr) and Michael Crist farms, along with Chambersburg Road, Herr's Ridge Road, and the Western Maryland Railroad (unfinished railroad). The First Shot site (Wisler House) one mile west of Herr's Ridge is documented as part of Herr's Ridge for the purposes of this cultural landscape evaluation.

Battlefield Landscape (fig. 3.18)

In 1863, the battlefield landscape of Herr's Ridge consisted of fenced farm fields that extended across the valley between Willoughby Run and Herr's Ridge from Old Mill Road north to the unfinished railroad, and along the ridge top north of the railroad. There was one large woodlot on the east face of Herr's Ridge that spanned the Harman and Wible farms (Springs Hotel Woods), along with numerous orchards. Mineral springs were on the Harman and Michael Crist farms. The Harman farmstead (outside park boundaries) was along Old Mill Road; the Wible (Herr—including Herr's Tavern), Abraham Spangler, and Leaper farmsteads were along Chambersburg Road (all outside park boundaries), and the Michael Crist farmstead was on Herr's Ridge Road. Aside from the public roads and unfinished railroad, circulation included the Wills-Crist Farm Lane and minor farm roads.

Herr's Ridge formed the initial Confederate battle line on the morning of July 1, 1863. Confederate forces advanced east to engage the Union army along and east of Willoughby Run. By later in the morning, the battle action had moved out of the Herr's Ridge area,

although Confederates used the M. Crist farmhouse as a hospital.

After the battle, the damaged landscape was repaired and returned to agricultural production. A large part of the Harman Farm underwent resort development associated with the Katalysine Spring and Springs Hotel beginning in 1868. A new road, Springs Hotel Road, was laid out to connect the town with the hotel. It formed a loop through the park-like grounds of the hotel and through the Harman-Wible woodlots to the west, which became known as Springs Hotel Woods. In 1921, the GNPC acquired this woodlot, but it was not connected to the rest of the park. The Springs Hotel development was removed in large part by 1930, and the site was subsequently redeveloped in 1947–1948 as the Gettysburg Country Club, which extended onto the Abraham Spangler Farm. Beginning in 1951, the country club developed residential lots along Old Mill Road and a new road through the Harman and Spangler farms known as Country Club Lane. From the 1960s through the 2000s, residential, institutional, and commercial suburban development spread across most of the Herr's Ridge area south of the railroad. In 1991, the park incorporated the country club and the eastern part of the Michael Crist Farm into the park boundaries, and in 2011, acquired the golf course property. Aside from the Michael Crist fields and farmhouse, the Herr's Ridge area of the battlefield has lost much of its historic character. The battlefield landscape of the Harman and Abraham Spangler farms remain concealed by the country club development. The Michael Crist farm has lost its battle-era orchards, fences, and outbuildings; the barn, which appears to date from the battle, is outside park boundaries.

Battlefield Landscape – Ephraim Wisler Farm

The battlefield landscape of the Wisler Farm, located on Chambersburg Road at the crest of a ridge east of Marsh Creek south of the unfinished railroad, was characterized by agricultural fields that surrounded a two-story brick house and outbuildings, which were set within fenced yards and bordered one of two legs of Belmont Road. There were expansive views west along Chambersburg Pike down the valley of Marsh Creek, where Confederates were advancing on the morning of July 1, 1863. The 8th Illinois Cavalry fired the purported first shot of the Battle of Gettysburg at the advancing troops from in front of the Wisler House.

After the battle, the Wisler Farm was combined with an adjacent farm but remained in agricultural use into the mid-twentieth century. In the 1930s, Chambersburg Pike (US 30) was widened and lowered in front of the Wisler House, creating a steep bank. With the end of agricultural use, the fields east of the house were subdivided for residential development, and the fields to the north and west were abandoned and grew up in successional woods. While the Wisler House remains largely intact except for loss of its front porch and addition of



Figure 3.18 The battlefield landscape of the Herr's Ridge area looking east along Chambersburg Road from Herr's Ridge Road: Showing retention of rural battle-era character with the fenced M. Crist Field #4 at left and the Abraham Spangler House in the left distance, ca. 1890 (left); Showing retention of the park-owned M. Crist Field #4 (suburban development off right side of photograph), 2019 (right). (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 2B2004; SUNY ESF)



Figure 3.19: The First Shot marker, the only commemorative park landscape in the Herr's Ridge area, looking northwest from Chambersburg Road: Showing GNPC avenue fencing and turf with expansive views across surrounding farmland, ca. 1900; A similar view showing loss of commemorative landscape and rural views, 2019. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT T2229A; SUNY ESF)

a rear wing, the surrounding grounds have lost their battle-era character that was defined by fenced yards, agricultural outbuildings, fields, and expansive views.

Commemorative Park Landscape (fig. 3.19)
The commemorative park landscape in the Herr's Ridge area is limited to a tiny plot at the Wisler House.

In 1886, veterans of the 8th Illinois Cavalry installed a tapered white-marble shaft near the Wisler House to commemorate the regiment's firing of the first shot of the Battle of Gettysburg. A 310 square-foot parcel around the monument was conveyed to the GBMA in 1894, and to the national military park in 1896. Soon after this time, the GNPC improved the tiny rectangular plot by maintaining mown turf and installing its standard avenue fencing around the sides and rear, but using a shorter, three-pipe version. The lowering of Chambersburg Road in front of the plot during the mid-1930s made the monument less conspicuous to travelers. It was probably at this time that NPS removed the avenue fencing around the plot. Today, the commemorative landscape is indistinguishable from the surrounding yard of the Wisler House. There is no defined circulation to the marker.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY

Landscape features, which are generally the manageable entities associated with landscape characteristics, are inventoried in the following five tables. These tables cover standard and landscape-wide features (Table 3.1) and each of the geographic areas of the 1st Corps battlefield—Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Herr's Ridge (Tables 3.2–3.5).

Each of the tables is organized by landscape characteristics, including: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Circulation, Topography, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Constructed Water Features, Views and Vistas, Small-Scale Features, and Archaeological Sites. Small-Scale Features, which include the many monuments, markers, and tablets, are further organized by military avenue corridors or other geographic locations.

For each feature, the tables provides the following data: Name, location on drawings 3.1–3.7, ownership, other inventory information, evaluation status (contributing, non-contributing, or unevaluated), and historical documentation including the associated historic context (1863 battlefield, commemorative park landscape, or other), a summary of the feature's history, and an evaluation of changes since the historic period. A thumbnail existing conditions illustration is also included.

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features				
Pitzer Run (3.4, 3.6) NPS Property, Private Inholding		Contributing	**Context**: Battlefield (U.S. Obstacle, C.S., U.S. Cover) **History:** The upper reaches of Pitzer Run, a tributary of Willoughby Run between McPherson and Seminary/Oak ridges, was a small stream in 1863 that flowed through open fields of the Herbst, Schmucker, McPherson, and Wills farms. It flowed through culverts beneath Fairfield and Chambersburg roads, Wills Farm Lane, and the unfinished railroad. In ca. 1891, the stream was ditched through the McPherson Farm as part of farming operations; its culverts were rebuilt and replaced (all are pipe culverts except at Wadsworth Avenue). A portion on the Schmucker Farm was flooded in the mid-20th century and formed a pond (see Table 3.2). **Evaluation:** Pitzer Run remains the same natural feature that existed in 1863 but has lost historic character in the Schmucker Farm due to growth of woods and creation of a pond.	
Willoughby Run (3.3, 3.5) NPS Property, Private Inholding		Contributing	**Context**: Battlefield (C.S., U.S. Obstacle, Cover) **History**: Willoughby Run (also called Willoughby's Run) was a free-flowing stream during the battle. Its water and banks impeded the advances of Confederate infantry, while Union forces used the natural declivity to provide cover and concealment. In ca. 1872, the run was dammed near Hereter's Mill Road for creation of Springs Hotel Lake; the dam was breached by ca. 1910. A new earthen dam was built at the same location by the Gettysburg Country Club in 1959, but impounded a smaller area of water than the earlier dam. A private dam south of Old Mill Road built in ca. 1970 created an area of widewater that extended north of the road into park property acquired in 2011. **Evaluation**: Except for the widewater near Old Mill Road, Willoughby Run remains the same natural feature that existed in 1863; its setting has changed due to the growth of woods.	
Willoughby Run Riparian Woods (3.3, 3.5)		Contributing / Non-Contributing (post-1863 growth)	**Context**: Battlefield (C.S., U.S. Obstacle, Cover) **History**: The banks of Willoughby Run were lined by intermittent patches of woods and brush, including willow clumps and briars, except for more mature woods at Herbst Woods, and to the north where some of the banks were open. The woods impeded the advance of Confederate infantry. After 1895, the extent of woods increased, mostly on property belonging to the Gettysburg Country Club after 1947. In ca. 1990, a municipal sewer line was built through the woods (see Land Use Features). In 2011, the park cleared portions of the woods east of Willoughby Run on the Herbst Farm. **Evaluation**: Riparian woods existed during the battle along Willoughby Run, but more than half of the existing woods have grown up since the early 20th century, and obscure the strategic site lines of the Confederate advance toward McPherson Ridge.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Spatial Organization Features				
Military Avenue Corridors (3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape **History:** Beginning with construction of the first military avenue in 1886 (First Day Avenue, later Reynolds, Meredith, Stone, Wadsworth, and Doubleday avenues), the GBMA designed distinct spatial corridors that defined the limits of the post-battle commemorative park landscape. These corridors, which also included Buford and North Confederate avenues built under the GNPC, were intended to be distinguishable from the vernacular 1863 battlefield landscape. They were generally 60 feet in width, with a larger shoulder on the side of the road with monumentation. The corridors were defined by mown turf and fences, which were a contemporary design (Brinkerhoff wire fences under GBMA, pipe-rail fences under GNPC) meant to be distinguishable from vernacular battle-period wood fences (battle-period roads, such as Chambersburg Road, did not receive these fences). The character of these corridors served as visual cues to visitors that they were a later addition to the battlefield. Specimen trees were also planted along certain sections. As part of its program of battlefield restoration and landscape harmonization, the NPS began to dismantle the military avenue corridors soon after the park was transferred in 1933. By 1976, the last of the pipe-rail avenue fencing along Buford Avenue had been removed from the 1st Corps battlefield. Some had been replaced with battle-period fences, which confused the distinction between the battlefield and commemorative park landscapes. The mown ground plane was still maintained, although not consistently to the former edge of the avenue fences. Most of the trees were removed. **Evaluation:** The military avenue corridors have lost historic character due to removal of the avenue fences that defined the vertical planes, and alteration of the extent of the mown turf ground plane.	 
Land Use Features				
Cumberland Township Authority Sewer Easement (3.5) Cumberland Township		Non-Contributing	**Context**: Battlefield **History:** A municipal underground sewer line was built in ca. 1990 in a 20-foot-wide easement through the Gettysburg Country Club property (Herbst, Harman, and Abraham Spangler farms) from Old Mill Road north along the east and west banks of Willoughby Run to near the Lower Clubhouse; the actual sewer line continued north to a junction on Chambersburg Road. A branch extends west across the golf course to Country Club Lane. Sewer authority maintains a cleared/mown corridor along most of the sewer line, primarily through post-battle riparian woods. Construction of the line removed a section of the Springs Hotel Road causeway on the west side of Willoughby Run. Sewer line includes 13 raised concrete and iron manhole structures. **Evaluation:** The sewer line easement is presently inconspicuous within the unrestored battlefield landscape due to enclosure by woods, but cuts across the route of Springs Hotel Road. The manhole structures intrude on the battlefield landscape.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

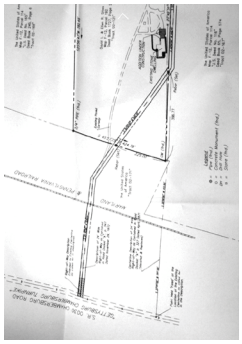
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Oak Ridge Public Road Right-of-Way (3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape **History:** In 1872, a new 24-foot-wide state right-of-way for the Oak Ridge public road (built 1871) was surveyed along the boundary of the McPherson Outlots and Wills Farm, east of the actual roadbed. The right of-way began at Mummasburg Road, crossed the railroad, and terminated at Chambersburg Road. In 1895, the federal government acquired the state right-of-way, and maintained Doubleday Avenue on the northern portion. The southern portion south to Chambersburg Road remained in part an open public road until ca. 1970. In 1999, park had the right-of-way south of Doubleday Avenue to Chambersburg Road surveyed.[1] The right-of-way was on park land, except for a diagonal section (without a roadbed) that cut across the Sites property (202 Doubleday Avenue). **Evaluation:** The Oak Ridge public road right-of-way is owned by NPS but is not maintained as a public thoroughfare south of Doubleday/Wadsworth avenues. The portion from the private Sites property to Chambersburg Road has an abandoned asphalt-paved roadbed. The right-of-way is within the 1863 Battlefield but is associated with development of the commemorative park landscape. See also Circulation: Oak Ridge Public Road	
Circulation Features				
Chambersburg Road (US 30, Lincoln Way West) (3.3, 3.4) State Right-of-Way			**Context**: Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Avenue of Approach, Cover) **History:** Chambersburg Road was built as a private turnpike through the 1st Day battlefield in 1812 by the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company. The road was built within a 50-foot right-of-way across the McPherson, Abraham Spangler, and Wible (Herr) farms. The company also acquired a two-acre lot within the McPherson Farm, where it built a toll gate (see Table 3.3). During the battle, the road served as the primary Confederate avenue of approach from the west and the Union approach from the east, while the fences that lined the road served as cover. Beginning in the 1880s, the GBMA began to oversee the addition of monuments along the road, but it remained a private turnpike until 1913, when it was taken over by the state as a public highway and became part of the Lincoln Highway. In 1926, Chambersburg Road became part of U.S. 30, and was surfaced in concrete around this time, with a new concrete bridge over Willoughby Run. After 1933, the road received minor widening and asphalt pavement, and the bridge over Willoughby Run was replaced in 2003.[2] **Evaluation:** Chambersburg Road forms the spine of the 1st Corps battlefield and retains its battle-era alignment without major widening but is subject to heavy traffic that disrupts visitor access and the historic setting of the battlefield. Although it historically linked the park's military avenue system, it was never owned or maintained by the park.	
C.S.X - Western Maryland Railroad - Tapeworm Railroad - Unfinished Railroad (3.3, 3.4) C.S.X Corporation			**Context**: Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Avenue of Approach, Cover, and Observation) **History:** The grade of the Gettysburg Railroad (Tapeworm Railroad) through the 1st Corps battlefield was built in 1838, but tracks were not laid until five decades later. The Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad (later part of the Western Maryland Railroad) acquired the grade in 1852, but would not lay tracks for another three decades. During the battle, the unfinished railroad served as a Confederate approach and both Union and Confederate cover, with the Second Railroad Cut witnessing significant battle action. U.S. soldiers also used the grade for retreat. In	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Property or Right-of-Way			1991, the Gettysburg & Northern Railway built a spur line at the First Railroad Cut on Oak/Seminary Ridge. **Evaluation:** The Western Maryland Railroad retains its battle-era alignment and grade. Aside from laying of tracks, the only substantial alterations to the rail line since the battle is the addition of new spur at Oak/Seminary Ridge. Growth of woods along the railroad, mostly after 1933, has altered the historic setting and strategic sight lines across the railroad. It is unclear from available documentation whether the railroad through the 1st Corps battlefield is on property owned by C.S.X, or whether it is on a right-of-way through park property.[3] See also Table 3.3, McPherson Ridge: Topography.	
Hagerstown Road PA 116 - Fairfield Road (3.6) State Right-of-Way	NR Resource (Structure)		**Context**: Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Avenue of Approach); Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** A colonial-era road, Fairfield Road was improved by the York-Millerstown Turnpike Company, which was chartered in 1812, but probably ceased operation as a toll road by the 1850s, when it was generally known as Hagerstown Road or Millerstown Road. It served as an avenue of approach for both armies. In 1895, the state ceded ownership of the road through the park to the federal government. In ca. 1906, the GNPC constructed Telford pavement from Seminary Avenue to Reynolds Avenue. The park returned ownership of the road to the state in 1925. The road was reconstructed by the state in 1941, which resulted in the lowering of McPherson Ridge at the intersection of Reynolds Avenue. The setting of the road changed after World War II through growth of woods and suburban development. **Evaluation:** Fairfield Road retains its battle-era alignment through the 1st Corps battlefield and has undergone some minor widening and changes in grade and more significant changes in setting since 1927. It was historically part of the park's military avenue system.	
Mummasburg Road (3.1, 3.2) State Right-of-Way	NR Resource (Structure)		**Context**: Battlefield (C.S. Avenue of Approach); Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Mummasburg Road was originally part of the road from Shippensburg to Baltimore, and was improved in ca. 1815 by the Gettysburg and Black's Tavern Turnpike Company that was chartered in 1811. By the 1850s, the road was known as Black's Turnpike, but was probably no longer a toll road. During the battle, Mummasburg Road served as a Confederate avenue of approach toward Union positions on Oak Ridge. In 1895, the state ceded ownership of the portion of the road from the borough boundary west to beyond Buford Avenue to the federal government. The GNPC improved this section with Telford pavement between 1906 and 1910. The road was returned to state ownership in 1925. Suburban development occurred along the road beginning in the 1920s, but most has been removed by the park, along with overhead power lines. **Evaluation:** Mummasburg Road retains its battle-era alignment and rural setting through the 1st Corps battlefield, with change since the historic period limited to asphalt pavement and minor widening. It was historically part of the park's military avenue system.	
Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue Extended) (3.4)	NR Resource (Structure)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** In 1871, a new public road was surveyed along Oak Ridge from Mummasburg Road south to Chambersburg Pike, along the eastern boundary of the Forney and Wills farms, and through the east end of the McPherson Farm. It provided access to a post-battle farmstead built by Robert Sheads within the battle-era Wills Woods and Gilbert Outlots. In 1885, the GBMA acquired the northern portion	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
NPS Property and Private Inholding			of the public road, and in 1895, the federal government acquired the entire state right-of-way and reconstructed the road with Telford pavement south to the Wills Farm. In 1905, the park acquired the portion of the road along the Wills-Gilbert boundary south to Wadsworth Avenue and in 1906, reconstructed it with Telford pavement (known as Doubleday Avenue Extension). The remaining portion of the public road south to Chambersburg Road was paved in asphalt and remained open until ca. 1970, when the railroad closed the crossing. The road was subsequently abandoned, and the portion south of Doubleday Avenue was removed by the private land owner in ca. 1999. **Evaluation:** Oak Ridge public road (never officially named) was part of the commemorative park landscape developed on Oak Ridge. The section to the south that was not improved as a military avenue today consists of two abandoned sections north and south of the railroad that do not align with the actual right-of-way. The road is no longer continuous north to Doubleday Avenue, and is located partly within a private inholding (02-182). See also Land Use, Oak Ridge Public Road Easement	
Wills-Crist Farm Lane (3.3, 3.4) NPS Property and Private Inholding	NR Resource (Structure; McPherson Woods Access Lane) RT 407 FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1471151	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Avenue of Approach), Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** Prior to the battle, a farm road extended from the unfinished railroad bed (Tapeworm Railroad) within the borough of Gettysburg north and west across Oak Ridge through the McPherson Woods and Wills Woods (East), the open fields of the Wills and M. Crist farms, and the Wills farmstead before ending at Herr's Ridge Road. During the battle, the road served as an avenue of approach for Confederate troops as they advanced east, and as a Union supply line from town to Oak Ridge. In ca. 1886, a portion of the road was acquired by the GBMA for construction of Wadsworth Avenue, and another portion in ca. 1888 for construction of Buford Avenue. The portion of the road to the east was abandoned around this time since the Oak Ridge public road (1871) provided a more direct link to Chambersburg Pike. The section to the west remained a private farm road. The portion of the farm lane between the Wills farmstead and Herr's Ridge Road was abandoned between 1895 and 1933. **Evaluation:** The Wills-Crist Farm Lane is a fragment of the battle-era road, with the western end abandoned and likely still extant as an archaeological resource, and the middle section reconstructed during the GBMA and GNPC periods as part of the commemorative park landscape. Traces of the eastern section (McPherson Woods Access Lane) may remain, but late 20th-century expansion of Gettysburg College has destroyed most of the alignment.	
Topography Features				
No associated standard or landscape-wide features.				
Vegetation Features				
Military Avenues - Mown Turf Shoulders (3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266559	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** When the GBMA initially constructed the military avenues in the 1880s, the shoulders were mostly rough grass/meadow, although mown turf was established around some monuments. The GNPC refined the shoulders with mown turf that extended from the edge of pavement to the avenue fences that marked the limits of the commemorative park landscape. With removal of the avenue fences between the 1930s and 1960s, the outer edges of the turf changed.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Automobile traffic and recent repaving has created areas of gravel and eroded earth along the edge of pavement. Foot traffic has eroded the turf around popular monuments. **Evaluation:** Mown turf shoulders along the military avenues is part of the historic designed landscape of the commemorative park. Loss of straight and sharp edges to the turf in areas detracts from the high level of maintenance and order that characterized the landscape during War Department administration.	
Military Avenues – Roadside Trees (3.4, 3.6)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1321500	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** After 1895, the GNPC planted individual trees along portions of the military avenues. NPS planted new trees or replaced the GNPC trees, and assisted in the planting of trees along the battle-era main roads as part of a highway beautification project in 1933. NPS removed the trees along the main roads, and most of the trees along the military avenues. Scattered specimens remain along Reynolds Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. **Evaluation:** The existing specimen trees along the military avenues are remnants of late War Department-era plantings; the trees are probably NPS-era replacements. No documentation was found on the War Department/GNPC species or design intent for these trees. The remaining trees are compatible with the historic character of the landscape. See also Table 3.3, Vegetation: Meredith Avenue Tree Line	
Witness Trees (3.1-3.6)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1321500	Contributing /Unevaluated	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Obstacles, Cover) **History:** Trees, primarily oak and hickory along with tuliptree, walnut, maple, ash, and other native deciduous trees, were found throughout the battlefield in 1863 in woodlots, hedgerows, and as specimens. Beginning in 1863, three battle-era trees—so called witness trees—in Reynolds Grove were marked to indicate where Reynolds was killed. The GNPC had a program of identifying and maintaining witness trees that were along the military avenues. These trees were conserved and may have been tagged as part of an inventory effort. In 1917, for example, the GNPC treated a white oak in Reynolds Grove, a white oak on Doubleday Avenue near the observation tower, and a walnut at the lower part of Robinson Avenue. NPS continued a program of tree maintenance. The Reynolds trees and trees treated in 1917 were all lost by the late 20th century. **Evaluation:** Numerous uninventoried witness trees likely remain on the 1st Corps battlefield, with the main concentration accessible to visitors in Reynolds Grove, along the northern edge of Herbst Woods, and on the seminary campus (outside of park boundaries). Two aged oaks in Reynolds Grove have metal inventory tags, which may date to the War Department period. The park has a list of witness trees across the entire park, but it identifies just four on the 1st Corps battlefield—all inventoried as dead or missing.[4] No tree coring has been undertaken to identify standing live witness trees.	 
Buildings and Structures Features				
NPS Culverts (3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** As part of its program of road improvements and landscape harmonization (battlefield landscape restoration), the National Park Service removed six culverts and rebuilt nine of the War Department culverts along the military avenues on the 1st Corps battlefield designed by E. B. Cope. Park service designers felt the old culvert headwalls were a safety hazard and were an intrusion on the 1863 battlefield landscape. The new culverts were extended out from the avenues and rebuilt with inconspicuous rustic-style stone	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			headwalls, or rustic stone inlets, with or without grates. One War Department culvert was retained on Buford Avenue. **Evaluation:** The NPS culverts represent a shift in the management of the national military park away from the distinct landscape designed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department, toward landscape harmonization and battlefield restoration. This shift is not identified as historically significant in the National Register documentation. See also Table 3.3, "Meredith Avenue Culvert and Retaining Walls."	
Stone Triple-Arch Railroad Bridge (3.3) C.S.X Corporation Inholding		Contributing (Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Avenue of Approach) **History:** The grade of the Gettysburg Railroad (unfinished or Tapeworm Railroad) through the 1st Corps battlefield was built in 1838 included a bridge across Willoughby Run, spanning the McPherson and Abraham Spangler farms. This bridge, probably built of wood, was a two-span structure with a center support on an island in the creek.[5] The bridge was rebuilt as a triple-arch stone bridge in ca. 1886, when the Western Maryland Railroad finally laid tracks along the grade. The bridge, which is within park boundaries but owned by C.S.X, is presently visually and physically inaccessible to park visitors. It is visible from the grounds of the Gettysburg West Apartments (Spangler Farm). **Evaluation:** While the bridge does not date to the battle, it is associated with a battle-era feature and was constructed during the period of significance for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. It is a significant example of 19th century bridge engineering and appears to retain a high level of historic integrity.	
Constructed Water Features				
No associated standard or landscape-wide features				
Views and Vistas Features				
No associated standard or landscape-wide features.				
Small-Scale Features				
Battle-era Field Fences - Period Fences (3.1–3.6)	GIS IDs 587, 604, 608, 1330, 1333, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1491, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1480, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1471, 1489 FMSS Location: 66108 Assets: 1322147-1325672	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Obstacle, Cover) **History:** The patchwork of small farm fields on the 1st Corp field were enclosed by a variety of fences to retain livestock and protect crops, or to mark property boundaries. Aside from stone fences, these were typically of wood rails constructed in two predominant styles: Virginia worm, with 10-12-foot-long rails laid in zig-zag fashion with cross braces; and post-and-rail, typically five-rail types, which took up less area than Virginia worm. During the battle, these fences obstructed troop movements; they were also taken down to build breastworks. After the battle, most of the fences were rebuilt, and by the end of the century, more economical wood post and wire fences were introduced. As the GNPC acquired more battlefield land, it retained or reconstructed battle-period fences outside of the commemorative park landscape. Period fences maintained by GNPC and through the NPS period were located along Chambersburg Pike and around the Buford and Reynolds statues. As farm ownership was consolidated after the battle (particularly under the Springs Hotel interests), and more particularly as agricultural technology required larger fields by the mid-20th century, many of the fence lines were	 

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			removed. The park and its partners began reconstructing battle-period fences on the 1st Corps battlefield in 2009 to better interpret the battlefield. Fences that are known to have been dismantled during the battle are interpreted by gaps in the reconstructed fences. Between 2009 and 2012, 9,925 linear feet of wood fencing had been reconstructed on the 1st Corps battlefield. **Evaluation:** The existing battle-period fences on the 1st Corps battlefield contribute to the historic character of the battlefield landscape because they define the obstacles that soldiers encountered during fighting (materials are non-historic). Approximately one-quarter of the battle-period fences within the park on the 1st Corps battlefield have been reconstructed; the rest are missing. See also Table 3.3, Small-Scale Features: Traffic Barrier Worm Fences. See GETT Record of Treatment Report (2018) for details on individual fences.	
NPS Interpretive Waysides (3.2, 3.4, 3.6; not all shown on drawings)	FMSS Location: 246764	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield and Commemorative Park Landscape **History:** Tablets and monuments served as interpretive devices during the GBMA and GNPC periods, with interpretation provided mostly by guides (Licensed Battlefield Guides). Most of the tablets and monuments required visitors to have an understanding of the battle, military organization, and military tactics. NPS introduced self-guided interpretive devices that were designed for the lay public. The first one on the 1st Corps battlefield (field exhibit) was installed in 1948 at the Oak Ridge observation tower. The existing bronze-colored aluminum waysides were introduced after 1970 at the self-guided automobile tour stops. **Evaluation:** The existing interpretive waysides at Reynolds Grove, the Peace Memorial, on Buford Avenue, and at the Oak Ridge observation tower are non-historic features. In design and placement, they are compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Most are in poor condition.	
Reed Bollards (3.2, 3.4)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1473820	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape **History:** In ca. 1990, the park's landscape architect and cultural resource manager, Reed Engle, designed bollards to control traffic along the military avenues. These colored-concrete posts with pyramidal tops were apparently designed to recall a common style of flank marker. These were installed at Tour Stop #1 on Reynolds Avenue. Lower chamfered-top concrete posts were installed on Doubleday Avenue at Tour Stop #3 at the Oak Ridge observation tower. **Evaluation:** The so-called Reed bollards are compatible with the overall historic character of the commemorative park landscape, although their placement at individual locations detracts from historic spatial organization and circulation. The GNPC design for similar traffic-control features was shell stones spanned by chains (such as on Meredith Avenue at Springs Hotel Road).	 
War Department Boundary Markers (3.2)	NR Resource (Object)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Between 1895 and ca. 1933, the GNPC/War Department installed 100 flat-top granite posts incised with "U.S." to demark the boundaries of park property. The average height of the markers is 8 inches. **Evaluation:** The War Department boundary markers are subtle features in the landscape, but reflect the history of park land acquisition. Two are presently known to exist on the 1st Corps battlefield along Doubleday Avenue, adjacent to stone walls; others may exist in other areas. There are also some earlier GBMA boundary markers in the park, but none are known to exist on the 1st Corp field.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Cast Iron Avenue and Site Identification Tablets				
Buford Avenue, 2 (3.2, 3.4) Confederate Avenue (North), 2 (3.2) Doubleday Ave., 2 (3.2) Meredith Ave., 2 (3.3, 3.4) Oak Ridge, 1 (3.2) Reynolds Ave., 3 (3.4, 3.6) Reynolds Woods, 1 (3.4) Robinson Avenue, 1 (3.2) Stone Avenue, 1 (3.4) Wadsworth Ave., 1 (3.4)	CRIS-HS: 080906 CRIS-HS: 080909 CRIS-HS: 080896 CRIS-HS: 081176 CRIS-HS: 080897 CRIS-HS: 080908 CRIS-HS: 080891 CRIS-HS: 080898 CRIS-HS: n/a CRIS-HS: 080907	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Between ca. 1898 and 1905, the park installed simple black-painted cast-iron rectangular iron tablets with scalloped corners and uppercase raised letters to identify the commemorative military avenues and historic battlefield sites. The tablets, measuring 33" by 22" with concave corners and uppercase raised letters, were designed by E. B. Cope and were similar to iron tablets used by the War Department at national cemeteries beginning in the 1880s. They were mounted on fluted iron posts and were generally placed at the intersection of the military avenues with public roads, and at historic sites within the turf shoulders of the avenues. Avenue tablets were probably removed from the intersection of Stone and Meredith avenues during the 1937 realignment, from Oak Hill during construction of the Peace Memorial, and from Seminary Avenue after 1945. **Evaluation:** The cast-iron avenue and site identification tablets are distinctive indicators of the commemorative park landscape. The 1st Corps battlefield retains 13 avenue tablets and two site identification tablets (Oak Ridge, Reynolds Woods). There have been no substantial changes to these tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield aside from loss of tablets. No documentation was found on all historic site identification tablets that existed historically on the 1st Corps battlefield.	 
Cast Iron Narrative Tablets (Military Position Markers) - See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Ewell's C.S. Corps (SRA, 3.4) Orange C.S. Artillery / Fry's Battery (NCA, 3.2) Hupps 1st Virginia C.S. Battery / Salem Virginia Artillery (Oak Ridge, 3.4) Hardaway C.S. Artillery / Hurt's Battery (NCA, 3.2) Jeff Davis C.S. Artillery / Reese's Battery (NCA, 3.2) King William C.S. Artillery / Carter's C.S.	MN461 CRIS-HS: 080724 MN611-B CRIS-HS: 080712 MN606 CRIS-HS: 081015 MN595-B CRIS-HS: 080684 MN608-A CRIS-HS: 080689 MN609-B CRIS-HS: 080685	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1894, the Gettysburg National Park Commission began to install iron tablets designed by E. B. Cope to mark positions of U.S. Regulars. These first-generation tablets were similar in appearance to ornate street signs, featuring a small sign plate on a tall iron post. Beginning in 1896, the park commission began to install larger and more descriptive tablets, also designed by Cope in a style the War Department had used earlier in national cemeteries. The tablets featured rounded corners and raised lettering painted in aluminum that provided a narrative of the regiment or command's action, measuring 3.8 feet wide and up to 3.4 feet tall, set at an angle on a fluted iron post. These replaced the first-generation tablets at U.S. Regulars positions, and were installed at other unmarked regimental and command positions of both armies. Since Union regimental positions were marked by monuments, most of these second-generation iron tablets were installed at Confederate positions and at Union command positions (brigade, division, corps, and headquarters). Cannons were installed to either side of tablets that marked artillery positions. The iron narrative tablets of command positions of both armies, as well as at the U.S. Regulars positions, were replaced by bronze tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield between 1908 and 1920. **Evaluation:** The cast-iron narrative tablets are a distinctive marker of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate	

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First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Battery (NCA, 3.2) Morris C.S. Artillery / Page's Battery (NCA, 3.2) Powhatan C.S. Artillery / Cunningham's Battery (SRA, 3.6) 3rd Richmond C.S. Howitzers / Smiths Battery (SRA, 3.6)	 MN610-B CRIS-HS: 080711 MN605-A CRIS-HS:080875 MN603-B CRIS-HS:080873		historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. On the 1st Corps battlefield, the seven cast-iron narrative tablets, which are located on Seminary Ridge (avenue) and North Confederate Avenue, along with one near the First Railroad Cut, mark Confederate positions. All remain unchanged from the historic period, except for three tablets adjacent to the Eternal Peace Light Memorial (King William, Hardaway, and Orange artillery) that were reset on concrete pads. Two Confederate artillery position tablets on Seminary Ridge (avenue) are missing one or both of their associated cannons. Note: these tablets are also inventoried individually as part of the artillery tablet groups for each military position, together with the standard pair of cannons.	
Headquarters Tablets (U.S. and C.S.) - See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Lee's C.S. Headquarters (CR, 3.4) Doubleday's U.S. 1st Corps Headquarters (RA, 3.4)	MN765 CRIS-HS:009592 MN451 CRIS-HS:080704	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Between 1913 and 1920, the park commission replaced iron narrative tablets that marked headquarters positions with Cope-designed bronze tablets mounted on low ashlar stone pedestals that supported an upright gun tube, at an overall height of approximately ten feet. There were subtle differences in the design of each, with C.S. tablets featuring a trapezoidal pedestal and U.S. tablets a lower more rectangular pedestal. On the 1st Corps battlefield, a headquarters tablet was installed in 1919 at Lee's Headquarters along Chambersburg Road (indicating headquarters in tents in the adjoining Dustman orchard), and in 1920 at the 1st Corps headquarters along Reynolds Avenue (indicating Doubleday's headquarters "230 yards s.e. from here near the Pike"). **Evaluation:** The headquarters tablets are part of the system of military position markers designed by E. B. Cope that are distinctive features of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. There have been no substantial changes to the two headquarters tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield since the historic period.	
Corps Tablets (U.S. and C.S.) See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Ewell's C.S. Corps (NCA, 3.2) U.S. 1st Corps Reynolds-Doubleday-Newton (RA, 3.4)	MN 461 CRIS-HS: 080724 MN 418 CRIS-HS: 009589	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Between 1906 and 1907, the park commission installed tablets designed by E. B. Cope to mark position of Army corps (groups of divisions). These were monoliths of gray rock-faced granite [source not determined], 4'2" wide, 7' tall, with a bronze inscription tablet on a polished face that had a stepped, pediment-like crown. U.S. and C.S. versions were the same, except for U.S. corps insignia installed on the reverse face of the monolith. Aside from the shape of the tablet and a more rounded top, these markers are similar in design to division tablets. **Evaluation:** The corps tablets are part of the system of military position markers designed by E. B. Cope that are distinctive features of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. There have been no substantial changes to the two corps tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield since the historic period.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Division Tablets (U.S. and C.S.) - See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Buford's U.S. Division CC-1 (RA, 3.2) Robinson's Division 1-2 (RA, 3.2) Rodes's C.S. Division (NCA, 3.2) Rowley's U.S. Division 1-3 (RA, 3.4) Wadsworth's U.S. Division 1-1 (RA, 3.4)	MN445 CRIS-HS: 080705 MN529 CRIS-HS: 080660 MN758 CRIS-HS: 080713 MN428 CRIS-HS: 080688 MN426 CRIS-HS: 009590	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Between 1909 and 1910, the park commission installed tablets designed by E. B. Cope to mark position of Army divisions (groups of brigades). These were monoliths of gray Winsboro (SC) rock-faced granite, 4'2" wide, 7' tall, with a rectangular bronze inscription tablet on a polished face. U.S. versions have a Corps medallion above the tablet, and C.S. versions have a medallion with the letters "C.S.A." Aside from the shape of the tablet and a flatter top, these markers are similar in design to corps tablets. **Evaluation:** The division tablets are part of the system of military position markers designed by E. B. Cope that are distinctive features of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. There have been no substantial changes to the five division tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield since the historic period.	
Brigade Tablets – C.S. - See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Archer's Brigade (MA, 3.5) Carter's Battalion (NCA, 3.2) Dance's Battalion (SA, 3.6) Daniel's Brigade (NCA, 3.2) Davis' Brigade (RA, 3.4) Jones' Cavalry Brigade (RA, 3.6) Imboden's Brigade (RA, 3.6) Iverson's Brigade (NCA, 3.2) O'Neal's Brigade (NCA, 3.2) Ramseur's Brigade (NCA, 3.2) Robertson's Brigade (RA, 3.6)	MN733 CRIS-HS: 080702 MN723 CRIS-HS: 080687 MN724 CRIS-HS: 080874 MN717 CRIS-HS: 080725 MN737 CRIS-HS: 080774 MN715 CRIS-HS: 080710 MN752 CRIS-HS: 80708 MN718 CRIS-HS: 080686 MN722 CRIS-HS: 081024 MN720 CRIS-HS: 080723 MN748 CRIS-HS: 080709	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Between 1910 and 1912, the park commission installed tablets designed by E. B. Cope to mark position of Army brigades (groups of regiments). In comparison with upper division tablets, Cope created designs with greater distinction between Confederate and Union sides, but each with a bronze tablet set at an angle on a stone pedestal. Confederate brigade tablets measured 3.8 by 3.4 feet with a flat pediment crown, mounted on a cylindrical pedestal of polished red Maine granite. **Evaluation:** The Confederate brigade tablets are part of the system of military position markers designed by E. B. Cope that are distinctive features of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. There have been no substantial changes to the ten Confederate brigade tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield since the historic period. The historic setting of the three brigade tablets at the south end of Reynolds Avenue changed due to the lowering of the avenue in 1941 as part of the state's reconstruction of Fairfield Road (they are not easily legible from Reynolds Avenue at standing height, as originally designed).	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Brigade Tablets – U.S. - See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Baxter's Brigade 1-2-2 (DA, 3.2) Biddle's Brigade 1-3-1 (RA, 3.6) Cutler's Brigade 1-1-2 (RA, 3.4) Devin's Brigade CC 1-2 (RA, 3.2) Gamble's Brigade CC 1-1 (RA, 3.4) Meredith's Brigade 1-1-1 (MA, 3.5) Paul's Brigade 1-2-1 (DA, 3.2) Stone's Brigade 1-3-2 (SA, 3.4)	MN466 CRIS-HS: 080716 MN467 CRIS-HS: 080707 MN464 CRIS-HS: 080721 MN515 CRIS-HS: 080772 MN514 CRIS-HS: 080895 MN463 CRIS-HS: 009591 MN465 CRIS-HS: 080717 MN468 CRIS-HS: 080701	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Between 1910 and 1912, the park commission installed tablets designed by E. B. Cope to mark position of Army brigades (groups of regiments). In comparison with upper division tablets, Cope created designs with greater distinction between Confederate and Union sides, but each with a bronze tablet set at an angle on a stone pedestal. Union brigade tablets measured 4.0 by 3.8 feet with a rounded pediment crown and Corps insignia at the top, mounted on a tapered square pedestal of polished sea green granite **Evaluation:** The Union brigade tablets are part of the system of military position markers designed by E. B. Cope that are distinctive features of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. There have been no substantial changes to the eight Union brigade tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield since the historic period.	
U.S. Regular Monuments - See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Battery B 4th U.S. Artillery (CR, 3.4) Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery, Position 2 (RA, 3.6) Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery, Position 1, Calef's Battery (RA, 3.4)	CRIS-HS: 080691 MN665-B CRIS-HS: 080706 MN664-B CRIS-HS: 080700	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1894, the park commission began to mark positions of U.S. Regulars with iron tablets. Pairs of flanking cannons were added to these positions between 1894 and 1896. These tablets were replaced with standard Cope-designed monoliths of red Jonesboro (Maine) granite with gable-profile tops, polished faces, and rock-faced sides, most of which were installed in 1907 and 1908. There were 44 installed on the battlefield (plus two in the national cemetery) and included a central monument, a 85-foot-tall obelisk on Hancock Avenue dedicated in 1909. The tablets featured the same rounded, stepped pediment-like crown as the corps tablets, but had a bronze U.S. seal above it. The monoliths measured the same dimensions as the corps and division tablets, at 4′2″ feet wide and 7′ feet tall. Although of a similar design as these tablets, the Commission reports refer to them as "U.S. Regular Monuments" **Evaluation:** The U.S. Regulars tablets are part of the system of military position markers designed by E. B. Cope that are distinctive features of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. There have been no substantial changes to the three U.S. Regulars tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield since the historic period.	
Artillery Position Cannons - See Note #5 for drawing location codes				
Confederate Artillery (See also monument/tablet groups, Tables 3.2, 3.4)			**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	**Other Resource Inventory**	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Orange C.S. Artillery / Fry's Battery – reproduction guns (NCA, 3.2)	Cannons C5, C6	Contributing	placed cannons on the battlefield as commemorative features, but they were generally not used to mark actual artillery positions. Beginning in 1894, the Gettysburg National Park Commission began to place single cannons at U.S. regulars artillery positions, using the same type of gun used by the battery. Beginning in ca. 1898, the park commission began to place pairs of cannon—one or in some cases two to either side of the regimental monument/maker. Many featured original Civil War-era guns, while some were reproductions, and others were false Napoleons (Civil War-era guns modified to look like twelve-pound Napoleons). The guns were mounted on reproduction iron carriages set on granite mounting blocks. Each cannon was accompanied by a pyramidal stack of shell (cannon projectiles) set on granite pads. On the 1st Corps battlefield, the first cannons to be installed were at Calef's Battery on Chambersburg Road in 1894, and the last was a pair of Whitworth guns at the C.S. Hardaway Artillery position on Oak Hill in 1906. In 1938, the setting of three C.S. artillery guns on Oak Hill was altered with the removal of North Confederate Avenue for the construction of the Eternal Peace Light Memorial (only the Orange artillery cannons were moved, a short distance to the south). By ca. 1980, the shell pyramids at all cannon groups were removed and put in park storage to reduce vandalism. In ca. 1985, the three cannon groups near the Peace Memorial were reset on concrete pads; the granite mounting blocks and shell-pyramid pads were removed. The cannons at Hupp's 1st Virginia position were removed when the First Railroad Cut was expanded in 1991. Other cannons are removed occasionally for conservation. **Evaluation:** The artillery cannon groups on the 1st Corps battlefield are part of the system of military position markers designed by the Gettysburg National Park Commission and are distinctive features of the commemorative park landscape. Aside from those missing on Seminary Ridge (avenue) and the introduction of concrete pads around the Oak Hill positions, the cannons remain little altered from the historic period. The loss of accompanying shell pyramids detracts from the historic military character of the landscape. Note: these cannons are also inventoried as part of the artillery tablet groups for each military position, together with the standard cast-iron narrative tablets.	  
Hupps 1st Virginia C.S. Battery / Salem Virginia Artillery – original guns (3.4)	R1, R2 (Was C11, C12) removed			
Hardaway C.S. Artillery / Hurt's Battery – Whitworth Guns – original guns (NCA, 3.2)	C1, C2			
Jeff Davis C.S. Artillery / Reese's Battery – original guns (NCA, 3.2)	C9, C10			
King William C.S. Artillery / Carter's C.S. Battery – original guns (NCA, 3.2)	C3, C4			
Morris C.S. Artillery / Page's Battery – original guns (NCA, 3.2)	C7, C8			
Powhatan C.S. Artillery / Cunningham's Battery – original guns (SRA, 3.6)	C15, C16			
3rd Richmond C.S. Howitzers / Smiths Battery – original guns (SRA, 3.6)	C13, C14			
U.S. Artillery (See also monument/tablet groups, Tables 3.2, 3.3)				
1st New York Battery L – 3 original guns, 1 reproduction (RA, 3.6)	F9, F10, F11, F12	Contributing		
2nd Maine – Hall's Battery – original guns (CR, 3.4)	F5, F6			
2nd U.S. Artillery, Battery A – Calef's Battery – original guns (CR, 3.4)	F13, F14			
4th U.S. Artillery,	F15, F16			

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Battery B - Stewart's Battery – original guns (CR, 3.4) 5th Maine Position Marker, Stevens' Battery – false Napoleons (SRA, 3.4)	F17, F18			
Archeological Features				
Battlefield Burial Sites (3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6)		Unevaluated	**Context:** Battlefield **History:** In the weeks and months after the end of fighting on the 1st Corps battlefield, Confederate and Union casualties were buried in makeshift graves on the battlefield, usually identified by simple wood headboards. Concentrations of Union burials were in and near Herbst Woods, north of the McPherson Barn, on the Wills Farm, and in Seminar Grove. All known Union burials were reinterred to the national cemetery between October 1863 and March 1864. Confederate burials were along Willoughby Run, in Herbst Woods, and in the fields of the McPherson, Wills, and Forney farms. A concentration of burials on the Forney Farm became known as Iverson's Pits, presumably after the bodies were reinterred. Confederates were reinterred to private cemeteries in the South; it is unknow whether all Confederate burials were reinterred from the battlefield. Iverson's Pits were probably graded away with construction of Gettysburg Airport in 1927. **Evaluation:** No archaeological survey has been undertaken to determine the existence of battlefield remains, or traces of grave sites, on the 1st Corps battlefield. The approximate location of the battlefield burials is known based on the ca. 1864 Elliott map (Library of Congress, detail at right). There are still an unknown number of remains in the park in unknown locations. In the late 1990s, for example, a body eroded out of the railroad cut.[6]	
Springs Hotel Lake Dam Remnant (3.5)		Unevaluated	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Approach, Obstacle) **History:** In ca. 1872, the Springs Hotel built a stone and earth dam on the Willoughby Run near the Herbst farmstead north of Old Mill Road, which created Springs Hotel Lake. The dam was breached in ca. 1909. In 1959, the Gettysburg Country Club rebuilt the dam to impound water that it planned to use to supply irrigation for the golf course. The project failed, and at an undetermined date, the dam failed and Willoughby Run returned to its natural course. The remnants of the dam remained visible until ca. 1970, when private owners built an earthen dam downstream of the Old Mill Road bridge, which impounded water over the old dam. NPS acquired the area as part of the golf course in 2011. **Evaluation:** The extent of remnants of the Springs Hotel Lake Dam are not known; they may be visible during times of low water. The dam was part of the recreational landscape associated with the Springs Hotel, which was based in part on visitation by veterans who returned to commemorate the battle. See also Natural Systems and Features: Willoughby Run	
Springs Hotel Road Traces (3.4, 3.5, 3.6)	NR Resource (Archae-ological	Contributing	**Contex**t: Commemorative Park Landscape, Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District)) **History:** Springs Hotel Road was built in 1869 with tracks	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — STANDARD AND LANDSCAPE-WIDE FEATURES
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	**Other Resource Inventory**	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** Historic Period: 1863–1927, 1938	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
NPS Property and Private Inholding	Site, Horse Railway)		for a horse-drawn railway to provide direct access from town to the Springs Hotel. In ca. 1870, the road was extended west through Springs Hotel Woods to Herr's Ridge Road. The tracks were removed in ca. 1875, but the road remained open. In ca. 1886, a portion of the privately-owned road became a link between the GNPC military avenues (Reynolds, Meredith/Stone). With federal acquisition of the portion of the road along Herbst Woods and improvement of Meredith Avenue in 1904, the GNPC closed the bridge over Willoughby Run. The portion of the road within the borough of Gettysburg became a municipal road named Springs Avenue. In 1937 as part of road improvements, NPS dumped fill on a portion of the roadbed west of Meredith Avenue, and removed the segment east of Reynolds Avenue within park property. The portion of the road through the Harman Farm fields was destroyed for development of the Gettysburg Country Club golf course in 1947, except for a short segment (causeway) near the bridge; a portion of this was obliterated for construction of a sewer line in ca. 1990. The portion on seminary property remained intact until 1981, when the Gettysburg YWCA was built over the north-south alignment along Seminary Grove. **Evaluation:** Springs Hotel Road today remains only as fragments: a portion on the Schmucker Farm, used as a service road by the seminary; between Meredith Avenue and Willoughby Run; in the woods between the golf course and Willoughby Run; and a circular alignment within Springs Hotel Woods. No trace is visible of the drive that extended west to Herr's Ridge Road. [7] See also Table 3.2, Circulation: Springs Avenue, Springs Hotel Road Service Road	
Springs Hotel Road Bridge Ruins (3.5)	NR Resource (Archaeo-logical Site)	Contributing	**Contex**t: Commemorative Park Landscape, Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District)) **History:** Springs Hotel Road was built by private owners in 1869 with a wooden king-post truss bridge on stone abutments across Willoughby Run. In ca. 1886, a portion of the privately-owned road became a link between the GNPC military avenues (Reynolds, Meredith/Stone). With federal acquisition of the portion of the road along Herbst Woods and improvement of Meredith Avenue in 1904, the GNPC took ownership of the bridge over Willoughby Run, and cordoned it off to prevent its use. In 1909, a person on horseback went across the bridge and fell through the badly deteriorated structure, which the park removed soon after, leaving the stone abutments. **Evaluation:** The abutments of the Springs Hotel Road bridge are associated with veteran use and development of the battlefield. The abutments are in poor condition and have lost sections, most likely due to flooding and ice damage over the years. The adjoining causeways that spanned the lowlands along the river have been eroded away directly adjacent to the abutments, but remain farther upland. See also Springs Hotel Road Trace	

GENERAL NOTES

1. All historical data from the CLR Site History (Volume I), GETT Record of Treatment (2017 draft), and GETT, KOCOA Sheet 01-08 (battlefield context); endnotes are provided for other source information.

2. Only extant features within legislated park boundaries are inventoried. Removed features labeled on Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 3.1–3.7).

3. GBMA = Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period (1864-1895); GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department (1895-1927/1933).

4. Other Resource Inventories: CRIS-CL, CRIS-HS, CRIS-AR: Cultural Resources Inventory-Cultural Landscape Inventory #, Historic Structures Inventory Resource #; Archaeological Resource Inventory #; NR: National Register of Historic Places; Cannons: Bruce Vanisacker, Gettysburg National Military Park Memorial Field Artillery Positions, 2016.

5. Drawing Location Codes for Tablets: SRA = Seminary Ridge (avenue); RA = Reynolds Avenue; SA = Stone Avenue; MA = Meredith Avenue; WA = Wadsworth Avenue; DA = Doubleday Avenue; BA = Buford Avenue; NCA = North Confederate Avenue; CR = Chambersburg Road.

ENDNOTES

[1] C. S. Davidson, Inc. "Tract 02-157, West Boundary of Tract 02-167, and Public Road Between Mummasburg Road and Chambersburg Road" (Survey prepared for Gettysburg National Military Park, 1999), GETT 41160, box 73.

[2] Historic American Engineering Record, "Lincoln Highway, Willoughby Run Bridge," 1996-2001 Pennsylvania Historic Bridge Survey, HAER PA-592-47; Bridgehunter.com, "Willoughby Run Bridge," https://bridgehunter.com/pa/adams/willoughby-run/ (accessed December 21, 2017).

[3] Curt Musselman, GETT Cartographer, phone conversation and e-mail correspondence with John Auwaerter regarding railroad property ownership, January 10, 2017. The C.S.X Western Maryland Railroad occupied a right-of-way in some areas (such as at the Wisler First Shot site) and owns the railroad property in other areas. Gettysburg National Park Commission surveys (such as McPherson Farm property, GETT 8532, dated 1904) indicates the railroad occupies a right-of-way, but the written description breaks the property down into parcels to either side of the railroad. Additional deed research is needed to confirm the ownership interest of the railroad through the 1st Corps field.

[4] "WitnessTreeMaps9AUG2016.pdf", historian's files, GETT.

[5] Warren map, Gettysburg Battlefield, 1867.

[6] Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resource Program Manager, comments on 2nd draft CLR (March 2018), comment 128.

[7] Field inspection by John Auwaerter and SUNY ESF students, February 16-17, 2018.

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

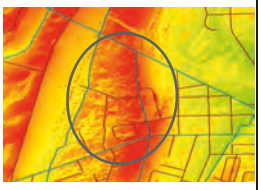
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features [1]				
Pitzer Run: See Table 3.1.				
Pitzer Run Pond (3.6) Private Inholding		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** In 1863, the upper reaches of Pitzer Run extended along its natural course through the west side of open fields on the Schmucker Farm, forming a low, wet area. At some point after 1946, the creek flooded to form a pond approximately 600 feet long and 50 feet wide, surrounded by successional woods, most likely by natural factors or possibly by a built feature. [2] **Evaluation:** The pond on Pitzer Run detracts from the historic character of the battlefield and provides an obstacle that did not exist in 1863. The pond is on a private inholding (07-103).	
Schmucker Farm Successional Woods (3.6) Private Inholding		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Approach) **History:** The battle-era Schmucker Farm Fields #1 and #2, which witnessed C.S. and U.S. approach, returned to agricultural use after demise of Hennig's Race Track in 1910, but by the mid-20th century were partially developed for residential uses. The low-lying land at the west boundary of the farm along Pitzer's Run was abandoned and underwent natural succession. **Evaluation:** The successional woods on the Schmucker Farm, which are mostly within a private inholding (07-103) detract from the open spatial character of the battlefield landscape and block key strategic views of Seminary Ridge. However, the woods presently screen views of non-historic residential and institutional development from Reynolds Avenue.	
Seminary Ridge (3.4, 3.6)	NR Resource (Site, Oak / Seminary Ridge)	Contributing	**Context**: Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History**: Seminary Ridge within the 1st Corps battlefield (Fairfield Road to the Western Maryland Railroad) served as an initial Union defensive line and then as the ultimate Confederate battle line, which afforded an excellent field of fire against Union positions on Cemetery Hill. Crest of Seminary Ridge developed by GNPC as commemorative landscape beginning in 1895; rest of ridge developed through seminary campus expansion and commercial/residential development, most occurring after 1938. **Evaluation:** Since the historic period, there have been no major alterations to the natural landform of Seminary Ridge (ridge south of railroad). Minor alterations have occurred due to institutional and suburban development, mostly along Fairfield Road and on the seminary campus.	
Spatial Organization Features				
Dustman House Lot (3.4) American Battlefield Trust, Private Residential Lots		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The Dustman Lot was a three-acre town outlot that was acquired by Casper Henry Dustman in ca. 1858. Dustman erected a three-story house and bank barn on the west side of the property adjacent to Mrs. Thompson's House, and an orchard on the east side. Beginning in ca. 1923, the west part of the property including the house and barn was redeveloped as Larson's Hotel; soon after, the eastern part containing the orchard was subdivided into four residential lots. Motel units were built at the rear of the lot beginning in the 1930s; a portion of the barn foundation was probably retained and rebuilt as a motel unit, and the house was torn down in 1968 and replaced with a parking lot and restaurant building. An evergreen screen was planted along the	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			railroad. In ca. 2015, the Civil War Trust acquired the motel property that included the western portion of the Dustman House Lot and demolished all buildings, but left a portion of the parking lot, the foundation of the purported Dustman barn, and the motel white pine screen along the north side. **Evaluation:** The western part of the Dustman lot contributes to the historic character of the 1st Corps battlefield as part of the landscape of Seminary Ridge. Loss of the Dustman house and barn and retention of the evergreen screen detract from the historic spatial character of the battlefield landscape. The 1.2-acre property is owned by the Civil War Trust and is outside the legislated park boundaries. See also Vegetation: Larson's Motel Evergreen Screen	
Dustman (Lee's HQ) Orchard Lot (3.4) NPS, United Lutheran Seminary, American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, Observation) **History:** Five-acre lot west of the seminary owned or leased by Casper Henry Dustman that contained a large orchard and a small brick house that was once the home of Dustman and occupied by Alexander Riggs, with Confederate and Union burials, 1863. After the U.S. retreat on July 1, General Lee's headquarters operations were housed in tents within the orchard. The property was acquired by Springs Hotel interests after the war and the orchard was removed around 1890, leaving an open field that was incorporated into the adjoining McPherson Farm field. In 1900, the seminary acquired two acres at the eastern side of the orchard lot, which became the site of the Singmaster-Lewars House (President's House) in 1925. The western portion of the property was acquired by the park in 1907, and it may have been at this time that the northeast corner containing the Riggs House was subdivided. In 2007, the park replanted the portion of the orchard on park property and reestablished battle-era fences along the west and south perimeter. In 2015, the Civil War Trust removed a Larson's Motel parking lot from the site of the Riggs House, which had been demolished in ca. 1960. **Evaluation:** The western part of the Dustman Orchard Lot retains its battle-era character; the eastern portion has lost battle-era character due to redevelopment as residential grounds, and loss of the Riggs House. The entire lot is within park boundaries except for the Riggs House parcel.	
James Thompson House Lot (3.4) American Battlefield Trust, United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The James Thompson House, a smaller version of the Mary Thompson House built in ca. 1840, stood on a small one-third-acre rectangular lot at the corner of Seminary Lane and Chambersburg Pike. The lot was probably purchased by Thaddeus Stevens in 1846, in trust for Mary Thompson (mother of James Thompson). The lot was enclosed by rail fences and included a barn and outbuilding at the south end of the lot. In 1922, the seminary president, Dr. Singmaster, acquired the lot and in 1923, built a two-story house (North Hall) in place of the barn and sold it in 1924 to the Horner family. In 1945, Larson's Motel acquired the northern lot with the J. Thompson House, and in 1987, the seminary acquired the southern lot with the Horner House. **Evaluation:** The James Thompson House Lot is part of the battle-era landscape of Seminary Ridge but has lost historic spatial character due to removal of fences, two additions to the house, and redevelopment of the south end of the lot with the Horner House (North Hall).	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Lutherbowl Fields (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** In 1958, the seminary acquired seven acres within the battle-era Schmucker Farm and Dustman Orchard Lot from the heirs of its former president, Dr. Singmaster. The seminary developed a portion of the land as an athletic field, which became known as the Lutherbowl Fields. The field extended east into the battle-era limits of Seminary Grove, and west to near a stream. **Evaluation:** The Lutherbowl Fields are part of a battle-era open space of the Schmucker Farm, but its limits and recreational character are contemporary changes that detract from the rural character of the battlefield. See also Schmucker Farm Fields, Field #3	
Mary Thompson House Lot / Lee's Headquarters (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover, C.S. Observation) **History:** The Mary Thompson House was built in ca. 1834 along Chambersburg Road on Seminary Ridge within the McPherson Farm owned by Michael Clarkson. In 1846, Thaddeus Stevens purchased the house and surrounding three acres in trust for Mary Thompson. Thompson maintained picket and rail fences along the south, east, and west perimeters of the lot, a fence-enclosed garden or barnyard along the west side of the house, and an orchard in the field to the west. During the battle, the lot was initially part of a Union defensive line held by the 4th U.S. Artillery Battery B, and subsequently became part of the Confederate line that stretched south from Oak Hill, with Lee establishing headquarters in the stone house. After repairs were made, the lot remained little changed through different owners until 1921, when Clyde and Miriam Daley opened a curio and souvenir shop in the house and redesigned the surrounding grounds. By ca. 1925, they developed a campground in the orchard that included a bath house and pavilion. In 1945, the property was acquired by Eric and Sarah Larson, who expanded their motor court on the Dustman House Lot onto the property beginning in 1947; this development was replaced by the early 1960s with larger motel units. The Thompson House was retained, and an addition erected to its north. In 2015, the Civil War Trust acquired the Larson's Motel property and demolished all buildings except for the Mary Thompson House. The Trust reconstructed battle-era fences along the perimeter and around the garden or barnyard, and replanted the orchard, but left the motel evergreen screen along the north side. **Evaluation:** The Mary Thompson House Lot has regained historic character through removal of the Larson's Motel complex and reconstruction of battle-era fences and an orchard. Still missing from the landscape are three outbuildings; the motel-era evergreen screen along the railroad disrupts the battle-era open spatial character that was open north toward the First Railroad Cut and McPherson Woods on Oak Ridge.	
Lewars House Grounds (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Unevaluated (GBHD)	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Key Terrain); Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** In 1925, Dr. Henry Singmaster built a retirement home within the limits of the battle-era Dustman Orchard Lot, surrounded by lawn, trees, shrubs, semi-circular entrance drive, and a rear stone terrace and gardens. The field to the north was probably maintained as lawn. The park's avenue fencing was probably removed from the grounds in ca. 1940. The house was acquired by the seminary in 1958 as the home for the seminary president. In 2012–13, the Seminary Ridge Interpretive trail was built through the grounds north and west of the house, which was renamed Lewars House. **Evaluation:** The grounds around Lewars House are part of the historic setting of Seminary Ridge (avenue). While the	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			front lawn with the semi-circular entrance drive appears to retain integrity, additional research is needed to determine changes to the details of the landscape, especially at the rear and north of the house. Contribution to the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District would need to be reevaluated under an expansion of the existing documented period of significance (currently ends in 1924). See also Dustman Orchard Lot; Circulation: Lewars House Entrance Drive	
Refectory Grounds (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing (GBHD)	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Key Terrain); Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** The Refectory was constructed in 1910 within the battle-era Seminary Grove; the oak grove was retained at the rear, and several large specimens were retained in the front and side lawns. The front lawn was defined by a break in the park's avenue fencing (ca. 1896), with ashlar stone piers added at the ends of the fence and semi-circular hedges that connected back to the building. In ca. 1937, the front lawn was shortened for the widening of Seminary Ridge (avenue). The fence and piers were removed in ca. 1940, probably along with the hedge, and sheared foundation shrubs were planted. After 1946, a service drive and parking lot were added to the grounds. **Evaluation:** The Refectory grounds have lost historic character from the commemorative period, as well as from the historic period of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. Several aged oak trees remain around the building. See also: Circulation: Refectory Entrance Walks, Service Drive and Parking Lot; Vegetation: Seminary Grove	
Schmucker Farm Fields (3.4, 3.6) United Lutheran Seminary and Private Properties		Contributing (Field #3)	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The Schmucker Farm fields along the southwestern side of Seminary Ridge were the site of Confederate advance against the final Union position on July 1, 1863; site of Confederate artillery positions and Daniel's C.S. Brigade breastworks, July 1-4, 1863. Fields #1 and #2 site of Hennig Race Track (ca. 1900–10) and later a farm. NPS presently owns none of the Schmucker Fields, but portions are within the park boundary. Most of the Schmucker fields have been developed by the seminary and for private commercial and residential uses. **Evaluation** Field #1: Open field north of Hagerstown Road and crossed by Pitzer Run, 1863. Outside park boundary; eastern portion site of post-1933 seminary dorms; western portion subdivided post-1925 into multiple residential/commercial lots. Does not retain battle-era open spatial character. Field #2: Open field west of Seminary Grove crossed by Pitzer Run, with Confederate burials, 1863. Crossed by Springs Hotel Road, 1869. Western third within park boundary (parcel 07-103), contains post-1933 successional woods and wetlands. Eastern two-thirds contains residential development and the YWCA built in 1981. Does not retain battle-era open spatial character. Field #3: Open field crossed by Pitzer Run west of Seminary Grove, with Union burials, 1863. Acquired by seminary president, 1922, and by seminary, 1958; incorporated into park boundary, 1990. Contains non-historic interpretive trail, mown field (Lutherbowl Fields), meadow, scattered trees, and a utility building. Retains overall battle-era open spatial character, except for loss of Seminary Grove that defined its eastern boundary.	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Land Use Features				
United Lutheran Seminary Parcel 07-105 (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing (land)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** Inholding consists of a portion of the battle-era seminary campus (Seminary Grove site); Schmucker Field #3; and the eastern two acres of the Dustman Orchard Lot. 13.67-acre area incorporated into legislated park boundary in 1990. **Evaluation:** The seminary inholding (parcel 07-105) is key terrain that spans three battle-era properties. The landscape retains some of its battle-era rural character, but much of it has been replaced with residential and institutional development. The boundaries of the inholding are not historic. The inholding includes the Refectory (1914) and President's House (1925) that are contributing or eligible resources in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. See also: Spatial Organization: Dustman Orchard Lot, Schmucker Field #3	
Shealer Inholding Parcel 07-103 (3.6) Private Property		Contributing (land)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** Inholding consists of 7.57 acres at the western third of Schmucker Field #2 that was subdivided at an undetermined date after 1933 and acquired by Robert Shealer. **Evaluation:** The Shealer inholding (parcel 07-103) is key terrain within the battle-era Schmucker Farm that was open field lined by fences in 1863, except on its east and south boundary. It is mostly covered in successional woods that grew up after 1950. The boundaries of the inholding are not historic. See also: Spatial Organization: Schmucker Field #2.	
Circulation Features				
Campus Drive (3.4, 3.6) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain), Commemorative Park Landscape **History:** A loop drive through the seminary campus east of Seminary Ridge (avenue) built in 2001; the west half through site of Seminary Grove was completed in 2012 as part of the visitor parking lot. **Evaluation:** The campus drive detracts from this historic character of the battlefield and Seminary Avenue due to the modern design of the intersection with crosswalks and sidewalks that increase the modern road's visual prominence. The site was previously woods and lawn.	
Chambersburg Road (US 30): See Table 3.1				
Hagerstown Road (PA 116): See Table 3.1				
James Thompson House Driveway (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The short concrete driveway off Seminary Ridge (avenue) was probably built when the south addition to the house was constructed in ca. 1970. **Evaluation:** The driveway to the James Thompson House, which extends west from the NPS property line along the edge of pavement, detracts from the rural character of the battlefield landscape. No documentation was found on the appearance of the landscape in front of the house during the commemorative period. There was probably no avenue fencing since the park property boundary was along the edge of pavement.	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Krauth House Parking Lot (3.4) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** A small asphalt parking lot was built off Seminary Ridge (avenue) north of the Kraut House by 1970.[3] **Evaluation:** The parking lot near the Krauth House detracts from the rural campus character of the battlefield landscape. The area was lawn or meadow and scattered trees during the battle and commemorative periods, with avenue fencing along the park property boundary.	
Lee's Headquarters Visitor Parking Lot and Walk (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** In 1968, the Dustman House was demolished to build the Dutch Pantry restaurant. As part of the new development, a parking lot was built east of the restaurant. When the restaurant and rest of Larson's Motel were demolished in 2016, the Civil War Trust retained a portion of the parking lot and added an asphalt walk to the Mary Thompson House. A semi-circular group of stone and metal tablets with names of donors to the Trust project are at the north end of the parking lot. **Evaluation:** The Lee's Headquarters visitor parking lot and walk detract from the rural character of the battlefield landscape. Most of the Dustman lot's battle-period character has been lost. The parking lot is on the site of the road to the Dustman barn.	
Lewars House Driveway (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain); Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** In 1925, seminary president Dr. Henry Singmaster built his retirement home on two acres within the battle-era Dustman Orchard Lot. A semi-circular gravel drive with brick entrance piers provided access from Seminary Ridge (avenue), with a spur to a garage south of the house. The seminary acquired the property in 1959 from Elsie Singmaster Lewars, after which time the drive was paved in asphalt. **Evaluation:** The driveway to the Lewars House, which retains its original alignment, is part of the setting of the commemorative park landscape of Seminary Ridge (avenue) as developed through the later War Department years. There is no documentation that the War Department incorporated this driveway into the commemorative park landscape; brick piers relate to the house, not Seminary Ridge (avenue). It is unknown whether the park's avenue fencing was retained to either side of the driveway.	
North Hall Driveways (3.4) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain); Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** In 1924, the Horner House was built on the south end of the James Thompson lot, and a walk/driveway was probably built to the front entrance on the north side of the lot.[4] In 1987, the seminary purchased the house and built an addition at the rear. It was probably at this time that a second double-wide driveway was added on the south side of the house, and that the north one was enlarged. **Evaluation:** The two driveways at North Hall, which extend west from the NPS property line along the edge of pavement, date in part to the historic period, but detract from the commemorative park landscape character due to alterations. No avenue fencing existed along this lot during the commemorative period. During the battle, the site was the location of the James Thompson barn and barnyard.[5]	
Refectory Service Drive and Parking Lot (3.4)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The service drive that leads to the rear parking lot at the Refectory was added after 1946.[6] **Evaluation:** The service drive and rear parking lot detract from the historic character of both the battlefield and commemorative park landscape. The area was part of	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
United Lutheran Seminary			Seminary Grove during the battle and was turf bordered by avenue fencing during the commemorative period.	
Refectory Entrance Walks (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Construction of the Refectory in 1910 included two parallel concrete walks from Seminary Avenue to the building. The park commission incorporated these walks into the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Avenue by adding shell-stones and adjusting the avenue fencing. The shell stones were removed by NPS in ca.1935 along with all others in the park. In ca. 2000, the north entrance walk was rebuilt as ramp. **Evaluation:** The entrance walks to the Refectory are part of the commemorative park landscape, but conversion of the north walk to a ramp and loss of the shell stones detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
Peace Memorial Portico Entrance Walk (3.4) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1913 on the 50th anniversary of the battle, the seminary added an elliptical classical-style portico on the battle-era rear (west) side of the seminary building (Schmucker Hall) that reoriented the building toward Seminary Avenue. The portico was connected to the military avenue by a short concrete walk, with a break in the avenue fencing marked by ashlar stone piers and terminating at a mounting block along the avenue. The portico superstructure was removed after 1950 and reconstructed in 2012, but the entrance was closed; at this time, the concrete walk was removed and replaced with lawn and an interpretive wayside set behind a concrete apron off the sidewalk.[7] **Evaluation:** The entrance walk to the Peace Memorial Portico was part of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue), but no longer contributes due to loss of historic character. The existing concrete apron, lawn, and interpretive wayside detract from the historic connection between the portico and Seminary Ridge (avenue). The prominence of this entrance walk has also been diminished due to removal of the avenue fencing and stone piers that flanked the walk during the commemorative period.	
Seminary Ridge - Seminary Avenue (3.4, 3.6)	RT 040 FMSS Location: 69553	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Avenue of Approach, Cover; C.S. Cover) Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** At the time of the battle, there was a lane at the rear of the seminary buildings between Hagerstown Road and Chambersburg Road that probably served as a service road. The primary circulation to campus was by several paths that extended between campus buildings and east to town. During the battle, the lane initially served as a Union defensive line, and by late on July 1, 1863, had been taken over by the Confederates, who retained the line until July 4, 1863. After the battle, the lane continued to serve a utilitarian function, and was crossed by Springs Hotel Road in 1869. In 1895, the federal government acquired the lane in two parcels and built a 20-foot-wide Telford-paved military avenue, which was named Seminary Avenue. Although it was a battle-period road, the park commission managed it as part of the commemorative park landscape, lined by pipe-rail avenue fencing and with mown shoulders. The west side, except at the James Thompson House lot, had a wider area of turf for commemorative works. In the mid-1930s, the NPS widened the road into the west shoulder, removed a stone culvert headwall, and paved the road in asphalt. Several cuts were made into the road for new driveways and walks after this time. By 1950, the turf margin along the east side between the sidewalk and pavement was replaced with an	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			asphalt curb. In 2008, the sidewalk was rebuilt with an integral concrete curb. The road was renamed Seminary Ridge in 1999. In 2012, crosswalks with a brick-like surface were added at several locations. **Evaluation:** Although it has evolved as a visually indistinct part of the seminary campus, Seminary Ridge (avenue) remains a significant part of the park's commemorative park landscape and was the first of the military avenues on the 1st Corps battlefield to be constructed under the GNPC. The road has lost historic character due to addition of uniform black asphalt, addition of driveway cuts and crosswalks, removal of the turf margin between the sidewalk and curb and widening into the west shoulder.	
Seminary Ridge Sidewalk (3.4, 3.6)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** A foot path was maintained along the east shoulder on park property as part of, or soon after, construction of Seminary Avenue in 1895. By 1913, the path had been rebuilt as a concrete sidewalk from near the Krauth House south to Springs Avenue, with a narrow margin of turf between the sidewalk and road. By 1950, the turf strip had been removed and by 1998 was replaced with an asphalt curb. In 2008, the sidewalk was replaced with an integral concrete curb.[8] **Evaluation:** The Seminary Ridge sidewalk, located on NPS property, is a historic circulation feature of the commemorative period, but is a recent replacement that has not maintained the landscape's historic character due to installation of an integral curb in place of a turf strip. This has altered the historic character of Seminary Ridge (avenue).	
Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail (3.4) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** As part of the conversion of Schmucker Hall into the Seminary Ridge Museum, the Seminary Ridge Historic Preservation Association developed plans to build an interpretive trail through the seminary campus. Planning was underway by 2004 and the trail was built in two phases in 2012 and 2014. The red chert-surfaced trail crossed park property along Seminary Ridge (avenue) and extended through the seminary inholding west of the road. **Evaluation:** Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail, also known as "Historic Walking Path," is an intrusion on the commemorative park landscape of Seminary Ridge (avenue). While it is overall an inconspicuous feature, the winding trail does not relate to historic circulation patterns on the seminary campus, battlefield, or commemorative park landscape, except for the portion that is on the Tanbark Trail east of Schmucker Hall.	
Seminary Service Road (Springs Hotel Road) (3.4, 3.6) United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** In 1869, the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association built a horse-drawn railway from town to the Springs Hotel, crossing the Schmucker Farm and bordering Seminary Grove. The road remained open through 1937, when the portion west to Reynolds Avenue was removed by the NPS. In 1958, the seminary acquired the portion of the road within Schmucker Field #3 and extended it east around this time as a service road along the campus recreation fields (Lutherbowl Fields). Around the same time, a new road was extended south through the seminary's property on Schmucker Field #2 to Fairfield Road (presently known as Springs Hotel Road). Construction of the YWCA in 1981 obliterated the bend of the original Springs Hotel Road around Seminary Grove. A portion of the road was used for the Seminary Ridge interpretive trail built in 2012-2013. **Evaluation:** The service road along the south side of the Lutherbowl Fields is a fragment of the post-battle Springs	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Hotel Road that influenced the development of the park's commemorative park landscape. It has not been paved and may retain archaeological traces of the road's original construction and horse railway. The portions of the service road off the alignment of Springs Hotel Road are non-historic. See also Table 3.1, Archaeological Features: Springs Hotel Road / Horse Railway Bed	
Seminary Visitor Parking Lot (3.4) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain, Cover) **History:** In ca. 1955, the seminary built a parking lot north of Wentz Library and the heating plant, partially within the site of the battle-era Seminary Grove. As part of the development of Seminary Ridge Museum in Schmucker Hall in 2012-2013, the parking lot was expanded and redesigned. It required removal of several aged trees that were remnants of Seminary Grove. Trees were planted in the parking lot islands and along the perimeter to approximate the cover of Seminary Grove. **Evaluation:** The Seminary Ridge Museum visitor parking lot detracts from the battlefield and commemorative park landscape due to its location on the site of Seminary Grove, and introduction of asphalt pavement and cars in the primary viewshed along Seminary Ridge (avenue).	
Singmaster House Entrance Walk (3.6) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** The Singmaster House (5th Professor's House) built in 1901 had its primary access off Springs Hotel Road; a concrete walk with a gate through the avenue fencing connected to Seminary Ridge (avenue) adjacent to the position of the 3rd Richmond Howitzers. **Evaluation:** The Singmaster House entrance walk is part of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) and appears to retain its historic alignment and concrete pavement, which has been replaced in -kind.	
Springs Avenue Intersection (3.6) Borough of Gettysburg		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1869, the Gettysburg Lithia Springs Association built a horse-drawn railway from town to the Springs Hotel, crossing the seminary campus and extending along the perimeter of Seminary Grove. By 1872, the railway was abandoned, and the road converted to vehicular use only. By 1888, the portion of the road on the seminary campus east to town became a borough street, named Springs Avenue. When the federal government acquired Seminary Avenue in 1895, it did not acquire the land at the intersection of Springs Avenue. However, the park commission built the Telford pavement across the intersection, maintaining a continuous appearance to Seminary Avenue. The eastern part of the intersection was widened at an undetermined date. **Evaluation:** The intersection of Seminary Ridge (avenue) and Springs Avenue is part of the historic commemorative park landscape, although it was never owned by the federal government and is outside the legislated park boundaries. See also Table 3.1, Archaeological Features: Springs Hotel Road / Horse Railway Bed	
Wentz Library Entrance Walk and Drop-Off (3.6) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing (GNMP)	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Wentz Library, built in 1947, was connected to Seminary Ridge (avenue) by a narrow sidewalk aligned with the front entrance doors. In ca. 1990, an accessible ramp was built north of the portico that connected to a paved pull-off on the shoulder of Seminary Ridge (avenue), mostly on park property. **Evaluation:** The entrance walk is part of Wentz Library that was built after the historic period. The asphalt-paved pull-off detracts from the commemorative park landscape due to the loss of historic turf shoulders and alteration of the edge of	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			pavement. The walks and drop-off could contributing to the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District if the period of significance is extended.	
Wolf House Driveway (3.6) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Wolf House, originally the 3rd Professor's House built in 1883, originally had stables along seminary lane, but the primary access was from a walk the extended south from the east side of the main seminary buildings. When the park commission built Seminary Avenue in 1895, the stables were removed and replaced by avenue fencing, which in turn was removed in ca. 1940. By 1945, a driveway had been built off Seminary Ridge (avenue) and was later expanded on seminary property to accommodate parking for tenants of Wolf House. **Evaluation:** The driveway off Seminary Ridge (avenue) to Wolf House was added after the historic period. It is one of several intrusions into the commemorative park landscape of Seminary Avenue.	
Topography Features				
Rodes's C.S. Division Breastworks (3.4) (see also Buildings and Structures, Seminary Avenue Stone Wall) NPS and United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain, Cover) **History:** On July 4, a Confederate Division under the command of Major General Robert E. Rodes threw up or reinforced earthworks along the east side of Seminary Lane, which were reinforced by stacked rails. The rails subsequently were removed, but the earthwork remained. In 1896, the Gettysburg National Park Commission erected a banked stone wall where the stacked rail wall had stood during the battle. It may have been at this time that mown turf was established on the earthwork. The park commission installed an iron tablet to identify the breastwork. **Evaluation:** The breastwork along Seminary Ridge (avenue) are a remnant of the battlefield landscape that was modified during development of the commemorative park landscape. The earthwork is a subtle feature behind the commemorative stone wall.	
Seminary Visitor Parking Lot Retention Basin (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain, Cover) **History:** As part of the development of the visitor parking lot for Seminary Ridge Museum, a naturalistic stormwater retention basin was built to the west within the site of the battle-era Seminary Grove and Schmucker Field #3, adjoining Springs Hotel Road. This drainage once passed through a culvert on Seminary Ridge (avenue) with an ashlar stone headwall built by the park commission in 1895 and removed by NPS in ca. 1937. **Evaluation:** The stormwater retention basin is an alteration of the battle-era topography and agricultural landscape of the Schmucker Farm.	
Vegetation Features				
Larson's Motel Evergreen Screen (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Approach, Observation) **History:** A line of Norway spruce and arborvitae trees was planted in ca. 1965 along north side of Thompson and Dustman lots as part of development of Larson's Motel complex to screen the Western Maryland Railroad (First Railroad Cut). **Evaluation:** The evergreen screen detracts from the battle-era character of Seminary Ridge with its views north across the First Railroad Cut to Oak Ridge. Some of the trees screen the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad spur and sidings added in 1991. There are social trails through the screen that allow for views of the First Railroad Cut. The trees are on property	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			owned by the Civil War Trust, outside of the legislated park boundary.	
Lee's Headquarters Orchard (Dustman Orchard) (3.4)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266868	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover, Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, Casper Henry Dustman leased or owned a five-acre orchard west of the seminary. After the U.S. retreat on July 1, General Lee's headquarters operations were housed in tents within the orchard. The orchard was removed around 1890 when the property was owned by Springs Hotel interests. In 1907, the park acquired the western three acres of the orchard site. The eastern two acres were redeveloped as the residence of seminary president Singmaster in 1925. In 2006, the park replanted the portion of the orchard on park property, using 101 apple trees in 14 rows, using Goldrush, Liberty, and Enterprise varieties. The trees were planted in a quincunx pattern at 40-foot spacing. As of 2014, there were 72 trees missing. **Evaluation:** The replanted Lee's Headquarters' Orchard, although still immature and missing over half of the trees, reestablishes historic vegetation in the battlefield landscape. The eastern part of the battle-era orchard has been replaced with a residential landscape (Levars House grounds) now owned by the seminary.	
Seminary Grove (3.4, 3.6) United Lutheran Seminary		Non-contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover) **History:** A mature grove of oak and hickory existed at the time of the battle on the seminary campus property across Seminary Ridge (avenue) from the main seminary building (Schmucker Hall). The grove continued south onto the Schmucker Farm. With seminary campus expansion after 1945, the grove was reduced in extent; remnants of the center of the grove were removed for construction of the Seminary Ridge Museum visitor parking lot in 2013. New trees were planted in the parking lot islands to try to recapture the canopy of the grove. **Evaluation:** Remnants of Seminary Grove within park boundaries exist around the Refectory. Most of the grove as it existed during the battle and as part of the commemorative park landscape has been lost. There appear to be no witness trees, except possibly south and west of Wentz Library (outside park boundaries) where there are several very large specimens.	
Rodes-Early-Johnson C.S. Divisions Oak Tree (3.4)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1321500	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In ca. 1898, a cast-iron narrative tablet placed along Seminary Avenue on the boundary of the seminary property to denote the Confederate line established on July 4. A red oak tree immediately behind the tablet and in front of the avenue fencing was planted at the same time or shortly thereafter.[9] **Evaluation:** The oak tree behind the Rodes-Early-Johnson C.S. Divisions is one of the few trees remaining from development of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) between 1895 and 1912. Additional research is needed to determine its exact age.	
James Thompson House Red Maple (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Most of Seminary Avenue was bordered by trees during the commemorative period, including in front of the James Thompson House.[10] **Evaluation:** The existing mature red maple, which stands on the NPS property boundary along the edge of pavement, most likely predates 1938. It contributes to the canopy cover that characterized the Seminary Ridge (avenue) landscape during the commemorative period.	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Mary Thompson Orchard American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover, Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, Mary Thompson maintained an orchard in the field west of her stone house. The orchard was maintained under subsequent owners, and in ca. 1925, was altered when the site became the Lee Camping Park. The orchard was completely removed with development of the property for Larson's Motel beginning in 1945. In 2015, the Civil War Trust acquired and demolished Larson's Motel complex and replanted the orchard in 2017. **Evaluation:** The replanted Mary Thompson Orchard, although immature, reestablishes historic vegetation in the battlefield landscape. It is not a restoration of the spacing or varieties that existed in 1863.	
Buildings and Structures Features				
James Thompson House (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover); Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** The James Thompson House, a smaller version of the Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters) across the street, was built in ca. 1840, and at the time of the battle was occupied by James Thompson, son of Mary Thompson. The house had a barn to the south. In ca. 1885, Magdalena Ingelbirt built a two-story frame addition on the north side. In 1945, the house was acquired by the Larson family who ran the motel complex across the street. The stone walls of the battle-era house remained unpainted into the 1950s, and then was painted white with maroon trim—the color scheme of Larson's Motel. In ca. 1970, a one-story addition was built on the south side of the battle-era house.[11] **Evaluation:** The James Thompson House is a rare surviving built feature of the battlefield landscape. The two additions detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape; however, the north addition has been part of the setting of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) since its development beginning in 1895 and is a contributing resource in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.	
Lutherbowl Fields Utility Building (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History**: A small brick-faced utility building was built by the seminary at the western edge of the Lutherbowl Fields as part of the visitor parking lot and interpretive trail construction in 2012–13. **Evaluation:** The utility building, located within the battle-era Schmucker Field #3, detracts from the open rural character of the battlefield landscape, within fields used as Union and Confederate approaches.	
Mary Thompson House (Lee's HQ) (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover, Observation) **History:** The Mary Thompson House was built in ca. 1834, and at the time of the battle was owned by Thaddeus Stevens in trust for Mary Thompson. The house was damaged during the battle and was part of General Lee's headquarters operations until July 4, 1863, which extended west into the Dustman Orchard Lot. In 1896 the house was rebuilt after a fire. In 1921, Clyde and Miriam Daley opened a souvenir shop in the house they named Lee Museum and added dormers for their residence in the attic space. Soon after, they established a campground in the field to the west; in 1945, the Daleys sold the property to neighbors Eric and Sara Larson, who kept the Lee Museum operation and expanded their motel business on the property. Larson's Motel complex enveloped the Mary Thompson House, with the last major addition a gift shop building constructed on the north side of the battle-era house. In 2015, the Civil War Trust acquired and demolished Larson's Motel complex and	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			restored the Mary Thompson House to its battle-era appearance. **Evaluation:** The Mary Thompson House is a rare surviving feature of the battlefield landscape. The battle-era outbuildings associated with the house have not been reconstructed.	
Lewars House (President's House - Singmaster-Lewars House) (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Unevaluated (GBHD)	**Context:** Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** Lewars House, a brick two-story Colonial Revival-style residence west of Seminary Ridge (avenue), was built in 1925 by seminary president Dr. Henry Singmaster as his retirement home. The seminary acquired the house and two-acre parcel in 1959 following the death of his daughter, Elsie Singmaster Lewars. There have been no significant exterior alterations. **Evaluation:** Lewars House has been part of the setting of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) since the late War Department period but is on the site of the 1863 Dustman orchard. The house falls just outside the documented period of significance for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District (end date of 1924) but would probably be considered contributing in updates to the National Register listing.[12]	
Lewars House Entry Drive Piers (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary or NPS boundary		Unevaluated (GBHD)	**Context:** Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** Two sets of brick piers were built at the entrances to the semi-circular drive to the President's House, probably when the house was built in 1925. These may have marked openings in the park's avenue fencing, which was removed in ca. 1940. **Evaluation:** The brick entry piers are part of the grounds of the President's House that were most likely part of the setting of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) since the late War Department period. As with the house, they fall just outside the documented period of significance for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District (end date of 1924) but would probably be considered contributing in updates to the National Register listing.	
Lewars House Garage (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Unevaluated (GBHD)	**Context:** Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** A two-car flat-roofed brick garage off the southwest corner of the President's House was probably built at the same time as the house in 1925; the existing Overhead-brand doors, invented in 1921, may have been added later. The property was acquired by the seminary in 1959. **Evaluation:** The President's House garage, located on the battle-era boundary of the seminary and Dustman Orchard Lot, overall appears to be little changed in character since the historic period. It has been part of the setting of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) since the late War Department period. As with the house, it falls just outside the documented period of significance for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District (end date of 1924) but would probably be considered contributing in updates to the National Register listing.	
Refectory (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Contributing (GBHD)	**Context:** Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** In 1910, the seminary erected a brick Colonial Revival-style building designed by architect J. A. Dempwolf. Located on the west side of Seminary Avenue, the building, known as the Refectory, was designed as a dining hall with accommodations for married students. **Evaluation:** The Refectory appears to be little changed on the exterior since its completion in 1910, except for enclosure of the front porch. It has been part of the setting of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge (avenue) since the War Department period and is a	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			contributing resource in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.	
Seminary Avenue Stone Wall - Rodes's C.S. Division Breastworks (3.4) See also Topography, Rodes's C.S. Division Breastworks	NR Resource (Structure) CRIS-HS: WA2205652 FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1325672-1325746	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1896, one year after acquiring Seminary Avenue, the Gettysburg National Park Commission erected a banked stone wall along the northeastern end of the military avenue as a marker of the Confederate breastworks erected by Rodes's Division. The original battle-era breastworks were probably built of earth and stacked rails. An iron tablet was installed to identify the breastwork. NPS may have partly reconstructed the wall in the 1930s to give it a less constructed appearance.[13] **Evaluation:** The stone wall breastworks along Seminary Ridge (avenue) are part of the commemorative park landscape developed under the park commission. The wall may have originally had a more refined construction, similar to other GNPC-rebuilt stone walls on the battlefield.	
Wentz Library Wing Walls (3.6) United Lutheran Seminary		Unevaluated (GBHD)	**Context:** Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History**: Construction of Wentz Library in 1947 included semi-circular brick wingwalls lined by yew hedges that framed the front of the library grounds along Seminary Ridge (avenue). The wingwalls and hedges adjoin the park property line. **Evaluation:** The wingwalls and hedges were added after the historic period and date to a time when Seminar Ridge (avenue) became integrated into the seminary campus. However, the walls, together with the library and adjacent grounds, would probably be evaluated as contributing to the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District (current end of period of significance: 1924) if revisions to the National Register listing extend the period of significance to within the past 50 years.	
Views and Vistas Features				
No associated features.				
Small-Scale Features				
Mary Thompson House Fences (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover, Obstacle) **History**: The Mary Thompson House lot was enclosed by rail fences with picket fences in front of the house and around a garden to the west. During the battle, these fences were damaged as Union and Confederate forces battled for control of Seminary Ridge. After the battle, the fences were rebuilt and were removed beginning in 1921 with redevelopment of the property as the Lee Museum and campgrounds, followed by Larson's Motel. In 2016, the Civil War Trust demolished Larson's Motel and rebuilt the battle-era fences around the perimeter of the property and garden. **Evaluation:** The reconstructed fences at the Mary Thompson House lot are the same type and in the approximate location of the battle-era fences and therefore contribute to the historic character of the landscape (non-historic materials).	
Rail Breastworks (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Key Terrain) **History**: As part of the construction of the Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail in 2012–13, a line of stacked rails was assembled north of the visitor parking lot to interpret rail breastworks that were thrown up on Seminary Ridge by both sides during the battle. **Evaluation:** The seminary rail breastwork is a non-historic interpretive feature. It is located east of where an actual Union rail breastwork was located along the west edge of	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Seminary Grove. These breastworks most likely had earth piled up along the rear side (similar to Rodes's Breastwork stone wall along Seminary Ridge (avenue); the interpretive breastwork does not.	
Seminary Avenue (Seminary Ridge)				
Seminary Ridge Light Standards (not shown on drawings) United Lutheran Seminary		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History**: The park commission did not install streetlights along Seminary Ridge (avenue) during development of the commemorative park landscape beginning in 1895. The seminary may have maintained an arc lamp that was hung from a mature oak tree in front of Schmucker Hall. Several standard mast-arm streetlights were installed on wood poles by 1960; by the 1990s, these had been replaced with ornamental mast-arm metal light standards with pendant luminaires. These in turn were replaced with the existing taller standards with upright luminaires and banners in ca. 2012. [14] **Evaluation:** The light standards along Seminary Ridge (avenue), located on seminary property off the park-owned sidewalk, detract from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape by reinforcing the campus character of the military avenue. Overall, they are inconspicuous in the landscape.	
Artillery Monument Group – 5th Maine Artillery / Steven's Battery (3.4)	CRIS-HS: 09639 MN311-H NR Resource (Object) Cannons: F17, F18	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History**: In ca. 1889, the State of Maine installed a granite position marker at the position of the 5th Maine artillery on seminary property along the west side of Seminary Lane bordering the Dustman Orchard Lot. The primary monument was installed on Culp's Hill. In ca. 1898, the park commission installed two false Napoleon guns on standard iron carriages to either side, with shot piles. By 1980 the shot piles were removed. **Evaluation:** Loss of the shot piles, along with the avenue fencing in front of the 5th Maine Artillery group, detracts from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape. See also Table 3.1: Cannons at Artillery Positions	
Artillery Tablet Group - Smiths C.S. Battery / 3rd Richmond Howitzers (3.6)	CRIS-HS:080873 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: C13, C14	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History**: The park commission installed a standard cast-iron narrative tablet with flanking Howitzer guns and shell pyramids at the position of Smith's Battery along Seminary Avenue, aimed southeast toward Cemetery Ridge. The 5th Professor's House (Singmaster House) was built behind the position in 1901. **Evaluation:** Removal of one of the guns (the stone blocks remain)at the 3rd Richmond Howitzers and loss of both shell piles, along with loss of the adjacent avenue fencing, detracts from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape. Mulch piled beneath the existing canon detracts from the historically well-maintained character of the turf. See also Table 3.1: Cast-Iron Narrative Tablets, Cannons at Artillery Positions	
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Dance's Battalion: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast-Iron Narrative Tablet (Non-Standard): Rodes's Division Breastwork (3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History**: In 1896, the park commission built a stone wall along the remains of Rodes's C.S. Division breastworks along the northeast end of Seminary Avenue and installed an iron tablet to identify the work. **Evaluation:** This tablet has not been altered since the historic period. It features a pipe post and fonts that are different from the standard design for cast-iron narrative	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			tablets that the park commission adopted soon after this tablet was installed.	
Chambersburg Road (Buford Avenue / US 30)				
Headquarters Tablet, Lee's Headquarters: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Infantry Monument -- 95th New York Position Marker (3.4) United Lutheran Seminary	NR Resource (Object)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History**: In 1893, one of four similar granite position markers for the 95th New York Infantry was installed on seminary property on the south side of Chambersburg Road, east of Seminary Lane. The primary monument was installed along Reynolds Avenue near the Second Railroad Cut. The adjoining wall was built by the park commission in ca. 1896, but the site of the position marker was not within the property acquired by the park in 1895. **Evaluation:** The 95th New York position marker along Chambersburg Road (Buford Ave.) remains in its original location and is on seminary property outside of the legislated park boundary.	
U.S. Regulars Tablet Group, Battery B 4th U.S. Artillery, Stewart's Battery (3.4)	CRIS-HS:080691 F15, F16 NR Resource (Object)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The tablet and guns marking Stewart's Battery was installed in 1914, six years after most of the U.S. Regulars tablets had been installed. The position was not previously marked by an iron narrative tablet. The tablet was installed off the Oak Ridge Public Road within the battle-era limits of the McPherson Farm, west of the actual position that was most likely on Seminary Ridge within the Mary Thompson House lot, which in 1914 was private property. By the 1950s, the setting of the tablet changed with the development of Larson's Motel complex a short distance to the east. This development was removed in 2015. The closing of the Oak Ridge Public Road in ca. 1970 removed the primary access to the tablet. **Evaluation:** The U.S. Regulars tablet group at the position of Stewart's Battery remains intact except for loss of the shell pyramids. The setting has changed due to abandonment of the Oak Ridge Public Road. There is no marked access to the site. See also Table 3.1: U.S. Regulars Tablets, Artillery Position Cannons	
Archeological Features				
Dustman Barn Foundation (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover) **History: Context:** Casper Henry Dustman acquired the town outlot east of Mrs. Thompson's in ca. 1858, where he built a house and a barn to the north. This large bank barn stood on a stone foundation. The barn most likely stood until 1935, when Eric and Sara Larson removed the wood superstructure and used all or part of the foundation for one of the cottages in their motor court. This cottage stood until 2015/16, when the Civil War Trust demolished the Larson's Motel complex but left the stone foundation that was documented as being a remnant of the Dustman barn.[15] **Evaluation:** The stone foundation at the Civil War Trust's Lee's Headquarters property is a fragment of the battlefield landscape on Seminary Ridge on the Dustman Lot, most of which is gone. The road and yard at the barn and surrounding fences and trees were not reestablished as part of the Civil War Trust's restoration of the landscape. It is not known whether the foundation corresponds to the entire footprint of the Dustman barn.	

TABLE 3.2. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — SEMINARY RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Riggs House Site / Dustman Tenant House (3.4) American Battlefield Trust		Unevaluated	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover) **History:** In the 1850s, Casper Henry Dustman lived in a small brick house at his four-acre orchard lot south of Chambersburg Road, prior to moving to his house east of Mrs. Thompson's. At the time of the battle, Dustman rented the brick house to a tenant, Alexander Riggs. The house stood until ca. 1968, when it was demolished to provided parking for Larson's Motel, which had acquired the property in 1945. In 2015, the Civil War Trust acquired the property and removed the parking lot in 2016. In 2017, archaeological testing confirmed that the stone foundation remained below ground. No testing was done on the site of an outbuilding that stood at the south end of the property and was once used as a shoe shop.[16] **Evaluation:** The subsurface foundation of the Riggs House is a remnant of the battlefield landscape and has the potential to reveal information about the history of the battlefield. Because it is below ground, the foundation does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape.	

GENERAL NOTES

1. All historical data from the CLR Site History (Volume I), GETT Record of Treatment (2017 draft), and GETT, KOCOA Sheet 01-08 (battlefield context); endnotes are provided for other sources.

2. Only extant features within legislated park boundaries are inventoried. Removed features labeled on Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 3.1–3.7).

3. GBMA = Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period (1864-1895); GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department period (1895-1927).

4. Other Resource Inventories: CRIS-CL, CRIS-HS, CRIS-AR: Cultural Resources Inventory-Cultural Landscape Inventory #, Historic Structures Inventory Resource #; Archaeological Resource Inventory #; NR: National Register of Historic Places; Cannons: Bruce Vanisacker, Gettysburg National Military Park Memorial Field Artillery Positions, 2016.

ENDNOTES

[1] Battle-era woodlots are inventoried under Vegetation since they were historically managed.

[2] Aerial photograph, 1946, GETT archives.

[3] Aerial photograph of Larson's Motel complex showing parking lot next to the Krauth House, ca. 1970, Adams County Historical Society, **2014.61.002**.

[4] Aerial photographs lack of existing driveways north or south of the house, 1937, Adams County Historical Society (hereafter, ACHS) 092437, and 1946, GETT park archives.

[5] Photograph of the 5th Maine Battery position marker showing picket fences at barn (Horner House site) on James Thompson Lot, GETT T4322

[6] Aerial photograph, 1946.

[7] Photograph, ca. 1914, GETT T2618.

[8] Amanda J. Holmes, Project Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, "Gettysburg National Military Park Tour Roads," HAER PA-485 (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1998), photograph of Seminary Avenue.

[9] Photograph of the 5th Maine Battery position marker prior to addition of the iron tablet showing no oak tree, ca. 1898, GETT T4322.

[10] Aerial photograph, 1937, showing one or two trees in front of the James Thompson House, and along much of Seminary Ridge (avenue); Photograph of Chambersburg Road at Larson's Cottages showing mature tree in front of James Thompson House, ca. 1950, ACHS 8817.043.

[11] Photograph showing James Thompson House with unpainted stone walls on west side, ca. 1950, ACHS 8817.043.

[12] David Maher, Historic Preservation Specialist, PA State Historic Preservation Office, e-mail to John Auwaerter, January 17, 2018.

[13] No historic photographs of the Rodes's Division breastworks stone wall have been found.

[14] Photograph of Schmucker Hall, ca. 1920, GETT T2612; Photograph of Wentz Library, ca. 1960, ACHS 2004.110.003; HAER PA-485 photograph of Schmucker Hall, 1998.

[15] James Vaughan, State Historic Preservation Officer, to Patrick Jennings, American Battlefield Protection Program, November 19, 2015, re: BHP ER 2016-0376-001-F: Lee's Headquarters.

[16] Gettysburg Daily, "The Alexander Riggs House: John Burns and the Cellar Door," https://www.gettysburgdaily.com/riggs-house-john-burns-cellar-door/ (accessed January 3, 2018).

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

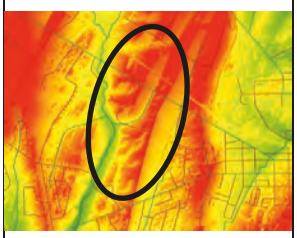
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features [1]				
Herbst Branch (3.6) NPS and Private Property		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** At the time of the battle, a short creek flowed through the open fields of the Herbst farmstead, west and south beneath Old Mill Road into Willoughby Run. It was partially fed by a spring within the farmstead that was within a springhouse that stood at the time of the battle. By the 1970s, the creek through the farmstead was lined by trees and scrub. **Evaluation:** The Herbst Branch of Willoughby Run continues to run as it did in 1863 but has changed in character due to growth of trees along its banks.	
Herbst Woods Branch (3.4, 3.6)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** At the time of the battle, a small creek flowed south and west through the McPherson Farm and Herbst Woods into Willoughby Run. Heavy fighting occurred along the stream in the morning of July 1. In 1869, Springs Hotel Road was built across the stream, and the section through the McPherson fields was probably ditched. In 1937, the stream was run through a new culvert as part of the reconstruction of Meredith Avenue. **Evaluation:** The Herbst Woods Branch of Willoughby Run most likely remains little changed since the battle through Herbst Woods, except at the Meredith Avenue crossing. Ditching of the stream and agricultural practices to the north may have altered its flow.	
McPherson Quarry Branch (3.3, 3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** At the time of the battle, a small stream flowed through open fields from the quarry near the McPherson farmstead west into Willoughby Run, just north of the larger quarry in the east bank of Willoughby Run. In 1886, the quarry outlet to the stream was placed in a culvert for the construction of Stone Avenue. The culvert was replaced in 1903 and again in 1937, when the culvert was extended out from the road in both directions. During the latter 20th century, the lower portions of the creek corridor became wooded. **Evaluation:** The creek is part of the natural system of the battlefield, and appears to maintain its battle-era course, except for the outlet from the quarry that was altered for the commemorative park landscape.	
McPherson Ridge (3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain), Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** A low ridge through the Herbst and McPherson farms where the primary battle position of the 1st Corps were located in the morning of July 1, 1863. A smaller western branch of the ridge extends from Herbst Woods north through the McPherson Farm where 1st Corps artillery fired the initial shots in the First Day's battle. Reynolds, Meredith, and Stone avenues were built along the crest of the east and west ridges between 1886 and 1904. The NPS realignment of Meredith Avenue in 1937 resulted in cutting of the western branch of the ridge. **Evaluation:** McPherson Ridge, including both branches, remains largely unchanged in elevation, slope, and extent since the battle. The park's realignment of Meredith Avenue detracts from the historic landform. The two branches extend north through the Wills and Forney farms, but these areas are not historically identified as part of McPherson Ridge.	
Oak Ridge: See Table 3.4				
Pitzer Run: See Table 3.1				

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Willoughby Run Riparian Wood: See Table 3.1				
Willoughby Run: See Table 3.1				
Spatial Organization Features				
Herbst Farm Fields (3.4, 3.6) NPS and Private Property	NR Resource (Site) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126650, -63, -65, -67	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Approach, Observation) **History:** The Herbst Farm fields along the southern end of McPherson Ridge were the site of Union defensive positions beginning on June 30 when Gamble's brigade arrived; relieved by Wainwright's and Biddle's infantry brigades on the morning of July 1. Confederates advanced across the fields later on July 1. Most battle-era crops not known. Matthew Eichelberger and brothers James and Edward Fahnestock purchased the farm in 1865, and in 1868 it was acquired by Springs Hotel interests, who continued to own the farm and lease it to tenant farmers. In 1886, Reynolds Avenue was built through the fields, and it was probably at this time that battle-era fields were combined in two large fields to either side of Reynolds Avenue. In 1907 and ca. 1917, the fields were acquired by the park and leased. They have remained in agricultural use since the battle. **Evaluation** Field #1. Open meadow with extensive Union burials in west half, 1863. Springs Hotel Road built along south side, 1869, and removed ca. 1937; Reynolds Avenue built through west side, 1886. Missing battle-era fences on all four sides. Field #2. Open field with scrub along Willoughby Run in 1863. Springs Hotel Road built along north side bordering Herbst Woods, 1869; lined by horsechestnut trees, ca. 1904. Portion of post-battle woods (9.82 acres with Field #4) removed from west side, 2011 and seeded with Indian grass and other native plants. Missing battle-era fences on all sides; encroachment of post-battle woods on northwest and southwest corners. Field #3. Open field with Union burials in northwest corner, 1863. Bisected by Reynolds Drive, 1886. Bordered by post-battle woods on east side; missing battle-era fences on all sides. The eastern fence line may have extended into the Schmucker Farm. Field #4. Open field with scrub along Willoughby Run in 1863. Post-battle woods and sewer-line corridor along west side bordering Willoughby Run. Portion of these post-battle woods (9.82 acres with Field #4) removed from west side, 2011 and seeded with Indian grass and other native plants. Missing battle-era fences on all sides. Field #5. Open field with Confederate burials along northern boundary, 1863. Bisected by Reynolds Avenue, 1886. Bordered by post-battle woods on east side; missing battle-era fences on all sides. The eastern fence line may have extended into the Schmucker Farm. Field #6. Open field, 1863. Bisected by Reynolds Avenue, 1886. Bordered on south and west by post-battle woods (partially removed in 2011), and on northeast by reestablished Herbst Farm orchard. Missing battle-era fences on all sides. Field #7. Open field and wetlands along Pitzer Run, 1863. Bordered on south and east by post-battle woods; missing battle-era fences on all sides. Field #8. Outside park boundary south of Hagerstown Road; field removed for residential subdivision (ca. 1960). Field #9. Outside park boundary, west of Old Mill Road, within viewshed of Herbst farmstead; site of PENNDOT	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

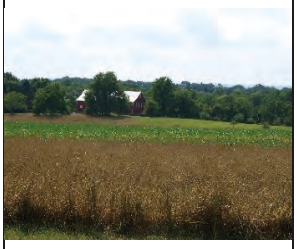
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			maintenance facility (1938, ca.1950); north end of field remains undeveloped. Herbst Farm Orchard Field: Post-battle woods and sewer-line corridor on west side of field bordering Willoughby Run; southwestern portion of field within private inholding of Herbst Farmstead and separated by hedgerow. Portion of orchard reestablished by park, 2007. Missing battle-era fences on all sides. See also Vegetation.	
Herbst Farmstead (3.6) [Private Property]		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Herbst farmstead was a triangular area with a barn, barnyard, farmhouse, and a large fence-enclosed house yard with a fenced garden, outbuilding, and spring house. Two lanes led to the barnyard from Old Mill Road. The farmstead was open to the surrounding fields, except on the north side where it bordered a large orchard. After the battle, picket fences and trees were added around the house and several outbuildings were added near the barn, and most of the orchard to the north was removed. After it was subdivided from the rest of the farm in 1915, the fences around the house and barn were removed, specimen trees were planted, and woods grew around the perimeter of the 6.8-acre property, which spatially separated it from the park-owned portions of the Herbst Farm. A fenced swimming pool was added near the barn yard. Woods grew up along the creek south of the house (Herbst Branch), separating the south end of the house yard. **Evaluation:** The Herbst farmstead retains its overall organization defined by the location of the house, barn, and lane, but the open space that existed at the time of the battle has been lost due to growth of trees. There are also more specimen trees and lawn than in 1863, and the barnyard has been replaced with lawn and a swimming pool. The barn is visible from the park, but not the farmhouse; the entire farmstead is screened from Old Mill Road.	 
McPherson Ridge – West Crest	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266559 (turf)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** On the morning of July 1, 1863, Calef's Battery (2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A), commanded by General Buford, fired the opening shots of the battle from Chambersburg Road where it crossed the western spur of McPherson Ridge (within McPherson Fields #4, 7, and 8), which provided strategic firing lines to Confederate forces on Herr's Ridge. Due to its importance in the battle, and its location along the main road into Gettysburg, this area became a node of commemoration, beginning with construction of Old Reynolds Avenue (Stone Avenue) in 1885, installation of the 149th Pennsylvania and 2nd Maine monuments in 1888 and 1889, Calef's Battery and the Buford statue in 1895, and the Reynolds Equestrian Statue in 1899. The GNPC maintained turf around these monuments, but apparently because it was along the battle-period Chambersburg Road, chose to enclose the area with battle-period fences rather than avenue fences. The Shields family took advantage of the commercial value of this location by erecting a souvenir stand, museum, and tourist cabins immediately to the west beginning in ca. 1922. NPS also recognized the importance of this site and chose it as the location of the West End Contact station in 1935. NPS removed all fencing except for a battle-period fence line, and also demolished the Shields Museum complex in 1989. A parking strip was added along Chambersburg Road, but	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			parking is presently prohibited, and there is no crosswalk from the West End Contact Station. **Evaluation:** The west crest of McPherson Ridge retains its overall organization but has lost historic character due to removal of fences that enclosed the monument group on the north side of Chambersburg Road. Public access to the site is hindered by traffic on the highway.	
McPherson Barn Corral		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, Cover) **History:** In 1863, the McPherson Barn adjoined a fenced farmyard to the south and McPherson Field #4b on the other sides. When the War Department rehabilitated the barn for tenant use in 1932, it added a small, fenced corral, approximately 75 by 120 feet, along the east side of the building. The park service retained the corral with a four-plank wood fence. **Evaluation:** The fence-lined corral detracts from the battle-era spatial organization of the McPherson farmstead and field #4b, but it compatible with the overall rural character of the battlefield landscape.	
McPherson Farm Fields (3.3, 3.4)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126650, -63, -65, -67	Contributing	**Context**: Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Obstacle, Cover; C.S. Approach) **History:** The McPherson Farm fields across both branches of McPherson Ridge and from Willoughby Run to Seminary Ridge were the site of Union defensive positions beginning on June 30 when Gamble's brigade arrived; relieved by Wainwright's and Biddle's infantry brigades on the morning of July 1. Fields were enclosed by wood fences; battle crops known where indicated below. Most of the fields within the park have remained in agricultural use since the battle, and are presently used for crops or as pasture, except fields #4a and #4b surrounding the McPherson Barn. The park acquired the McPherson fields between 1907 and 1915, except for Field #1 in 2011. **Evaluation:** Field #1: Open field bordered by woods along Willoughby Run (only part of farm west of creek), 1863. In agricultural use through ca. 1947. Between 1947 and 1952, field came under the ownership of the Gettysburg Country Club and was maintained as a separate space from the adjacent main golf course on the Harman and Spangler farm fields. In 1952, it was developed as a riding ring with a stable building along the south side within the Harman Farm. In 1974, the ring was replaced with a driving range. After NPS acquisition in 2011, the stable building was demolished. Scattered trees maintain the battle-era west boundary line and battle-era woods remain along Willoughby Run; south boundary extends into Harman field #1. Missing battle-era fences. Field #2: Open field with McPherson Quarry West (pre-1863, 1895) and access road; site of original entrance road to Katalysine Spring (1868–ca.1880); combined with adjoining Field #3, post-1863; successional woods at south end, post-1933. Wire pasture fence along west side; missing battle-era fences on all sides. Field #3a: Open field, 1863. Combined with adjoining Field #2, post-1863; northeast corner redeveloped for West End Guide Station, 1936. 1.28 acres of woods planted in 1936 removed from south of guide station (1.28 acres), 2009, and maintained in Indian grass mowed once per year. Non-historic split-rail fence along north and east sides; missing battle-era fences on all sides. Field #3b: Open field with stream in 1863. Combined with adjoining Field #2, post-1863. In use as pasture; non-historic split-rail fence along east side; missing battle-era fences on all sides.	  

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Field #3c: Open field in 1863. Combined with adjoining Field #2, post-1863; acquired by U.S., 1915; bisected by realignment of Stone Avenue, 1937. Under agricultural lease and in use as pasture; historic Virginia worm fence along south side and non-historic split-rail fence on east side; missing battle-era fences on other sides. Field #4a: Field around farmstead with Union burials in northern part, 1863. Combined with Field #4b, post-1863; Stone Avenue built along western edge, 1886; acquired by U.S., 1904; Chambersburg Road fence shifted south into field, 1933. Split-rail fence on west side in non-historic location; Chambersburg Road fence located south of 1863 alignment. Field #4b: Field used as meadow, 1863; combined with Field #4a, post-1863; field expanded with loss of McPherson farmhouse (pre-1790–1896), wagon shed, orchard, and barnyard (pre-1863–ca.1904); orchard replanted ca. 2006. Virginia worm fence on west side in non-historic location; Chambersburg Road fence located south of 1863 alignment; reconstructed Virginia worm fence on south side and split-rail on east side in historic locations. Field #5a: Open field crossed by Pitzer Run, 1863. Combined with Field #5B, post-1863; bisected by Reynolds Avenue, 1888. Battle-period fences reconstructed on all sides except south side; Chambersburg Road fence located south of 1863 alignment. Field #5b: Open field crossed by Pitzer Run with Union burials in center and eastern part, 1863. Used for growing corn, 1863; combined with Field #5A, post-1863; bisected by Reynolds Avenue, 1888. Battle-period fences reconstructed on east and west sides, and the south side along Herbst Woods. Field #6: Open field with woods along Willoughby Run, 1863. Combined with Field #7, post-1863; enclosed by successional woods along Willoughby Run and railroad, post-1863. Battle-era fence along Chambersburg Road frontage; missing east fence. Field #7: Open field used for growing wheat, with Confederate burials in the center, 1863. Combined with Field #6, post-1863; southeast corner acquired by Buford Memorial Association in 1892 as site of Buford Statue (1895); eastern part developed as Shields Museum and tourist cabins in ca. 1922, acquired by park in 1985 and development removed, 1989. Enclosed by post-1863 successional woods along north side (railroad). South and east sides enclosed by battle-period fences; east fence missing. Field #8: Open field used for growing wheat, oats, or grass, 1863; site of Gamble's U.S. Brigade breastworks, July 1, 1863. Combined with Field #9, post-1895; southeast corner site of 2nd Maine Monument, 1889 and Reynolds Equestrian statue, 1899. Battle-period fences on all but northern side, with adjustment for commemorative works. Field #9: Open field used for growing wheat, oats, or grass, with Confederate burials in eastern end, 1863. Bisected by Oak Ridge Public Road, 1870, and Reynolds Avenue, 1886; combined with Field #8, post-1895. Post-1933 successional woods along portions of north side (railroad); battle-period fences reestablished on south and west sides. Field #10: Open field used for growing wheat or oats, with Union burials along the northern boundary, 1863. Crossed by Oak Ridge Public Road, 1870, and Reynolds Avenue, 1886. Combined with Wills Farm Fields #6 and #7,	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			post-1963; enclosed by post-1950 successional woods at east end and along south side (railroad). Battle-period fences reestablished on portion of north side; all others missing.	
Old Meredith Avenue Corridor (3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** In 1886, the GBMA laid out Stone and Meredith avenues following the battle lines that made sharp turns along an east-west alignment within the northern edge of Herbst Woods. In 1937, NPS realigned Meredith and Stone avenues to circumvent the sharp turns. The Telford pavement of the east-west leg of Meredith Avenue was removed, but the park maintained the alignment as a mown corridor. This mown turf extended north beyond a Virginia worm fence and individual oak trees that were remnants of the north edge of Herbst Woods. **Evaluation:** The mown corridor along the northern edge of Herbst Woods is a remnant of the original layout of the military avenues. There is no visible remnant of the Telford pavement. The corridor presently serves no circulation purpose.	
Reynolds Grove (Reynolds Woods) (3.4, 3.6)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266559 (turf)	Contributing	**Context**: Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** General Reynolds was killed within the eastern end of Herbst Woods during the morning attack on McPherson Ridge. The site of his death received the earliest commemorative features on the 1st Corps battlefield through marking of trees and addition of signs to indicate where Reynolds was killed, beginning in 1863; the surrounding area, a 4.64-acre parcel, was acquired by private interests for preservation in ca. 1864 and was later conveyed to the GBMA in 1885. The eastern end of the grove became a park-like area known as Reynolds Grove or Reynolds Woods, characterized by specimen trees, mown understory, monuments, a military avenue (Reynolds Branch), and iron identification tablets added between 1886 and 1899. After 1933, NPS removed Reynolds Branch avenue (with associated culvert and shell stones) and ceased managing the adjoining understory of Herbst Woods. **Evaluation:** Reynolds Grove remains a distinct space defined by park-like grounds at the eastern end of the battle-era Herbst Woods. Loss of Reynolds Branch as the spine of Reynolds Grove detracts from the historic spatial character of the commemorative park landscape, along with loss of views into Herbst Woods to the west, and loss of some specimen trees (number and location not determined). See also Vegetation: Herbst Woods	
Tour Stop #1 Wayside Area		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1899, the GNPC built Reynolds Branch through Reynolds Grove, which followed the battle line of the 151st Pennsylvania and provided access to the Reynolds Killed marker. In ca. 1939, NPS removed the military avenue as part of its program of battlefield restoration but may have left part of the intersection with Reynolds Avenue, which was used as a parking area later designated as tour stop #1. In ca. 1990, two interpretive waysides were installed along the parking area, which was closed to vehicles through the addition of bollards. **Evaluation:** The area defined by pavement, bollards, and interpretive waysides at Tour Stop #1 disrupts the historic circulation into Reynolds Grove that was formed by Reynolds Branch. See also Table 3.1, Small-Scale Features: Reed Bollards	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Land Use Features				
Herbst Farmstead Inholding, 45 Old Mill Road Tract 07-101 (3.6) Private Property		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation) **History:** In 1915, T. Marshall Mehring purchased the Herbst farmstead property, a portion of the Herbst Farm orchard site, and Herbst field #9 south of Old Mill Road, as a part of a subdivision and sale of Herbst Farm property west of Reynolds Avenue from Springs Hotel interests to the War Department. The farmstead was later subdivided from Herbst Field #9 as a 6.8-acre tract. This parcel became an inholding with the expansion of the park's authorized boundary in 1990. **Evaluation:** The Herbst farmstead inholding, which includes a portion of the Herbst Farm Orchard site, was the location of Union observation on July 1, 1863. It has lost historic character due to growth of trees and expansion of the suburban residential landscape. The boundaries of the inholding are not historic. See also Spatial Organization, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures	
Johns Toll House Inholding, 680 Chambersburg Road Tract 02-123 (3.3) Private Property		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach) **History:** In ca. 1812, the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company opened the toll road that became known as Chambersburg Pike. Within the McPherson Farm, the company purchased in fee a two-acre parcel for construction of a toll gate and toll house, which were most likely built with the opening of the road. At the time of the battle, the lot was occupied by P. Johns and was between battle lines in the fight for McPherson Ridge. In 1913, the turnpike right-of-way came under state ownership, and the tollgate lot was sold and became a private residence. The property has remained in private ownership since that time. **Evaluation**: The Johns Toll House inholding is a battle-era property. The landscape has lost historic character since the battle due to addition and alteration of buildings, and growth of woods. The boundaries of the lot have not changed since the property was acquired by the turnpike company in ca. 1812.	
Underground Sewer Line Corridor [Cumberland Township Sewer Authority]: See Table 3.1				
Circulation Features				
Chambersburg Road (US 30): See Table 3.1				
Herbst Farm Lane (Entrance Drive) (3.6) Private Property		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, the lane through the Herbst farmstead from Old Mill Road had two legs that extended along the triangular sides of the fenced house yard. Between 1895 and 1933, a spur lane was added near the barnyard, and after 1933, the adjoining barnyard and all adjoining fences disappeared. **Evaluation:** The lane through the Herbst farmstead retains its battle-era alignment and its earth/gravel surface but has lost its rural setting of fenced agricultural fields.	
Herbst Woods Trail (3.3, 3.4)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The only paths or walks that the GBMA and GNPC maintained in Herbst Woods were within the developed area of Reynolds Grove. In ca. 1980, the park laid out a rough foot trail from the Reynolds Killed Marker west through the middle of Herbst Woods to the 24th Michigan monument on Meredith Avenue; a separate west leg extended from the 7th Wisconsin to Willoughby	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

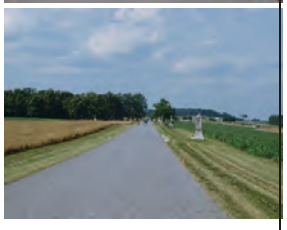
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Run and the McPherson Quarry (West) along the northern edge of Herbst Woods. The trail did not follow previously maintained paths or connect with larger trail systems. **Evaluation:** The Herbst Woods Trail (not an official name) is a non-historic recreational feature. It is the only marked foot trail on the 1st Corps battlefield. It is compatible with the overall rural character of the battlefield landscape.	
McPherson Farm Lane (3.4)	NR Resource (Structure)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover, Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, the main farm lane to the McPherson farmstead extended south from Chambersburg Road to the barnyard and farmhouse, and another lane led west to the nearby quarry and farm fields. After loss of the farmhouse to fire in 1896, the barnyard disappeared and the lane from Chambersburg Pike was realigned toward the barn. The west leg of the lane probably fell out of use with installation of avenue fencing along Stone Avenue in 1904. After 1933, the lane from Chambersburg Road was abandoned and the gate in the roadside fence was removed, but the park maintained a mown access road from Stone Avenue to the barn, on or near the battle-era lane. **Evaluation:** The existing mown access road is a remnant of the battle-era earth/gravel farm lane. Loss of the earth/gravel surface and rest of the lane, including the barnyard, detracts from the historic character of the battlefield landscape.	
Reynolds Avenue (3.4, 3.6)	NR Resource (Structure) RT 023 FMSS Location: 66114	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** In 1886, the GBMA acquired strips of property to build what it called the First Day Avenue along the main Union battle lines. Along McPherson Ridge, the avenue extended from Hagerstown Road to the private Springs Hotel Road. A second section ran north from Springs Hotel Road following the line of Meredith's and Stone's brigades on the western spur of McPherson Ridge to Chambersburg Pike. The third section followed the battle line of Cutler's Brigade back along the main ridgeline from Chambersburg Pike north across the railroad to the Wills-Crist Farm Lane. A portion of this farm road was purchased to connect to the Oak Ridge Public Road, which became the last segment of the First Day Avenue on the 1st Corps battlefield, although the GBMA did not acquire the public right-of-way along the road. Soon after completion of the road, it was renamed Reynolds Avenue in honor of Major General John Reynolds. Based on a request in 1888 by the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the GBMA acquired a strip of land from Springs Hotel Road to Chambersburg Pike to connect two segments of the road, following a line of Gamble's Cavalry Brigade. The section along Meredith's and Stone's brigades afterwards became known as Old Reynolds Avenue. After establishment of the national military park in 1895, the park commission renamed the different legs of Reynolds Avenue (Stone, Meredith, Wadsworth, and Doubleday avenues), but retained Reynolds Avenue as the name of the main section from Hagerstown Road to the Wills-Crist Farm Lane (Wadsworth-Buford avenues). In 1898-99, the GNPC rebuilt the 6,150-foot length of Reynolds Avenue together with the connecting portion of Wadsworth Avenue with Telford pavement, 20 feet wide. A 10-foot-wide branch avenue through Reynolds Grove (Reynolds Branch) was built as part of this work. By 1904, stone gutters had been laid along portions of the pavement. In 1905, the approaches to the Western Maryland Railroad were raised to accommodate a new bridge. The gravel Telford surface was oiled in the 1920s. In ca. 1937, NPS,	 

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			with the Bureau of Public Roads, resurfaced Reynolds Avenue in asphalt, replaced culverts, and widened intersections. In ca. 1939, Reynolds Branch was removed. In 1941, the south end was lowered in elevation as part of the state's improvement of Hagerstown Road. In 1961, the park raised the approaches to the Western Maryland Railroad to accommodate a new bridge. As part of later resurfacing, several paved pull-off parking areas were added. **Evaluation:** Reynolds Avenue retains its historic alignment, width, and overall character as built between 1886 and 1888. It has been altered through addition of paved pull-offs, widening of intersections, loss of intersections with Reynolds Branch and Springs Hotel Road, and changes in elevation at the railroad bridge and Hagerstown Road intersections. The avenue has lost details such as its gravel surface, shell stones, and stone headwalls. Its historic setting has been altered through removal of avenue fences and addition of battle-period fences for traffic control. See also Buildings and Structures: Reynolds Avenue Bridge; Table 3.1, Buildings and Structures: NPS Culverts	
Stone-Meredith Avenue (Stone Avenue, Meredith Avenue) (3.4, 3.6)	NR Resource (Structure) RT 024 FMSS Location: 66129	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** Stone-Meredith Avenue was built in 1886 along the battle lines of Stone's and Meredith's brigades as part of the original First Day Avenue (Reynolds Avenue). The road took two right-angle turns and was built without major cutting or filling in the battle-era terrain. In ca. 1888, the road became known as Old Reynolds Avenue when a new section of Reynolds Avenue opened north of Springs Hotel Road, and in ca. 1895, was renamed as two roads in honor of the two generals who commanded the battle lines. In 1903, the GNPC rebuilt Stone Avenue and Meredith Avenue in Telford pavement. In 1904, the park acquired a portion of Springs Hotel Road to extend Meredith Avenue to Reynolds Avenue, and rebuilt that length in Telford pavement. The west intersection with Springs Hotel Road was retained, but the bridge over Willoughby Run was closed. By 1906, both roads were lined in part by stone gutters. In 1936-1937, the park rebuilt Stone and Meredith avenues according to plans by the Bureau of Public Roads, which realigned the sharp turns in the transition between the two brigade lines with a single curved, superelevated roadbed that cut into the sloping battle-era landform within Herbst Woods and removed or paved over the stone gutters. Earth from the cut was dumped on the old bed of Springs Hotel Road, culverts were removed or rebuilt, and three monuments were relocated. A stone retaining wall and iron railing along the McPherson Quarry (East) were removed, and a new retaining walls were built where the road was raised above the Herbst Woods Branch creek on Meredith Avenue. Rustic timber guiderails were added at the quarry and drop-offs along Meredith Avenue. These were removed in the late 20th century; battle-period worm-style rail fences were installed along the quarry. **Evaluation:** Stone-Meredith Avenue is an important feature of the commemorative park landscape but has lost historic character due to the 1937 park service realignment. This work altered the battle-era topography and removed large parts of the road from their historic alignment along the lines of Stone's and Meredith's brigades. The avenues have lost details such as the gravel surface, shell stones, stone gutters, and stone culvert headwalls. The historic setting has been altered through removal of avenue fences and relocation of monuments.	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

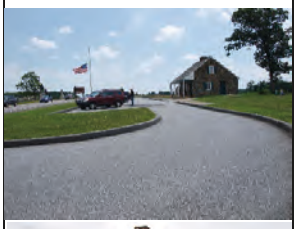
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			See also Buildings and Structures: Meredith Avenue Retaining Walls; Table 3.1, Buildings and Structures: NPS Culverts	
Western Maryland Railroad: See Table 3.1				
West End Entrance (Guide) Station Entry Drive and Walk (3.4)	RT 902P FMSS Location: 66140 (road) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1471998 (walk)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Approach) **History:** The West End Entrance Station was built in 1935–36 through the Works Progress Administration, using CCC labor. As part of the Bureau of Public Roads project that improved Reynolds, Meredith, and Stone Avenues, a curved entrance drive with on-street parking, concrete curbs, and a 'Y' intersection off Stone Avenue was completed in October 1936. The project also included a flagstone walk between the drive and the building, using multi-colored stone from a quarry near Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. As a MISSION 66-era project, the park redesigned the entrance drive in ca. 1960 to provide expanded parking off the drive and right-angle intersections with Chambersburg Road and Stone Avenue. The entrance walk was expanded and was rebuilt again in 2015 to provide universal access to the building. New pavement and tinted concrete curbs were added to the drive. **Evaluation:** While the West End Entrance Station has been determined eligible for its significance associated with the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania, the entry drive and walk do not retain historic integrity to the original 1936 design due to alterations in ca. 1960 and 2015. The drive and walks, together with the entrance station, are part of the non-historic NPS development, unrelated to the historic commemorative park landscape.	 
West End Entrance (Guide) Station Staff Parking Lot (3.4)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** As part of the construction of the West End Entrance Station in 1935–36, the park service added a gravel parking lot at the rear of the building with access off Stone Avenue. The lot was screened by trees and shrubs planted by the CCC, which were removed in 2010, except for one tree. **Evaluation:** The staff parking lot is part of the non-historic park development undertaken by the park service, unrelated to the historic commemorative park landscape. It appears to be little altered since its original construction.	
Oak Ridge Public Road: See Table 3.1				
Topography Features				
McPherson Farm Quarry (East) (3.4)	NR Resource (Structure)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Obstacle, U.S. Cover), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** At the time of the battle, a small water-filled quarry, approximately 2,700 square feet, stood at the west end of the McPherson Farm Lane, southwest of the farmstead. It was bordered by rail fences to keep livestock from falling into it. During the battle, Stone's Brigade was lined up to either side of the quarry, and it formed an obstacle to the Confederate advance. The GBMA built a culvert to accommodate the quarry outlet as part of the construction of Stone Avenue in 1886. The GNPC built a stone retaining wall with a pipe railing and a new culvert connected to stone gutters as part of Stone Avenue improvements and maintained the quarry as an area of open water. As part of the reconstruction of Stone Avenue in 1936-37, the wall and gutters were removed (the NPS/Bureau of Public Roads plans identified the quarry as the "Fish Pond"), and fill was added to create a	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			shoulder along the road. Over the following decades, NPS allowed the quarry to silt in and become covered in vegetation. **Evaluation:** The McPherson quarry (east) is a battlefield feature that maintains much of its topography but has lost historic character due to growth of vegetation that has largely concealed the feature. The quarry was part of the commemorative park landscape along Stone Avenue, but has lost its associated stone retaining wall, railing, culvert, and open water character. The quarry originated well before the battle, but its purpose is not known.	
McPherson Farm Quarry (West) (3.3)	NR Resource (Structure)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Obstacle, Cover) **History:** At the time of the battle, a quarry covered approximately a quarter acre along the sloped east bank of Willoughby Run at the south end of McPherson field #2, bordering Herbst Woods. Access was by a farm road off Chambersburg Road through McPherson Field #2. During the battle, this quarry became an obstacle to troop movement, and was also used as a shelter by Confederates. The quarry was probably reopened in 1895 to provide stone for construction of the GNPC's military avenues, beginning with Seminary Avenue. After 1933, the quarry became wooded. A split-rail fence separates the quarry, which is often filled with water, from Herbst Woods. **Evaluation:** Although probably enlarged after the battle, the quarry is an important topographic remnant of the battlefield landscape. The woods in and around the quarry detract from the historic character of the battlefield.	
McPherson – Wills Woods Earthworks / Rhodes's C.S. Division Breastworks (3.4)	NR Resource (Structure)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover) **History:** Late in the day on July 1, 1863, General Lee took possession of Seminary Ridge, with headquarters established in and around the Mary Thompson House and Dustman Orchard Lot. Lee continued to hold the ridge through the three days of the battle. After fighting ended on July 3, Confederate forces retreated to Seminary Ridge, and built breastworks into July 4 along the ridgeline from Oak Hill south in the expectation of a renewed Union attack, which never came. The breastworks included earthwork trenches along Oak Ridge north of the First Railroad Cut. Most of the earthworks were lost as the land was returned to productivity after the war, except for a length within the McPherson Woods north of the First Railroad Cut. Between 1863 and 1895, a road was built through the earthworks that later accessed a brickyard. In 1911, the GNPC installed a tablet and cannons at the south end of the breastwork to mark the position of Hupp's Battery. In 1991, the south end of these breastworks was removed as part of the expansion of the railroad cut (alienation of park land). **Evaluation:** Earthworks are significant KOCOA features of the battlefield. The character and extent of the McPherson-Wills Woods Earthworks were not evaluated for this CLR due to lack of access and concealment by woods and forest litter.	n/a
First Railroad Cut (3.4) NPS, C.S.X Corporation	NR Resource (Site)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Observation, U.S. Cover, Obstacle) **History:** In 1838, the Gettysburg Railroad built a level grade through Seminary (Oak) Ridge north of Chambersburg Road, but the railroad company failed before tracks were laid. The local community used the grade as a wagon road. During the battle, the cut formed an obstacle to the movement of both armies, but also a	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			ready-made entrenchment that created cover and concealment. Union regiments escaped through the cut as Confederates advanced. After the battle, a rail fence closed off the cut on the east side, blocking its use as a wagon road.[2] Around 1886, the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad Company, which acquired the railroad grade in 1852, began laying tracks, and the railroad opened in 1889 as part of the Western Maryland Railroad. Growth of woods and planting of a white pine screen along the south side of the cut obscured battle-era views by the late twentieth century. In 1991-92, the north side of the First Railroad Cut was altered through excavation for a spur line to the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad to allow for expansion of the Gettysburg College campus. This required the park to alienate 3.3 acres along the north side of the railroad cut within the battle-era McPherson Woods and McPherson Outlots. The steep slope of the new cut was reinforced with gabion walls. **Evaluation:** The First Railroad Cut remains an important topographic feature of the 1st Corps battlefield, but loss of the northeast side due to the rail spur, together with addition of gabion walls, detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
Second Railroad Cut (3.4) NPS, C.S.X Corporation	NR Resource (Site)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, Obstacle) **History:** See First Railroad Cut for pre-battle history. During the battle, the cut formed an obstacle to the movement of both armies, but also created a ready-made entrenchment for cover and concealment. Major battle action took place within and around the Second Railroad Cut during the fight for McPherson Ridge on July 1, 1863. In 1886, at the time railroad tracks were being laid, the GBMA built a bridge to carry Reynolds Avenue across the cut. It was replaced in 1905; neither bridge substantially altered the cut. In 1961, the second replacement bridge raised the outer embankments of the cut. **Evaluation:** The Second Railroad Cut remains largely unchanged since 1863, with exception of the addition of tracks and the Reynolds Avenue bridge, which do not alter the battlefield topography. The bridge detracts from strategic sight lines across the cut but is part of the commemorative park landscape.	
Third Railroad Cut (3.4) NPS, C.S.X Corporation	NR Resource (Site)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Obstacle) **History:** See First Railroad Cut for pre-battle history. During the battle, the cut formed an obstacle to the movement of both armies, with major battle action occurring to the east. Scattered trees grew up around the cut after the battle and grew into continuous woods after 1933. **Evaluation:** The Third Railroad Cut is unchanged since 1863, except for the addition of tracks and growth of successional woods. The woods conceal the cut and detract from strategic sight lines across it.	
Vegetation Features				
Herbst Farmstead Trees (3.6) [Private Property]		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The specimen trees within the maintained grounds of the Herbst farmstead post-date the battle, although there may have been a few trees around the house at the time of the battle. The woods that border the farmstead, including a screen of pines along Old Mill Road, were planted after ca. 1970. **Evaluation:** The trees at the Herbst Farmstead, including specimens and wooded margins along the perimeter of	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			the area, detract from strategic sight lines and open space that existed during the battle.	
Hagerstown Road Screen (3.6)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Advance) **History:** In 1863, Hagerstown Road west of Seminary Ridge extended through open fields of the Schmucker, Herbst, Small, and Arnold Farms. By the early 20th century, roadside trees were planted as suburban development began to occur along Hagerstown Road on the Schmucker and Small farms. A state highway maintenance facility was built in the Herbst field west of Old Mill Road in 1938 and was expanded in ca. 1950. In ca. 1960 the Woodcrest development and other residential developments spread across the fields south of Hagerstown Road. It was probably soon after this time that the park planted pine trees as a screen along northern side of Hagerstown Road and eastern side of Old Mill Road within battle-era Herbst fields #6 and #7. Successional deciduous woods subsequently grew in on the interior of these pine trees. **Evaluation:** The screen of pine trees and deciduous woods along Hagerstown Road and Old Mill Road detract from the battle-era strategic views and open space within the Herbst Farm. However, these trees block views of suburban development along Hagerstown Road and the PennDOT facility on Old Mill Road.	
Herbst Orchard (3.6)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1255865	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Obstacle and Concealment, U.S. Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Herbst Farm had an approximate six-acre orchard north of the farmstead, bordering Willoughby Run. It is not known why type of fruit trees were in the orchard. Most of it was abandoned under Springs Hotel ownership after the battle and disappeared from the landscape by 1933. In 2006, the northeastern four acres of the orchard on park property was replanted to reestablish the spatial limits of the battlefield. This included planting of 112 apple trees in nine rows using Goldrush, Williams Pride, and Enterprise varieties in a quincunx pattern at 40-foot spacing. The western part of the orchard occupied by successional woods along Willoughby Run, and the southern part within the Herbst farmstead were not replanted. As of 2014, 46 of the trees were missing. **Evaluation:** The replanted Herbst Orchard conveys the broad patterns of battle-era vegetation of the Herbst Farm, although the trees are still immature. The loss of replacement trees in the orchard and the exclusion of the portion of the orchard within the Herbst Farmstead (private inholding) detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
Herbst Woods (3.4, 3.6)	NR Resource (Sites)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Advance, U.S. Key Terrain, Obstacle, Advance; U.S. Cover and Concealment) **History:** At the time of the battle, a twenty-acre woodlot bordering the McPherson Farm was a mature stand of native oak -hickory with a characteristic open understory reflecting a long period of agricultural use. It extended across the south end of the west branch of McPherson Ridge and was crossed by a small branch of Willoughby Run. Here, U.S. and Confederate infantry clashed early on July 1, 1863, resulting in the mortal wounding of Major General Reynolds. With its western flank held by Meredith's Brigade, Herbst Woods fell to the Confederates in their afternoon assault on McPherson Ridge. Trees were damaged by shell and shot, but there was no wholesale destruction of the woodlot. After the battle, Springs Hotel Road was built along the southern edge of the woods in 1869. In 1865, the woodlot was	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			acquired along with the rest of the Herbst Farm by Eichelberger & Fahnestock Brothers, who in turn sold it to GBMA in 1885. The GBMA acquired another 11.38 acres of the woodlot to the west at the same time and laid out what became known as Meredith Avenue in 1886. Both the GBMA and War Department maintained the open understory that characterized the woodlot at the time of the battle. The War Department improved the eastern end of the woodlot into a park-like landscape, Reynold Grove. During NPS administration, changes to the woodlot occurred through the realignment of Stone and Meredith avenues, and loss of open understory with cessation of active woodlot management. The extent of woods expanded along the south, southwestern, and northwestern sides. A health cut was undertaken on the 25.85-acre woodlot in 2002, and the woodlot was subsequently impacted by storms and invasive vegetation. **Evaluation:** Herbst Woods is key terrain on the 1st Corps battlefield that has remained largely intact since the battle, except for some expansion of the wooded area, and creation of a commemorative park landscape at the east end (see Reynolds Grove). Change in historic character since the commemorative era has resulted mostly from the realignment of Meredith and Stone avenues in 1937, and the loss of open understory. An in-depth inventory of the existing tree stock, and number of witness trees, has not been undertaken. See also Spatial Organization: Reynolds Grove; Vegetation: Reynolds Grove Trees	 
McPherson Fruit Garden (3.4)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266268	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover, Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, a fruit garden (small orchard of about 9 trees) stood west of the McPherson farmhouse and south of the barn. During the battle, it was part of the larger farmstead complex that provided cover to the Union front. The fruit garden was enlarged after the battle, but by 1895 had been reduced to just several trees. With loss of the farmhouse to fire in 1895, the farmstead fell out of use and the orchard disappeared completely, and the park did not replant it following its acquisition of the property in 1904. In 2006, the park replanted the fruit garden using 6 apple trees of Enterprise variety on 40-foot centers; only three trees have become established. **Evaluation:** The McPherson fruit garden is immature and has not yet reestablished its historic spatial character. The lack of trees—approximately six are missing—and loss of the adjacent farmhouse, fences, lane, and barnyard, detracts from the overall cover and placed of observation that existed during the battle.	
McPherson Woods (3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. and C.S. Cover), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** At the time of the battle, the McPherson Farm (Outlots) included an oak-hickory woodlot on the southeastern part of Oak Ridge north of the First Railroad Cut. It was an extension of the woodlot on the adjoining Wills Farm. The woods were crossed by the Wills-Crist Farm Lane. The south end of the woods just above the railroad cut, which was characterized by widely spaced trees, was known as the Railroad Woods. Confederate artillery was stationed here on July 1, 1863, and the Confederates built breastworks through the woods on July 4, 1863. In ca. 1871, the farm lane was abandoned following construction of the Oak Ridge Public Road. In 1909, the War Department acquired the woods, and in 1911, the GNPC installed an artillery tablet (Hupp's Battery) at the south end of the woods. After this time,	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			the extent of woods expanded to the south and north. In 1991, a portion of the Railroad Woods was removed for construction of a railroad spur that enlarged the First Railroad Cut. **Evaluation:** McPherson Woods retains its overall battle character and limits. It has lost battlefield character due to removal of the Wills-Crist Farm Lane, growth of understory and tree density in the Railroad Woods section, loss of the eastern and southern parts to railroad development, and expansion of the woods into McPherson Field #10.	
Meredith Avenue Tree Line (3.6)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1321500	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape **History:** In ca. 1905, shortly after the rebuilding of Springs Hotel Road as the Telford-paved Meredith Avenue, the GNPC planted a row of trees along the south side of the road, from Reynolds Branch (military avenue) west to the border of woods that extended to Willoughby Run. The understory was kept mown and was bordered by a Virginia worm fence. This fence was removed after 1933. **Evaluation:** The line of horsechestnut trees along the south side of Meredith Avenue is part of the commemorative park landscape that extends west from Reynolds Grove and Reynolds Avenue. The existing buckeye trees (possibly European horsechestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*) are probably replacements; the original species is not documented. Several specimens are missing from the row.	
Military Avenue Roadside Trees: See Table 3.1				
Reynolds Grove Trees (3.4, 3.6)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1321500	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover and Concealment); Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** The eastern end of Herbst Woods, an oak-hickory woodlot, was the site of Major General Reynolds' mortal wounding on the morning of July 1, 1863. Soon after the battle, people returned to mark the site of his death, first by carving the letter "R" into a tree. Herbst Woods was the location of the earliest known commemoration on the First Day field with the marking in 1863 of the place where General Reynolds was killed. During the GBMA period, the grove, which was acquired by the GBMA in 1885 from Eichelberger & Fahnestock Brothers was developed into a commemorative landscape, with trees from the grove maintained as specimens within lawn. Under the GNPC, witness trees were identified, and additional trees may have been planted. The NPS continued to maintain the grove trees, but several trees, including some witness trees, were removed and not replanted. Existing tree species include oak, hickory, catalpa, walnut, honey locust, and sweetgum; there are approximately 30 specimens. **Evaluation:** The trees that form Reynolds Grove—the portion of Herbst Woods maintained as a commemorative landscape with lawn and markers—retain overall character from the commemorative era but have lost specimens. Additional research is needed to verify existing witness trees, and to assess the species and age of other trees in the grove. See also Vegetation: Herbst Woods	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

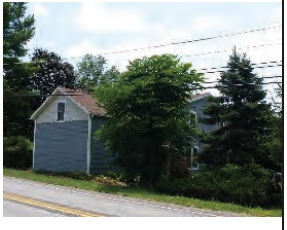
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Buildings and Structures Features				
Herbst Barn (3.6) Private Property	NR Resource (Building)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation) **History:** In 1798, the Herbst Farm, owned since prior to 1741 by Thomas Boyd, contained a "new log barn." By the 1820s, the farm was owned by Jacob Herbst. During the battle, fighting occurred nearby, and the barn was burned. Herbst, or Eichelberger and Fahnestock brothers who purchased the farm in 1865, rebuilt the barn, probably on the original stone foundation. The 80-by-45 feet-foot barn may have been enlarged around 1880. In 1990, the barn and surrounding farmstead were included in the expanded park boundary but remained in private ownership. **Evaluation:** The Herbst Barn retains its overall character as rebuilt following the battle. A detailed evaluation of its historic integrity has not been undertaken. The setting has changed due to loss of agriculture use, replacement of the barnyard with a suburban residential landscape, and growth of woods.	
Herbst Farmhouse (3.6) Private Property	NR Resource (Building)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation) **History:** In 1798, the Herbst Farm, owned since prior to 1741 by Thomas Boyd, contained a house north of Old Mill Road that was built of "new logs." The farm was acquired by Jacob Herbst in the 1820s. During the battle, fighting occurred nearby, but the house escaped major damage. Around 1880, the house was either rebuilt or replaced, creating a two-story side-gable four-bay main mass with proportions consistent with the late 19th century, and a wrap-around porch. A two-story wing extended off the rear. In 1990, the house and surrounding farmstead were included in the expanded park boundary but remained in private ownership. **Evaluation:** The Herbst farmhouse maintains the location and overall massing of the battle-era farmhouse. A detailed evaluation of its historic integrity has not been undertaken due to lack of access. The setting has changed due to development of the surrounding suburban residential landscape, and growth of woods.	
Herbst Ram House (3.6) Private Property		Unevaluated	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Herbst farmstead had a springhouse near Hereter's Mill Road, along a creek. In ca. 1875, a ram house was added or replaced the springhouse, probably to supply water to the Springs Hotel (the property was owned by the hotel). In the late 20th century, the original ram house was apparently replaced with a simple shed. **Evaluation:** The existing superstructure of the ram house is not historic. However, it may be on the foundations of a battle-era spring. Further research is needed to document the history and existing conditions of this feature.	
Johns Toll House - Chambersburg Pike Toll House (3.3) Private Property	NR Resource (Building)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach) **History:** In ca. 1812, the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company opened the toll road that became known as Chambersburg Pike. Within the McPherson Farm, the company purchased in fee a two-acre parcel for construction of a toll gate and toll house, which were most likely built with the opening of the road. At the time of the battle, the lot was occupied by P. Johns and was on the Confederate approach in the fight for McPherson Ridge. In 1913, the turnpike right-of-way came under state ownership, and the tollgate lot was sold and became a private residence. The tollgate and shed	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			building on the north side of the turnpike were removed and a two-story addition was added at the rear of the battle-era tollhouse. In the late 20th century, the exterior of the house was altered with vinyl siding, trim, and replacement windows. The property remains in private ownership. **Evaluation**: The battle-era toll house (or toll keeper's house), which is the wing closest to the road, retains its massing/framing, but the siding, window and door openings have been altered or removed entirely along with the road-side porch. The grade of the road and road shoulder in front of the house appears to have been raised since the battle. The interior was not inspected for this report.	
Johns Toll House Outbuildings (3.3) Private Property	NR Resource (4 Buildings)	Non-contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach) **History:** At the time of the battle, there were two small outbuildings west of the toll house on the south side of Chambersburg Road. A shed adjacent to the tollgate also stood on the turnpike. These buildings were probably removed following state acquisition of the turnpike and sale of the toll gate lot in 1913. A block garage was built around 1950, along with a pole shed (ca. 1950), smokehouse (ca. 1968), and a shed (ca. 1980).[3] **Evaluation:** The existing four outbuildings post-date the battle and do not reflect the battle-era organization of the tollgate lot.	
McPherson Barn (3.4)	072 CRIS-HS:000463 NR Resources (Building, Object)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, Cover) **History:** In ca. 1811, Reverend David McConaughy, owner of the McPherson Farm, replaced an old log barn with a large stone and frame bank barn, which maintained the east-facing orientation of the farmstead with the barn in front of (north) of the farmhouse with respect to Chambersburg Pike built in 1812. During the battle, the barn sheltered various Union regiments; sharpshooters occupied the barn and fired from narrow window openings in the stone gable walls. The barn served as a shelter and hospital after fighting ceased. After loss of the farmhouse to fire in 1895, the barn fell out of use, but was rebuilt following park acquisition of the property in 1904. Repairs, which altered several the building's battle-era features, were made in 1905, 1914, and 1917. In 1914, a bronze plaque was mounted on the north side to commemorate the building's use as a field hospital. The NPS restored the wood shingle roof in 1935-36, and in 1978 undertook a more accurate restoration that removed War Department-era alterations, while also reinforcing the wood-frame structure. **Evaluation:** The McPherson Barn has been restored to its battle-era exterior appearance and is the only battle-era building on park property within the 1st Corps battlefield. It is not accessible to the public; the commemorative plaque is not legible from Stone Avenue or Chambersburg Pike. The battle-era setting of the barn has been altered through loss of the surrounding farmstead.	
Meredith Avenue Culvert and Retaining Walls (3.6)	NR Resource (Structure)	Non-contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1869, the Springs Hotel built a road and horse railway from town through the Herbst Farm to the hotel. Within Herbst Woods, this road crossed a branch of Willoughby Run (Herbst Woods Branch). In 1904, the GNPC acquired the road and reconstructed it with Telford pavement; a standard culvert with ashlar headwalls carried the Herbst Woods Branch beneath the road. In 1937, NPS reconstructed and realigned Meredith Avenue, which raised the roadbed over the creek; the GNPC culvert was retained, but the headwalls were removed	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

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			and new mortared stone retaining walls were built on both sides to support the raised roadbed. The south wall measured approximately 6 feet tall and 27 feet long; the north one was approximately 4 feet tall and 20 feet long. A stone gutter was rebuilt west of the culvert and was later replaced with an asphalt gutter. [4] **Evaluation:** The stone retaining walls along Meredith Avenue over the Herbst Woods Branch reflect NPS changes to the military avenues that do not relate to the historic design of the commemorative park landscape. The walls are inconspicuous in the landscape.	
Reynolds Avenue Railroad Bridge (3.4)	RT 001P FMSS Location: 83770	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** In 1886, the GBMA erected a 14-foot-wide, 49-foot-long Pratt pony truss iron bridge made by Gilbert & Smith foundry in Gettysburg, with an oak plank deck as part of the construction of Reynolds Avenue. The construction of the bridge coincided with laying of the Western Maryland Railroad tracks on the battle-era unfinished railroad grade. In 1905, the GNPC replaced the bridge to provide a higher clearance and more stable structure, using a design by E. B. Cope for a plate-girder bridge, which increased the clearance from 13.5 feet to 22 feet. The accommodate the increased height, Cope designed ashlar stone retaining walls to support the raised approaches, to avoid altering the battlefield topography. To provide more gradual approaches and two 12-foot travel lanes, NPS installed a new concrete box-beam bridge in 1960-61. Instead of using retaining walls to accommodate the raised approaches, the grade was sloped, which raised the battle-era topography and required the relocation of five monuments. In 2007-08, NPS replaced the bridge superstructure with a new concrete bridge faced in stone but did not alter the approaches. **Evaluation:** The existing bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad, including the approaches, is a modern structure that has little relationship to the iron bridges that existed during the commemorative period. The approaches have altered the battlefield topography and the historic location of the monuments.	
West End Contact Station (3.4)	FMSS Location: 66139	National Register Eligible (PA SHPO)	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Key Terrain); WPA Structures in Pennsylvania **History:** The west branch of McPherson Ridge at Chambersburg Road was key terrain where Calef's Battery launched the initial fire in the Battle of Gettysburg on the morning of July 1, 1863 and was later held by Stone's Brigade. In 1886, the GBMA built Stone Avenue along this battle line. In 1936, NPS selected this site for development of a park entrance station that would be used by the Licensed Battlefield Guides as a point of contact. The building, built through the Works Progress Administration and designed by NPS in a rustic style meant to harmonize with the battlefield landscape, recalled the massing, materials, and style of the nearby Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters). The trim, windows, and shutters were originally painted white. The surrounding walks and drives were redesigned in ca. 1960, and the building was last renovated in 2015 (exterior was preserved, interior was redesigned).[5] **Evaluation:** The West End Contact Station (aka West End Guide Station, West End Entrance Station) does not contribute to the historical significance of Gettysburg National Military Park. It reflects the NPS change in management that sought to largely remove the GNPC commemorative park landscape. However, the building is	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

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			considered eligible for the National Register by the PA SHPO for its significance associated with Depression-era federal work-relief programs in Pennsylvania, specifically the Works Progress Administration. The exterior of the building retains exterior integrity to this period.	
Constructed Water Features				
Herbst Farmstead Swimming Pool (3.6)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover) **History:** During the battle, a barnyard, worm fences, and an orchard surrounded the Herbst Barn. This landscape remained largely intact through the mid-20th century. After this time, the Herbst farmstead transitioned from an agricultural to a suburban property. An in-ground, fenced swimming pool was built during this time west of the barn, partially within the limits of the battle-era barnyard and orchard. **Evaluation:** The swimming pool at the Herbst farmstead detracts from the rural and agricultural character of the battlefield landscape. Due to its in-ground design and trees that surround the Herbst farmstead, the pool is not visible from the rest of the park.	
Views and Vistas Features				
No associated features (see landscape characteristics narrative)				
Small-Scale Features				
Herbst Farm				
Herbst Woods Wire Fence (3.4, 3.6)		Unevaluated	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The GNPC installed wood post and wire fencing along property boundaries and other areas not visible to the public. In 1911, a split-rail fence extended along the west side of Herbst Woods, along Willoughby Run.[6] At an undetermined date after this, the fence was replaced with woven-wire fencing on locust posts. These fences were most likely installed to keep livestock out of Herbst Woods, at a time when the adjoining Harman and Spangler farms were in agricultural use prior to 1935. **Evaluation:** Further research is needed to confirm the age of the existing wire fence. It is inconspicuous but conveys prior land use of the area.	
McPherson Farm				
McPherson Barn Corral Fence: See Spatial Organization: McPherson Barn Corral				
Chambersburg Road				
Artillery Monument Group - 2nd Maine Light Artillery (Hall's Battery) (3.4)	MN029-G CRIS-HS:009638 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: F7, F8	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 2nd Maine Light Artillery (Hall's Battery), part of Wainright's Brigade, dedicated a 13.3-foot-tall granite shaft in 1889, on the east branch of McPherson's Ridge where Gamble's Brigade had built a right-angle breastwork. The property was on land owned by Springs Hotel interests that the U.S. acquired along with the 149th Pennsylvania plot across Chambersburg Road in 1896. Two 1.6 x 1-foot granite flank markers with angled top faces are north and south of the monument. The monument was enclosed by GBMA wire fencing by the 1890s, which was replaced with split-rail fences in ca. 1900. The GNPC installed a single cannon north of the monument in ca. 1896, with the second added in 1905.	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Rather than the traditional location to either side of the monument, these were placed north of the monument due to the lack of space. The GNPC did not install a brigade tablet to mark Wainright's Brigade. The setting of the monument changed with development of the Shields Museum beginning in ca.1922; this development was removed in 1989. The enclosing fences were removed by NPS after 1933. The shot pyramids were removed by 1980, but the granite bases remain. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 2nd Maine monument group since the historic period aside from removal of the shot pyramids. There were major changes to its setting, but these have been restored. The removal of fences detracts from the spatial definition of the commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group - 143rd Pennsylvania (3.4)	MN038-E CRIS-HS:009761 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In 1895, the 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry, which held the right flank of Stone's Brigade, dedicated its monument at the southwest corner of Chambersburg Road and Reynolds Avenue, on land acquired by the GBMA in ca .1888. Includes two pyramidal-topped flank markers, 6 x 6 inches, located to the east and west along Chambersburg Road. Prior to 1933, the monument was behind the split-rail fence along Chambersburg Road (outside of the private right-of-way). Two Norway spruce trees were planted behind monument in 1933 as part of a highway beautification project undertaken by the state and NPS. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 143rd Pennsylvania monument group since the historic period, aside from change in setting due to relocation of the Chambersburg Road fence and addition of the Norway spruce. These two trees detract from the historic open space around the monument.	
Infantry Monument Group - 149th Pennsylvania (3.4)	MN031-C CRIS-HS:009766 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In 1886, the 149th PA, part of Stone' s Brigade, dedicated its monument just east of Stone Avenue. In 1888, during the 25th anniversary year of the battle, the regiment dedicated a larger figural monument; the old monument was moved to the regiment's position on Hancock Avenue. The monument includes two 1x1-foot pyramidal-topped granite flank markers, one immediately west of the monument and the other 370 feet to the east. Prior to 1933, the monument was behind the split-rail fence along Chambersburg Road (outside of the private right-of-way). **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 149th Pennsylvania monument group since the replacement monument was installed in 1888, aside from changes in setting due to relocation of the Chambersburg Road fence.	
Statue, Major General John Buford Statue (3.4)	MN030-D CRIS-HS:009934 NR Resource (Object) F1, F2, F3, F4 (cannons) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In ca. 1892, the Buford Memorial Association acquired a 0.08-acre plot on McPherson Ridge (west) to erect a statue to Major John Buford, under whose command the 2nd U.S. Artillery Battery A (Calef's Battery) fired the opening artillery shot of the battle. In 1894, the parcel was transferred to the GBMA and in 1895, the 15.6-foot-tall standing bronze on granite plinth was dedicated. It was sculptured by James E. Kelley; one of the four-gun tubes (#233) was marked with a commemorative bronze plaque to denote that it was the actual gun that fired the opening shot. The statue was adjacent to the 2nd Maine Monument dedicated six years earlier, and was originally enclosed by GBMA wire fencing, which was replaced with	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			split-rail fences by the GNPC around 1900. The setting of the monument changed with development of the adjoining Shields Museum beginning in ca.1922; this development was removed in 1989. The enclosing fences were removed by NPS after 1933. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the Buford statue since the historic period. There were major changes to its setting, but these have been reversed. The removal of fences detracts from the spatial definition of the commemorative park landscape.	
Statue, Major General John F. Reynolds Equestrian Statue (3.4)	MN028 CRIS-HS:009930 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In 1891, Pennsylvania appropriate funds to erect statues at Gettysburg honoring three Pennsylvania generals—Meade, Hancock, and Reynolds. The site for the Reynolds statue was the place where the opening shots of the battle took place under Reynolds' command, adjoining the recently installed 2nd Maine monument and Buford statue. The statue was dedicated in 1899 on 0.07-acre parcel acquired by the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Battlefield Monument Commission and transferred to park ownership in 1898. The statue, sculpted by Henry K. Bush Brown, measured 35 feet tall with its granite base. It was set on a low turf mound and was maintained within a larger rectangular mown plot originally enclosed by GBMA wire fences, which were replaced by the GNPC with split-rail fences that also enclosed the adjoining Hall's Battery monument and Buford statue. These fences were removed by NPS after 1933. A specimen tree near the statue post-dates the historic period. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the Reynolds statue since the historic period. The removal of fences detracts from the spatial definition of the commemorative park landscape, and the non-historic tree obstructs views of the statue.	
Pennsylvania Historical Commission Highway Marker (3.4) Common-wealth of Pennsylvania		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Key Terrain, U.S. and C.S. Approach) **History:** After 1933, a standard Pennsylvania historical marker describing the Gettysburg Campaign was installed on the south side of Chambersburg Road, just east of Stone Avenue. **Evaluation:** The state historical marker is not associated with the commemorative park landscape. It is compatible with the historic character of the landscape.	
U.S. Regulars Tablet Group, Battery B 4th U.S. Artillery, Stewart's Battery: See Table 3.2 (Seminary Ridge)				
West End Contact Station Flag Pole (3.4)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** As part of the site development associated with the West End Contact Station built in 1936, a white-painted wood flagpole was erected in the front lawn, probably by the CCC. It was replaced with a white-painted steel pole located closer to the road, probably as part of the redesign of the entrance drive in ca. 1960.[7] **Evaluation:** The existing flagpole post-dates the historic period but is compatible with the grounds surrounding the National Register-eligible entrance station.	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Oak Ridge Public Road				
Artillery Tablet Group - Hupp's 1st Virginia C.S. Battery - Salem Virginia Artillery (3.4)	NR Resource (Object) R1, R2 CRIS-HS: n/a Cannons: C11, C12 (removed)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1911, the GNPC marked the position of Hupp's 1st Virginia Battery on Oak/Seminary Ridge just north of the First Railroad Cut, within McPherson Woods, with a standard iron tablet and two standard guns on iron carriages with shot piles, using original gun tubes. It was the only military position on the 1st Corps battlefield not accessed from a military avenue, but rather from Oak Ridge Public Road to the east. The park maintained the battle-era strategic views east toward Cemetery Hill through the sparse cover of what was known as the Railroad Woods. NPS allowed these woods to grow in and did not maintain access to the position. By the 1970s, when Oak Ridge Public Road was abandoned, NPS removed one or both of the cannons.[8] In 1991, the First Railroad Cut was enlarged through a land swap with Gettysburg College, which encroached on the Hupp's 1st Virginia Battery position. The iron tablet was moved west and the granite blocks for the cannons and shot piles were apparently removed. NPS does not maintain the area around the tablet. **Evaluation:** The relocation of the Hupp's Battery tablet, and loss of the accompanying cannons and strategic views to Cemetery Hill, detract from the historic character of this feature. While not accessible to the public except by an unmaintained footpath from the railroad, the artillery tablet is one of the few features on the 1st Corps battlefield that commemorates the Confederate defenses along Oak Ridge at the end of the battle. See also Table 3.1: Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Artillery Position Cannons	
Reynolds Avenue (South)				
Artillery Monument Group- 1st New York, Battery L - Gilbert Reynold's Battery (3.4)	MN040-F CRIS-HS: 009873 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: F9-F12 FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 1st New York Battery L, part of Wainwright's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue just north of Reynolds Grove in 1889. The monument measures 11.8 feet in overall height and has two flank markers of flat-topped 1-foot-square granite posts. In ca. 1900, two pairs of standard GNPC 3" rifle cannons with shot pyramids were added to either side of the monument. The shot pyramids were removed by ca. 1980, but the granite bases remain. In ca. 1960, NPS removed the GNPC avenue fencing behind the monument, and in ca. 2000, installed three-rail Virginia worm fences in front of the monument as a traffic-control device. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 1st New York Battery L monument group since the historic period, aside from removal of the shot pyramids. The loss of the avenue fencing and addition of Virginia worm fences detracts from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape. No documentation was found on why this monument received two pairs of cannons; the second pair may reflect that a second regiment, the 1st New York Light Artillery was temporarily attached to Battery L due to casualties.[9]	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Artillery Monument – 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery B – Cooper's Battery (3.6)	MN539 CRIS-HS: 009919 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** The position of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery Battery B on Reynolds Avenue south of Reynolds Grove, part of Wainwright's Brigade, was not marked by the GBMA or GNPC. The GNPC also did not install a brigade tablet for Wainwright's Brigade, which included the adjoining 1st New York Battery L that was marked by a monument in 1889. Residents of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania where the regiment was recruited identified the omission and raised funds for a monument. NPS installed a temporary wooden marker, which was replaced by a 6.5-foot-tall slab of light Barre granite in 1943. The monument did not include flank markers or cannons that were standard accessories under GBMA/GNPC monument policy. **Evaluation:** The 1st Pennsylvania Artillery Battery B is one of two NPS-period regimental monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield. Although it postdates the historic period that ends in 1938, the monument reflects the continuation of the park's historic practice of marking in the commemorative park landscape developed under the GNPC. The lack of associated flank markers and cannons identifies this as a later monument, but also lessens its identity as an artillery regimental position.	
Reed Bollards at Tour Stop #1: See Table 3.1				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Imboden's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Jones's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Robertson's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Biddle's Brigade (1-3-1): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Gamble's Brigade (CC-1-1): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets (Reynolds Avenue, 2): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast Iron Identification Tablet (Reynolds Woods): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cavalry Monument Group - 8th Illinois (3.4)	MN001 CRIS-HS: 009616 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273		**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 8th Illinois Cavalry, part of Gamble's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue south of Chambersburg Road in 1891. This was the regiment that claimed to fire the first shot of the battle from in front of the Wisler House, where the regiment dedicated the First Shot marker in 1886. The 9-foot-tall granite monument with a gable top includes two flank markers of a darker granite, approximate 2 feet tall with an angled inscribed top face. Installation of the monument required relocation of the nearby 8th New York Cavalry monument, which was determined to be in the wrong location after its installation in 1888. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 8th Illinois monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Cavalry Monument - 8th New York (3.6)	MN043-B CRIS-HS: 009862 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 8th New York Cavalry, part of Gamble's Brigade, dedicated its monument in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year, on a newly built section of Reynolds Avenue 350 feet north of Reynolds Grove. The 9.2-foot-high granite monument featured a large bas-relief sculpture. The position of the regiment was determined to be inaccurate and partly in the position of the 8th Illinois Cavalry. In 1890, the monument was moved 780 feet to the south near the corner of Springs Hotel Road (Meredith Avenue). In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. The nearby tree is part of a War Department-era planting along Reynolds Avenue, most of which has been removed; the actual tree may date to the NPS period. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 8th New York Cavalry monument since its relocation in 1890. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape. There are no associated flank markers (reason not known).	
Corps Tablet (U.S.), 1st Corps – Reynolds / Doubleday / Newton: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Division Tablet (U.S.), Buford's Division (CC-1): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Division Tablet (U.S.), Rowley's Division (1-3): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Headquarters Tablet (U.S.), 1st Corps: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Infantry Monument Group - 80th New York (3.6)	MN046-B CRIS-HS: 009670 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 80th New York Infantry (20th New York State Militia—Ulster Guard), part of Biddle's Brigade, dedicated its monument south of Reynolds Grove in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The 13-foot-tall granite monument with a bronze tondo has one-foot square granite flank markers with flat inscribed tops. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 80th New York Battery L monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	 
Infantry Monument - 121st Pennsylvania (3.6)	MN047-B CRIS-HS: 009753 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers, which held the left flank of Biddle's Brigade, dedicated a ball-topped obelisk monument south of Reynolds Grove in 1886. In 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year, the regiment dedicated a replacement: a more sculptural 11-foot-tall granite monument that depicted a draped U.S. flag and exploding shell. The old monument was moved to a secondary position along Hancock Avenue. Flank markers are 1-foot-square granite blocks with inscribed front face and pyramidal tops; these were likely installed in 1888 with the second monument, after GBMA required installation of flank markers. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 121st Pennsylvania monument group since dedication of the existing monument in 1888. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Infantry Monument Group - 142nd Pennsylvania (3.6)	MN045-B CRIS-HS: 009760 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In 1889, the 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of Biddle's Brigade, dedicated a distinctive granite monument consisting of a shaft and cross-piece that recalled a roadside direction sign. It measured 14 feet tall and was installed south of Reynolds Grove. Flank markers were 1-foot-square granite posts with inscribed front faces and pyramidal tops. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 142nd Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group - 151st Pennsylvania (3.6)	MN042-B CRIS-HS: 009770 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 151st Pennsylvania, part of Biddle's Brigade, dedicated its regimental monument in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year, in an open area of Reynolds Grove west of the main line of Biddle's Brigade along Reynolds Avenue. The 15.9-foot square granite shaft with bronze rifles featured two granite foot-square flank markers with pyramidal tops, located to the north and south across Springs Hotel Road (Meredith Avenue). In 1899, the GNPC built Reynolds Branch avenue along the battle line of the 151st Pennsylvania. In ca. 1939, NPS removed Reynolds Branch. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 151st Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of Reynolds Branch.	
Reynolds Killed Marker (3.6)	MN041 CRIS-HS: 009970 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** Shortly after the battle, Charles Veil, and orderly of General Reynolds, carved a large "R" into a white oak to mark the place where Reynolds was killed. In the following years, other trees were marked with an "R" and board signs. The trees in the area became known as Reynolds Grove, and the Herbst Woods more generally as Reynolds Woods. In ca. 1885, when the GBMA acquired the property, it installed wire fencing around the tree that had been marked with a painted signboard, probably installed with funding provided by Pennsylvania in 1883 to marker its regimental positions. In 1886, Pennsylvania dedicated a permanent memorial to Reynolds, an 8-foot-tall pyramidal granite shaft set on a turf mound, located just east of the signboard. The monument was accessed by winding paths. In 1899, the GNPC built Reynolds Branch avenue in front (east) of the monument. In ca. 1939, NPS removed Reynolds Branch. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the Reynolds Killed marker and its turf mound since its dedication. It is the focal point of Reynolds Grove and is the fourth oldest monument on the 1st Corps battlefield. The setting has changed due to the removal of the Reynolds Branch avenue and growth of woods in the adjoining understory of Herbst Woods. The earlier signboards do not survive, and the trees marked with "R" have probably been lost.	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Statue, Major General Abner Doubleday (3.6)	MN044 CRIS-HS: 009937 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1917, the State of New York dedicated a sculpture of Abner Doubleday, Major General following the death of Reynolds, within the 1st Corps regimental battle line along Reynolds Avenue south of Meredith Avenue. This location, which was not prominent, may have been chosen because it was the in middle of the monumentation along Reynolds Avenue. The bronze figure, sculpted by J. Massey Rhind, and its granite pedestal measured 20 feet in height. The sculpture was part of the same commission that produced the Robinson statue on Doubleday Avenue. In ca. 1960, NPS removed the GNPC avenue fencing behind the sculpture. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the Doubleday statue since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape. No information was found on why New York and the GNPC chose the specific location for this prominent work.	
Traffic-Barrier Worm Fences – Reynolds Avenue, Stone-Meredith Avenue (3.4, 3.6)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** The GNPC used features with a military character to control traffic along the military avenues, notably shell stones (cannonballs on granite piers), shell chains, and iron railings on ashlar retaining walls. These were removed by NPS in the 1930s and replaced in part with rustic timber guiderails. The need to keep cars on the avenues remained, and by the late 20th century, the NPS was using modified Virginia worm fences (three rails). On the 1st Corps battlefield, there are two examples: along Reynolds Avenue across from Reynolds Grove between the 1st NY Artillery and 8th New York Cavalry monuments, and on Stone Avenue along McPherson Quarry (East). **Evaluation:** The traffic-barrier worm fences detract from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape by blurring the GBMA and GNPC design philosophy that kept park infrastructure distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape. The worm fences reflect NPS battlefield restoration philosophy that sought to harmonize park infrastructure with the battlefield and remove the GNPC commemorative park landscape. Worm fences did exist in 1863 near Reynolds and Stone avenues, but not in the specific locations of the traffic barriers.	
Reynolds Avenue (North)				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Davis's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Cutler's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets (2): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cavalry Monument – 12th Illinois Cavalry (3.4)	MN020 CRIS-HS: 009618 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 12th Illinois Cavalry, part of Gamble's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue south of the railroad in 1891. The 12-foot-tall granite slab featured a carved saddle and gear. No flank makers were installed (reason not known). In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. Reynolds Avenue south of the monument was widened on both sides to provide a place for cars to park. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 12th Illinois Cavalry monument since its dedication. The setting has changed due to widening of the road and removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that have altered	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Cavalry Monument - 3rd Indiana Cavalry (3.4)	MN023 CRIS-HS: 09624 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 3rd Indiana Cavalry, which held the left of Gamble's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue north of the railroad cut in 1885. It was the first regimental monument on Reynolds Avenue (North), built prior to the railroad bridge. The 17-foot-tall granite obelisk featured small bas-relief sculptures by A. A. McKain. No flank markers were installed (not required by GBMA at the time of the monument's dedication). In 1889, the monument was moved (distance not known), probably to align it with the other monuments along Reynolds Avenue.[10] In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. That same year, the monument was moved away from the road approximately 30 feet to the southeast to accommodate the raised approach to the new railroad bridge. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 3rd Indiana Cavalry monument since its dedication except for relocation off its historic line parallel to Reynolds Avenue. It and the other monuments on the approaches in the bridge are now staggered. The setting has also changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Division Tablet (U.S.), Wadsworth's Division 1-1: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Infantry Monument Group- 76th New York - Cortland County Regiment (3.4)	MN019-C CRIS-HS: 009667 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 76th New York, part of Cutler's Brigade, dedicated its monument at the north end of Reynolds Avenue in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The 14-foot-tall shaft of Quincy granite, with a tondo inscribed with '76,' was designed by Frederick and Field along with the similar 104th New York monument on Robinson Avenue and 97th New York on Doubleday Avenue dedicated the same time. It has two low square flank markers with flat polished and inscribed tops. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 76th New York monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	 
Infantry Monument Group - 84th New York - 14th Brooklyn (3.4)	MN027-D CRIS-HS: 009673 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 84th New York Infantry, part of Cutler's Brigade, dedicated its monument on the west side of Reynolds Avenue adjacent to the south end of the railroad bridge in 1887. It is an 18.8-foot-tall monument of Westerly granite featuring a soldier in stone on a pedestal, with two square granite flank markers along the line of the railroad. In ca. 1905, the GNPC replaced the bridge and added low stone retaining walls in front of the monument accommodate raised approaches. It also installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. That same year, the monument was moved approximately 35 feet west to accommodate the raised approach to the new railroad bridge. A position marker for the 84th New York was installed in 1893 on Stone Avenue. **Evaluation:** The 84th New York monument group remains intact except for relocation off its original line parallel to Reynolds Avenue. It and the other monuments	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			on the approaches in the bridge are now staggered. The setting has also changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing, and growth of successional woody vegetation between the monument and the railroad that have altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group - 95th New York - Warren Rifles (3.4)	MN025-F CRIS-HS:009677 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 95th New York, part of Cutler's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue south of the railroad bridge in 1893. The 12-foot-tall shaft features a large Thousand Islands red granite sphere resting on a knapsack.[11] The regimental position in the railroad cut below the monument is marked by square granite flank markers with flat tops. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. That same year, the monument was moved approximately 60 feet to the northeast to accommodate the raised approach to the new railroad bridge. A mown corridor leads through the field to the flank markers. There are three 95th New York position markers on the 1st Corps battlefield also installed in 1893, located on Stone Avenue, Chambersburg Road at Seminary Ridge Avenue, and at the corner of Doubleday and Wadsworth avenues. A fourth is on Culp's Hill. **Evaluation:** The 95th New York monument group remains intact but has been relocated off its original line parallel to Reynolds Avenue. It and the other monuments on the approaches in the bridge are now staggered. The setting has also changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	 
Infantry Monument Group - 147th New York (3.4)	MN022-C CRIS-HS:009698 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 147th New York, part of Cutler's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue north of the railroad in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The 15.8-foot-tall monument is a shaft with a ball finial, with short granite flat-topped flank makers to the north and south. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960 during replacement of the 1905 bridge over the Western Maryland Railroad. The new bridge included raised banked approaches, which required the 147th New York monument to be moved back from the road by approximately 8 feet in 1960. The left flank marker was repositioned out of view behind the approach bridge railings/parapet. **Evaluation:** The 147th New York monument group remains intact but has been relocated off its original line parallel to Reynolds Avenue. It and the other monuments on the approaches in the bridge are now staggered. The setting has also changed due to raising of the grade, and removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	 
Infantry Monument Group - 56th Pennsylvania (3.4)	MN021-B CRIS-HS:009706 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 56th Pennsylvania, part of Cutler's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue north of the railroad in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The distinctive bronze monument on a low granite base features three standing muskets supporting furled colors and has two flank markers of pink granite with pyramidal tops. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. The adjoining red-cedar tree dates to the NPS period.	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Evaluation: There have been no documented changes to the 56th Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing and growth of a large red-cedar tree, which have altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group- 6th Wisconsin (3.4)	MN026-C CRIS-HS:011015 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 6th Wisconsin, part of the Iron Brigade but fighting with Cutler's Brigade at the First Railroad Cut on July 1,1863, dedicated its monument on Reynolds Avenue south of the railroad bridge in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The red-granite 11-foot-tall monument of the same design and materials as the 7th Wisconsin on Meredith Avenue, included two flat-topped flank markers of the same stone, which were located at the base of the railroad cut, parallel to the railroad. In ca. 1903, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca.1960. That same year, the monument was moved approximately 80 feet to the northeast to accommodate the raised approach to the new railroad bridge. A mown corridor leads through the field to the flank markers. **Evaluation:** The 6th Wisconsin monument group remains intact, but has been relocated off its original line parallel to Reynolds Avenue. It and the other monuments on the approaches in the bridge are now staggered. The setting has also changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	 
Marker - Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. - MOLLU.S.- Land Donation Tablets (3.4)	CRIS-HS:081150 NR Resource (Object)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** The approach to the centennial of the battle in 1963 witnessed a rise in battlefield preservation. The Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLU.S.) acquired two tracts within the Wills Farm: an 11.60-acre tract west of Reynolds Avenue (02-170), and an 8.48-acre tract east of Reynolds Avenue (02-168). MOLLU.S. donated these to the NPS in February and June 1963, and granite monuments were unveiled as part of the centennial celebration on July 1, 1863. These were installed at the outer edge of the commemorative park landscape along Reynolds Avenue. The bronze tablets describe the donated property. **Evaluation:** The two MOLLUS tablets post-date the historic period and do not relate to the significance of the battle or the commemorative park landscape. They are compatible with character of the commemorative park landscape but are on or immediately adjacent to the location of GNPC avenue fencing that was removed in ca.1960.	 
Statue, Brevet Major General James Wadsworth (3.4)	MN024 CRIS-HS:009944 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In ca. 1910, the State of New York dedicated funds for the placement of statues to its generals on the Gettysburg Battlefield. In 1911, the GNPC approved the site for a statue of Brevet Major General James. S. Wadsworth, commander of the 1st Corps 1st Division, on Reynolds Avenue north of the railroad cut, rather than his namesake avenue farther north. The bronze sculpture by R. Hinton Perry on a cylindrical Barre granite base was dedicated in 1914. In ca. 1960, NPS removed the GNPC avenue fencing behind the monument. The shoulder north of the monument was paved to provide parking. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the Wadsworth statue since its dedication. The setting has changed due to widening of Reynolds Avenue for parking and removal of the GNPC avenue that has altered the	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Stone-Meredith Avenue				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Archer's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Meredith's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Stone's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets, Stone Avenue (1), Meredith Avenue (2): See Table 3.1 (Standard Features)				
Infantry Monument - 19th Indiana (3.6)	MN037 CRIS-HS:009621 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The19th Indiana, which held the left of Meredith's Brigade (Iron Brigade), dedicated its monument in 1885 along the south side of Springs Hotel Road south of Herbst Woods, on land GBMA acquired from the Springs Hotel that same year. The seven-foot-tall Barre granite shaft topped by a small sphere looked southwest across Willoughby Run to the fields of the Harman Farm; no flank markers were installed (predated GBMA requirement). In 1886, the GBMA built Meredith Avenue extending north from near the monument. Because it was on low ground, the GNPC raised the monument in 1905 on a base of Gettysburg granite to increase its visibility from the recently rebuilt Meredith Avenue. This raised the height of the monument to 9 feet 6 inches. The GNPC maintained the section of Springs Hotel Road directly in front of the monument. The NPS removed this roadbed by adding fill over it as part of the realignment of Meredith Avenue in 1937. By 1933, woods had grown in south of the monument, and growth of understory after 1933 resulted in subsequent loss of the views toward the Harman Farm. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 19th Indiana monument since it was raised in 1905, aside from the change in the surrounding grade that was part of the 1937 realignment of Meredith Avenue. The setting has changed due to loss of Springs Hotel Road along which the monument was oriented, and continued growth of woods that have blocked the battle-era and commemorative-era views toward the Harman Farm. The eroded turf around the monument detracts from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument - 24th Michigan (3.6)	MN036 CRIS-HS:009849 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 24th Michigan, part of Meredith's Brigade (Iron Brigade), dedicated its monument on Meredith Avenue within Herbst Woods in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The 14-foot-tall monument with a standing soldier was set on a turf mound; although flank markers were required under GBMA policy, none were installed.[12] In 1937, the realignment of Meredith Avenue introduced a steep bank in front of the monument and removed the mound by raising the grade around the monument (probably using earth cut for the new road). The bank is heavily eroded due to foot traffic. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 24th Michigan monument group since its dedication, except for loss of the turf mound and realignment of Meredith Avenue. These changes have altered the battle line of Meredith Brigade represented by the avenue and the alignment of the 24th Michigan, 2nd Wisconsin, and 7th Wisconsin monuments. The setting has also changed due to introduction of the steep bank in front of the monument and erosion of turf that detracts from the	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			historic well-tended character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument – 84th New York Position Marker (3.4)	NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In 1893, the 84th New York (14th Brooklyn) installed a substantial position marker on the west side of Stone Avenue north of Herbst Woods, concurrent with installation of the primary monument on Reynolds Avenue at the railroad cut. The 3.2-foot-tall gray granite monument featured an angled top with a bronze tablet and the 1st Corps insignia in red granite on the front. A second position marker of a different design (tablet on a boulder) was installed in 1890 on Culp's Hill. As part of the realignment of Stone Avenue in 1937, the position marker was moved approximately 50 feet to the northwest to face the new curved section of the road. **Evaluation**: There have been no documented changes to the 84th New York position marker since its dedication, except for its relocation in a substantially different location that has removed the marker from the battle line of the monuments in Stone's Brigade, and away from the center of the regiment's position. The setting has changed due to replacement of the GNPC avenue fencing and installation of battle-era fences that did not exist in this location in 1863.	
Infantry Monument – 26th North Carolina (3.6)	MN799 CRIS-HS:080703 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Archie Davis, a prominent North Carolina banker and founder of Old Salem Museum, led an effort during the 1980s to have the State of North Carolina install monuments to its regiments at Gettysburg. Two monuments were installed, both of the same style using Salisbury, North Carolina pink granite. The monument to the 26th North Carolina was installed in 1985 on the west side of Meredith Avenue in Herbst Woods, adjacent to the tablet for Archer's Brigade under which the regiment fought. Unlike other regimental monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield, this one is not on the regiment's primary battle line that was to the west on Herr's Ridge (the plaque references a later battle line within Herbst Woods 60 yards to the west), and thus has no flank markers. The other monument was installed on Hancock Avenue at The Angle. **Evaluation:** The 26th North Carolina monument is one of two NPS-period regimental monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield. Although it postdates the historic period, the monument reflects the continuation of regimental marking developed under the GNPC. Much like Confederate tablets on Reynolds, Meredith, and North Confederate avenues, the monument does not mark an actual battle position—a legacy of the GNPC's failure to develop a Confederate Avenue on Herr's Ridge.	
Infantry Monument Group - 150th Pennsylvania -Second Regiment Bucktail Brigade (3.4)	MN032-B CRIS-HS:009768 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 150th Pennsylvania, part of Stone's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Stone Avenue north of the McPherson quarry in 1889. The 12-foot-tall monument features a bas-relief sculpture and has two square granite flank markers with flat tops and inscribed front sides. In 1904, the GNPC installed its standard avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS replaced this fencing with split-rail "period fences" in 1937. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 150th Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing.	 

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Infantry Monument Group - 2nd Wisconsin (3.6)	MN034-D CRIS-HS:011012 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 2nd Wisconsin, part of Meredith's Brigade (Iron Brigade), dedicated its monument on Meredith Avenue in Herbst Woods in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The red-granite 13-foot-tall monument of a similar design to the adjoining 7th Wisconsin with the Iron Brigade insignia at the apex but using a mix of gray and pink granite. To the north and south are two 1.5-foot-tall flat-topped flank markers of gray granite with inscriptions in relief on the front and the1st Corps insignia on top. In 1937, the monument was moved back from the road approximately 15 feet for the realignment of Meredith Avenue. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 2nd Wisconsin monument group since its dedication except for its relocation in 1937 and realignment of Meredith Avenue from a straight line to a curve. These changes have altered the battle line of Meredith Brigade represented by the avenue and the alignment of the 24th Michigan, 2nd Wisconsin, and 7th Wisconsin monuments.	 
Infantry Monument Group - 7th Wisconsin (3.6)	MN034-C CRIS-HS:011016 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 7th Wisconsin, part of Meredith's Brigade (Iron Brigade), dedicated its monument on Meredith Avenue at the north edge of Herbst Woods in 1888 during the 25th battle anniversary year. The red-granite 11-foot-tall monument of the same design and materials as the 2nd Wisconsin at the Railroad Cut and like the adjoining 2nd Wisconsin monument with the Iron Brigade insignia at the apex, faced south onto Meredith Avenue. Two 1-foot-tall flat-topped flank markers of the same red granite were installed north and south of the monument. In 1937, NPS realigned he east-west leg of Meredith Avenue in front of the monument into a sweeping curve and lowered the elevation of the road. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 7th Wisconsin monument group since its dedication except for changes to its setting through the realignment of Meredith Avenue. These changes have altered the battle line of Meredith Brigade represented by the avenue and the alignment of the 24th Michigan, 2nd Wisconsin, and 7th Wisconsin monuments.	 
Statue, John Burns (3.4)	MN033 CRIS-HS:009935 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in honor of John Burns, the seventy-year-old citizen of Gettysburg who fought in the battle alongside the 7th Wisconsin. The six-foot-tall bronze statue on a four-foot-high boulder was sculpted by Albert George Bureau of the Bureau Brothers Foundry of Philadelphia and was dedicated on July 1, 1903. The GNPC installed its standard avenue fencing behind the monument in 1904. In 1937, NPS moved the statue north 55 feet as part of the realignment of Stone Avenue and replaced the avenue fencing with battle-period rail fences, although none existed in that location in 1863. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the John Burns statue since its dedication, except for its change in location. The setting has been altered due to realignment of Stone Avenue and replacement of GNPC avenue fencing.	
Corps, Division, and Brigade Tablets see Table 3.1 (Standard Features)				

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — McPHERSON RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Archeological Features				
Battlefield Burials: See Table 3.1				
Katalysine Spring Entrance Road Trace (3.3)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach) **History:** In 1868 prior to the construction of Springs Hotel Road, the owners of the Katalysine Spring built a road from Chambersburg Pike SOUTH through the McPherson Farm to the Katalysine Spring. The road had a bridge over Willoughby Run, and was tied into the Springs Hotel Road upon its completion in 1869. Around 1880, the road was abandoned, probably due to failure of the bridge. In ca. 1893, the Gettysburg Park Commission proposed that its planned Confederate avenue follow a portion of the springs entrance road; this alignment was dropped in the 1895 federal park legislation. **Evaluation:** The road trace contributes to the historic significance of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District but is inconspicuous in the landscape. The topography of the roadbed remains visible through McPherson Field #2. Additional investigation is needed to determine if any trace remains in the woods to the south along the Willoughby Run, including possible remains of the bridge.	
McPherson Farmstead Building Sites (3.4)		Unevaluated	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover) **History:** At the time of the battle, the McPherson farmstead contained four buildings: barn, farmhouse, wagon shed, and a small shed. The house was enlarged in ca. 1875 and burned down in 1895. A second shed was added east of the house after 1863. The wagon shed was demolished by the War Department, leaving only the barn standing. **Evaluation:** No archaeological investigations have been undertaken to determine whether there are subsurface remains from the McPherson farm buildings. The sites of the buildings are not marked or interpreted in the landscape.	
Reynolds Branch Avenue Site (3.4)	NR Resource (Site)	Unevaluated	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1899, the GNPC built a 10-foot-wide Telford avenue through Reynolds Grove from Meredith Avenue to Reynolds Avenue, following the battle line of the 151st Pennsylvania Infantry and extending past the Reynolds Killed monument. In ca. 1939, NPS removed the Telford pavement as part of its program of battlefield restoration. **Evaluation:** No testing has been undertaken to determine if there are subsurface traces of Reynolds Branch. The alignment of the road remains unobstructed, but no trace is visible. The loss of Reynolds Branch detracts from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Springs Hotel Road (Horse Railway Bed): See Table 3.1 (Landscape-Wide Feature)				

GENERAL NOTES

1. All historical data from the CLR Site History (Volume I), GETT Record of Treatment (2017 draft), and GETT, KOCOA Sheet 01-08 (battlefield context); endnotes are provided for other source information.

2. Only extant features within legislated park boundaries are inventoried. Removed features labeled on Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 3.1–2.7).

3. GBMA = Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period (1864-1895); GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department period (1895-1933).

4. Other Resource Inventories: CRIS-CL, CRIS-HS, CRIS-AR: Cultural Resources Inventory-Cultural Landscape Inventory #, Historic Structures Inventory Resource #; Archaeological Resource Inventory #; NR: National Register of Historic Places; Cannons: Bruce Vanisacker, Gettysburg National Military Park Memorial Field Artillery Positions, 2016.

ENDNOTES

[1] Battle-era woodlots are inventoried under Vegetation since they were historically managed.

[2] 1867 photograph, GETT 2B2013RR.

[3] Gettysburg National Military Park National Register documentation (2004), Section 7, page 30.

[4] Bureau of Public Roads, "Gettysburg National Military Park. . .Stone & Meredith Avenues," Project 5A5, Sheet 18 of 71, ca.1936, GETT 41168.

[5] Photograph of completed building, 1936, FY 1936 Superintendent's Report, GETT archives.

[6] Photograph of Archer's Brigade tablet showing rail fence in the background, 1911, GETT 3349.

[7] Photograph of original flagpole, FY 1937 Superintendent's Report, GETT archives.

[8] *Gettysburg Daily*, "Visiting Hupp's Battery Marker," https://www.gettysburgdaily.com/visiting-hupps-battery-marker/ (accessed February 5, 2018).

[9] Stone Sentinels, "1st New York, Battery L," http://gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/union-monuments/new-york/new-york-artillery-and-engineers/1st-new-york-battery-l/ (accessed January 31, 2018).

[10] Waymarking.com, "3rd Indiana Cavalry Monument," (source probably NPS CRIS-HS), http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMBTYM_3rd_Indiana_Cavalry_Monument_Gettysburg_PA (accessed February 1, 2018).

[11] Stone Sentinels, "95th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment," http://gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/union-monuments/new-york/new-york-infantry/95th-new-york/ (accessed February 1, 2018).

[12] Photograph of 24th Michigan showing turf mound, 1889, https://boardgamegeek.com/thread/999745/gettysburg-day-one-iron-brigade (accessed February 1, 2018).

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

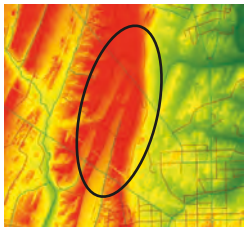
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features [1]				
Oak Ridge and Oak Hill (3.2, 3.4)	NR Resource (Sites—Oak Hill, Oak / Seminary Ridge)	Contributing	**Context**: Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History**: Oak Ridge, the first ridge west of Gettysburg that is also known as Seminary Ridge south of the First Railroad Cut, formed key terrain during fighting in the afternoon of July 1, 1863, and was part of the final Confederate defensive position until July 4. Oak Hill, the promontory at the northern end of Oak Ridge, was the scene of Confederate artillery positions during the attack on the afternoon of July 1. Crest of Oak Ridge developed as commemorative landscape by GBMA beginning in 1885, and Oak Hill by GNPC beginning in 1905. The Eternal Light Peace Memorial was built on Oak Hill in 1938. Wooded area of Oak Ridge (Wills Woods East, McPherson Woods) remained outside of park ownership and was developed with residential housing in early to mid-20th century. The plateau west of the crest of Oak Ridge on the Forney Farm was graded as part of development of Gettysburg Airport in 1927. **Evaluation:** Since the historic period, there have been no major alterations to the natural landform of Oak Ridge and Oak Hill, except terracing for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and minor grading of the military avenues and regimental monuments.	
Pitzer Run: See Table 3.1				
Wills Branch East (3.2, 3.3, 3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Approach, Observation) **History:** A small tributary of Willoughby Run drained the watershed west of Oak Ridge, heading south and west through open fields of the Forney and Wills farms and then along the north side of the unfinished railroad, with little woody vegetation along its banks. The creek crossed beneath the Wills-Crist Farm Lane, which was improved in 1889/1898 as Buford Avenue. In 1927, the creek north of Buford Avenue was ditched as part of the development of Gettysburg Airport. Woods grew up along the banks south of Buford Avenue after 1933. **Evaluation:** Wills Branch East has lost battle-era character due to ditching of its northern extent and growth of woods along its southern extent.	
Wills Branch West (3.1, 3.3)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach) **History:** At the time of the battle, a tributary of Willoughby Run extended due north through open fields of the Wills Farm, west of the farmstead in a shallow valley between Herr's Ridge and Oak Ridge. An east-west section along the railroad was probably a realignment dating to construction of the railroad grade in 1838. The headwaters were in Wills Woods (West) and in the Hartzel Farm north of Mummasburg Road. The watershed was altered through clearing of Wills Woods West in 1906, and subsequent reforestation of the watershed. Residential development began in the 1950s in the watershed along Mummasburg Road and in the Ridgewood subdivision west of Oak Hill. Woods grew up along the creek south of the Wills farmstead after ca.1940. A wetland developed where the abandoned Wills-Crist Farm Lane crossed the creek, probably stemming from a blocked culvert. **Evaluation:** Wills Branch West appears to retain most of its battle-era course through the park. The wooded areas and wetland near the Wills farmstead detract from the historic character of the battlefield.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Spatial Organization Features				
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds (3.2)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266559 (turf)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** The Peace Memorial replaced a large part of the GNPC linear commemorative park landscape of North Confederate Avenue with a classical landscape set within an expansive lawn. Paul Cret, architect of the memorial, designed three landscape spaces outside of the memorial structure (platform): approach, terrace, and exedra. -- The approach was an open lawn area in front of the memorial defined by two axial walks that framed a central turf mall, and by the realigned North Confederate Avenue on the south and the base of the terrace of the memorial to the north. In ca. 1985, NPS replaced the original walks with a single central walk. --The terrace was a raised area in front of the memorial that was surfaced in flagstone, with turf on the sloping front bank. The ends of the terrace were framed by shrubs (probably yew and boxwood), which were replaced in ca. 1985 by a hedge of Japanese holly that was planted on top of the front bank. At the same time, part of the flagstone surface was replaced with turf, and concrete walks were extended out from the sides of the terraces to the adjoining artillery positions. In 2017, the Japanese holly hedge was removed. --The exedra, a semi-circular area intended for seating and conversing, extended off the rear (north) side of the platform. The space was defined by a semi-circular flagstone walk (same stone used on the terrace), central lawn, and a curved evergreen hedge. A stone bench served as a focal point. NPS removed the hedge by the 1970s. The memorial complex was set within an expansive lawn that incorporated the adjoining GNPC tablets and the site of the Forney market orchard extending south to Mummasburg Road. The Forney farmstead that was demolished to beautify the landscape. The post-battle woods on McClean Field #1 (thicket) served as a backdrop to the memorial. These woods were partially cleared in 2006 to reestablish the battle-era thicket, and the boundary was lined by Virginia worm fences. Around the same time, the park allowed the lawn within the three legs of North Confederate Avenue south of the memorial to convert to meadow as part of its program of battlefield restoration. **Evaluation:** The Peace Memorial grounds retain the overall structure of the original design but have lost historic character due to removal of the original approach walks, shrubs that framed the memorial and rear exedra, and the woods that provided a backdrop to the memorial. The addition of vernacular worm fences and thicket, erosion of the turf, and addition of desire-line concrete walks to the artillery monuments detract from the classical symmetry and refinement of the memorial grounds. The conversion of the larger area of lawn south of the memorial to low meadow does not detract from the open spatial character and views of the memorial grounds. See also Circulation: Eternal Light Peace Memorial Approach Walk, Exedra Walk, Artillery Monument Walks; Views and Vistas: Peace Memorial View	  

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	**Other Resource Inventory**	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Gilbert Fields (3.2)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126650, -63, -65, -67	Contributing / Not Extant	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Advance, Cover) **History:** At time of the battle, the Gilbert Outlots on the east slope of Oak Ridge contained three fields enclosed by stone and wood fences. The northern field (#1) contained an orchard (variety not known). The fields were divided by hedgerows and accessed from the east from a farm lane off Mummasburg Road. U.S. infantry battle positions were along the stone wall that lined the western edge of the fields. In 1871, the Oak Ridge Public Road was built on the Forney/Wills side of the stone wall, and around the same time, the south field (Field #3) became the site of the Robert Sheads farmstead. In ca. 1880, the north field/orchard became the site of the G. Lower house. In 1884, the Gettysburg & Northern Railway was built through the northeast corner of Field #1. In 1902, the War Department acquired the remainder of Field #1 and portion of Field #2, demolished the Lower house, and maintained the land as a single field. In ca. 1925, the Sheads farmstead was demolished and by the mid-1930s, Field #1 and part of #2 were subdivided for residential development, along with Wills Woods East across Doubleday Avenue. Between 1935 and 1950, four houses were built. In 1969, the park incorporated the Gilbert fields into the legislated boundary, and in 1979, demolished one of the houses. In ca. 1991, the railroad was realigned through the eastern portions of the Gilbert fields. In 2007, NPS replanted the Gilbert orchard in Field #1 and a portion of Field #2. **Evaluation:** Residential development and growth of woods have led to loss of Field #3 and part of Field #2. The replanted orchard, once mature, will reestablish the overall battle-era spatial character of Field #1, but the orchard extends into Field #2, which was separated by a hedgerow in 1863. The spatial limits of all three fields have also changed due to construction of the railroad at the foot of the ridge.	
Forney Fields (3.2)	NR Resource (Sites) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126650, -63, -65, -67	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Approach, Observation **History:** The Forney Farm fields, which extend south and west from Oak Hill and Oak Ridge, were the site of Confederate advance by Ewell's Corps against Union positions on Oak Ridge and McPherson Ridge. The open fields provided little cover, except around the Forney farmstead. Fields were enclosed by wood fences; battle crops known where indicated below. Portions of the fields were developed as commemorative park landscape between 1889 and 1938, including the Eternal Peace Light Memorial. The Forney family continued to operate a dairy farm on the property through ca. 1920. The park acquired the Forney fields between 1938 and 1976. **Evaluation:** Field #1: Open field in 1863. Acquired by Pennsylvania State Commission in 1938 as part of the Peace Memorial; western half grew up in successional woods after 1950. Battle-era fence reestablished along eastern edge in place of avenue fencing along North Confederate Avenue, ca. 2005. Woods screen residential development to the west along Ridgewood Drive. Presently used as hay field. Forney Farm Orchard Field: Johnson's C.S. Division breastworks along northern edge, 1863. North Confederate Avenue built through west and north sides of field, 1905. Orchard remnants remained until 1938; cleared for development of Peace Memorial built at northern part of field, 1938. Battle-era worm fences reestablished along west and north sides. Field #2: Oat or corn field in 1863, bordered by stone wall along east side. Woods grew up along east side, post-1863. North Confederate Avenue built through north side of field,	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			1905. Southeastern corner developed with two houses in ca. 1925, 1938; field redeveloped as part of realigned North Confederate Avenue and lawn of Peace Memorial, 1938. Houses removed in 1976 and 1991. Mature post-battle woods along east side removed in 2006 (1.79-acres) and reseeded with Indian grass; southern part of field maintained as meadow. Battle-era worm fences reestablished along north side. Field #3: Open field with farm road, Forney farmstead, and two orchards in 1863. Buford Avenue built through east side, 1889. Mini-golf course built along Mummaburg Road, 1930. Forney farmstead demolished, 1937. Peace Light Inn complex built in 1940; two houses built along Mummasburg Road, ca. 1950. Field acquired by park, 1976, and inn complex demolished in 1979; two houses removed in 1980, 1990. Forney orchards reestablished 2006. Eastern part of field presently used for crops; western part covered by post-1950 successional woods. Field #4: Open field with farm road in 1863. Buford Avenue built through east side, 1889. Part of Peace Light Inn complex built in 1940. Field acquired by park, 1976, and inn complex (including a pond/quarry) demolished in 1979. Field #5: Open field with timothy grass and Confederate burials, 1863. Site of Gettysburg Airport runway, 1927-1947. Acquired by park, 1948. Battle-era fence reestablished on north side; other sides open to adjoining fields. Documentation on 1863 eastern fence line not conclusive. Field #6: Open field with timothy grass and Confederate burials (Iverson's Pits), 1863. Site of Gettysburg Airport runway, 1927-1947. Acquired by park, 1948. Battle-era fence reestablished on south side; other sides open to adjoining fields. Documentation on 1863 easter fence line not conclusive. Field #7: Open field with Johnson's C.S. breastworks along east side and one Confederate burial, 1863. Woods grew up along east side, post-1863. Susan Forney house built at northeast corner, ca. 1885. 88th PA dedicated in field, 1883, and strip along east side acquired by GBMA, 1885, and site of Union monuments beginning in 1888. Oak Ridge Museum built on east side of field, ca. 1925. Part of Gettysburg Airport, 1927-47. Field acquired by park, 1948; Oak Ridge Museum demolished ca. 1950. Susan Forney House acquired by park and demolished, 1965. Mature post-battle woods (0.33 acre) along east side of field cleared, 2006, and reseeded with Indian grass. Battle-era fence reestablished along north side; east and south fences not reestablished. Documentation on 1863 western fence line not conclusive. Field #8. Open field of wheat with Confederate burials and Johnson's C.S. breastworks along east side, 1863. Strip along east side acquired by GBMA, 1885, and site of Union monuments beginning in 1888. Part of Gettysburg Airport, 1927-47. Field acquired by park, 1948. Battle-era fence reestablished along south side; west and north fences not reestablished. Documentation on 1863 western fence line not conclusive.	
McClean Fields, 1st Corps Battlefield (3.2)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126650, -63, -65, -67	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover, Obstacle); Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** Portions of the western-most three fields of the McClean Farm on Oak Hill and the slopes of Oak Ridge to the south were part of the battlefield held by the 1st Corps and Confederate artillery, July 1-4, 1863. A substantial part of the three fields became wooded after the battle. Portions of the fields were developed as commemorative park landscape between 1885 and 1905. NPS cleared most of the post-battle woods in 2006 and replanted a missing part of a	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			woodlot. The park acquired the fields between 1885 and 1944. **Evaluation:** Field #1: Field on summit and east side of Oak Hill, with west half a thicket and east half open field, 1863. Thicket grew into woods, post-1863. Gettysburg & Northern Railroad built through eastern part of field, 1884. Woods served as backdrop to Peace Memorial built in 1938. Field acquired by NPS, 1944. Southern part of woods behind Peace Memorial cleared except for some individual trees along edge, and maintained as thicket, 2006. Battle-era worm fence reestablished on west and south sides. McClean Field #1 has lost its battle-era open spatial character on its northern part. The open space of the thicket detracts from the wooded backdrop that characterized the commemorative park landscape of the Peace Memorial. Field #2: Field with McClean farmstead and orchard in northwestern part, lined by stone wall on west side and wood fences on other sides. Orchard removed and woods grew up along Forney Farm boundary, post-1863. Bisected by Gettysburg & Northern Railroad, 1884. North Confederate Avenue built through western edge of field and two artillery positions installed on northern edge, 1905. North Confederate Avenue realigned into northwest corner of field, 1938. Remainder of woods cleared, 2006, and McClean East Orchard replanted 2007. Battle-era worm fence reestablished on north side. The field reflects a mix of battlefield and commemorative-era landscape character. Field #9: See Oak Ridge Grounds	
Oak Ridge Grounds (3.2)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266559 (turf)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** At the time of the battle, McClean Field #9 was most likely a pasture with a woodlot to the south (McClean Grove), a stone wall to the west, and wood fences along Mummasburg Road and a farm lane to the east. After the battle, some of the woodlot was most likely cleared to increase the size of the open field. In 1871, the Oak Ridge Public Road was built along the western boundary of the field. In 1884, the field was divided by construction of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, and the following year, the GBMA purchased the western part of the field on the slopes of Oak Ridge. Between 1885 and 1888, three major monuments were added to the field, and between 1895 and 1910, the GNPC built Robinson Avenue through the field, installed markers, and erected the Oak Ridge observation tower. The GNPC maintained the field as commemorative landscape with mown turf from Doubleday Avenue down to the railroad and views east toward Gettysburg; the remaining portion of McClean Grove was maintained with a neat, open understory. Commercial interests recognized the importance of this area and erected the Oak Ridge Museum and souvenir stand across from the observation tower in ca. 1925. NPS maintained the commemorative landscape, and in ca. 1950 removed the Oak Ridge Museum. In 2006, NPS converted approximately half of the grounds to battlefield landscape by reestablishing the battle-era limits of McClean Grove in place of the commemorative lawn. This area includes planted oak trees and dense successional growth in the understory. Mown corridors are maintained along Robinson Avenue and around the monuments. **Evaluation:** The Oak Ridge grounds—the slope from Doubleday Avenue east along Robinson Avenue—has lost historic character as commemorative park landscape due to reestablishment of the battle-era limits of McClean Grove. This new planting has diminished historic open space and views. The new planting is also being managed as	 

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			successional woods, rather than as a farm woodlot, so may not reflect the character that existed during the battle.	
Wills Fields (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4)	NR Resource (Sites) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126650, -63, -65, -67	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Advance, Observation) **History:** The Wills Farm fields, which extend from Mummasburg Road to the Western Maryland Railroad, were the site of Confederate advance and observation against Union positions on Oak Ridge and McPherson Ridge, as well as. The open fields provided little cover. Fields were enclosed by wood fences; battle crops known where indicated below. Two eastern fields were subdivided from the rest of the farm after 1863, and portions of the fields were developed as commemorative landscape beginning in 1889. The park acquired the Wills fields between 1948 and 1976. **Evaluation:** Field #1: Open field south of Wills Woods West with Wills Branch West along east side, 1863. Fence-enclosed orchard established ca.1868 along east side straddling creek. Woods north of field cleared, 1906. Orchard removed ca. 1925. Fences removed and scattered woods grew in along boundaries of field, post-1950. Woods to north replanted 2004. Battle-era fences missing from all four sides of field. Field #2: Open wheat field south of Wills Woods West in 1863. Field decreased in size through relocation of south fence, post-1863. Successional woods grew in along west and east sides of field, post-1950. Missing battle-era fences on all sides. Field #3: Open field surrounding Wills farmstead, 1863. Apple-peach orchard planted in center of field, ca. 1868, and another orchard planted at south side of field, post-1863. Orchards removd ca. 1925. Field #4: Open field with Wills-Crist Farm Lane along south side, and Confederate burials in northeast corner, 1863. Buford Avenue built through field, 1889; combined with Field #3, post-1895. Field acquired by NPS, 1975. Battle-era fences reestablished along north and south sides; other fences missing. Field #5: Open field used for growing wheat or grain crossed by Wills Branch East, Wills-Crist Farm Lane along south side, and Confederate burials at northeast corner, 1863. Acquired by Forney family and farmstead built along Wills-Crist Farm Lane, ca. 1880. Lane acquired for development of Wadsworth and Buford avenues, ca. 1886 and 1889. Field part of Gettysburg Airport, 1927-47, with farmhouse converted to an office and construction of a hangar and ticket booth, 1927. Field acquired by NPS, 1948 and buildings demolished. Battle-era fence reestablished along north side; other fences missing. Field #6: Open field west of Wills Woods East, with Union burials on southern part, 1863. Woods to east partially cleared and subdivided from rest of Wills Farm, post-1863. Divided by Reynolds Avenue (North), 1886. Acquired by park, 1963, and subsequently combined with adjoining McPherson Field #10 and Wills Field #7. Battle-period fences missing from west, east, and part of south sides. Field #7: Open field crossed by Wills Branch East and bordering the unfinished railroad grade, with Union burials at northeast corner and significant Confederate burials along east side. Combined with Fields #8 and #6, post-1933. Approximately one-third of field lost to natural succession along creek and railroad after 1950. Riding ring built in northern half, ca. 1965, and removed 1985. Acquired by park, 1975. Battle-era fence reestablished along north side; missing on west, east, and south sides. Field #8: Open field south of farmstead and north of railroad grade with scattered trees along Willoughby Run	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

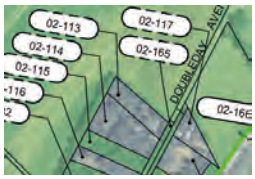
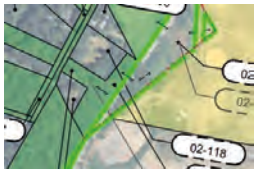
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			and Wills Branch West, 1863. Woods began to grow in southwest corner along Willoughbr Run after 1895, and covered both creek banks and along railroad grade by the mid-20th century. Cobined with field #7 to east and Field #1 to the north, post-1933. Northern boundary diminished through removal of Wills-Crist Farm Lane. Battle-era fences missing from all sides.	
Wills Farmstead Area (3.3)	FMSS Location: 65317	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach, Cover) **History:** Farmstead characterized by house yard north of Wills-Crist Farm Lane and barnyard to the south, 1863. House yard reconfigured through demolition of battle-era house, construction of fence-enclosed brick house to the west, and enlargement of barn and barnyard, 1868. Farmstead expanded with new outbuildings, ca. 1925; old house yard removed around this time. House and barn-yard fences removed, and riding ring built north of house, ca. 1965. Acquired by park, 1975, and most outbuildings removed ca. 1985. **Evaluation:** The Wills Farmstead conveys the overall cluster that existed in 1863 but has lost spatial character through removal of fences that enclosed the house and barn yards.	
Land Use Features				
104 Doubleday Avenue - Doubleday Inn Tract 02-117 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improve-ments)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance) **History:** Within Gilbert Outlots (straddled Field #2, #3), 1863. Oak Ridge Public Road built along west side of field, 1871. Part of Sheads farm, ca. 1871-1925. Sheads farm subdivided for residential development, mid-1930s. 104 Doubleday Avenue developed in 1939 by Abram Longanecker. 0.81-acre lot presently used as bed and breakfast inn. Incorporated into park boundary, 1969. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-117 at 104 Doubleday Avenue is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, vegetation, and driveway detract from the open fields and hedgerow that characterized the site in 1863. See also Buildings and Structures	
121 Doubleday Avenue – Tract 02-113 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improve-ments)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance) **History:** Within Wills Farm/Wills Woods (East), 1863. Oak Ridge Public Road built along east side of woods, 1871. Site of Sheads farm, ca. 1871-1925. Sheads farm subdivided for residential development, mid-1930s. 121 Doubleday Avenue, a 1.06-acre lot, developed in ca. 1940 (Inskip House). Incorporated into park boundary, 1969. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-113 at 121 Doubleday Avenue is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, driveway, and lawn detract from the farm woodlot that characterized the site in 1863. The lot is mostly wooded. See also Buildings and Structures	
130 Doubleday Avenue – Tract 02-118 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improve-ments)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance) **History:** Within Gilbert Outlots (Field #3), 1863. Oak Ridge Public Road built along west side of field, 1871. Site of Sheads farmstead, ca. 1871-1925. Sheads farm subdivided for residential development, mid-1930s. 130 Doubleday Avenue, a 1.49-acre lot, developed in ca. 1940 (Stoner House). Incorporated into park boundary, 1969. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-118 at 130 Doubleday Avenue is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, vegetation, and driveway detract from the open field that characterized the site in 1863. See also Buildings and Structures	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

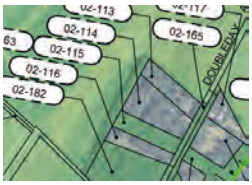
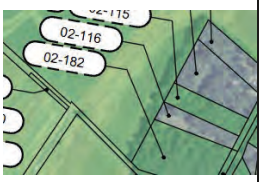
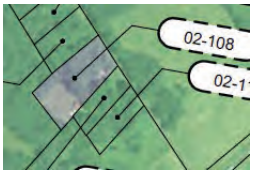
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
135 Doubleday Avenue – Tract 02-114 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improvements)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance) **History:** Within Wills Farm/Wills Woods (East), 1863. Oak Ridge Public Road built along east side of woods, 1871. Site of Sheads farm, ca. 1871-1925. Sheads farm subdivided for residential development, mid-1930s. 135 Doubleday Avenue, a 2.09-acre lot, developed in ca. 1955 (Mattson House). Incorporated into park boundary, 1969. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-114 at 135 Doubleday Avenue is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, driveway, and lawn detract from the farm woodlot that characterized the site in 1863. The lot is mostly wooded. See also Buildings and Structures	
154 Doubleday Avenue – Tract 02-120 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improvements)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance) **History:** Within Gilbert Outlots (Field #2) adjacent to McPherson Woods, 1863. Oak Ridge Public Road built along west side of field, 1871. Part of Sheads farm, ca. 1871-1925. Sheads farm subdivided for residential development, mid-1930s. 154 Doubleday Avenue, a 0.59-acre lot, was developed in ca. 1935 (Schmidt House). Incorporated into park boundary, 1969. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-118 at 154 Doubleday Avenue is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, vegetation, and driveway detract from the open field that characterized the site in 1863. See also Buildings and Structures	
155 Doubleday Avenue – Tract 02-116 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improvements)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance) **History:** Within Wills Farm/Wills Woods (East), 1863. Oak Ridge Public Road built along east side of woods, 1871. Site of Sheads farm, ca. 1871-1925. Sheads farm subdivided for residential development, mid-1930s. 155 Doubleday Avenue, a 1.16-acre lot, developed in ca. 1955 (Richardson House). Incorporated into park boundary, 1969. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-116 at 155 Doubleday Avenue is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, driveway, and lawn detract from the farm woodlot that characterized the site in 1863. See also Buildings and Structures	
220 Doubleday Avenue – Tract 02-121 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improvements)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance) **History:** Within Wills Farm/Wills Woods (East) and crossed by the Wills-Crist Farm Lane, 1863. Oak Ridge Public Road built through lot, 1871 and section of Wills-Crist Farm Lane (south of Wadsworth Avenue) abandoned. Woods partially cleared by 1895 under ownership of G. Basehoar; subsequently acquired by Forney family. Wadsworth Avenue built along north edge of lot, ca.1886. 8.34-acre lot acquired by Dr. Roy Gifford, who built a stone house along the east side of Oak Ridge Public Road in 1935. Oak Ridge Public Road through the lot was closed to public use in ca. 1970. Incorporated into park boundary, 1969. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-116 at 155 Doubleday Avenue is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, driveway, and expansive lawn detract from the farm woodlot that characterized the site in 1863. The driveway is a remnant of the post-battle Oak Ridge Public Road. There is no trace of the battle-era Wills-Crist Farm Lane on the lot. See also Buildings and Structures	
958 Mummasburg Road Tract 02-108 (3.2) Private Inholding	NR: Resource (Building)	Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (improvements)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Advance, Cover) **History:** Part of the Wills Farm at northeast corner of Wills Woods (West), 1863. Woods logged, 1906, followed by successional woods. Frontage along Mummasburg Road subdivided for residential development, 1950s. Tract 02-108, a 1.55-acre lot, was developed ca. 1950 (Jackson House). The tract was incorporated into the park boundary in 1990. **Evaluation:** Tract 02-108 at 958 Mummasburg Road is a non-historic subdivision. The existing house, driveway, and	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

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			lawn detract from the farm woodlot that characterized the site in 1863. See also Buildings and Structures	
Circulation Features				
Bender House Entrance Walk (3.3)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266234	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach) **History:** In 1868, Theodore Bender built a new brick farmhouse in place of the wood-frame Wills farmhouse that stood during the battle. The new house was just east of the old house, and had a flagstone walk that extended on axis from the front door to the Wills-Crist Farm Lane, with a granite-block step near the lane. As part of the rehabilitation of the house into park staff housing in 2005 (PMIS 11504), the walk, which was deteriorated and partially replaced in concrete, was rebuilt with new flagstones and extended to a side entrance; the cracked granite step was repaired and reset. [2] **Evaluation**: The entrance walk to the Bender-Weinbrenner House (NR Contributing Resource) is part of the post-battle farmstead that maintains the battle-era cluster of development in the landscape. The stone pavement is not historic but is compatible with the historic character of the landscape.	
Buford Avenue (3.2,3.4)	NR Resource (Structure) RT 025 FMSS Location: 65274		**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach), Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** East-west section part of battle-era Wills-Crist Farm Lane used as a C.S. avenue of approach. Military avenue built by GBMA in 1889 along farm lane and heading north to Mummasburg Road along line of Devin's cavalry brigade following completion of Reynolds and Wadsworth avenues. Named in honor of Brigadier General John Buford, Commanding Officer of the 1st Division Cavalry Corps. Military avenue improved by GNPC in 1903 with Telford pavement, stone gutters, stone culvert headwalls; avenue fencing installed along both sides, ca. 1904. Monuments and markers installed between 1888 and 1912. North end realigned by NPS following demolition of the Forney farmstead, culverts replaced, and paved in asphalt, ca.1938. Stone gutters removed or replaced in asphalt. Avenue fencing removed in ca. 1950, 1976. **Evaluation:** The realignment of the north end of Buford Avenue detracts from the battle-line alignment that corresponded with the Forney farmstead. The avenue has lost details such as its gravel surface, shell stones, and stone headwalls. The setting has changed with removal of the Forney farmstead and avenue fencing. One set of War Department/GNPC culvert headwalls remains. Buford Avenue was part of a battle-era feature (Wills-Crist Farm Lane) but was redeveloped during the historic period as part of the commemorative park landscape. See also Table 3.1, Buildings and Structures: NPS Culverts	
Doubleday Avenue (3.2, 3.4)	NR Resource (Structure) RT 055 FMSS Location: 65272		**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** Doubleday Avenue was originally built as the Oak Ridge Public Road in 1871. The road, which aligned with the 1st Corps battle line on Oak Ridge and went through a jog in the stone wall along the Forney Farm boundary, followed a public right-of-way from Mummasburg Road south to Chambersburg Pike. In 1885, the GBMA purchased 5.2 acres that included the Oak Ridge Public Road north of Wills Woods (East) as part of the First Day Avenue, renamed Reynolds Avenue in ca. 1888. The GBMA built a small turn-around at the end of its property, north of Wills Woods. GBMA did not acquire the public right-of-way. In 1895, the federal government acquired the entire right-of-way, and in	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
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Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			1898, the GNPC improved the roadbed north of Wills Woods (East) with Telford pavement and culverts with stone headwalls. It was renamed Doubleday Avenue in honor of Major General Abner Doubleday, Reynolds' successor. Monuments and markers were installed along the avenue between 1885 and 1912. In 1904-1905, the War Department acquired the Oak Ridge Public Road through battle-era Wills Woods (East) from J. Forney and R. Sheads to extend Doubleday Avenue to Wadsworth Avenue. Known as Doubleday Avenue Extension, the GNPC rebuilt the road with less expensive Macadam pavement in 1906. The section of Oak Ridge Public Road south of Wadsworth Avenue to Chambersburg Pike was not acquired by the federal government, although it continued to own the right-of-way. In ca. 1938, NPS widened the intersection with Mummasburg Road, replaced the culverts, and paved the avenue in asphalt. Between ca. 1935 and 1955, the land adjoining Doubleday Avenue Extension was subdivided for residential development, and seven driveways were built off the road. Two of these driveways were removed in ca. 1972 and 1979. **Evaluation:** Doubleday Avenue retains its historic alignment and overall character. The avenue has lost details such as its gravel surface, shell stones, and stone headwalls. The setting has changed due to removal of avenue fencing and residential development within Wills Woods West. The southern part of Oak Ridge Public Road was never acquired or improved by the park as part of Doubleday Avenue. See also Circulation: Oak Ridge Observation Tower Parking Area; Table 3.1, Circulation: Oak Ridge Public Road; Table 3.1, Buildings and Structures: NPS Culverts	
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Approach Walk (3.2)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126628	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** Paul Cret, architect of the Peace Memorial, designed the approach to the memorial by a set of parallel gravel walks that defined a central turf mall that reflected the classical design of the memorial. The walks were built in 1938 and were paved in asphalt by the 1970s.[3] The park had trouble maintaining turf due to foot traffic, and in ca. 1985, replaced the walks with a single concrete walk that eliminated the central turf mall. **Evaluation:** The existing single concrete walk detracts from the formal design of the approach to the Peace Memorial by Paul Cret. Due to its smaller footprint, it diminishes the proportions of the approach to the memorial.	
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Exedra Walk (3.2)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** Paul Cret, architect of the Peace Memorial, designed a semi-circular flagstone-paved walk off the memorial platform that defined the rear exedra area. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the exedra walk since its construction. Its setting has changed due to erosion of turf and removal of the hedge that enclosed the exedra.	
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Parking Area (3.2)	RT 900 FMSS Location: 63411	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** As part of the NPS site development for the Peace Memorial in 1938, a temporary parking area was built along the south side of the realigned section of North Confederate Avenue in front of the memorial. The lot was not part of the Paul Cret design of the memorial landscape. Following the dedication, NPS improved the lot with curbs and striping for approximately 20 cars. In 2000, the lot was narrowed for bus parking, and a new car parking lot was built on the north side of North Confederate Avenue, with an accessible walk	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			along the north side that connected with the approach walk to the memorial. **Evaluation:** The existing bus and car parking areas along North Confederate Avenue detract from the formality of the approach to the Peace Memorial as designed by Paul Cret. The lots introduce vehicles into the primary viewshed from the memorial. Although there was parking along the avenue in 1938, it was not part of the Cret design of the commemorative park landscape associated with the Peace Memorial.	
Mummasburg Road: See Table 3.1				
North Confederate Avenue - Peace Light Entrance Drive (3.2)	NR Resource (Structure) RT 026 FMSS Location: 63409	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC and NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** In the 1895 park legislation, a Confederate avenue was proposed along Confederate battle lines on the First Day field, extending along Herr's Ridge and curving east around the north side of Oak Hill. Within ten years, the GNPC had abandoned the plan, and instead opted for a short Confederate avenue on the south side of Oak Hill through the Forney and McClean farms. The Telford road, which completed a loop from Buford Avenue to Doubleday Avenue along five Confederate artillery positions, was completed in 1905. It included the GNPC standard avenue fencing, stone culvert headwalls, and iron avenue tablets. In ca. 1937, NPS paved the avenue in asphalt and removed the GNPC ashlar culvert headwalls. In 1938, the avenue was realigned as part of the Peace Memorial development, which moved the road south of the artillery positions, in front of the Peace Memorial. The GNPC avenue fences along the west leg of North Confederate Avenue were removed in ca. 1960 and replaced with period fences in ca. 2005. **Evaluation:** North Confederate Avenue retains its 1938 alignment and overall character, except in front of the Peace Memorial where it has been widened and redesigned for expanded parking. The loss of stone culvert headwalls and Telford pavement, along with removal of GNPC avenue fences, are NPS infrastructure changes unrelated to the development of the Peace Memorial, and therefore detract from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape. See also Eternal Light Peace Memorial Parking Area; Table 3.1, Buildings and Structures: NPS Culverts	
Oak Hill Artillery Position Walks (3.2)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 126628	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** North Confederate Avenue provided access to the three Confederate artillery positions and three brigade/division tablets on the summit of Oak Hill prior to 1938. After the road was removed for development of the Peace Memorial, there was no defined circulation to these features, which were within the lawn that surrounded the memorial. Due to heavy foot traffic, the turf could not be maintained around the cannons and tablets. In ca. 1985, the park installed a network of pebble-aggregate concrete walks to the three artillery positions and tablet for Rodes's Division, which connected with the paved front terrace of the Peace Memorial. **Evaluation:** The walks to the Oak Hill artillery positions detract from the historic character of the commemorative landscape. While they address erosion of turf due to foot traffic, their irregular alignment and conspicuous materials are a stark contrast to the formal character of the Peace Memorial landscape. The walks also do not relate to the earlier character of the GNPC commemorative park landscape.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Oak Ridge Observation Tower Parking Area and Walk (3.2)	RT 901P FMSS Location: 69442	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1895, the GNPC erected the Oak Ridge observation tower along Doubleday Avenue, on the western half of McClean Field #9 acquired by the GBMA in 1885. In ca. 1902, the park built a parking area along Doubleday Avenue south of the tower, with a pipe-rail hitching rail. In 1935, NPS paved the parking area and enlarged it to better accommodate automobiles by building a rustic stone retaining wall along the downhill and south sides. A rustic timber railing was installed above the wall; this was replaced with a rustic mortared stone parapet wall in ca. 1940. In ca. 1968, when the upper levels of the observation tower were removed, NPS removed the stone retaining/parapet wall and replaced it with a graded slope to accommodate an enlarged parking area. A new concrete sidewalk was built to connect the parking area with the tower. Concrete movable stops and a dimension timber railing currently delineate parking areas. **Evaluation:** The existing parking area and walk are NPS-era park infrastructure that are substantially different than the GNPC-era features in scale and materials. No information was found on the original walk to the observation tower, but it was probably the same as those at the other observation towers in the park.	
Reynolds Avenue (North): see Table 3.3				
Robinson Avenue (3.2)	NR Resource (Structure) RT 039 FMSS Location: 65277	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1885, GBMA acquired McClean Field #9 and McClean Grove east of Doubleday Avenue, and two regimental monuments were installed there in 1885 and 1888. Around 1894, GBMA built a winding road down from Doubleday Avenue, north of the 104th New York monument. In 1898, GNPC realigned the avenue and rebuilt it with Telford pavement and stone culvert headwalls. It was named Robinson Avenue to commemorate Lieutenant Colonel John C. Robinson, commander of the 1st Corps 2nd Division. In ca. 1938, NPS widened the intersection with Doubleday Avenue, rebuilt and removed culverts, and resurfaced the road in asphalt. **Evaluation:** Robinson Avenue retains its historic alignment and overall character as rebuilt by the GNPC. The avenue has lost details such as its gravel surface, shell stones, and ashlar stone headwalls. The setting has changed due reestablishment of the battle-era limits of McClean Grove within the open field/lawn (Oak Ridge Grounds) that characterized the commemorative period. See also Table 3.1, Buildings and Structures: NPS Culverts	
Wadsworth Avenue (3.4)	NR Resource (Structure, "Christ-Wills Farm Lane") RT 027 FMSS Location: 66063	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S., U.S. Approach), Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** This road was part of the battle-era Wills-Crist Farm Lane used as a Union and Confederate avenue of approach. The military avenue was built by GBMA in ca. 1886 as part of First Day Avenue; renamed Reynolds Avenue in ca. 1888 and renamed in honor of Brevet Major General James S. Wadsworth, commander of the 1st Corps 1st Division, in ca. 1895. Improved by GNPC in 1898/99 with Telford pavement, stone culvert headwalls; avenue fencing installed along both sides except Wills Woods (East), ca. 1904. Entrance drive to Gettysburg Airport built at intersection with Reynolds Avenue, 1927. Avenue paved in asphalt and GNPC stone headwall removed, ca. 1937 (apparently not replaced with a NPS rustic headwall). Gettysburg Airport entrance and avenue fencing replaced with "period" split-rail fences, ca. 1948. Period fences removed ca. 2000. **Evaluation:** Wadsworth Avenue retains its commemorative-era alignment and overall character, but has lost details such	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			as its gravel surface, shell stones, and ashlar stone headwalls. The setting has changed due to loss of avenue fencing. Wadsworth Avenue was part of a battle-era feature (Wills-Crist Farm Lane) but was redeveloped during the historic period as part of the commemorative park landscape.	
Wills-Crist Farm Lane: See Table 3.1				
Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue Extended): See Table 3.1				
Topography Features				
McPherson-Wills Woods Earthworks: See Table 3.3				
Vegetation Features				
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Lawn: See Spatial Organization, Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds				
Forney Woods (3.1)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover) **History:** At the time of the battle, there was a woodlot at the crest of Oak Hill within the Forney Farm; the woodlot extended north into the Hartzell and Cobean farms. The woodlot provided cover for Confederates as they advanced east against Union forces on Oak Ridge and the plain north of Gettysburg. After the battle, the Forneys cleared the woodlot, which enlarged Forney Field #1. After NPS acquisition of the property in 1938, the western parts of the field reverted to hardwood forest. **Evaluation:** The Forney woods has become reestablished but has expanded beyond the limits of the 1863 woodlot, reducing the area of open field through which Confederate forces advanced. Some of these non-historic woods screen residential development to the west (Ridgewood subdivision).	
Forney Market Orchard (3.2)	NR Resource (Documented as missing) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266726	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover, Obstacle) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Forneys maintained an apple and peach market orchard surrounding and south of the farmstead. The orchard was removed after 1863 as the farm transitioned to a commercial dairy operation. In 1889, the GBMA built Buford Avenue through the site of the orchard. In 1938, the Forney farmstead was demolished as part of the Peace Memorial development. NPS acquired the orchard site in 1938, 1948, and 1976, and replanted it in 2006, to either side of Buford Avenue. The replanting included 68 apple trees of the Freedom, Liberty, and Enterprise varieties in a quincunx patter on 40-foot spacing; by 2017, 28 trees were missing. **Evaluation:** The Forney Market Orchard, once mature and provided missing trees are replanted, will reestablish the overall character and limits of the battle-era orchard, but with different varieties and tree spacing. The existing limits of the orchard reflect the development of the commemorative park landscape. The setting of the orchard is diminished due to loss of the Forney farmstead.	
Forney Fruit Garden (3.2)	NR Resource (Documented as missing) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266726	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Obstacle) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Forneys maintained a fruit garden (small orchard) due west of the farmhouse. The fruit trees were removed after the battle. In 1889, the GBMA built Buford Avenue through the site of the orchard. The remainder of the fruit garden site was developed as a miniature golf course in 1930 and as the Peace Light Inn in 1940. This motel complex was demolished in 1979, and in 2006, the park replanted the western part of the fruit garden west of Buford Avenue with 11 apple trees using	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	**Other Resource Inventory**	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
			Enterprise and Liberty varieties; two trees were planted on the east side. Five of the trees have been lost. **Evaluation:** The Forney Fruit Garden, once mature and with lost trees replanted, will reestablish the overall character and limits of the western half of the battle-era orchard, but with different varieties and tree spacing. The existing limits of the orchard reflect the development of the commemorative park landscape. The setting of the orchard is diminished due to loss of the Forney farmstead.	
Gilbert Orchard (3.2)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1266861	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover) **History:** At the time of the battle, an orchard (species not known) occupied the field south of McClean Grove on a town outlot owned by Gilbert (Gilbert Field #1). The orchard may have been removed by ca. 1880, when G. Lower built a house on the site. In 1902, the War Department acquired the property, removed the buildings, and maintained the land as a field. In 2007, NPS replanted the Gilbert orchard in Gilbert Field #1 and a portion of Field #2. **Evaluation:** The replanted orchard, once mature, will reestablish the overall battle-era character of the landscape, but the extent of the orchard is greater than what existed in 1863.	
McClean Grove (3.2)	NR Resource (Site, "Oak Ridge Grove")	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover, Observation; C.S. Advance **History:** At the time of the battle, a woodlot covered the slope of Oak Ridge south of Mummasburg Road and McClean Field #9. Union infantry formed battle lines within and west of this grove. The grove was an anchor for the 1st Corps right flank and provided cover to these troops as they defended themselves. against attacks from O'Neal's Confederate brigade. After the battle, the limits of the grove were reduced, and in 1885, the GBMA acquired the grove and field to the north for development of the commemorative park landscape. The GNPC maintained the grove with an open understory. In 2006, NPS replanted the battle-era limits of the grove within to either side of Robinson Avenue, with oak trees and natural succession in the understory. **Evaluation:** McClean Grove has been replanted to its battle-era limits but adjusted for the post-battle development of the commemorative park landscape. Approximately a dozen large oak trees, some of which may be witness trees, remain. The 2006 replanting detracts from the historic spatial character, views, and vegetation of the commemorative park landscape. See also Spatial Organization: Oak Ridge Grounds	
McClean East Orchard (3.2)	NR Resource (Documented as missing)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover) **History:** At the time of the battle, the McClean Farm had an orchard (variety not known) on the slopes of Oak Hill west of the farmstead, which provided cover for Confederate artillery positions on Oak Hill. In 1884, the orchard was bisected by the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad, and most of the orchard disappeared by 1895. In 1905, the GNPC built North Confederate Avenue along the west side of the orchard site and installed two artillery position tablets at the north end of the orchard site. In 2007, NPS replanted the orchard to either side of the railroad and south of the artillery position tablets. **Evaluation:** The McClean East Orchard, once mature, will reestablish the overall character and limits of the western half of the battle-era orchard, but with different varieties and tree spacing. The existing limits of the orchard reflect the development of the railroad and commemorative park landscape.	
McPherson Woods: See Table 3.3				

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Wills Woods East (3.2, 3.4) NPS and Private Property	NR Resource (Site)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover and Obstacle, U.S. Advance); Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Wills Farm had a large oak-hickory woodlot along its eastern edge on Oak Ridge. The woodlot continued east onto the McPherson Outlots (McPherson Woods) and was crossed by the Wills-Crist Farm Lane. U.S. and Confederate forces moved through these woods during the battle on July 1, 1863. In 1871, the Oak Ridge Public Road was built through the eastern edge of Wills Woods (East), and around the same time, Robert Sheads acquired the northern part of the woods and cleared portions for agricultural use. In ca. 1886, the War Department acquired part of the old Wills-Crist Farm Lane for development of Wadsworth Avenue, and in 1904/05, acquired part of Oak Ridge Public Road for the extension of Doubleday Avenue. In ca. 1925, the Sheads farm was sold, and the woods began to grow back. In the mid-1930s, the woods were subdivided for residential development, and houses were built on the lots from then through the mid-1950s. The woods were incorporated into the legislated boundaries of the park in 1969. One house was removed by the park in ca. 1972. **Evaluation:** Wills Woods East has lost battlefield character due to residential development. Most of these lots are heavily wooded, the four houses that remain in private ownership are not visible from outside of the woods. Wills Woods East also include commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue, along the eastern border of the woods.	
Wills Woods West (3.1) NPS and Private Property	NR Resource (Site)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover, Advance) **History:** At the time of the battle, there was a large deciduous woodlot at the northwestern corner of the Wills Farm, bordering Mummasburg Road. The woodlot was in the headwaters of Wills Branch West. Confederates advanced through these woods during their attack on U.S. infantry along Oak Ridge on July 1, 1863. The woodlot remained little changed until it was logged in 1906. The northern part along Mummasburg Road was allowed to grow back, and in the 1950s, was subdivided for residential development. Four houses were built between 1950 and 1955. In 1969, the land was incorporated into the legislated boundaries, and between 1980 and 2016, the park acquired and demolished three of the houses. In 2004, the park replanted the western part of the woodlot. The park also made health cuts to 9.48-acres in the mature eastern part in 2012. **Evaluation:** Wills Woods West retains its overall character, except for the remaining residence and remnants of residential landscape in the other lots along Mummasburg Road. The character of the woodlot has also been diminished due to outward growth to the east and south.	
Buildings and Structures Features				
104 Doubleday Avenue House - Doubleday Inn (3.2) Private Inholding	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1939, Agnes and Rev. Abram Longanecker built a two-story Colonial Revival house within the battle-era Gilbert Field #2 as a retirement home. A driveway was built through the battle-era stone wall. In 1987, the house was converted to a bed & breakfast inn, the Doubleday Inn, and was subsequently enlarged. **Evaluation:** The house at 104 Doubleday and its associated features (lawn, driveway, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was open field in 1863. The house also detracts from the rural character of	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			the commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue.	
121 Doubleday Avenue House (3.2) Private Inholding	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In ca. 1940, a two-story brick Colonial Revival house was built within the battle-era Wills Woods (East). The house is, or was recently, owned by the Inskip family. **Evaluation:** The house at 121 Doubleday and its associated features (lawn, driveway, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was a farm woodlot into 1863. The house also detracts from the rural character of the commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue, which includes the right flank marker for the 94th New York monument.	
130 Doubleday Avenue House (3.2) Private Inholding	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In ca. 1940, a two-story frame Colonial Revival house was built within the battle-era Gilbert Field #3. A driveway was built through the battle-era stone wall. The house is, or was recently, owned by the Stoner family. **Evaluation:** The house at 130 Doubleday and its associated features (lawn, driveway, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was open field in 1863. The house also detracts from the rural character of the commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue.	
135 Doubleday Ave House (3.2) Private Inholding	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In ca. 1955, a one-story stone-faced Colonial Revival-style house was built within the battle-era Wills Woods East. The house is, or was recently, owned by the Mattson family. **Evaluation:** The house at 135 Doubleday and its associated features (lawn, driveway, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was a farm woodlot in 1863. The house also detracts from the rural character of the commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue.	
154 Doubleday Avenue House (3.2) Private Inholding	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In ca. 1935, a two-story frame Colonial Revival house was built within the battle-era Gilbert Field #3. A driveway was built through the battle-era stone wall. The house is, or was recently, owned by the Schmidt family. **Evaluation:** The house at 154 Doubleday and its associated features (lawn, driveway, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was open field in 1863. The house also detracts from the rural character of the commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue.	
155 Doubleday Ave House (3.2) Private Inholding	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In ca. 1955, a two-story brick-and-clapboard Colonial Revival-style house was built within the battle-era Wills Woods East. The house is, or was recently, owned by the Richardson family. **Evaluation:** The house at 155 Doubleday and its associated features (lawn, driveway, hedges, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was a farm woodlot into 1863. The house also detracts from the rural character of the commemorative park landscape along Doubleday Avenue.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	**Other Resource Inventory**	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
220 Doubleday Avenue House and Garage (3.2) Private Inholding	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Cover, U.S. Advance), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1935, Dr. Roy Gifford built a stone house along the Oak Ridge Public Road, south of Wadsworth and Doubleday avenues, within the battle-era Wills Woods East. The public road became the private driveway to the house after ca. 1970. The house was substantially enlarged in 1999 by the Sites family. **Evaluation:** The house at 220 Doubleday and its associated features (expansive lawn, driveway, hedges, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was a farm woodlot in 1863. The house also detracts from the rural character of the commemorative park landscape along Wadsworth and Doubleday avenues.	
958 Mummasburg Road House and Garage (3.2) Private Property	NR Resources (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Advance, Cover) **History:** In ca. 1950, a frame Cape-Cod style house was built along Mummasburg Road within the battle-era Wills Woods (West). The house was accessed by a U-shaped driveway and had a field and outbuilding at the rear. The house is, or was recently, owned by the Jackson family. **Evaluation:** The house at 958 Mummasburg Road and its associated features (lawn, driveway, outbuilding, field, etc.) detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape, which was a farm woodlot in 1863.	
Bender Carriage House – Wills-Weinbrenner Carriage House (3.3)	NR Resource (Building, "Garage / Carriage House") FMSS Location: 66078	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Advance) **History:** In 1866, Theodore Bender acquired the Wills Farm, and in 1868 built a new brick farmhouse. It was probably at this same time that he erected a small building in front of the house along the Wills-Crist Farm Lane. The building featured a hewn heavy-timber frame, a gable roof with a chimney, board-and-batten siding, and a stone foundation. Bender referred to a "carriage house" in an 1871 advertisement of the property. It was used as a garage by later owners. The National Register identifies it as built between 1890 and 1920.[4] **Evaluation:** The Bender carriage house appears to remain little altered from its original construction, but is in poor condition, with substantial settling on the north side. Although not a battle-period building, it reflects construction of the period and reinforces the farmstead cluster on the battle-era Wills Farm landscape.	
Bender Farmhouse – Wills-Weinbrenner Farmhouse (3.3)	NR Resource (Building) FMSS Location: 65319	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Advance) **History:** In 1866, Theodore Bender acquired the Wills Farm, and in 1868 replaced the frame battle-period house with a new, two-story five-bay brick farmhouse located a short distance to the west. Bender built a separate frame kitchen building north of the house; this was demolished when a kitchen was built in the house in ca. 1925. In ca. 2010, NPS rehabilitated the house for use as staff housing. Exterior alterations included a new metal roof, new windows, and replacement four-light attic windows with louvers. A second door on the front was removed to restore the original window opening.[5] **Evaluation:** The Wills House retains much of its original character, except for changes to the roof and windows, which are details not discernable to park visitors on Buford Avenue, 1,200 feet to the east. Although not a battle-period building, the Bender House reflects construction of the period and maintains the farmstead cluster on the battle-era Wills Farm landscape.	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Bender Storage House (3.3)	NR Resource (Building "Storage House") FMSS Location: 66081	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Advance) **History:** In ca. 1890, a small gable-roof frame shed on a rubble stone foundation was built at the rear of the Bender farmhouse, probably under the ownership of Jeremiah Bender. **Evaluation:** The frame shed appears to be unaltered since its construction. Although not a battle-period building, it reinforces the farmstead cluster on the battle-era Wills Farm landscape.	
Buford Avenue War Department Culvert (3.4)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** As part of the improvement of Buford Avenue as a Telford Road in 1903, the GNPC built culverts with ashlar stone headwalls designed by E. B. Cope that were approximately two feet tall and were located directly along the edge of pavement. The culvert at the crossing of Wills Branch East was tied to stone gutters along the avenue.[6] In ca.1937, NPS, through the Bureau of Public Roads, rebuilt and realigned Buford Avenue, using new culverts that had inconspicuous, rustic stone headwalls, except at the crossing of Wills Branch East. Perhaps because this culvert carried a small stream, the ashlar stone blocks were retained and reset farther back from the edge of pavement. The headwalls were also lowered to rise approximately a half foot above the level of the road. The stone gutters were removed. **Evaluation:** The culvert over Wills Branch East contains the only remaining Cope-designed headwalls on the 1st Corps battlefield. The headwalls have lost historic character due to their relocation away from the road and reduced height, but still convey the overall character of the Cope design that was intended to be distinguishable from vernacular masonry structures characteristic of the 1863 battlefield.	
Doubleday and North Confederate Avenues Stone Walls (3.2)	NR Resource (Structure) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1325672-1325746		**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Cover), Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** At the time of the battle, a dry-laid stone fence (wall) extended along the boundary of the Forney and Wills farms with the McClean Farm and Gilbert Outlots, north and south of Mummasburg Road. It was probably built in the 18th century and by the time of the battle may have been in a tumbled-down condition, covered by brush. In 1871, the Oak Ridge Public Road was built along the wall south of Mummasburg Road; the road was extended through a jog in the wall between the McClean and Forney property lines. With removal of this jog, the eastern portion of the wall adjacent to McClean Grove was moved to the west side of the road to extend the wall along the entire boundary of Forney Field #7. In ca. 1880, a portion of the wall along Gilbert Field #1 was removed for construction of the G. Lower House. Between 1895 and 1904, the GNPC reset the entire wall with neatly stacked stones and larger stones on the top and removed sections directly in front of the 12th Massachusetts and 88th Pennsylvania monuments. In 1902, the GNPC removed the Lower House and rebuilt the missing piece of wall. In ca. 1925, a section of wall was removed to provide access to the Oak Ridge Museum across from the observation tower. In ca. 1936, the NPS used CCC crews to rebuild the wall to reestablish a less uniform appearance that it believed characterized the battle period. Between ca. 1935 and 1950, four sections of wall were removed for driveway access to residential lots subdivided from the Gilbert Outlots. In 2006, the strip of woods along the northern portions of the walls, which grew up during or soon after the battle, were removed. **Evaluation:** The Doubleday and North Confederate Avenue stone walls presently reflect a tumbled-down character that	 

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

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			may have existed during the battle. The setting, however, reflects the commemorative era through the existence of Doubleday Avenue, mown grass, and monuments. The existing appearance of the walls detracts from the well-maintained character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Eternal Light Peace Memorial (3.2)	MN006 CRIS-HS:009952 NR Resource (Marker) FMSS Location: 63411 (monu-ment) FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1326772 (walls / pedestal)	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS/Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** In 1937, the Pennsylvania State Commission for the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, in conjunction with NPS, chose the summit of Oak Hill along North Confederate Avenue as the site for a planned memorial to peace and reconciliation. The State Commission chose a Modern-style design by French-born architect Paul Philippe Cret, with sculpture by German-born artist Lee Lawrie. The memorial, with a gas-fueled flame in a bronze urn, was built of Alabama limestone and gray Maine granite, representing North and South. The memorial consisted of four components as defined by Cret: Approach, Terrace, Platform (memorial structure), and Exedra. Under an agreement with the State Commission, NPS designed and installed the plantings around the memorial, which included evergreen hedges and shrubs that extended along the sides and rear exedra. Site work began in the winter of 1938 and was completed in time for the dedication by President Franklin Roosevelt on July 3, 1938. The limestone on the platform's parapet walls quickly failed, and in 1941, they were replaced with gray granite. Most of the plantings were removed by the 1970s and in the 1980s were replaced by a single hedge of Japanese holly along the front terrace, intended to keep visitors from eroding the turf bank of the Terrace. This hedge was removed in 2017 when the memorial masonry underwent extensive repairs. The gas-lit eternal flame was extinguished in 1974, and in 1978 was replaced by a sodium vapor electric light. The gas-fueled flame was restored for the 125th anniversary in 1988. **Evaluation:** The Peace Memorial retains its historic character as designed by Paul Cret, except for replacement of the limestone parapet walls with granite, which has diminished the visual integration with the limestone shaft. The setting of the memorial has undergone extensive changes due to removal of plantings and redesign of the approach walk. See also Spatial Organization: Eternal Light Peace Memorial Approach, Terrace, Exedra; Circulation: Peace Memorial Approach Walk	
Oak Ridge Observation – Tower #3 (3.2)	NR Resource (Structure) FMSS Location: 65268	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1895, the GNPC erected a 60-foot-tall steel observation tower on Oak Ridge, one of five built in the park and designed by E. B. Cope, as specified in the 1895 park legislation. The tower, manufactured by Variety Iron Works of Cleveland, was painted gray with red details, and featured a hipped roof and ornamental punched-sheet metal stair railings. It provided visitors with expansive views across the First Day battlefield and Gettysburg, above the canopy of adjoining woods along Doubleday Avenue. In 1968, NPS removed two-thirds of the tower, reducing it to a one-story, 23-foot-tall observation platform, due to purported structural problems, but also to reduce what was considered an intrusion on the battlefield landscape (woods along Doubleday Avenue screened the platform from view). The tower on Big Round Top was removed at the same time. As part of the project, all the decorative railings and other details were removed from the remaining structure, and new stairs, railings, and entrance walk were installed. In ca.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			2005, the adjoining woods were removed, which exposed the lowered tower. **Evaluation:** The Oak Ridge observation tower is an important component of the commemorative park landscape developed by the GNPC. The NPS alterations have significantly altered the historic character of the structure.	
Wills Barn (3.3)	NR Resource (Structure) FMSS Location: 66077	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach, Cover) **History:** In 1858, the log barn on the William McPherson (Wills) farm was destroyed by fire caused by a lightning strike. In 1859, James J. Wills purchased the farm, and in ca.1860, completed a new frame English-style barn with a loft and stone foundation, measuring 83 by 65 feet. Three additions were made to the barn after the battle. In the 1950s during Weinbrenner ownership, the interior of the barn was altered to accommodate horse stables. **Evaluation:** The Wills Barn, one of only two battle-era park-owned buildings on the 1st Corps battlefield, retains its overall character. The existing white paint and additions post-date the battle. The associated barnyard on the east side has been lost.	
Wills-Weinbrenner House, Carriage House/Garage, and Storage Shed: See Bender House, Carriage House/Garage, and Storage Shed				
Constructed Water Features				
Gettysburg Airport Drainage Ditch: See Natural Systems and Features: Wills Branch East				
Views and Vistas Features				
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Panoramic View (3.2)	NR Resource (Structure) FMSS Location: 66077	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (Pennsylvania State Commission) **History:** During the First Day's battle, Confederate artillery took advantage of the broad strategic views from Oak Hill. As early as the 1870s, John Bachelder recommended to tourists that they climb to the summit of Oak Hill to enjoy the panoramic view that took in much of the Gettysburg Battlefield, as well as South Mountain to the west. When the GNPC laid out North Confederate Avenue, it most likely aligned the road not only to access the Confederate artillery positions, but also to take advantage of the views from Oak Hill. It was on account of this view that the Pennsylvania State Commission and NPS chose the summit of Oak Hill as the site for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Development of the memorial in 1937-1938 included clearing the battle-era Forney farmstead and market orchard to beautify the foreground of the view, which was maintained in mown turf. NPS developed a parking area along the avenue directly in front of the memorial shortly after its construction and enlarged it in ca. 2000. Commercial and residential development along Mummasburg Road, notably the Peace Light Inn, altered the view, but has been removed by NPS. NPS expanded the breadth of the view by removing the woodlot at the rear, which opened views to the southeast across the 11th Corps field. **Evaluation:** The panoramic view from the Peace Memorial is a key feature of the commemorative park landscape on Oak Hill and remains unobstructed. The existence of bus and automobile parking in the foreground detracts from the historic character of the view, and removal of the woods at the rear has lessened the focus of the view toward the south and west.	 

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Small-Scale Features				
Reynolds Avenue (North): See Table 3.3				
Buford Avenue				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Devin's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets (2): See Table 3.1 (Standard Features)				
Cavalry Monument Group - 17th Pennsylvania (3.2)	MN005-B CRIS-HS:009914 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, part of Devin's Brigade in Buford's Division, dedicated its monument on Buford Avenue at the corner of Mummasburg Road in 1889. The monument, an 11-foot-tall granite slab with a bas-relief of a cavalry vidette by brothers Angelo and Columbus Zerbarini who worked for Smith Granite Company, was located adjacent to the Forney farmstead; the rear (west) side of the farmhouse and its surrounding picket fence formed the monument's backdrop. Pyramidal-topped flank markers were installed across Mummasburg Road and to the south along Buford Avenue. In ca. 1904, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument. In 1937, the Pennsylvania State Commission that was developing the Peace Memorial demolished the Forney farmstead. In 1938, NPS acquired the farmstead property, realigned Buford Avenue, moved the monument east approximately ten feet, and relocated the avenue fencing to the eastern border of the farmstead site. NPS removed the avenue fencing in ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 17th Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication, except for its relocation. The setting has changed extensively due to removal of the Forney farmstead and GNPC avenue fencing, which have altered the spatial organization and setting of the commemorative park landscape.	
Cavalry Monument - 3rd West Virginia (3.2)	MN002 CRIS-HS:011010 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** The GNPC installed an iron tablet at the position of the 3rd West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, part of Devin's Brigade in Buford's Division, in ca. 1896. In 1898, the regiment dedicated a replacement granite monument, 7' 6" tall with an inset stone tablet, a design like the monument installed in the national cemetery for the 1st West Virginia Battery C. No flank markers were installed (GNPC apparently did not require them). In ca. 1904, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed it in ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry monument since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Cavalry Monument Group - 6th New York – Ira Harris Guard (3.2)	MN003-B CRIS-HS:009861 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 6th New York Cavalry, part of Devin's Brigade in Buford's Division, dedicated a large monument along Buford Avenue in 1889. The 25' 9"-tall castellated monuments, the second tallest on the 1st Corps battlefield, was designed by Frederick and Field, and features a large bronze by James Edward Kelley, who also did the Buford statue on Chambersburg Road. Flank markers were rusticated 1-foot-square granite posts with inscribed flat tops. In ca. 1904, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument; NPS removed the fencing in ca. 1950. In	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			2007, the monument damaged by lightning, but was rebuilt/repaired in-kind. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 6th New York Cavalry monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Cavalry Monument Group - 9th New York (3.2)	MN004-B CRIS-HS:009863 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 9th New York Cavalry dedicated its monument on Buford Avenue on July 1, 1888, during the 25th-anniversary celebrations. The monument was oriented to a bend in the road/battle line as it angled west of the Forney farmstead. The 10.7-foot-tall granite monument featured a large bronze bas-relief by Casper Buberl, who also sculpted the New York State monument in the national cemetery. The monument featured two 1-foot-square flank markers of granite posts with inscribed flat tops. In ca. 1904, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument. In 1938, following demolition of the Forney farmstead, NPS realigned Buford Avenue into a curved alignment that altered the parallel orientation between the monument and the road. In ca. 1950, NPS removed the avenue fencing behind the monument. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 9th New York Cavalry monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to realignment of Buford Avenue and removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Doubleday Avenue				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Baxter's Brigade (1-2-2): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (U.S.), Paul's Brigade (1-2-2): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast Iron Identification Tablet (1, Oak Ridge): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Infantry Monument Group - 12th Massachu-setts (3.2)	MN008-D CRIS-HS:009817 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 12th Massachusetts, part of Baxter's Brigade, dedicated its monument along the Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) in 1885, on land acquired by GBMA that year. It was the second regimental monument at Oak Ridge along with the nearby 13th Massachusetts on Robinson Avenue. The 10' 9"-tall granite flag-draped cylinder with a conical top was set on a turf mound to raise the monument above the battle-era stone wall in front. It was set within woods that had grown up after the battle. Two flank markers, installed in front of the wall along Doubleday Avenue in 1888, were 2-foot-tall granite slabs with pointed tops and inscribed fronts, the same used for the 13th Massachusetts monument. After 1933, the portion of the stone wall immediately in front of the monument was gradually removed. Low concrete bollards were installed in front of the right flank marker in ca. 1990 (see Reed Bollards, table 3.1). In ca. 2005, NPS removed the surrounding woods to restore the battlefield landscape. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 12th Massachusetts monument group since the historic period aside from apparent erosion of the turf mound. The setting has changed extensively due to removal of the wooded margin along Doubleday Avenue, installation of bollards in front of the right flank markers, and the missing and broken-down condition of the stone wall in front of the monument, which detracts from the well-tended character of the commemorative park landscape	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	**Other Resource Inventory**	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Infantry Monument Group - 16th Maine (3.2)	MN015-E CRIS-HS:009631 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 16th Maine Volunteer Infantry, which held the left of Paul's Brigade near Wills Woods (east), dedicated a 24-foot-tall granite obelisk along Doubleday Avenue in 1889, on land acquired by GBMA in 1885. The monument included two 1.5-foot-tall granite-block flank markers with angled tops, inscribed with the position of the regiment at 1 pm on July 1, 1863. A similarly designed position marker with flank markers was installed near Mummasburg Road to mark the regiment's position at 4 pm. In ca. 1898, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the primary monument; NPS removed the fencing in ca. 1950 after it acquired the adjoining airport property (Forney Farm). **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 16th Maine monument group since the historic period. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group - 16th Maine Position Marker (3.2)	NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 16th Maine dedicated a flank marker along Mummasburg Road near Doubleday Avenue in 1889 to mark its second position at 4:00 pm during the retreat of Union forces to Cemetery Ridge. The primary monument was to the south along Doubleday Avenue, and a secondary monument (position marker) was installed in the national cemetery. The Mummasburg Road position marker, approximately 3.5 feet square and 1.5 feet tall, faced north with an angled top face containing an inscription of the regiment's action. In an unusual practice for marking secondary positions, two flank markers of the same design were installed to the east and west. The left flank marker was set behind the stone fence along Doubleday Avenue at an approximate height of 3 feet. At an undetermined date after 1933, the stone wall in front of the left flank marker was removed. At the time of the dedication, the markers were surrounded by a margin of woods along Mummasburg Road and Doubleday Avenue. These woods were partially cleared by the GNPC, and completely cleared by NPS in ca. 2005. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 16th Maine position marker group since the historic period, except for chipping of the primary marker and erosion around the left flank marker. The setting has changed due to removal of trees and part of the stone wall in front of the left flank maker.	
Infantry Monument Group - 83rd New York – City Guards (3.2)	MN011-B CRIS-HS:009672 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 83rd New York Infantry, part of Baxter's Brigade, dedicated a prominent 51-foot-tall monument on Reynolds Avenue (Doubleday Avenue) in 1888 during the 25th anniversary year of the battle, on land acquired by GBMA in 1885. It was the first monument on the battlefield representing a New York City regiment. The polychrome obelisk of red and white Westerly granite topped by a bronze eagle was designed by J. G. Hamilton of the Smith Granite Company. The flank markers are 1-foot-square Westerly white granite with pyramidal tops and inscribed front sides. In ca. 1898, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument group; NPS removed the fencing in ca. 1950 after it acquired the adjoining airport property (Forney Farm). The turf shoulder south of the monument was paved for parking during the NPS period. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 83rd New York monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to widening of Doubleday Avenue, and due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group - 94th New York (3.2)	MN016-B CRIS-HS:009676 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 94th New York Volunteer Infantry, which held the extreme left of Baxter's Brigade adjoining Wills Woods (East), dedicated a 20-foot-tall granite obelisk on Reynolds Avenue (Doubleday Avenue) in 1888 during the 25th anniversary year of the battle, on land acquired by GBMA in 1885. The monument, designed by the Smith Granite Company, included 1-foot-square pyramidal-topped flank markers with inscribed front sides. The left flank marker was installed on private property to the south, within Wills Woods (East). This property was acquired by the War Department in 1905. In ca. 1898, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument and right flank marker; NPS removed the fencing in ca. 1950 after it acquired the adjoining airport property (Forney Farm). **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 94th New York monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing and encroachment of the adjoining woods that have altered the spatial character of the surrounding battlefield commemorative park landscapes.	
Infantry Monument Group - 97th New York (3.2)	MN012-B CRIS-HS:009678 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 97th New York, part of Baxter's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) in 1889, on land acquired by the GBMA in ca. 1885. The 14-foot-tall shaft of Quincy granite, with a tondo inscribed with '97,' was designed by Frederick and Field along with the similar 76th New York monument on Reynolds Avenue (North) and 97th New York monument on Doubleday Avenue dedicated the year before. The monument included 1-foot-square granite flank markers with flat, polished inscribed tops. In ca. 1898, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument group; NPS removed the fencing in ca. 1950 after it acquired the adjoining airport property (Forney Farm). During the NPS period, the avenue in front of the group was widened with a strip of gravel. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 97th New York monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the commemorative park landscape. The gravel on the shoulder detracts from the well-tended character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group - 11th Pennsylvania (3.2)	MN013-B CRIS-HS:009894 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 11th Pennsylvania, part of Baxter's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) in 1889, on land acquired by the GBMA in ca. 1885. The 13-foot-tall monument, which faced the front to the west away from Doubleday Avenue, featured a bronze statue of a soldier by E. A. Kretschman on a granite pedestal, set on a low turf mound. At the base of the pedestal, the monument featured a bronze of the regiment's dog, Sallie Ann Jarrett, who survived the battle and was killed in February 1865 at the Battle of Hatcher's Run. The monument included two granite 1-foot-square flat-top flank markers. In ca. 1898, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument group; NPS removed the fencing in ca. 1950 after it acquired the adjoining airport property (Forney Farm). Heavy foot traffic to the front of the monument (to see Sallie) eroded the turf mound, but the park has repaired the damage. The turf shoulder has been replaced in part with gravel.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Evaluation: There have been no documented changes to the 11th Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group - 88th Pennsylvania – Cameron Light Guards (3.2)	MN009-E CRIS-HS:009725 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 88th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, part of Baxter's Brigade, dedicated its monument on Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) in 1889, on land acquired by the GBMA in ca. 1885. It supplemented a position marker installed in the field to the west six years earlier. The 13' 2"-tall monument, designed by the regiment's surviving members, featured a large pedestal surmounted by an eagle and infantry accoutrements, sculpted from Quincy and Concord granite.[7] It was positioned within a strip of woods, on a turf mound to elevate it above the battle-era stone wall along Doubleday Avenue. Flank markers were 1-foot-square granite with flat tops and inscribed side faces. In 2005, NPS cleared the surrounding woods. During the NPS period, the portion of the stone wall in front of the monument was removed. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 88th Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication, aside from erosion of the turf mound. The setting has changed due to loss of the surrounding woods, and the missing and broken-down condition of the stone wall in front of the monument, which detracts from the well-tended character of the commemorative park landscape.	 
Infantry Monument – 88th Pennsylvania Position Marker (3.2)	MN009-E CRIS-HS:009725 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach, U.S. Observation) **History:** In 1883, survivors of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers installed a granite monument in Forney Field #7 west of the Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) to mark their position during the afternoon of July 1, 1863. It featured a polished granite block approximately 3 feet tall with an angled top and the 1st Corps symbol on the front side. GBMA did not include the monument in its acquisition of property along Doubleday Avenue two years later. It was later classified as a position marker following dedication of the regiment's primary monument directly to the east on Doubleday Avenue in 1889. No defined circulation was provided to the marker, and it was not readily visible due to woods along Doubleday Avenue. In 1927, the Forney Farm became the Gettysburg Airport, with the runway built west of the marker; NPS acquired this property including the 88th position marker in 1948. After this time, the marker became accessible by two social trails from Doubleday Avenue, and the park maintained a small mown area around the marker. The woods between the marker and Doubleday Avenue were removed in ca. 2005. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 88th Pennsylvania position marker since its dedication. The marker's position was historically outside the commemorative park landscape. It is the oldest monument or marker on the 1st Corps battlefield.	
Infantry Monument - 90th Pennsylvania (3.2)	MN007-B CRIS-HS:009726 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 90th Pennsylvania, which formed the right of Baxter's Brigade near Mummasburg Road, dedicated its monument east of Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) on September 3, 1888, the 25th anniversary year of the battle. The 13.3'-foot-tall monument was a distinctive rustic granite treestone (dead tree or snag) with bronze details including a rucksack and bird's nest with a mother bird and chicks. The 1.7-foot-tall flank markers were designed with a matching tree-stump design: the right flank marker to the east on the slope of Oak Ridge, and the left	 

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			along Doubleday Avenue to the south. The design of the monument reflected popular Victorian funerary symbolism of nature and life cut short. It also conveyed the regiment's story of a how a solider stopped during the battle to save a nest of baby birds that had fallen out of a tree. The monument, set on a rectangular turf mound, was originally encircled by bedding plants, which were removed by ca. 1915. NPS removed the adjoining trees along Mummasburg Road after 1937. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 90th Pennsylvania position marker since the historic period (the bedding plants were removed during the historic period). The setting has changed due to loss of adjacent trees along Mummasburg Road, which may have been the trees out of which the bird's nest fell during the battle.	
Infantry Monument - 107th Pennsylvania (3.2)	MN014-C CRIS-HS:009741 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 107th Pennsylvania dedicated its monument along the Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) in 1889, on land acquired by the GBMA in 1885. The 13.5-foot-tall architectural monument of dark granite ashlar features a cross-gable top and is set on a low turf mound. The two 1-foot-square flank markers are of a similar dark granite, with flat tops and polished and inscribed side faces. In ca. 1898, the GNPC installed avenue fencing behind the monument group; NPS removed the fencing in ca. 1950 after it acquired the adjoining airport property (Forney Farm). **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 107th Pennsylvania monument group since its dedication. The setting has changed due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing that has altered the spatial character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Reed Bollards at Tour Stop #3: See Table 3.1, Small-Scale Features				
Statue, Brigadier General John C. Robinson: See Robinson Avenue				
North Confederate Avenue				
Artillery Tablet Group - King William Artillery - Carter's C.S. Battery (3.2)	CRIS-HS:080685 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: C3, C4	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** As part of the development of North Confederate Avenue in 1905, the GNPC installed a standard cast-iron tablet and flanking guns with shot pyramids at the position of the King William Artillery, located on Oak Hill within the battle-era Forney Farm at the inside of the sharp bend of the avenue. The cannons were outfitted with original gun tubes. In 1937, NPS removed the section of North Confederate Avenue for development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial but left the tablet and cannons in place. By 1980, NPS removed the shot from the shot pyramids, and in ca. 1985, repositioned the cannons on large concrete pads connected to concrete walks to address erosion from heavy foot traffic. **Evaluation:** The King William Artillery tablet group has lost historic character due to the removal of shot and addition of concrete pads/walks. The removal of North Confederate Avenue detracts from the original design of the commemorative park landscape but reflects historic development of the Peace Memorial in 1938. See also Table 3.1: Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Artillery Position Cannons	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	**Other Resource Inventory**	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Artillery Tablet Group - Orange Artillery - Fry's C.S. Battery (3.2)	CRIS-HS:080712 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: C5, C6	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** As part of the development of North Confederate Avenue in 1905, the GNPC installed a standard cast-iron tablet and flanking guns with shot pyramids at the position of the Orange Artillery, located on Oak Hill within the battle-era Forney Farm along the northern part of the avenue. The cannons, which featured reproduction tubes, straddled the avenue, and the tablet was south of and faced the avenue. In 1937, NPS removed the section of North Confederate Avenue for development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and shifted the cannons and tablet to the south. By 1980, NPS removed the shot from the shot pyramids, and in ca. 1985, repositioned the cannons on large concrete pads connected to concrete walks to address erosion from heavy foot traffic. **Evaluation:** The Orange Artillery tablet group has lost historic character due to the removal of shot and addition of concrete pads/walks. The removal of North Confederate Avenue detracts from the original design of the commemorative park landscape but reflects historic development of the Peace Memorial in 1938. See also Table 3.1: Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Artillery Position Cannons	
Artillery Tablet Group - Hardaway's Alabama Artillery - Hurt's C.S. Battery (3.2)	CRIS-HS:080684 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: C1, C2	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** As part of the development of North Confederate Avenue in 1905, the GNPC installed a standard cast-iron tablet and flanking guns with shot pyramids at the position of the Hardaway's Alabama Artillery, located within the battle-era Forney Farm at the highest point on Oak Hill, on the outer side of the right-angle curve in the avenue. The cannons, which featured original tubes, where British-made Whitworth rifles, the Confederate's most accurate long-range gun (800-1,000 yards). In 1937, NPS removed the section of North Confederate Avenue for development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and left the cannons and tablet in their original locations. By 1980, NPS removed the shot from the shot pyramids, and in ca. 1985, repositioned the cannons on large concrete pads connected to concrete walks to address erosion from heavy foot traffic. **Evaluation:** The Hardaway's Alabama Artillery tablet group has lost historic character due to the removal of shot and addition of concrete pads/walks. The removal of North Confederate Avenue detracts from the original design of the commemorative park landscape but reflects historic development of the Peace Memorial in 1938. See also Table 3.1: Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Artillery Position Cannons	
Artillery Tablet Group – Morris Artillery - Page's Battery (3.2)	MN610-B CRIS-HS: 80722 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: C7, C8	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** As part of the development of North Confederate Avenue in 1905, the GNPC installed a standard cast-iron tablet and flanking guns with shot pyramids at the position of the Morris Artillery, located on the east slope of Oak Hill within the battle-era McClean Farm, east of the avenue. The cannons were outfitted with original tubes. A mown corridor connected Morris Artillery and the neighboring Jeff Davis Artillery. By 1980, NPS removed the shot from the shot pyramids. In 2006, NPS cleared the post-battle woods from the McClean Thicket and reestablished Virginia worm fences to the north, and in 2007, replanted the battle-era McClean East Orchard in front of (south of) the artillery position. **Evaluation:** The Morris Artillery tablet group remains unchanged since its installation. The setting has changed due to reestablishment of battlefield features that were absent at the time the tablet and cannons were installed in	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			1905. The area of mown grass is narrower that it was during the commemorative period. See also Table 3.1: Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Artillery Position Cannons	
Artillery Tablet Group – Jeff Davis Artillery - Reese's Battery (3.2)	MN608-A CRIS-HS: 80689 NR Resource (Object) Cannons: C9, C10	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** As part of the development of North Confederate Avenue in 1905, the GNPC installed a standard cast-iron tablet and flanking guns with shot pyramids at the position of the Jeff Davis Artillery, located on the east slope of Oak Hill within the battle-era McClean Farm, east of the avenue. The cannons were outfitted with original tubes. A mown corridor connected the Jeff Davis Artillery and the neighboring Morris Artillery. By 1980, NPS removed the shot from the shot pyramids. In 2006, NPS cleared the post-battle woods from the McClean Thicket and reestablished Virginia worm fences to the north, and in 2007, replanted the battle-era McClean East Orchard in front of (south of) the artillery position. **Evaluation:** The Jeff Davis Artillery tablet group remains unchanged since its installation. The immediate setting has changed due to reestablishment of battlefield features that were absent at the time the tablet and cannons were installed in 1905. The area of mown grass is narrower that it was during the commemorative period. See also Table 3.1: Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Artillery Position Cannons	
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), O'Neal's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Carter's Battalion: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Daniel's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Iverson's Brigade: See Table 3.1(Standard Feature)				
Brigade Tablet (C.S.), Ramseur's Brigade: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets (2, "Confederate Avenue"): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Division Tablet (C.S.), Rodes's Division: See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Dedication Marker (3.2)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS) **History:** Soon after dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial on July 3, 1938, a small bronze plaque on a 1-foot-tall granite base was installed in the center of the lawn within the Exedra area at the rear of the memorial. The plaque states that the memorial was dedicated by President F. D. Roosevelt on July 3, 1938, during the 75th anniversary of the battle. **Evaluation:** There have been no changes to the dedication marker since its installation. The setting has changed due to erosion of turf in front of the marker, and loss of enclosing hedges (see Spatial Organization: Eternal Light Peace Memorial Exedra).	
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Bench (3.2)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (NPS) **History:** Paul Cret, architect of the Peace Memorial, designed an exedra at the rear of the memorial, with four-foot-long bench of gray Maine granite as its focal point. The simple, streamlined design of the bench matched the capstones of the parapet walls around the memorial platform, in keeping with the memorial's overall Moderne style. The bench was installed as part of the memorial construction in 1938, along a semi-circular walk bordered by an evergreen hedge. The hedge was later removed by NPS. **Evaluation:** The bench in unchanged since its installation. The loss of the enclosing hedge has diminished the presence	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			of the bench in the landscape (see Spatial Organization: Eternal Light Peace Memorial Exedra).	
Oak Ridge Public Road				
Artillery Tablet Group - Hupp's 1st Virginia C.S. Battery - Salem Virginia Artillery: See Table 3.3				
Robinson Avenue				
Cast Iron Avenue Tablet (1): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Division Tablet (U.S.), Robinson's Division (1-2): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Infantry Monument Group - 104th New York - Wadsworth Guards (3.6)	MN017-B CRIS-HS:009679 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 104th New York, part of the northern flank of Paul's Brigade, dedicated its monument on the open slope of Oak Ridge east of Reynolds Avenue (Doubleday Avenue) during the 25th battle anniversary year of 1888, on land acquired by the GBMA in ca. 1885. The 14-foot-tall shaft of Quincy granite, with a tondo inscribed with '104,' was designed by Frederick and Field along with the similar 76th New York monument on Reynolds Avenue (North) and 97th New York monument on Doubleday Avenue dedicated at the same time. The 104th featured two 1-foot-square flank markers with flat inscribed tops to the north and south. In ca. 1894, the GBMA graded a rough road down the slope past the north side of the monument, and in 1898, the GNPC realigned and rebuilt the road, renamed Robinson Avenue, to the south of the monument. The surrounding slope was maintained in turf. In 2006, NPS planted trees on the slope to reestablish the battle-era limits of McClean Grove, but maintained a small area of turf around the monument. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 104th New York monument since its dedication. The setting has changed due to the NPS decision to convert commemorative park landscape into battlefield landscape. The growth of trees has altered the open space and views that historically characterized the commemorative park landscape.	
Infantry Monument Group – 13th Massachu-setts (3.6)	MN018-B CRIS-HS:09818 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** The 13th Massachusetts, part of the northern flank of Paul's Brigade, dedicated its monument on the open slope of Oak Ridge east of Reynolds Avenue (Doubleday Avenue) on September 25, 1885, on land acquired by the GBMA the same year. Along with the nearby 12th Massachusetts on Doubleday Avenue, it was the second regimental monument at Oak Ridge. The 14-foot-tall granite monument made by the Smith Granite Company featured a likeness of Color Sergeant Roland G. Morris who was killed at this spot. Because the monument was near the base of Oak Ridge, the monument was placed on a turf mound, approximately four feet tall, to increase its visibility from the primary battle line on Doubleday Avenue. Two flank markers, probably installed in 1888, were granite slabs with pointed tops and inscribed fronts, the same style used for the 12th Massachusetts monument. The GBMA built an access road down the slope north of the monument in ca. 1894. In 1898, the GNPC rebuilt the road, renamed Robinson Avenue, and realigned it to curve south around the monument. The surrounding slope was maintained in turf. In 1991, the right flank marker was moved approximately 40 feet west to accommodate the realignment of the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad. In 2006, NPS planted trees on the slope to reestablish the battle-era limits of McClean	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Grove, but maintained turf around the monument, including its mound. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 13th Massachusetts, which is the third oldest monument on Oak Ridge, since the historic period. The setting has changed due to the NPS decision to convert the surrounding commemorative park landscape into battlefield landscape. The growth of trees and natural succession has altered the well-tended character, open space, and views that historically characterized the commemorative park landscape. The monument is no longer visible from Doubleday Avenue.	
Statue, Brigadier General John C. Robinson (3.6)	MN010 CRIS-HS:09943 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273		**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1917, the State of New York dedicated a statue of General Robinson, commander of the Second Division, at the intersection of Robinson Avenue and Doubleday Avenue. The bronze figure, sculpted by J. Massey Rhind, and its granite pedestal measured 20 feet in height. The statue was part of the same commission that produced the Doubleday statue on Reynolds Avenue, also by Rhind. In 2006, NPS began to replace the lawn east of the monument with woods to restore the battle-era limits of McClean Grove. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the Robinson statue since its dedication. The setting has changed due to widening of the avenue pavement.	
Wadsworth Avenue				
Cast-Iron Avenue Tablet (1): See Table 3.1 (Standard Feature)				
Infantry Monument – 95th New York Position Marker (3.4)	MN025-F CRIS-HS:09677 NR Resource (Object) FMSS Location: 236273	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In 1893, one of four similar granite position markers for the 95th New York Infantry was installed at the south side of Wadsworth Avenue near the intersection of the Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue). The others were installed on Chambersburg Road, Stone Avenue, and on Culp's Hill. The primary monument was installed at the same time along Reynolds Avenue near the Second Railroad Cut. In ca. 1905, the GNPS installed its standard avenue fencing behind the marker, and NPS replaced it with split-rail period fences following park acquisition of the airport property in 1947. In 1935, the land behind the marker was developed as a residential lot. In ca. 1991, NPS moved the position marker to the opposite side of Wadsworth Avenue because it was getting hit by cars as they made the sharp turn from Doubleday Avenue. **Evaluation:** There have been no documented changes to the 95th New York position marker since its installation, except for its relocation and change in setting with removal of avenue fencing. The monument was not installed at its proper height and is presently listing.	
Archeological Sites Features				
Forney Farmstead Site (3.2)		Unevaluated	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach, Cover; U.S. Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Forney farmstead on the south side of Mummasburg Road included a two-story frame farmhouse, frame barn, small outbuildings, well, and fenced yards, surrounded by orchards. The house, probably built in the 18th century, featured a two-story front porch that provided views east to Gettysburg. In 1889, the GBMA acquired a strip of land along the west side of the farmstead to construct Buford Avenue, and in 1889, installed the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry monument directly west of the house.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — OAK RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927, 1938 (Peace Memorial)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			In 1905, the GNPC built North Confederate Avenue across from the farmstead. The property remained in Forney family ownership through the 1930s, but the building was largely abandoned by that time. In December 1937, the farmstead was demolished by the Pennsylvania State Commission in consultation with NPS as part of the development of the Eternal Peace Light, to beautiful the setting of the memorial. The only features that were left were several mature trees. **Evaluation:** The Forney farmstead was a landmark on the 1st Day battlefield during fighting on the afternoon of July 1, 1863. Its demolition in 1937 was counter to the NPS program of battlefield restoration. There is no visible trace of the farmstead, except for the open space north of the replanted Forney orchard. No archaeological testing has been undertaken to determine existence of subsurface remains. There may be a capped well close to Mummasburg Road.	
Gettysburg Airport Ticket Booth Foundation (3.4)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Approach) **History:** In 1927, Gettysburg Airport was developed on the Forney and Wills Farms. The airport featured a turf runway, an office in the renovated post-battle Forney farmhouse, and a new hangar and ticket booth. The ticket booth, located along Buford Avenue just outside the GNPC avenue fence, was a rustic hipped-roof building on a concrete pad. The airport ceased operation in 1942. In1948, NPS acquired the airport and demolished the buildings, but left the concrete pad of the ticket booth. **Evaluation:** The ticket booth foundation is not associated with the battlefield or development of the commemorative park landscape, although it was part of the park setting late in the historic period. The existing remnant conveys little about the airport but is a marker of the development that occurred in the battlefield landscape during the 20th century. It falls outside the currently documented period of significance for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.	

GENERAL NOTES

1. All historical data from the CLR Site History (Volume I), GETT Record of Treatment (2017 draft), and GETT, KOCOA Sheet 01-08 (battlefield context); endnotes are provided for other source information.

2. Only extant features within legislated park boundaries are inventoried. Removed features labeled on Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 2.1–2.7).

3. GBMA = Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period (1864-1895); GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department period (1895-1933).

4. Other Resource Inventories: CRIS-CL, -HS, -AR: Cultural Resources Inventory-Cultural Landscape Inventory #, Historic Structures Inventory Resource #; Archaeological Resource Inventory #; NR: National Register of Historic Places; NR: National Register of Historic Places; Cannons: Bruce Vanisacker, Gettysburg National Military Park Memorial Field Artillery Positions, 2016.

ENDNOTES

[1] Battle-era woodlots are inventoried under Vegetation since they were historically managed.

[2] John Milner Associates, "A Cultural Landscape Study of The James J. Wills Farm…" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 1988), Figure 4, Plate 4; Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, comments on February 2020 draft report.

[3] Photograph showing asphalt walks, 1977, box 61, GETT 41160.

[4] Milner, 13; National Register documentation, Section 7, page 15.

[5] Milner, Plates 5, 6.

[6] Photograph of Wills Branch East culvert, 1904, Tipton 2891, GETT.

[7] Waymarking.com, citing *Draw the Sword*, "88th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument, Gettysburg," http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMB14M_88th_Pennsylvania_Infantry_Monument_Gettysburg_PA (accessed February 5, 2018.

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

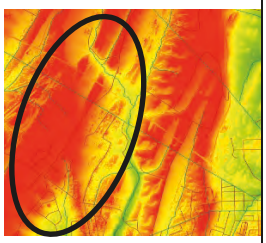
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features [1]				
First Shot Site Successional Woods (3.7)		Non-contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, C.S. Approach), Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA, GNPC) **History:** The land north and west of the Ephraim Wisler House, extending to Marsh Creek, was open field with hedgerows from the time of the battle through the mid-twentieth century when agricultural use of the property ceased. After 1968, the fields grew up in successional woods. The woods closest to the marker and house are dominated by invasive tree-of-heaven and other early successional species. **Evaluation:** The successional woods detract from the strategic sight lines from the Wisler House and the rural setting of the First Shot marker commemorative landscape. The woods are mostly on a farm that adjoined the Ephraim Wisler property in 1863.	
Harman Branch (3.5) NPS and Private Property		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Obstacle) **History:** At the time of the battle, a tributary of Willoughby Run ran north across Old Mill Road and through the fields of the Harman Farm, forming a minor obstacle in the Confederate advance. The stream remained little changed in development of the Springs Hotel after 1869. In 1947, the stream was altered through development of the Gettysburg Country Club golf course, when the lower section was excavated and dammed to create a two-acre pond; a second pond was added in 1989. A new outlet from the ponds into Willoughby Run was created north of the natural stream corridor, which was abandoned. The stream is in three golf course culverts upstream of the pond, as well as culvert through the residential development along Old Mill Road begun in 1951. After NPS acquisition of the golf course in 2011, the ponds and stream corridor were allowed to naturalize. **Evaluation:** The Harman Branch of Willoughby Run remains a battle-era natural resource but has lost much of its battle-era character due to development of the golf course and residences in the watershed. See also Constructed Water Features	
Herr's Ridge (3.1, 3.3, 3.5) NPS and Private Property		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** Herr's Ridge (or Herr Ridge), the western-most ridge on the First Day battlefield, was the site of the initial Confederate battle line against Union positions on McPherson Ridge on July 1, 1863. The GNPC proposed a Confederate Avenue along the eastern foot of the ridge in the 1890s, but it was never built. The only land acquired by GNPC along Herr's Ridge was the Wible-Harman woodlots (Springs Hotel Woods) in 1921. Commercial and residential development occurred on Herr's Ridge during the mid/late 20th century, mostly from Chambersburg Road south. The park expansion in 1990 extended the legislated boundary to the centerline of Herr's Ridge Road from Chambersburg Road to the northern boundary of the Michael Crist Farm. In 2011, the park acquired the second parcel on and adjoining Herr's Ridge, the Gettysburg Country Club golf course. **Evaluation:** Since the historic period, there have been no major changes to Herr's Ridge as a key topographic feature of the battlefield, except for three gravel/sand quarries on the Michael Crist Farm north of Willoughby Run. Minor alterations have occurred at the extensive suburban development along and south of Chambersburg Pike.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Katalysine Spring Branch (3.5)		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** A natural tributary of Willoughby Run through the northeast corner of the Harman Farm, partially fed by the Katalysine Spring. Beginning in 1868, the Katalysine Springs springhouse, pavilion, and bathhouse were built along the creek, and Springs Hotel Road was built over it. The upper reaches of the creek were placed in culverts with development of the Gettysburg Country Club golf course beginning in 1947. **Evaluation:** The Katalysine Spring Branch remains in the woods along Willoughby Run, but loss of its upper reaches detracts from the battle-era character of the landscape.	
Katalysine Spring (3.5)	NR Resource (Site)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** A natural mineral spring that drained east into Willoughby Run (see Katalysine Spring Branch) at the northeast corner of the Harman Farm was purportedly tapped for its medicinal qualities by Rev. McClean as early as the 1830s. There are battle stories that Confederate soldiers drank from the spring, and after the fighting, set up a prisoner of war holding area near it. The spring, prized as Lithia water (Lithia chloride content), was tapped after the battle. By 1867-68, the spring was developed as a source of bottled water and as part of curative resort by the Gettysburg Spring Company. A stone collection box was built within a frame spring house and bottling works. By the early 20th century, the spring fell out of use, and the springhouse was demolished in ca. 1930. The spring was revived as a commercial enterprise in 1935, when the collection box was rebuilt, and pipes were laid to a new bottling works (Lower Clubhouse). The spring was abandoned for commercial purposes in ca. 1940. The surroundings were redeveloped as the Gettysburg Country Club golf course beginning in 1947. **Evaluation:** The Katalysine Spring is part of the natural systems of the battlefield. Additional research is needed to determine the source of the spring and its existing flow (no flow is visible above ground; the collection box is silted in but has standing water). The U.S.G.S. maps indicate a second spring to the north (not verified in the field). See also Buildings and Structures, "Katalysine Spring Collection Box"	
Springs Hotel Woods: See Vegetation				
Willoughby Run: See Table 3.1				
Willoughby's Run Riparian Woods: See Table 3.1				
Spatial Organization Features				
Abraham Spangler Farm Field #1-4: See Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course				
First Shot Marker Grounds (3.7)		Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GNPC) **History:** In 1886, survivors of the 8th Illinois Cavalry erected a marker on the grounds of the Wisler House to commemorate where their regiment fired the purported first shot in the Battle of Gettysburg. Louis Shafer, a veteran of the regiment, acquired a 310 square-foot parcel around the monument in 1887 from Newton Lott, owner of the Wisler House (the parcel extended to the centerline of Chambersburg Road). Shafer gave the property to the GBMA in 1894, which installed its standard Brinkerhoff wire fencing around the perimeter of the parcel and probably maintained the grounds in mown turf. After the property was transferred to federal ownership, the GNPC replaced the wire fencing with its pipe-rail avenue fencing, the	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			standard for where no fence existed in 1863. In ca. 1933, the Department of Interior/NPS installed four survey markers at the corners of the plot. The avenue fencing was probably removed by NPS when Chambersburg Road was lowered in ca. 1935. This highway work converted the front of the marker grounds into a steep bank. **Evaluation:** The grounds around the First Shot marker have lost their spatial enclosure due to removal of the GNPC avenue fencing, and the lowering of the highway. The fencing around the plot (both GBMA and GNPC) was intended not only to enclose the marker, but also to signify that it was a later addition to the battlefield landscape. The loss of this fencing detracts from the historic character of the commemorative park landscape.	
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course (3.3, 3.5) NPS and Private Property/Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain, Approach, Observation) **History:** During the battle, the golf course consisted of an orchard and orthogonal fenced fields within the Harman Farm (#2, 4, and portions of #1, 3, and 5), fenced fields in the Abraham Spangler Farm to the north (portions of #, 4), and one field in the McPherson Farm (#1). Harman Fields #1 and 2 were redeveloped beginning in 1868 as the designed grounds of the Katalysine Springs and Springs Hotel, while the southern fields formed part of the Springs Hotel Farm. The Spangler farm fields remained intact and in private agricultural use. In 1947, the Harman and Spangler farm fields and hotel grounds were cleared for development of Gettysburg Country Club Golf course, which united the landscape into regulation-length (6,046-yard) nine-hole course within an informal, stylized rural landscape of lawn and scattered trees. The course was designed by club members under the supervision of Glenn L. Bream, one of the founders of the club, and included a large water hazard (Lower Pond), sand bunkers, turf greens, and mown fairways. McPherson Field #1 remained a separate space used as riding ring and later a driving range. The west and south edges of the golf course were lined by residential lots developed beginning in 1951. Successional woods along Willoughby Run closed off the golf course from the park lands to the east. After acquisition of most of the golf course by NPS in 2011, the landscape was allowed to naturalize, and the distinct spaces formed by the fairways became obscured. A small area of mown turf is maintained within the inholding property near the clubhouses. **Evaluation:** While the golf course retains some of the open spatial character of the battle-era fields, overall, its long, open areas bordered by numerous groves and specimen trees detracts from the historic character of the landscape. The site of the Harman farmstead is occupied by residential development along Old Mill Road. There is no visible trace of the Springs Hotel-era spatial character that existed during the commemorative period.	 
Gettysburg Country Club Driving Range: See Table 3.3, Spatial Organization: McPherson Farm Fields, Field #1				
Harman Farm Fields #1-5: See Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course				
M. Crist Farm Fields (3.1, 3.3) Private Property	NR Resource (Sites)		**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Observation) **History:** The Michael Crist Farm fields along Herr's Ridge north of Chambersburg Pike were the site of Confederate battle lines and advance toward Union positions on McPherson Ridge on the morning of July 1, 1863. Since the battle, most of the fields have remained in agricultural use as pasture or cropland, but half are outside of park boundaries. **Evaluation**	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Fields #1 and 2. North end of M. Crist Farm used for crops; overall retain battle-era spatial character except for loss of battle-era worm fences along boundaries (both field combined), growth of woods along western and eastern boundaries, and residential development adjacent to the north boundary. Field 2a: Site of M. Crist Market Orchard (peach). Does not retain battle-era spatial character due to loss of orchard in ca. 1880 that occupied entire field, addition of quarry at southwest corner after 1968, and loss of battle-era worm fences on all sides. Field consolidated with Fields #1 and 2 to the north. Field #3. Field surrounding M. Crist farmstead and divided by Willoughby Run. Spatial character altered since battle through growth of woods along Willoughby Run, growth of trees within the field, loss of M. Crist Fruit Orchard at northwest corner in ca. 1880, and loss of battle-era worm and rail fences along the boundaries. Field #4: Southern-most field between Chambersburg Road and railroad. West half within park boundaries remains in agricultural use as pasture; east half developed in 1968 as site of Michael Manor Nursing Home. Spatial character of inholding field enclosed by post-battle woods along west side that screen the nursing home, and by twentieth-century development across Herr's Ridge Road. Battle-era worm and rail fences replaced by wood post and wire fences. Fields Fields #5, 6, 7, 8, and 9: Fields west of Herr's Ridge Road, outside legislated park boundaries. Most retain battle-era open spatial character and remain in agricultural use, except for development of a quarry in Field #5, loss of a large orchard south of Field #5, and development of a house and complex of garages in Field #9 along Herr's Ridge Road.	
M. Crist Farmstead (3.3) Private Property		Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Cover, Observation) **History:** The Michael Crist farmstead was established by 1807 prior to construction of Chambersburg Pike, possibly along an earlier east-west road that passed the McPherson farmstead. At the time of the battle, the farmstead included a frame barn on the west side of Herr's Ridge Road and was bisected by the bed of the unfinished Tapeworm Railroad built in ca. 1838. There was a fenced yard around and to the rear of the house, along with an outbuilding near the barn and north of the house. The farmstead became part of the battle lines of Hill's Confederate corps. At least one battery was deployed in front of the house from about mid-morning to the early afternoon hours. From this position, it exchanged fire with Union batteries on McPherson's Ridge before advancing along the railroad bed in pursuit of retreating Federals. At the close of the fighting on July 1, the house was put into use as a Confederate field hospital. Several interments occurred in the vicinity of the house. After the battle, the barn was expanded and additional outbuildings were constructed north of the house and around the barn, and the fences that enclosed the yards were removed or realigned. There is a fenced corral on the north side of the garage, but no other spatial boundaries within the park-owned portion of the farmstead. **Evaluation:** The Michael Crist farmstead retains its main organizational features: the house, barn, railroad bed, and Herr's Ridge Road. Loss of battle-era fences and outbuildings, changes in fences/corrals, a new outbuilding, and a rear addition on the house have altered spatial details of the farmstead. The west half of the farmstead is outside the legislated boundaries. It has numerous post-battle barns and additions. There is no record of remaining Confederate burials near the house.	 

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

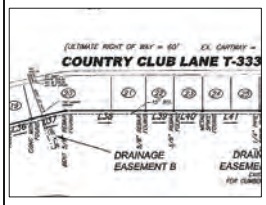
Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			See also Vegetation, Buildings and Structures	
McPherson Field #1: See Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course				
Abraham Spangler Farm Fields: See Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course; Land Use: Gettysburg Country Club Inholding				
Willoughby Run Sewer Line Corridor: See Table 3.1				
Wisler House Grounds (3.7)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach, U.S. Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, the Wisler House was part of a farmstead owned by Ephraim and Louisa Wisler that that included a fenced front dooryard, garden, and a barnyard where the Wislers kept a cow, hogs, and poultry. The grounds were bordered by the west leg of Belmont Road and on the north and east by agricultural fields on the four-acre farm used for growing corn and potatoes. There were probably also other fenced areas and outbuildings around the house. The configuration of the grounds remained little changed through ca. 1900, except for removal of the west leg of Belmont Road and addition of an orchard east of the house. Between ca. 1900 and 1930, the grounds were rearranged with the property's development into a commercial orchard operation, including removal of the battle-era barn and fences, addition of a rear wing on the house, and a new access drive from Belmont Road that led to a shed/garage. Lowering of Chambersburg Road in ca. 1935 altered the grounds by removing the battle-era dooryard. During Herr ownership after 1950, the grounds changed again as farming ceased and suburban development occurred to the east and old-field succession to the west and north. **Evaluation:** There is little trace of the battle-era spatial character of the grounds around the Wisler House, but the space remains, except at the front where there is now a steep bank/road cut in place of the dooryard, and at the rear now occupied by wings. There is no conclusive detailed documentation on the spatial arrangement that existed during the battle.	 
Land Use Features				
Cumberland Township Authority Sewer Easement: See Table 3.1				
Cumberland Township Drainage Easements – Former Country Club Property (3.3, 3.5) Cumberland Township		Contributing (land) Non-Contributing (easement)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach) **History:** Residential development along Old Mill Road and Country Club Lane beginning in 1951 altered the natural drainage from Herr's Ridge into Willoughby Run. A series of culverts were built to collect drainage and carry it beneath the roads and residential lots into the open space of the golf course. When the golf course was being surveyed for transfer to NPS in 2010, four drainage easements were delineated along the outfall of four existing reinforced concrete pipe culverts, and a culvert along the Harman Branch creek. These easements, identified as A, B, C, D, and E, were held by Cumberland Township. **Evaluation:** The easements are a legacy of the non-historic alterations to the Harman Farm battlefield landscape. They are not delineated by visible features in the landscape.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
First Shot Site Inholding Tract 06-110 (3.7) C.S.X Corporation		Contributing (land) Non-contributing (parcel)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Approach, U.S. Observation) **History:** During the battle, the First Shot Site inholding parcel straddled the boundary of the Ephraim Wisler and the neighboring property to the west, adjacent to the bed of the Unfinished (Tapeworm) Railroad. In 1886, the parcel was subdivided and acquired by the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, but was apparently never developed for railroad facilities. The property became wooded after 1968. The parcel, owned by the successor Western Maryland Railroad (C.S.X Corporation), was included in the park boundary expansion approved in 1990 that included the First Shot Site. **Evaluation:** The property is part of the First Shot site but has no known historic resources other than being part of the terrain of the battlefield. The post-battle woods detract from the historic character of the landscape. The boundaries of the inholding are not historic. See also Natural Systems and Features	
Gettysburg Country Club Inholding Tract 07-109 (3.3) Private Property/Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Contributing (land) Non-contributing (improvements)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** During the battle, tract 07-109 was part of the Abraham Spangler Farm on the Confederate approach to Union lines on McPherson Ridge. The land was developed in 1935 as part of the Katalysine Mineral Springs and then in 1947 as part of the Gettysburg Country Club. The property along with the golf course to the south was included in the park boundary expansion in 1990. When the park acquired most of the golf course in 2011 (tract 07-104), it acquired an easement on tract 07-109 (lot 1) that stipulates: "The maximum height of any temporary or permanent structure, building or improvement on Lot 1 shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height, measured from the average surface elevation of the said Lot 1 at the time of this grant."[2] The inholding is or was recently owned by Cumberland Club Investment and the property is used by Gettysburg Swim & Tennis, LLC. **Evaluation:** The Gettysburg Country Club Inholding parcel is key terrain within the battle-era Harman and A. Spangler farms that witnessed the advance of Confederate forces. The landscape has lost most of its historic character due to development of springs and country club facilities beginning in 1935. These features detract from the historic character of the battlefield. The inholding also includes the northern end of the non-historic golf course with the hole #1 tee and hole #9. The boundaries of the inholding are not historic. See also Spatial Organization, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Constructed Water Features	
M. Crist Farm Inholding Tract 06-102 (3.1, 3.3) Private Property		Contributing (land)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Observation) **History:** The M. Crist Farm was the site of Confederate battle lines and advance toward Union positions on McPherson Ridge on the morning of July 1, 1863, and the site of a Confederate hospital. The portion of the farm east of Herr's Ridge Road, encompassing 80 acres, was included in the park boundary expansion in 1990. The inholding is now or recently owned by V. W. Woerner. **Evaluation:** The private inholding is key terrain within the battle-era Michael Crist Farm that was part of the Confederate-held portion of the 1st Corps battlefield. The landscape retains much of its historic character. The portion of the farm west of Herr's Ridge Road, which includes the battle-era barn, is outside of current park boundaries, but is part of the battle-era landscape of the M. Crist Farm. The boundaries of the inholding correspond to the historic boundaries of the M. Crist Farm, except for the southern part of the west boundary. See also Spatial Organization, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Constructed Water Features	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Underground Sewer Line Corridor: See Table 3.1				
Circulation Features				
Chambersburg Road (U.S. 30, Lincoln Way West): See Table 3.1				
NPS Trailhead Parking Lot (3.5)		Non-contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** The parking lot is within battle-era Harman Field #3 and is accessed off Country Club Lane that was built in 1951. The gravel lot with mown shoulders was built shortly after the park acquired the golf course in 2011. **Evaluation:** The parking lot is an inconspicuous feature that is part of the non-historic conditions that dominate this portion of the 1st Corps battlefield.	
Gettysburg Country Club Drive and Parking Lots (3.3) Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** At the time of the battle, a farm lane provided access to the Abraham Spangler farm fields south of Chambersburg Road. In 1935, this lane was abandoned, and a new road built a short distance to the east as the entrance to the newly developed Katalysine Mineral Spring bottling works. In 1947, the road became the main entrance to the Gettysburg Country Club, and was expanded into a parking lot. In 2007, the road was extended to the west and terminated at a new parking lot adjoining the new clubhouse, with access off Country Club Lane. **Evaluation:** Although the original entrance drive relates to battle-era circulation on the Abraham Spangler Farm, the existing network of asphalt drives and parking lots detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape.	
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Cartways (3.3, 3.5) NPS and Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** As originally developed in 1947-48, the golf course had no defined cartways. In 1989, the country club laid out a network of curving asphalt-paved cartways in a closed loop that began and ended at the lower clubhouse. Drainage under and along the cartways was carried in corrugated plastic-pipe culverts and perforated plastic pipe drains.[3] An unpaved shortcut trail extends between two cartway segments north of the pond. The cartways were retained after park acquisition as walking trails, with mown shoulders maintained by volunteers. Approximately 11 social trails (unpaved paths) extend from residential properties to the cartways. These mown paths, introduced since NPS acquisition, are maintained by individual property owners. **Evaluation:** The paved cartways do not relate to the battlefield landscape but do provide circulation presently used primarily by nearby residents for recreational uses that include walking, dog walking, and running.	
Gettysburg Country Club Service Road (3.3, 3.5) NSP and Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain) **History:** As developed in 1868, the Katalysine Spring was accessed by a road that extended from Chambersburg Road south through the McPherson Farm Road, and then by Springs Hotel Road completed in 1869. In 1935, a new road was built from Chambersburg Road south through the Abraham Spangler Farm and McPherson Field #1 as part of the Daleys' development of Katalysine Mineral Springs Company. In 1947, this road became the entrance drive to the Gettysburg Country Club, with the southern part to the spring used as a service road. The road was realigned and extended with a gravel surface beyond the spring to a maintenance yard. The northern end of the road is paved in asphalt. **Evaluation:** The service road reflects the final phase of development for the Katalysine Spring in 1935 but has been altered since that time. It does not relate to battle-era	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			circulation on the Harman, McPherson, or Abraham Spangler farms.	
Herr's Ridge Road (3.1, 3.3, 3.5) Public Right-of-Way			**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** Herr's Ridge Road was a narrow earth road at the time of the battle, that served as the general location of the initial Confederate battle line against Union positions on McPherson Ridge on July 1, 1863. The GNPC never acquired the road or land along it, although it did propose a Confederate Avenue that paralleled the road to the east, lower down on the ridge. The road was paved in asphalt in the early- or mid-20th century. The park expansion in 1990 extended the legislated boundary to the centerline of Herr's Ridge Road from Chambersburg Road to the northern boundary of the Michael Crist Farm. **Evaluation:** Herr's Ridge Road is a battle-era road that along with the natural topography of Herr's Ridge influenced Confederate strategy. It appears to be unaltered in alignment and remains a narrow two-lane road but paved in asphalt rather than the battle-era earth surface.	
M. Crist Farm Road (3.1, 3.3) Private Property		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** At the time of the battle, there were no known internal farm roads within M. Crist Fields 1 and 2, and in the M. Crist Farm Orchard (field #2a), aside from the Wills-Crist Farm Lane. By 1937 this lane had been abandoned, and a new road branched off Herr's Ridge Road into field #2a. This road was subsequently extended to the north boundary of the farm and a house to the north, through fields #1 and #2. The lower section was enlarged by the 1990s through use by heavy machinery associated with a quarry. **Evaluation:** The farm road is an earth-gravel road unlined by fences that post-dates the battle but is inconspicuous and overall compatible with the historic character of the battlefield, except for the expanded lower section.	
C.S.X Western Maryland Railroad: See Table 3.1				
Wisler House Entry Drive (3.7)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, C.S. Approach) **History:** The gravel drive into the First Shot Site near the existing garage dates to the late 19th or early 20th century, and originally entered the site at the corner of Belmont Road. The portion from Chambersburg Road was probably built after the farm was subdivided in the mid-20th century. The drive looped around a Norway spruce tree. **Evaluation:** The entry drive is a post-battle feature that does not relate to historic circulation patterns on the site but is overall inconspicuous in the landscape. Most of the drive has become covered in grass.	
Wisler House Entry Walk (3.7)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, C.S. Approach) **History:** When the crest of Chambersburg Road/U.S. 30 in front of the Wisler House was lowered in ca. 1935, the battle-era walk from the front door to the road was realigned to the east and a set of steps (appearance not known) was built down the road cut. The steps were later replaced in concrete without cheek walls. **Evaluation:** The concrete entry walk and steps are part of the lowering of Chambersburg Road, which detracts from the battle-era character of the landscape.	
Topography Features				
Gettysburg Country Club Lower Pond Dam: See Constructed Water Features				

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
First Shot Site Road Bank (3.7) Presumed state right-of-way		Non-contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, C.S. Approach) **History:** The 8th Illinois Cavalry took position at the Wisler House because it was at the top of a ridge overlooking the Marsh Creek valley to the west, where Confederate forces were positioned. With high-speed use of Chambersburg Road (U.S. 30) by automobiles, this ridgetop became an impediment and was lowered approximately five feet in ca. 1935. The bank was surfaced in turf, and partly accommodated by a concrete and stone retaining wall in front of the Wisler House at the site of the battle-era porch. **Evaluation:** The road cut detracts from the historic topography of the site that was key to its use by the 8th Illinois Cavalry. The road cut also detracts from the spatial character of the battle-era house grounds and the commemorative landscape of the First Shot marker, and the battle-era circulation to the house. See also Spatial Organization, Circulation	
M. Crist Farm Quarry (East) (3.3) Private Property		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Cover) **History:** In 1863, Michael Crist maintained a large peach orchard north of Willoughby Run, which was removed in ca. 1880. After 1968, the owners of the farm opened a quarry on the slopes above Willoughby Run. The area is also used to stockpile gravel and soil. **Evaluation:** The quarry, which occupies approximately one acre, detracts from the battle-era topography and rural character of Herr's Ridge, and is on the site of an orchard that served as Confederate cover during the battle. Another quarry is on the M. Crist Farm across Herr's Ridge Road, outside of park boundaries.	
Vegetation Features				
Gettysburg Country Club Facilities Area Trees and Shrubs (3.3) Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** During the battle, the country club facilities area was part of four fenced fields on the Abraham Spangler Farm. Development of the site by Mary and Clyde Berger in 1935 for their own residence and Katalysine Mineral Springs Company introduced ornamental plantings to the rural landscape. Additional trees, including Norway spruce, and shrubs were introduced with development of the country club beginning in 1947. The last program of plantings occurred with the new facilities built in 2006-07, which included a screen of Norway spruce along Chambersburg Road. **Evaluation:** The trees and shrubs in the facilities area detract from the open spatial character and views in the rural battlefield landscape and reflect non-historic land use and circulation. Evergreens were not part of the battlefield landscape.	
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Trees and Shrubs (3.3, 3.5) NPS and Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** At the time of the battle, the golf course site within the Harman and Abraham Spangler farms consisted of fenced fields with an orchard at the southeast corner. The northern part of the Harman Farm was redeveloped beginning in 1868-69 with the Katalysine Spring and Springs Hotel, which introduced ornamental trees and other plantings throughout the grounds. Some of these trees were retained in development of the golf course in 1947-48, which introduced many additional trees and shrubs throughout the site. Planted tree species, in general order from most common to least, include white pine, red maple, pin oak, red oak, hickory, ash, honeylocust, sweetgum, dogwood, poplar, Norway spruce, black locust, horsechestnut, katsura, pear, sycamore, black cherry, Scots pine, walnut, sassafras, willow, Japanese red maple, Japanese zelkova, and Colorado blue spruce. Shrubs include	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Alberta spruce, arborvitae, and burning bush (euonymus). Native and non-native vegetation has become established across the course since mowing ceased following NPS acquisition of the property in 2011. **Evaluation:** The trees and shrubs on the golf course detract from the open spatial character and strategic views of the battlefield landscape. No specimens appear to remain from the Springs Hotel grounds. Evergreens were not part of the battlefield landscape. Regulated (potentially invasive) species appear to be limited to *Euonymus alatus*. See also Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Memorial Trees	
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Memorial Trees (3.5)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** In 1985, a pin oak was planted near hole #5, near the east boundary fence of battle-era Harman Field #1, in memory of Tom Garland, "From A Friend" as conveyed on a small bronze plaque at the base of the tree. Around the same time (date undetermined), a red maple was planted north of the lower pond in memory of Barbara Bloser by the Ladies Golf Association, as marked on a sheet-brass plaque affixed to a pressure treated 4 x 4 timber. It is presumed the trees were planted at the time of memorial designation (designation not for preexisting trees).[4] **Evaluation:** The Garland and Bloser memorial trees are unrelated to the areas of significance for the park but may have other cultural values that warrant preservation.	
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Evergreen Woods (3.5)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** In ca. 1955, the country club established a tree nursery in the large open area between the fourth and seventy fairways, spanning the boundary of Harman fields #4 and #5. The nursery was intended to contain the state trees from all forty-eight states, but by the late 1960s had been planted with most conifers arranged in north-south rows, covering 3.5 acres. Dominant tree species include white pine, European larch, and Norway spruce. The purpose of the nursery (to sell trees or supply trees for the golf course) has not been documented. The woods are home to Northern Great Horned Owls.[5] **Evaluation:** The evergreen woods detract from the open spatial character and views of the battlefield landscape. Evergreens were not part of the battlefield landscape	
Harman and Wible Woodlots - Herr's Ridge Woods - Springs Hotel Woods (3.5)	NR Resource (Site)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Cover) **History:** At the time of the battle, a deciduous woodlot on the eastern slope of Herr's Ridge spanned the boundary of the Harman, Wible (Herr), and Frederick Herr farms. The central part of the woodlot had been acquired by the Adams County Poor Farm in 1863 and sold to Joseph Wible in January 1863. During the battle, the woodlots provided cover and concealment for Confederate infantry and artillery. Two major offensive movements were launched from the woods on the morning of July 1 against Union positions on McPherson Ridge. The eastern part of the woods on the Harman Farm became part of the Springs Hotel grounds beginning in 1869, including a portion of the main circular entry drive. The entire woodlot on both the Harman and Wible farms was acquired by owners of the Katalysine Springs and Springs Hotel between 1868 (Wible portion) and 1877 (Harman portion) and became known as the Springs Hotel Woods. In 1921, the receivers of the bankrupt Springs Hotel sold the 43-acre woodlot to the War Department as key terrain, and the woods were left undeveloped. Construction of the adjoining Gettysburg Country Club beginning in 1947 did not extend into the battle-era woodlot, although Country Club Lane was built along its eastern edge in 1951. Residential subdivisions were	 

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			built adjacent to the western edge of the woodlot and on the northwestern portion beginning in the 1980s. Plans by the country club during the 1980s and 1990s to build a 9-hole expansion of the golf course in the Springs Hotel Woods were never realized. In 2012, the park undertook health cuts in a 25.85-acre portion of the woodlot. Dominant species (1995) include white oak, black oak, northern red oak, and hickory, with ash, sweet cherry, and young Eastern red-cedar; density of 240 stems per hectare with an average d.b.h. of 11 inches.[6] There are no maintained trails or other defined access into the woods. The bed of the circular Springs Hotel Road remains in the woodlot (see Archaeological Features). **Evaluation:** The Harman-Wible Woodlots retain battle-era limits and native oak-hickory community within park boundaries but have lost the northwest corner on the Wible Farm to development. The woodlots have lost their battle-era managed character that most likely had a more open understory. Suburban development that surrounds the entire woodlot detracts from the historic character of the battlefield and cuts off the woodlots from the rest of the national military park.	
M. Crist Farmstead Trees and Shrubs (3.3) Private Property		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** There is no record of mature trees and other plantings at the Michael Crist farmstead at the time of the battle, but there would have been a domestic garden. By the 1930s, there were mature shade trees in front of and east of the farmhouse. Existing plantings include a mature Kentucky coffee tree in front of the house and a walnut at the rear. The foundation of the house is lined by assorted herbaceous plants and shrubs, and there are shrubs and clumps of herbaceous plants, including perennials and grasses, scattered around the lawn that surrounds the house. **Evaluation:** The trees and shrubs at the farmstead, within park boundaries, post-date the battle, but are overall compatible with the historic character of the battlefield landscape.	
Wills-Crist Farm Lane Roadside Trees (3.3) Private Property		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** At the time of the battle, there were scattered trees and an orchard along the Wills-Crist Farm Lane west of Oak Ridge. At an undetermined date after the battle, a row of deciduous trees grew in or was planted along the lane within the Michael Crist Farm. The lane was abandoned, and a new road built to the north to access the quarry and M. Crist fields (see M. Crist Fields 1-2 Farm Road). The eastern portion of the rows has become naturalized, with Eastern red-cedar and other trees and shrubs. **Evaluation:** The row of deciduous trees is not historic because it post-dates the battle but is compatible with the rural character of the battlefield landscape. They define the abandoned battle-era roadbed of Wills-Crist Farm Lane.	
Wisler House Trees and Shrubs (3.7)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation) **History:** There is no record of mature trees and other plantings at the Wisler House at the time of the battle, although there would have been a domestic garden nearby. A large deciduous tree in front of the house in a ca. 1900 photograph probably existed at the time of the battle but would have been removed with lowering of Chambersburg Road/U.S. 30 in ca. 1935. The existing trees and shrubs most likely date to the Herr period of ownership between 1950 and 2002. These include two large Norway spruce, ash, volunteer Norway maple mulberry around the shed, and clumps of deciduous shrubs to the rear of the house.	

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First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Evaluation: The trees and shrubs on the grounds around the Wisler House detract from the open spatial character of the rural battle-era Wisler House grounds.	
Buildings and Structures				
Gettysburg Country Club Bridges, Culverts, and Drainage Systems (3.5)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** Construction of the golf course in 1947–48 and surrounding residential development that began in 1951 altered battle-era hydrology of the Harman Farm. Culverts were built beneath the fairways, at the outlet to the lower pond dam, and where the service road crossed the Katalysine Spring Branch. Portions of the Harman Branch and Katalysine Springs Branch creeks were buried in culverts. Smaller concrete-pipe culverts and other drainage structures were built beneath the fairways and from Country Club Road into the golf course, with outlets into Willoughby Run. Construction of the paved cartway in 1989 introduced additional culverts and drainage systems, including a culvert with stone headwalls along Fairway#4. Two timber footbridges were built around this time on trails between the cartways. **Evaluation:** The bridges, culverts with stone and concrete headwalls, and subsurface drainage structures are inconspicuous, but are part of larger systems that have altered the natural, battle-era hydrology of the Harman Farm.	
Gettysburg Country Club New Clubhouse (3.3) Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** The country club used the former Berger house built in ca. 1937 on the battle-era Spangler Field #1 as the main or upper clubhouse until 2006, when it replaced it with a larger clubhouse on a new site near the Lower Clubhouse in place of the 1974 tennis courts, straddling Spangler Fields #1 and #3. The new building had a footprint of approximately 19,000 square feet. **Evaluation:** The new clubhouse is a large intrusion on the rural battlefield landscape, within the main advance of Confederate forces on the morning of July 1.	
Gettysburg Country Club Lower Clubhouse (Katalysine Mineral Spring Bottling Works) (3.3) Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach), Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** In 1935, Clyde and Mary Berger built a 102-foot-long building on the boundary of the battle-era Spangler Fields #2 and #4 to house the bottling works and office for their newly established enterprise, Katalysine Mineral Springs, Inc. The building was designed to recall battle-era buildings, with the east wing a replica of the Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters). The walls were built of stone from the foundation of the Springs Hotel, which burned down in 1917. Water from the spring was piped underground to the building during operation of the bottling works until ca. 1940. In 1947–48, the building was retrofitted as the Lower Clubhouse with locker rooms, a card room, and pro-shop. For two years, the building's water was piped from the Katalysine Spring. In 1963, the building received an addition to accommodate an expanded pro shop. In ca. 2006, the building was extensively renovated. Major changes included a taller gable roof with dormers and a cupola that accommodated a full second story, a front entrance portico, and a frame addition on the east wing. **Evaluation:** The Lower Clubhouse is an intrusion on the battlefield landscape of the Abraham Spangler Farm, within the main advance of Confederate forces on the morning of July 1. It may have local significance as a remnant of the last commercial enterprise related to the Katalysine Springs, within an extended period of significance for the	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District (current National Register period of significance end date: 1924). However, the building lacks historic integrity due to extensive alterations.	
Gettysburg Country Club Tennis Courts (3.3) Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** In 1974, the country club constructed tennis courts to the west of the Lower Clubhouse. These were removed in 2006 for construction of the Upper Clubhouse, and a new set of four tennis courts was built to the north near Chambersburg Road. **Evaluation:** The tennis courts are intrusions in the battlefield landscape of the Abraham Spangler Farm, within the main advance of Confederate forces on the morning of July 1.	
Katalysine Spring Collection Box (3.5)	CRIS-HS: record needed. FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1265747	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. and U.S. Key Terrain), Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District **History:** A natural mineral spring that drained east into Willoughby Run at the northeast corner of the Harman Farm was tapped for its medicinal qualities by Rev. McClean (prior owner of the Harman Farm) as early as the 1830s, although there is no record of a collection box or other structure from this time. As developed in 1867-68 by the Gettysburg Spring Company, which coined the name Katalysine Spring, the spring was walled up in granite blocks and incorporated into a Carpenter Gothic-style springhouse and bottling works. The granite springhead and bottling works were in operation on and off until 1914. By the early 1930s, the spring house/bottling works building was demolished, but the granite spring collection box remained. In 1935, Clyde and Mary Berger revived the springs operation under the name Katalysine Mineral Spring, Inc., and built a new corbeled brick cover over the granite collection box. Pipes were run north to a new bottling works building (Lower Clubhouse). The spring remained in commercial operation from 1936 through 1940. In 1947, the Bergers sold the property to the Gettysburg Country Club, which used the spring for two years to supply water to the Lower Clubhouse. After this time, the club maintained the collection box and surrounding grounds into the 1960s. By the early 2000s, the spring collection box became overgrown. The metal cover is rusted and the brick corbeling is in poor condition. The collection box is full of silt. **Evaluation:** The Katalysine Spring collection box relates to a natural feature that was part of the battlefield landscape and influenced the development of the commemorative park landscape of McPherson's Ridge. It influenced the construction of the Springs Hotel, which hosted veterans who visited the battlefield. The spring has local significance as part of the commercial and resort development associated with the Katalysine Spring. The brick cover is not significant under currently defined period of significance for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. Further research is needed to determine the integrity of the1868 collection box, associated below-ground features such as pipes, and spring house remnants.	 
M. Crist Farm Fields #1-2 Barn (3.1) Private Property		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain) **History:** At an undetermined date after 1937, a simple pole barn was erected on the boundary of battle-era M. Crist Fields #1 and #2. **Evaluation:** The barn is a minor feature in the landscape and is north of the Confederate approach. At the time of the battle, farm outbuildings were clustered at the farmstead, not in outlying fields.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
M. Crist Farmhouse 1130 Herr's Ridge Road (3.3) Private Property	NR Resource (Building)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** The two-story five-bay house of local red sandstone was built in 1807 during the ownership of Miles Sweeney, with a later two-story rear ell of the same stone that reflects distinct Pennsylvania random-course masonry. The house was built on the crest of Herr's Ridge and faced south. During the battle, the house was in the battle line of Hill's Confederate corps, and afterwards it served as a Confederate hospital. After the battle, a front porch, side wing, and metal roofing were added. A garage was attached to the rear of the house in the mid-twentieth century. In 1990, the house was incorporated into the park's legislated boundary. In 2018-19, the house was renovated: the front porch was removed, the historic windows were replaced, and the interior was remodeled (extent not determined) **Evaluation:** The Michael Crist farmhouse is the only battle-era farmhouse within park boundaries on the 1st Corps battlefield, aside from the Wisler House at the First Shot site. The house exterior overall retains its battle-era character, except for the rear garage addition and the recent replacement windows.	
M. Crist Farmstead Shed (3.3) Private Property	NR Resource (Building)	Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach **History:** At the time of the battle, there was an outbuilding north of (behind) the Michael Crist farmhouse. The existing shed, with a low gable roof and metal siding, appears to be a mid-twentieth century building on the approximate same site (identified in the National Register documentation as built between 1900 and 1910). The building adjoins a small cow pen. **Evaluation:** Although the shed behind the Michael Crist farmhouse is on the approximate location of a battle-era shed or carriage house, it is substantially different in form and materials from battle-era farm outbuildings.	
M. Crist Farmstead Brick Outhouse (3.3) Private Property	NR Resource (Building)	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach **History:** A small brick shed with a gable roof was probably built as an outhouse off the rear east side of the M. Crist House between 1900 and 1920. The building was damaged in 2018 by a dump truck, which knocked the roof partly off the building and cracked the brick walls. A frame outhouse, of the same vintage, was removed between 2004 and 2016 (identified in National Register documentation). **Evaluation:** The brick outhouse most likely post-dates the battle but is of a type and construction that characterized battle-period outbuildings. The building also reinforces the battle-era farmstead cluster.	
Wisler House / First Shot House 1495 Chambers-burg Road (3.7)	NR Resource (Building) CRIS-HS: record needed	Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, C.S. Approach) **History:** In 1857, David Wisler gave a four-acre parcel to his son Ephraim, who built a two-story three-bay brick house with a full-width front porch on the site where he lived with his wife, Louisa and raised two sons. During the battle, Union pickets including the 8th Illinois Cavalry were positioned at the house as Confederates advanced east along Chambersburg Road. Ephraim died just weeks after the battle, and the house passed to several different owners. The house remained little changed until a rear two-story frame addition was built in ca. 1930. The front porch was removed and replaced with a stone terrace, most likely because of the lowering of Chambersburg Road in ca. 1935. The last major exterior alterations included a rear shed-roof addition in ca. 1955, removal of a gable-end chimney, and addition of aluminum siding on the rear wing. **Evaluation:** The Wisler House is a largely intact battle-era house, one of two within park boundaries on the 1st Corps battlefield. The loss of the front porch detracts from the	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
			historic character of the building, while the rear additions alter the historic spatial character of the grounds.	
Wisler House Shed (3.7)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, C.S. Approach) **History:** A board-and-batten gable-roof shed, with a glazed door and flanking windows on the south front and shed doors on the gable wall, was built northeast of the Wisler house in ca. 1900. By the time of park acquisition in 2002, the building had been abandoned, with volunteer trees growing against it. The window sash is missing, and the lower parts of the siding are heavily rotted. **Evaluation:** The shed does not relate the battle-era organization of the Wisler farmstead, although its overall character is compatible with battle-era farm outbuildings.	
Wisler House Front Terrace (3.7)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (U.S. Observation, C.S. Approach) **History:** In ca. 1935, Chambersburg Road (U.S. 30) was rebuilt and the crest in front of the Wisler House was lowered by approximately five feet. This required removal of the battle-era porch and dooryard, which were replaced with a turf and flagstone terrace supported by dry-laid stone retaining wall that accommodated the new road cut. The retaining wall was built with, or later supplemented by, concrete blocks. The wall and entire terrace are presently subsiding. **Evaluation:** The terrace detracts from the battle-era character of the landscape, which has been substantially altered by the lowering of Chambersburg Road. A wall is required to maintain the historic grade in front of the house.	
Constructed Water Features				
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Upper and Lower Ponds (3.3)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** Construction of the Gettysburg Country Club golf course in 1946–47 included a two-acre pond that was built by excavating an area along the Harman Branch of Willoughby Run within Harman Field #2, and building an earthen dam near the woods to the east. A new outlet was formed into Willoughby Run. The pond provided an aesthetic feature and hazard on the golf course, and was also used as a water source for the club's swimming pool, pumped from a small building on the dam. A spray fountain was maintained in the middle of the pond. In 1989, a second, smaller pond was built upstream from the original pond as part of the course improvements that included construction of the paved cartways. After NPS acquisition in 2011, the fountain and pumphouse were removed (the concrete foundation of the pumphouse was left), and the pond was allowed to naturalize. **Evaluation:** The golf course ponds are intrusions into the battlefield landscape that alter the natural hydrology, land forms, and spatial character of the battle-era Harman Farm. See also Natural Systems and Features: Harman Branch	
Gettysburg Country Club Swimming Pools (3.3) Private Property - Cumberland Club Investment, LLC		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** Development of the Gettysburg Country Club in 1947-48 included an in-ground swimming pool with water pumped from the pond created on the golf course, located on the boundary between Spangler Fields #1 and #3. In 1967, a second pool was added adjacent to the original pool. **Evaluation:** The swimming pools are intrusions into the battlefield landscape of the Abraham Spangler Farm, within the main advance of Confederate forces on the morning of July 1.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
M. Crist Pond (3.3) Private Property		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Observation) **History:** At the time of the battle, a spring existed east of the Michael Crist Farmhouse, in a stone springhouse alongside a small tributary of Willoughby Run. By the 1930s, a small pond was at the head of the stream.[7] After this time, the stone springhouse was removed and a large, ¾-acre pond was constructed, which flooded the stream and springhouse site. **Evaluation:** The existing pond, which is most likely spring-fed, is a product of modern farming practices and detracts from the battle-era spatial character and topography of the landscape. The natural spring or stream is a historic natural system.	
Views and Vistas Features				
No associated features (see Characteristic description)				
Small-Scale Features				
Gettysburg Country Club Ball Wash Pump, Well (3.5)	FMSS Location: 66108 Asset: 1265457	Non-Contributing (ball wash) Unevaluated (Criterion D)	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** In ca. 1948, Gettysburg Country Club installed or modified an iron hand-powered water pump to serve as a ball wash. It may have been installed on a pre-existing well associated with the Springs Hotel. The ball wash site corresponded with the location of a Springs Hotel outbuilding, possibly a bowling alley. The pump was accessed from the cartway by a concrete loop walk. NPS did not remove the pump following acquisition of the property in 2011. **Evaluation:** The ball wash pump is not associated with the battlefield landscape or commemorative park landscape. The capped well, however, may provide information on the history of the Springs Hotel development (Criterion D).	
First Shot Marker (3.7)	NR Resource (Object) CRIS-HS: record needed	Contributing	**Context:** Commemorative Park Landscape (GBMA) **History:** In 1886, survivors of the 8th Illinois Cavalry erected a marker on the grounds of the Wisler House to commemorate where their regiment fired the purported first shot in the Battle of Gettysburg. The 5-foot-tall marker is a tapered shaft of white marble from Naperville, Illinois, with inscriptions that explained when the shot occurred, who erected the marker, who fired the shot, and the gun that was used. From the marker, there were views west across Marsh Creek valley, from where the Confederates were advancing on July 1, 1863. The inscriptions were not originally highlighted, but black paint may have been added during the GNPC period. In 1887, the 310-square-foot parcel around the marker was acquired by a member of the regiment, Louis Shafer, who in turn sold it to the GBMA in 1894. The GNPC installed avenue fencing around the plot; this was removed by NPS in ca. 1935. NPS acquired the surrounding land in 2002. NPS acquired the surrounding land in 2002. **Evaluation:** The First Shot Marker remains unaltered since its installation in 1886, although its setting has changed due to removal of enclosing avenue fencing, widening and lowering of Chambersburg Road, and growth of successional woods in the field to the west. See also Spatial Organization: First Shot Marker Grounds	
Archeological Sites Features				
Lower Pond Pumphouse Foundation: See Constructed Water Features, Lower Pond and Upper Pond				

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURES INVENTORY — HERR'S RIDGE
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

Feature Name (Drawing #) Other Ownership	Other Resource Inventory	Evaluation Status	Evaluation Historic period: 1863–1927	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Golf Course Pavilion/Comfort Station Pumphouse Remnants (3.5)		Non-Contributing	**Context:** Battlefield (C.S. Key Terrain, Approach) **History:** At an undetermined date after opening of the golf course in 1948, a below-ground pump and shed on a concrete pad was built west of the Lower Pond, probably to supply water to a pavilion or comfort station located approximately 100 feet to the south. The pavilion/comfort station and pump shed was removed by NPS after 2011, but the pump pit and concrete slab were left, along with an enclosing fence. **Evaluation:** The pavilion/comfort station pumphouse remnants are not associated with the battlefield landscape or commemorative park landscape. They detract from the rural character of the battle-period Harman Farm landscape.	
Katalysine Spring Building Sites (3.5)	NR Resource (Site)	Unevaluated (Criterion D)	**Context:** (C.S. Approach) **History:** During the battle, Confederate soldiers purportedly drank from the Katalysine Spring. Beginning in 1868, the spring was developed as a bottling works and resort with buildings that included a spring house, pavilion, and possible bathhouse on and adjacent to the actual spring, which was contained within a granite-lined collection box. A house and barn were built to the south of the spring. In ca. 1930, the buildings were demolished, but the spring collection box was retained. In 1935, the spring was redeveloped to supply water for the Katalysine Mineral Spring Company, which added a corbeled brick cover to the collection box and a small shed to the east, enclosed by a fence. The fence and shed were removed in ca. 1950 after development of the golf course. **Evaluation:** The site of the springs buildings is presently wooded and overgrown. Archaeological investigation is needed to determine the extent of the 1868 granite-lined collection box, underground pipes that extended to the Springs Hotel (1869) and 1935 bottling works, and foundation remnants of the springs buildings erected between 1868 and ca. 1875. The exact location and size of these buildings remains unknown. Part of the building sites may have been disturbed through construction of the golf course service road in ca. 1948.	

GENERAL NOTES

1. All historical data from the CLR Site History (Volume I), GETT Record of Treatment (2017 draft), and GETT, KOCOA Sheet 01-08 (battlefield context); endnotes are provided for other source information.

2. Only extant features within legislated park boundaries are inventoried. Removed features labeled on Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 3.1–3.7).

3. GBMA = Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association period (1864-1895); GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission/War Department period (1895-1933).

4. Other Resource Inventories: CRIS-CL, -HS, -AR: Cultural Resources Inventory-Cultural Landscape Inventory #, Historic Structures Inventory Resource #; Archaeological Resource Inventory #; NR: National Register of Historic Places.

ENDNOTES

[1] Battle-era woodlots are inventoried under Vegetation since they were historically managed.

[2] The Deed of Scenic Easement for Tract 07-109 is in Adams County deeds, Book 5574, Page 390, Register and Recorders Office.

[3] Field inspection by John Auwaerter, February 16, 2018.

[4] Zach Bolitho, Chief of Cultural Resources, communication with John Auwaerter, February 16, 2018, and March 5, 2018.

[5] Zach Bolitho, Chief of Cultural Resources, communication with John Auwaerter, February 16, 2018.

[6] G. L. Storm et al., "Plant Community Development in Historic Forest Stands at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, Technical Report NPS/MARGETT/NRTR – 95/069, 1995), 77; field inspection, February 15, 2018.

[7] Aerial photograph, 1937, GETT archives.

ENDNOTES, CHAPTER 3

Endnotes for Tables 3.1-3.7 are found at the end of each table.

1 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998). The cultural landscape evaluation is necessary because the National Register does not provide for a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of cultural landscapes. There is no one-to-one correlation between inventory and evaluation methods of the National Register and NPS cultural landscape program.

2 All historic areas of the National Park System, which included national military parks, were administratively listed in the National Register following creation of the program through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

3 Kathy Georg Harrison, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery," revised November 4, 2003.

4 Harrison, National Register registration form, Section 8, page 4.

5 Harrison, National Register registration form, Section 8, pages 2-3; Section 7, page 200.

6 The National Register documentation also lists resources by NPS and private ownership, and within the Commemorative Park by Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association or Gettysburg National Park Commission eras.

7 National Register of Historic Places website, http://wwww.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/pa/Adams/districts.html (accessed September 9, 2015).

8 David Maher, Historic Preservation Specialist, Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office, e-mail to John Auwaerter, January 17, 2018.

9 Reference to Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer evaluation in Gettysburg National Military Park, "Rehabilitate West End and South End Contact Station (Comfort Station)," PEPC project 40116, completed October 1, 2015.

10 James M. Vaughan, State Historic Preservation Officer, to Patrick Jennings, American Battlefield Protection Program, re: Lee's Headquarters, November 19, 2015, copy in GETT Historian's files.

11 *Ibid.*

12 National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D. C.: Department of Interior, 1997), Criterion B, pages 14-15.

13 The recommended boundary expansions incorporate land that is already part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. Incorporating them into the National Military Park National Register and legislated park boundaries would further enhance resource protection and interpretation.

14 Donna J. Seifert et al., *National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (Washington, D.C.: National Register of Historic Places, 1995, revised 1997), 2. An argument could be made that the fifteen residential lots do not form a district donut hole because there is a slight opening at the north end along Country Club Lane, which means the residential properties are not completely surrounded by eligible properties.

15 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria*, 44-45.

16 Some regimental monuments, tablets, and other markers were historically within areas managed by the GNPC as battlefield landscape, such as the tablet to Hupp's Salem Virginia Battery near the 1st Railroad Cut, the 4th U.S. Artillery Battery off Oak Ridge public road, and Lee's Headquarters tablet along Chambersburg Road.

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation

Herr's Ridge (North)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. K. Harrison, 1863 Conditions maps
4. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
6. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
7. Field inventory, 2016

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, AutoCAD and Illustrator CC, 2018

LEGEND

- Park Property Boundary
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Private Inholding: NPS Tract # (e.g. 02-114)
- Easement - ROW
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Commemorative Park Removed Feature
- Other Removed Feature
- Approximate Site of Battlefield Burials (LS / CS)
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building or Structure
- Bridge
- Culvert: NPS, GNPC
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Concrete/Stone Walk
- Footpath
- Railroad
- Cannon, Shot Pyramid Pad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Markers (LF / RF)
- Position Marker or Other Monument
- Statue
- Bronze Tablet
- Iron Avenue-ID Tablet
- Iron Narrative Tablet
- Stone Boundary Marker
- Interpretive Wayside
- Worm Fence
- Post & Rail Fence
- Wire Fence
- Stone Wall
- Deciduous Woods
- Conifer Woods
- Conifer, Deciduous Tree
- Orchard
- Thicket
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- Wetland
- Stream
- Existing 1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
3. NPS signs, traffic signs, and traffic signals not shown
4. Historic contour lines not indicated
4. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area and private inholdings
5. Features outside of CLR study area not inventoried
6. GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission (War Department)

0' 100' 325'

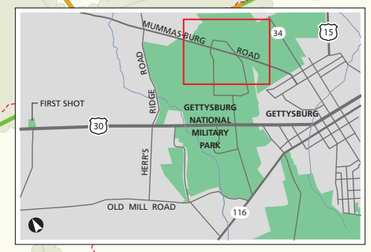
Drawing 3.1

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation

Oak Hill and Oak Ridge



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. K. Harrison, 1863 Conditions maps
4. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
6. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
7. Field inventory, 2016

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, AutoCAD and Illustrator CC, 2018

LEGEND

- Park Property Boundary
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Private Inholding: NPS Tract #
- Easement - ROW
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Commemorative Park Removed Feature
- Other Removed Feature
- Approximate Site of Battlefield Burials
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building or Structure
- Bridge
- Culvert: NPS, GNPC
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Concrete/Stone Walk
- Footpath
- Railroad
- Cannon, Shot Pyramid Pad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Markers
- Position Marker or Other Monument
- Statue
- Bronze Tablet
- Iron Avenue-ID Tablet
- Iron Narrative Tablet
- Stone Boundary Marker
- Interpretive Wayside
- Worm Fence
- Post & Rail Fence
- Wire Fence
- Stone Wall
- Deciduous Woods
- Conifer Woods
- Conifer, Deciduous Tree
- Orchard
- Thicket
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- Wetland
- Stream
- Existing 1' Contours

NOTES

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2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
3. NPS signs, traffic signs, and traffic signals not shown
4. Historic contour lines not indicated
4. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area and private inholdings
5. Features outside of CLR study area not inventoried
6. GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission (War Department)

0' 100' 325'

Drawing 3.2

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation

Herr's Ridge (Central)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. K. Harrison, 1863 Conditions maps
4. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
6. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
7. Field inventory, 2016

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, AutoCAD and Illustrator CS5, 2017

LEGEND

- Park Property Boundary
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Private Inholding: NPS Tract #
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Commemorative Park Removed Feature
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building or Structure
- Bridge
- Culvert: NPS, GNPC
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Concrete/Stone Walk
- Footpath
- Railroad
- Cannon, Shot Pyramid
- Regimental Monument
- Left/Right Flank Markers
- Position Marker or Other Monument
- Statue
- Bronze Tablet
- Iron Avenue-ID Tablet
- Iron Narrative Tablet
- Stone Boundary Marker (GBMA, WD)
- Interpretive Wayside, Auto Tour Stop
- Worm Fence
- Post & Rail Fence
- Wire Fence
- Stone Wall
- Deciduous Woods
- Conifer Woods
- Mown Meadow
- Deciduous Tree
- Conifer Tree
- Orchard
- Thicket
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- Wetland
- Stream
- Existing 1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
3. NPS signs, traffic signs, and traffic signals not shown
4. Historic contour lines not indicated
5. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area and private inholdings
6. Features outside of CLR study area not inventoried
7. GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission (War Department)

0' 100' 325'

Drawing 3.3

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation

McPherson and Seminary Ridges (North)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. K. Harrison, 1863 Conditions maps
4. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
6. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
7. Field inventory, 2016

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, AutoCAD and Illustrator CC, 2018

LEGEND

- Park Property Boundary
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- (02-114) Private Inholding: NPS Tract #
- Easement - ROW
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Commemorative Park Removed Feature
- Other Removed Feature
- US CS Approximate Site of Battlefield Burials
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building or Structure
- Bridge
- Culvert: NPS, GNPC
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Concrete/Stone Walk
- Footpath
- Railroad
- Cannon, Shot Pyramid Pad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- LF RF Left/Right Flank Markers
- Position Marker or Other Monument
- Statue
- Bronze Tablet
- Iron Avenue-ID Tablet
- Iron Narrative Tablet
- Stone Boundary Marker
- Interpretive Wayside
- Worm Fence
- Post & Rail Fence
- Wire Fence
- Stone Wall
- Deciduous Woods
- Conifer Woods
- Conifer, Deciduous Tree
- Orchard
- Thicket
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- Wetland
- Stream
- Existing 1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
3. NPS signs, traffic signs, and traffic signals not shown
4. Historic contour lines not indicated
5. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area and private inholdings
6. Features outside of CLR study area not inventoried
6. GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission (War Department)

0' 100' 325'

Drawing 3.4

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation

Herr's Ridge (South)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. K. Harrison, 1863 Conditions maps
4. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
6. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
7. Field inventory, 2016

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, AutoCAD and Illustrator CC, 2018

LEGEND

- Park Property Boundary
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Private Inholding: NPS Tract #
- Easement - ROW
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Commemorative Park Removed Feature
- Other Removed Feature
- Approximate Site of Battlefield Burials
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building or Structure
- Bridge
- Culvert: NPS, GNPC
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Concrete/Stone Walk
- Footpath
- Railroad
- Cannon, Shot Pyramid Pad
- Monument, On Turf Mound
- Left/Right Flank Markers
- Position Marker or Other Monument
- Statue
- Bronze Tablet
- Iron Avenue-ID Tablet
- Iron Narrative Tablet
- Stone Boundary Marker
- Interpretive Wayside
- Worm Fence
- Post & Rail Fence
- Wire Fence
- Stone Wall
- Deciduous Woods
- Conifer Woods
- Conifer, Deciduous Tree
- Orchard
- Thicket
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- Wetland
- Stream
- Existing 1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
3. NPS signs, traffic signs, and traffic signals not shown
4. Historic contour lines not indicated
4. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area and private inholdings
5. Features outside of CLR study area not inventoried
6. GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission (War Department)

0' 100' 325'

Drawing 3.5

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Analysis and Evaluation

McPherson and Seminary Ridges (South)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. K. Harrison, 1863 Conditions maps
4. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
6. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
7. Field inventory, 2016

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, AutoCAD and Illustrator CS5, 2017

LEGEND

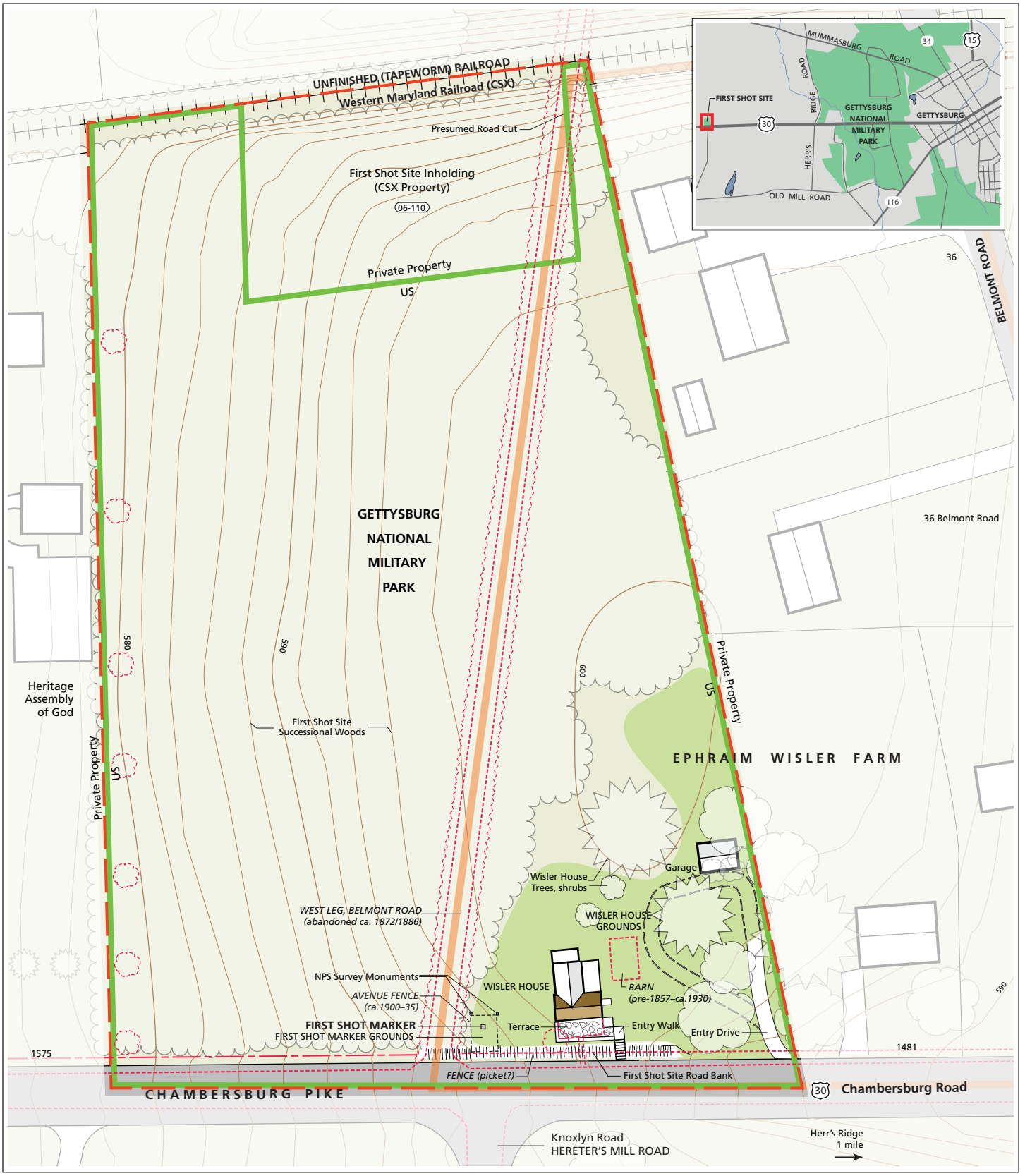
- Park Property Boundary
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Private Inholding: NPS Tract #
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Commemorative Park Removed Feature
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building or Structure
- Bridge
- Culvert: NPS, GNPC
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Concrete/Stone Walk
- Footpath
- Railroad
- Cannon, Shot Pyramid
- Regimental Monument
- Left/Right Flank Markers
- Position Marker or Other Monument
- Statue
- Bronze Tablet
- Iron Avenue-ID Tablet
- Iron Narrative Tablet
- Stone Boundary Marker (GBMA, WD)
- Interpretive Wayside, Auto Tour Stop
- Worm Fence
- Post & Rail Fence
- Wire Fence
- Stone Wall
- Deciduous Woods
- Conifer Woods
- Mown Understory
- Deciduous Tree
- Conifer Tree
- Orchard
- Thicket
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- Wetland
- Stream
- Existing 1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case
3. NPS signs, traffic signs, and traffic signals not shown
4. Historic contour lines not indicated
4. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area and private inholdings
5. Features outside of CLR study area not inventoried
6. GNPC = Gettysburg National Park Commission (War Department)

0' 100' 325'

Drawing 3.6



DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, Illustrator CC, 2018

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case.
3. NPS signs and other minor features not shown.
4. Contours extrapolated from 20' USGS topo. map.
5. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area.
6. See Drawing 3.1 for sources.

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
in partnership with Dept. of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

LEGEND

- US Property Boundary
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Commemorative Park Removed Feature
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Deciduous Woods
- Deciduous, Conifer Tree
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground

0' 50' 100'

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield
Gettysburg National Military Park

Analysis and Evaluation
First Shot Site

Drawing 3.7



Model of proposed Harman Farm rehabilitation (SUNY ESF)

Treatment Recommendations

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

1863 BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE - TREATMENT GUIDELINES

1863 BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE - TREATMENT TASKS

COMMEMORATIVE PARK LANDSCAPE - TREATMENT GUIDELINES

COMMEMORATIVE PARK LANDSCAPE - TREATMENT TASKS

Treatment in a cultural landscape report describes actions to preserve and enhance the historic character of a landscape in the context of contemporary management and use, and includes a range of recommendations from broad guidelines to specific tasks.[1] Recommendations for the First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield, focused on the land within the legislated boundary of the park, are based on the findings of Part I of this cultural landscape report and on consultation with park staff that included a treatment workshop held in May 2019 and a follow-up discussion to resolve outstanding issues on April 21, 2021.[2]

Treatment recommendations are organized by the two landscapes within the 1st Corps battlefield that correspond in large part with management areas of the park: The 1863 battlefield landscape and the commemorative park landscape (fig. 4.1). The first set of recommendations for each landscape, Treatment Guidelines, address future work planning when specific actions cannot be determined at present because additional planning is needed, or because the property is not owned by the park. The second set of recommendations for each landscape, Treatment Tasks, are discrete actions to preserve and enhance the historic character and contemporary use of the park-owned portions of the 1st Corps battlefield. Both sets of recommendations are organized by geographic areas: Overall, Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and Herr's Ridge. The Harman Farm within Herr's Ridge is its own section given the concentration of tasks to rehabilitate the 1863 landscape on the former Gettysburg Country Club golf course. A summary table of treatment tasks, correlated with the park's Facilities Management Software System (FMSS) planning, is included at the end of the chapter.



Figure 4.1: The 1st Corps battlefield showing the 1863 battlefield landscape at the McPherson Farm (left), and the commemorative park landscape at Doubleday Avenue on Oak Ridge, 2018. (SUNY ESF)

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

This section provides an overview of the legislation, regulations and policies, and park planning that inform treatment of the 1st Corps battlefield. The framework concludes with landscape treatment philosophies for the 1863 battlefield landscape and the commemorative park landscape. These philosophies provide a guiding vision for landscape management and are the basis for the landscape treatment recommendations in the following sections.

LEGISLATION

The legal origins of Gettysburg National Military Park trace back to the founding of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA), which was chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1864 for the dual purposes of preserving the battlefield and commemorating the "triumphs of the brave defenders," meaning the soldiers of the Union Army. The federal government began to take an active role in battlefield preservation and commemoration beginning in the late 1880s at a time of growing reconciliation with the South that coincided with institutionalization of racial segregation. Congress formalized a federal role at Gettysburg with passage of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission Act in 1893, which called for preserving the lines of battle and marking the positions of both the Union and Confederate armies, opening and improving avenues along the battle lines, and marking military positions with suitable tablets. In 1895, Congress established Gettysburg as the nation's third national military park. The legislation, which built upon the 1893 act and incorporated the commemorative park developed by the GBMA, called for the Secretary of War to acquire land occupied by both armies to preserve important topographic features of the battlefield, and also to preserve and protect monuments, mark military positions, undertake historical research, and protect other significant features of the battlefield.[3]

On July 28, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 6228 that transferred national parks, buildings, and reservations, including Gettysburg National Military Park, to civilian administration of the National Park Service. The transfer made the park subject to the Organic Act of 1916 (55 Stat. 535), which established conservation as the mission of the National Park Service.[4] The act specifically calls on the agency "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[5]

REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The National Park Service's conservation philosophy with respect to historic resources is articulated in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which in turn inform a hierarchy of National Park Service regulations and policies that comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, and other federal laws pertaining to resource management. The application of these regulations and policies to cultural landscapes is contained within *Director's Order-28: Cultural Resource Management*. DO-28 translates the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* to management of cultural landscapes, and recommends that landscape treatment be based on an approved cultural landscape report.[6]

PARK PLANNING

Cultural landscape reports implement park planning related to cultural landscapes. The following are Gettysburg National Military Park planning documents that inform treatment of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape.

Land Protection Plan

"Land Protection Plan – Gettysburg National Military Park" was approved in 1993 to provide the park with a plan of action for protection of land within or adjacent to the park boundaries as expanded in 1990. The plan also provided direction on conservation of land within the National Register-listed Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District that incorporates the national military park (listed 1975, expanded 1985).[7] The Land Protection Plan identified thirteen outstanding resource areas outside park ownership that warranted protection, three of which are within the 1st Corps battlefield (following are citations from plan):

> Herr's Ridge (208 acres) Area Objective: Maintain the agricultural uses of the M. Crist farm and the relatively undeveloped appearance of the area between Herr's Woods (Springs Hotel Woods) and Willoughby Run so that the three major July 1 Confederate attacks originating on Herr's Ridge and crossing these lands can be interpreted.
>
> First Corps Line [Seminary] (17 acres) Area Objective: Maintain the remaining historic landscape features (open fields, historic woods, and Seminary buildings) which contribute to the interpretation of the Union 1st Corps position on July 1 and the importance of Old Dorm [Schmucker Hall], while limiting the impact of modern development on the view from Reynolds Avenue.
>
> First Shot Marker (4 acres) Area Objective: Develop safe public access and suitable interpretation at this monument which marks a unique moment in Gettysburg and national history.[8]

Since finalization of this plan, the park has achieved part of the objective for Herr's Ridge through acquisition of the Gettysburg Country Club golf course and an easement on the remainder of the property in 2011. The M. Crist Farm remains in private ownership without any preservation protections, and additional development has occurred along Chambersburg Road (US 30). At the First Corps Line (Seminary Ridge), the American Battlefield Trust acquired a large part of the seminary inholding within the expanded boundary in 2019. At the First Shot Marker, the park acquired the recommended property in 2002.

The Land Protection Plan's recommendations for private inholdings within the park boundary, as well as park land that was removed from the park boundary as part of the 1990 boundary expansion, included Seminary Ridge Avenue (listed as West Confederate Avenue-Seminary Avenue). The report recommended that the military avenue and historical markers remain accessible to the public.[9]

The actions for land preservation detailed in the Land Protection Plan include zoning, cooperative agreements, easement acquisition, and fee simple acquisition.

General Management Plan

The General Management Plan (GMP) for Gettysburg National Military Park adopted in 1999 established a management direction based on the park's mission. It established four mission goals for the park:

- The landscape, buildings, monuments, structures, archeological sites, artifacts, and archives that are significant to the outcome and commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg are protected, rehabilitated, and maintained in good condition.
- The public understands and appreciates the significant events associated with the Gettysburg Campaign and its impact on the development of the nation.
- Visitors safely enjoy high quality educational experiences accessible to all segments of the population.
- Public and private entities understand the park's mission and act cooperatively to protect and interpret resources related to the Gettysburg Campaign and its commemoration.[10]

For historic resources that include the cultural landscape, the GMP provides general guidance for preservation, rehabilitation, and interpretation according to two areas of national significance: resources related to the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-4, 1863), and those related to battle commemoration designed and built by veterans between 1863 and 1938.

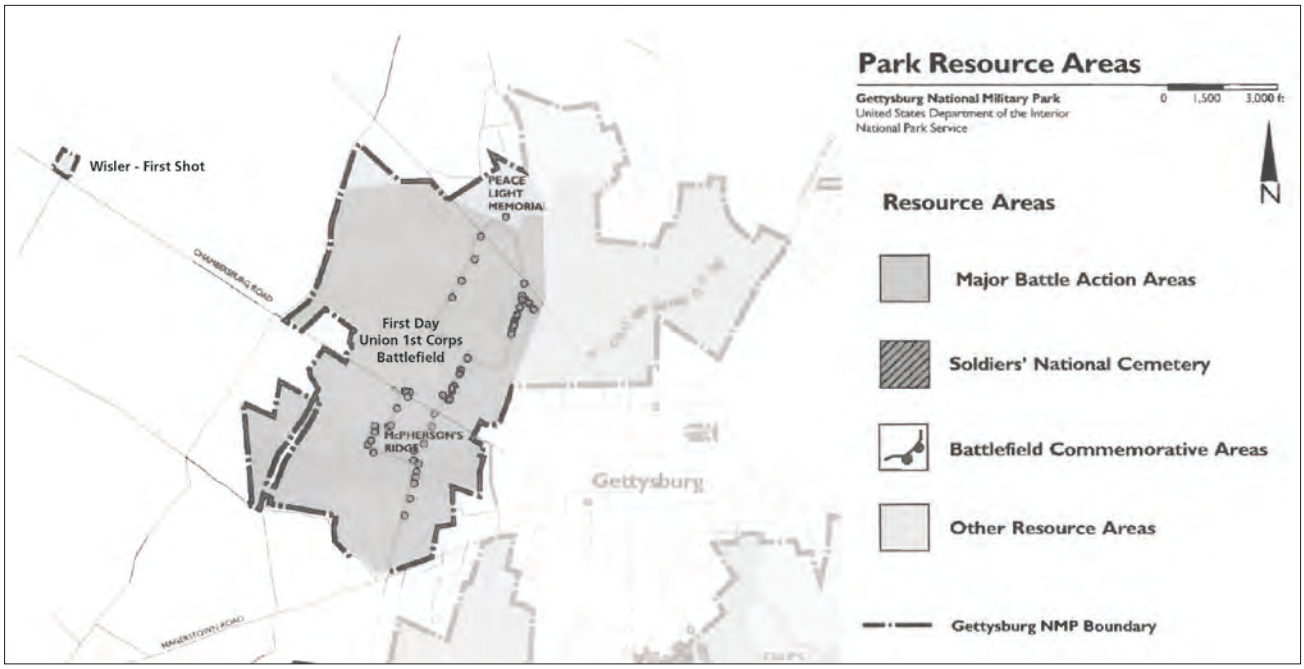


Figure 4.2: Map of the 1st Corps battlefield from the 1999 General Management Plan showing the Major Battle Action Area and Battlefield Commemorative Area along the military (park) avenues. The map does not show Seminary Ridge Avenue. (National Park Service, "Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1," June 1999, detail of Figure 11, annotated by SUNY ESF)

The GMP defined the following related resources areas within the national military park (fig. 4.2):

- "Major Battle Action Area" was defined as the places within the park boundary where there was major combat and battle action, along with troop placements, massing and bivouac sites, and troop movement corridors. The area also includes important topographic, natural, and built features that were significant to the outcome of the battle.[11]

- "Battlefield Commemorative Area" was defined as the narrow corridors that include the monuments and monument groups that mark position of troops, and the military avenues that mark the lines of battle. It was also defined as the associated landscape of the markers and avenues, which in general were the areas once enclosed to form the park-like setting.[12]

- "Other Resource Area" included the remainder of the park outside of the Major Battle Action Area and Commemorative Area. It included places that were used for troop movements, encampments, hospitals, or other support activities, which on the 1st Corps battlefield includes the north side of Oak Hill and the First Shot Site (Wisler Farm). The Other Resource Area also includes property within the park boundary for administrative or managerial purposes, or land that provides for the protection of important views or gateways to the park.[13]

The GMP process identified four alternative approaches to management of the park. In terms of resource management, the selected alternative (C), "Rehabilitation of Landscapes Significant to the Battle of Gettysburg and its Commemoration," prescribed that the "features that were significant to the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg are repaired, rehabilitated, or restored." The reestablishment of these features was prioritized in the Major Battle Action Area. In the Battlefield Commemorative Area, the selected alternative called for repairing, rehabilitating, restoring, or reconstructing "[s]elected features that are significant to the design of the commemorative park designed and built by veterans between 1895 [sic] and 1927," provided they would help the park meet its management, resource protection or interpretive goals. The selected alternative also called for a halt to building new monuments in the park, managing the agricultural lease program to support the historic field patterns of

1863, and maintaining all existing historic resources in good condition.[14]

The selected alternative established a philosophical basis for landscape treatment by identifying Rehabilitation as the primary or overall treatment for the park. One of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, Rehabilitation is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."[15] It is an approach to historic preservation that recognizes passage of time and ongoing natural and cultural processes. *Rehabilitation* allows for application of the other Standards, including *Preservation*, *Restoration*, and *Reconstruction*, to specific features.[16]

Battlefield Landscape Rehabilitation Program

Based on the direction of the 1999 GMP, the park and its partners undertook an extensive program to rehabilitate the Major Battle Action Area while meeting the demands for public access and education. A parallel rehabilitation program for the Battlefield Commemorative Area was not undertaken. The work began in 1999 and was largely complete by the 150th anniversary of the battle in 2013. The program focused on reestablishing landscape features important to the outcome of the battle, notably fields, woods, orchards, and fences. To provide additional landscape treatment guidance for the rehabilitation program, the park prepared a report entitled "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape."[17]

Landscape rehabilitation completed on the 1st Corps battlefield included replanting orchards, rebuilding fences, replanting 1863 woods and groves, and clearing post-1863 woods. There remain a number of tasks, particularly at the Harman Farm (Gettysburg Country Club golf course) that was acquired in 2011 near the close of the rehabilitation program. Due to extent of the required rehabilitation, it was excluded from the ongoing work.

In order to document the major work completed under the battlefield landscape rehabilitation program and to preserve institutional knowledge, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation developed a *Cultural Landscape Report Record of Treatment* (CLR Part III). This report, published in 2018, includes a synthesis and update to "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," a record of landscape rehabilitation including work on the 1st Corps battlefield, and lessons learned from planning and implementation of the battlefield landscape rehabilitation treatment. These lessons provide guidance on removal of post-1863 woods, health cuts in woodlots, replanting of woodlots, replanting of orchards, re-establishment of thickets, establishing riparian buffer habitat, and rebuilding 1863 fences. [18]

Transportation Planning

In 2015, the park commissioned a comprehensive trail system study to develop recommendations for extending the limited extent of park trails and providing multi-modal access for visitors to Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site. The study made a number of recommendations for developing trails on the 1st Corps battlefield. In 2017, the study was advanced to a draft Environmental Assessment, but was not finalized due to outstanding concerns and unresolved issues.[19]

In June 2020, Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Transportation Volpe Center and the NPS Denver Service Center (DSC) to initiate preliminary project planning (known as the P3 process) to address transportation-related issues at the parks. The agreement will allow the Volpe Center and DSC to provide the parks with technical assistance to address transportation challenges such as parking and alternative transportation options including pedestrian and bike trails. The park is anticipating that transportation-related recommendations in this cultural landscape report will be developed through the P3 process.[20]

Foundation Document

In 2016, Gettysburg National Military Park adopted its Foundation Document, an agency-required report that describes the park's purpose, fundamental resources and values, and current threats and opportunities. The document identified the "Battlefield Landscape" and the "Commemorative Landscape" as fundamental resources, along with the park's historic structures. These included battle-era farmsteads, stone walls, and fences; monuments, markers, and tablets; observation towers; and the avenue system with its culverts and bridges. Archeological resources associated with the battle were also considered fundamental resources. In addition, the sense of the park as "hallowed ground" was identified as a fundamental resource to ensure that a sense of solemnity remains an important goal in management decisions for the park.[21]

The Foundation Document identified "Other Important Resources and Values" in the park as natural communities, non-battle-related archaeological resources, and recreation (driving, walking horseback riding) appropriate to the solemnity of the battlefield.[22]

Two special mandates pertinent to treatment of the park's battlefield landscape and its setting were identified in the Foundation Document: Public Law 101-377 Section 5: Gettysburg Advisory Commission, developed to coordinate efforts between the park and local jurisdictions on management of the National Register-listed Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District that includes the national military park and surrounding battlefield lands; and Executive Order 13508: "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration," which calls for the federal government to restore and protect the nation's largest estuary and its watershed, which includes Adams County.[23]

As of the report's completion in 2016, the following threats applicable to the 1st Corps battlefield were identified: lack of adequate parking at key points; high visitation leading to landscape deterioration in some areas; unmanaged vegetation blocking important sightlines; existence of non-native and invasive plant species that could impact the battlefield; maintenance burden of open fields not in the agricultural lease program; monument and landscape damage resulting from vandalism; and inappropriate visitor use that conveys disrespect. A number of opportunities for enhancing the condition and historic character of the landscape area were also addressed. These included better wayfinding and directional signage, continued restoration of the 1863 battlefield landscape, planning for new trails, and cooperative work with the park's partners and volunteers.[24]

TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

A landscape treatment philosophy articulates the broad thinking behind treatment recommendations and serves as guidance for future decision-making. For this cultural landscape report, the treatment philosophy addresses the entire First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield and its two management areas as defined in the 1999 General Management Plan (GMP): the 1863 battlefield landscape (Battle Action Area), and the commemorative park landscape (Battlefield Commemoration Area). "Landscape" refers to the entire outdoor environment of the 1st Corps battlefield: buildings and structures (exteriors), built landforms, roads, managed vegetation, archeological sites, and natural systems, which in turn define outdoor spaces and views that may extend beyond park boundaries. The landscape is also characterized by intangible uses and associations.[25]

This treatment philosophy is based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* as the park's approved primary treatment per the 1999 GMP; the landscape's historical significance as documented in the National Register of Historic Places; and "Gettysburg National Military Park, Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape." In addition, research for this CLR provides the basis of a treatment philosophy for the commemorative park landscape that will be further developed in a forthcoming report intended as a companion to the "The 1863 Landscape" treatment philosophy report.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The philosophical basis for treatment of the First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield is the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which are also contained in the DO-28, *Cultural Resource Management*. The *Standards for Rehabilitation* most applicable to the 1st Corps battlefield include the following.

- Preserve extant historic features.
- Manage the landscape as a physical historical record and avoid the addition of conjectural features or features that present a false sense of historical development.
- Preserve changes over time that have gained historical significance.
- Repair rather than replace deteriorated historic materials, which can include both built materials and managed vegetation. If the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities, and where possible, materials and species.
- Design additions or alterations to avoid damaging historic materials, and so that they are differentiated from the old while being compatible with the historic character of the landscape.
- Design additions or alterations to be reversible, so that if they are removed, the historic integrity of the landscape is maintained. [26]

For treatment of individual features in the landscape, the following Standards for Restoration and Standards for Reconstruction may also apply:

- Rebuilding lost features, such as fences, roads and identification tablets, will be based on adequate documentary and physical evidence to permit an accurate replacement with minimal conjecture, and will be undertaken when such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the landscape.
- Distinctive materials, finishes, and construction techniques, or vegetation species that characterize the historic period will be maintained where feasible in restoration or reconstruction treatments.
- Reconstruction and restoration treatments will identify and evaluate archaeological remains where applicable, and include measures to preserve remaining historic materials and spatial relationships.
- Restoration of materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods (non-contributing to the park) will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.[27]

Overall Treatment Approach

The recommended overall approach to treatment of the First Day Union 1st Corps battlefield is to preserve and enhance the 1863 battlefield landscape and the overlay of the commemorative park landscape. A rehabilitated 1st Corps battlefield preserves significant characteristics and features from both nationally-significant layers as conserved and developed by veterans through 1927 (1938 for the Peace Memorial). Implementation of this treatment would not fully reflect conditions present in 1863 due to the historic development of the commemorative park, nor would it represent conditions in 1927 or 1938 due to the constraints of current park operations, dynamics of natural systems, and the park's interpretive focus on the story of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.[28]

This layered approach to treatment of the 1st Corps battlefield has its origins in the 1864 state charter for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA), which articulated a vision that summarized the dual purposes of preservation and commemoration that would shape the battlefield park over the next eight decades:

> . . .to hold and preserve the battlegrounds of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second and third days of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, with the natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs of their brave defenders.[29]

Gettysburg National Military Park was the inheritor of the GBMA legacy, including the commemorative landscape characterized by hundreds of Union regimental monuments that had been placed on the battlefield and the rudimentary military avenues that had been laid out along the lines of battle. The national park commission preserved and restored the key features of the 1863 battlefield landscape, and further developed the commemorative park landscape according to a treatment philosophy that clearly distinguished it from the 1863 battlefield, marked the significant sites of both armies, and imbued the park with military character defined by order, simplicity, armament, and a well-tended character.

After the National Park Service inherited administration of the national military park in 1933, the distinction between the two layers of landscape became blurred due to a treatment philosophy that attempted to harmonize the designed commemorative park landscape with the vernacular 1863 battlefield landscape. Under the current General Management Plan (GMP), the park established a treatment philosophy that continued to emphasize the 1863 battlefield landscape, but also reintroduced a framework for management of the commemorative park landscape.

Treatment Areas

Treatment of the 1st Corps battlefield is distinguished by two distinct areas based on the direction of the 1999 General Management Plan. The 1863 battlefield landscape treatment area consists of all federally-owned land on the 1st Corps battlefield outside of the commemorative park landscape, consistent in large part with the Major Battle Action Area in the 1999 GMP (fig. 4.3). Two areas outside of the Major Battle Action Area—the northwest corner of the Wills Farm and the First Shot Site—are addressed as part of the 1863 battlefield landscape, but have a lower priority for reestablishment of battlefield features, as directed by the GMP. The Lee's Headquarters (Thompson) site owned by the American Battlefield Trust is also included in the 1863 battlefield landscape because the property is planned for eventual transfer to the park.

The commemorative park landscape treatment area consists of the maintained landscape developed under the veteran-led administration of the Gettysburg National Park Commission and War Department up through 1927, and the veteran-associated development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial dedicated in 1938. The 1999 GMP "Battlefield Commemoration Area" was defined as the landscape along the military avenues (park drives). Based on research for this cultural landscape report and assessment of other areas of the park, it is recommended that this definition be refined according to the following hierarchy of areas:

Commemorative Grounds

These are the larger areas of maintained landscape that are focal points and gathering areas in the park, often incorporating clusters of commemorative works, important battle-era sites, and/or singular monumental memorials or structures. On the 1st Corps battlefield, commemorative grounds include Reynolds Grove where General Reynolds was killed; the western crest of McPherson Ridge along US 30 where the opening fire of the battle took place; Oak Ridge Grounds that includes the Oak Ridge observation tower and Robinson Avenue; and the grounds around the Eternal Light Peace Memorial along North Confederate Avenue. Commemorative grounds often contain 1863 battlefield landscape features, such as trees, woods, defense works, fences, and natural features that were incorporated into the commemorative park landscape.

Military Avenue Corridors

These areas consist of historically maintained landscape along avenues lined by monuments and tablets. On the 1st Corps battlefield, the military avenue corridors include Seminary Ridge Avenue, Reynolds Avenue, Stone-Meredith Avenues, Buford Avenue, Wadsworth Avenue, Doubleday Avenue, and North Confederate Avenue. The limits of the commemorative park landscape were historically delineated through open fields by pipe-rail avenue fencing along the government property lines. These



Figure 4.3: Map of the 1st Corps battlefield showing 1863 battlefield landscape and commemorative park landscape areas that organize the landscape treatment philosophy. (SUNY ESF)

corridors may contain 1863 battlefield landscape features such as trees, woods, defense works, fences, and natural features that were incorporated into the commemorative park landscape. While the Gettysburg National Park Commission made improvements to the public roads that existed in 1863 (Fairfield Road, Chambersburg Road, and Mummasburg Road), these are considered part of the 1863 battlefield landscape.

Singular Commemorative Works

These areas contain monuments, tablets, artillery groups, and other commemorative works that are outside the commemorative grounds and military avenue corridors. On the 1st Corps battlefield, these include the 4th US Artillery Battery B near Lee's Headquarters, Hupp's Battery near the First Railroad Cut, the 88th Pennsylvania marker on the Forney Farm, and the 1st Shot marker at the Wisler Farm. These works have small areas of associated commemorative landscape that include mown turf, knolls, fences, and access walks. Some 1863 battlefield landscape features such as stone walls were altered to accommodate these commemorative works.

Treatment Philosophy: 1863 Battlefield Landscape

Since the treatment philosophy for the 1863 battlefield landscape has been well articulated in park legislation and planning, this section provides a summary along with elaboration on the relationship with the commemorative park landscape.

As called for in the park's 1895 enabling legislation and the 1999 General Management Plan (GMP), treatment of the 1863 battlefield landscape (Major Battle Action Area) should preserve, restore, or reconstruct landscape features significant to the outcome of the battle (fig. 4.4).[30] Overall, the 1863 battlefield landscape should be managed to allow visitors to understand the landscape in which the battle took place, rather than see the landscape exactly as it existed in July 1863. This treatment philosophy requires that visitors understand the layers of historical development in the landscape.[31]

As documented in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape" (2004), identification of features important to the of the battle is based on the KOCOA system (Key terrain, Obstacles, Cover and Concealment, Observation, Avenues of approach), rather than on a feature's appearance in the landscape. A stone wall obscured by brush, for example, may not have been visually prominent in the landscape at the time of the battle, but could be a priority for treatment if it served as a cover or an obstacle during the fighting. Features that at present are not known to have KOCOA significance, but are still documented as part of the 1863 landscape, could still be restored or reconstructed, but are a lower priority for treatment. At least two primary sources are needed to verify the location and appearance of a feature prior to restoration or reconstruction.[32]



Figure 4.4. Typical character of the 1863 battlefield landscape on the 1st Corps battlefield showing ridges, fields, woodlots, and fences significant to the outcome of the battle, looking east from the McPherson Farm with Herbst Woods at right, ca. 1863. (Matthew Brady photograph, Library of Congress, 32840v)

The GMP and treatment philosophy report do not directly address the relationship between the 1863 battlefield landscape and the commemorative park landscape. In general, the park landscape was designed as an overlay on the 1863 battlefield. To preserve the historic development of the landscape, National

Register-contributing commemorative park landscape features should not be altered or removed to restore 1863 battlefield features. For example, a battle-era stone wall that was realigned to accommodate a monument or marker in 1905 should not be returned to its 1863 appearance, unless there is a compelling need based on the park's interpretive program.

The 1863 Landscape treatment philosophy report contains general treatment principles for all of the landscape features found in the battlefield landscape, along with examples of tasks that illustrate the principles. For example, it recommends that orchards be replanted to approximate their height and limits in 1863 as related to obstacles, cover, and concealment, rather than to restore their historic species since the landscape is not significant in the area of agriculture. These principles build on the overall treatment philosophy and provide direction for future management. Selected principles are addressed in the following section, "Supplemental Guidelines for Treatment of the 1863 battlefield landscape," where research and park experience support a shift in guidance from what is contained in the treatment philosophy report.



Figure 4.5. The commemorative park landscape on the 1st Corps battlefield showing representative well-maintained character and features significant to its design, looking north along Doubleday Avenue at Oak Ridge, ca. 1905. (Library of Congress, 4a11027v)

Treatment Philosophy:

Commemorative Park Landscape

In keeping with the park's founding legislation and the 1999 General Management Plan, the recommended treatment philosophy for the commemorative park landscape is to preserve and enhance its historic character as developed through 1927 at the end of veteran administration. The exception to this is the landscape at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial that should reflect its character at the time of the monument's dedication in 1938. Rehabilitation of the landscape's historic character through restoration or reconstruction of features removed since 1927 should be undertaken where it supports the park's management, resource protection or interpretive goals. Features removed during the historic period prior to 1927 should not be reconstructed.

Overall, treatment of the commemorative park landscape should be guided by the landscape designed and built by the Gettysburg National Park Commission: a simple, well-maintained landscape imbued with military character that is clearly distinguishable from the surrounding landscape of the 1863 battlefield, but carefully integrated into it (fig. 4.5). Under this philosophy, a rehabilitated landscape would have the feeling of hallowed ground imparted by a high level of maintenance and well-designed and managed visitor amenities that convey honor and respect. Although presently in overall good condition, wear-and-tear, overgrown brush and grass, damage from vehicle collisions and vandalism, and erosion of turf from foot traffic, horses, and vehicles can convey dishonor and encourage disrespectful behavior.[33]

It is recommended that rehabilitation of the commemorative park landscape be emphasized at the commemorative grounds that served as focal points and gathering areas, including Reynolds Grove, the western crest of McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge, and the

Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Rehabilitation of these landscape areas can support park interpretive goals by providing space where the significant history of the battle and its commemoration can be interpreted in the landscape. Through restoration or reconstruction of missing commemorative features such as shell stones, stone gutters, and fences, visitors would be able to understand the separation between the designed commemorative park and the battlefield beyond, as the veterans who built the park intended. These larger areas of maintained landscape can also generally better accommodate a greater number of visitors and help disperse congestion from along the military avenues, in support of park operation goals. Focusing landscape rehabilitation to these specific areas would also help the park make better use of its limited resources.[34]

The military avenue corridors are the second priority for rehabilitation. Amounting to approximately 3.5 miles on the 1st Corps battlefield, these corridors present a maintenance challenge, and also cross through major battle action areas where interpretation focuses on the battle history. Therefore, rehabilitation of this landscape should emphasize preserving existing commemorative features (monuments, avenues, tablets, turf), rather than restoring missing features. In addition, treatment should ensure non-historic park infrastructure is compatible with the historic character of the commemorative park landscape and distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape. The landscape should remain well-tended to convey honor and respect. Reestablishment of missing commemorative features within the military avenue corridors may still be appropriate provided the tasks supports park operations, resource protection, and interpretive goals.[35]

The third priority for landscape treatment applies to singular commemorative works outside the commemorative grounds and military avenue corridors, such as individual monuments, tablets, and artillery groups. These areas should be treated to preserve the commemorative work and maintain public access where feasible. Existing associated commemorative landscape features, including mown or cleared ground, knolls, plantings, and access paths, should be maintained or rehabilitated to support park operations, resource protection, or interpretive goals. The surrounding landscape would be treated consistent with the philosophy for the 1863 battlefield landscape. There may be exceptions to maintain views or spatial character from the commemorative period.[36]

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT GOALS

Building on the four broad mission goals of the park defined in the 1999 General Management Plan, the following are goals for treatment of the landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield based on research for this cultural landscape report, park planning, and input from park staff. Related management objectives from the GMP and Foundation Document are cited in the endnotes.[37]

- The landscape of the 1st Corps battlefield retains its historic layers of development that reflect the events of the Battle of Gettysburg and its historic commemoration by veterans through 1927 (1938 for the Peace Memorial).[38]
- The 1863 battlefield landscape is treated as hallowed ground and reflects the KOCOA features that influenced the outcome of the battle: Key terrain, Obstacles, Cover and concealment, Observation and fields of fire, and Avenues of approach.[39]
- The commemorative park landscape reflects the height of its development under veteran administration through 1927, especially at the commemorative grounds areas; is well maintained to instill feelings of solemnity, honor, and respect; and allows for the key characteristics of the 1863 battlefield landscape to be legible to visitors.[40]
- The grounds of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial reflect the historic design as completed on the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1938 and preserves earlier traces of the 1863 battlefield landscape and pre-1927 commemorative park landscape.[41]

- Non-historic development, utilities, and highway traffic adjacent to, or visible from the park, do not detract from the historic character of the battlefield landscape and do not impede visitor access.[42]
- Natural systems are protected and are restored where compatible with treatment goals for the 1863 battlefield landscape and commemorative park landscape.
- The park landscape is maintained with economic and ecologic sustainability in mind.[43]

1863 BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE TREATMENT GUIDELINES

SUPPLEMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR TREATMENT OF THE 1863 BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE

The following recommendations provide new or additional guidance to what is contained in the 2004 park report, "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape" based on findings of this cultural landscape report. [44]

Cultural Features: Historic Fields

The open spaces of historic fields are presently maintained by the park through mowing and prescribed burning, through leasing for crop production, and through limited leasing for pasturing livestock. A sufficiently large area is needed for a successful agricultural lease and 1863 field extents may pose a challenge. Planning should seek a balance between reestablishing 1863 field patterns with the needs of contemporary agriculture. On the 1st Corps battlefield, 1863 field patterns are missing within the Harman, Herbst, Forney, and Wills farms.

During the battlefield landscape rehabilitation program between 1999 and 2014, lessees utilized a voluntary program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program" (CREP) to rotate cropland from agricultural production to grasses and other cover species. The park has discovered that CREP fields, requiring a 10 to 15-year agreement, tend to have a very low level of management and invasive species have emerged as a result. The park is planning to end CREP agreements as they expire.

Cultural Features, Managed Vegetation: Witness Trees

Trees were found across the 1863 battlefield landscape as groves or woodlots, and as specimens in domestic yards, fields and pastures, and in areas that were difficult to cultivate. The park's strategy is to preserve specimen trees with attention to known or potential witness trees. The park currently maintains a GIS layer of witness trees documented or believed to be present at the time of the battle. The file contains 28 specimen trees identified by one of the following: (a) a 1916 War Department report, (b) a 1992 memorandum from the park's former historian, or (c) recent field reviews and mapping of noteworthy trees. In addition, the GIS file contains 21 trees identified in historic sources that are dead and their field location is approximated, and five trees identified in historic sources that are dead and remain as stumps.

For potential witness trees, formulas multiplying tree diameter at breast height (dbh) by a species or general value provide an estimate of age. The only way to determine age and confirm witness tree status is to complete a coring that will permit counting tree rings (dendrochronology). The park should contract for certified arborist services to complete coring and based on the results, prioritize maintenance needs and future replacement. Most of the identified witness trees, such

as those in Reynolds Grove, should be maintained according to professional arboriculture standards and replaced in kind when death is imminent or the tree presents a hazard. Replacements should match the location, species, and variety. Witness trees of particular historical value, such as those documented in battle-era imagery and narratives, may warrant propagation to perpetuate the genetic lineage. None have presently been documented on the 1st Corps battlefield. [45]

In addition to specimen witness trees, there are numerous undocumented witness trees within 1863 hedgerows and woodlots, such as Herbst Woods. A number of very large and old trees along the northern edge of Herbst Woods may well be witness trees. The park should undertake a survey that includes coring to identify witness trees in 1863 woodlots, particularly in those areas accessible to the public, or visible from nearby areas.

Cultural Features, Managed Vegetation: Woodlots and Groves

1863 woodlots that are important to interpreting the outcome of the battle will require careful management to represent their battle-era character that was the result of agricultural use.[46] Instead of focusing on forestry principles and the quantity, diameter, and tree species composition as recommended in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," the primary treatment should be to manage understory to maintain or reestablish battle-era sight lines. This work could be accomplished through in-house, contracted, or volunteer efforts to remove woody understory material and then treating the cut stumps with an herbicide swab. An alternative for managing understory could be the use of goats to graze discrete areas. With either method, the initial clearing would need to be followed up by ongoing control of emerging woody vegetation and potentially invasive vegetation. The park should plan and request cyclic funding to maintain the specific woodlot areas. In the 1st Corps battlefield, Herbst Woods should be a priority for this treatment (see task MR-1). Woodlots that are presently missing should also be considered for replanting and management to maintain open understory. An example on the 1st Corps battlefield is Seminary Grove.

Cultural Features, Small-Scale Features: 1863 Fencing

The 1999 General Management Plan recommended that all 1863 fences within the Major Battle Action Area (approximately 39 miles) be rebuilt because of their impact on the outcome of the battle. The concept was for the rebuilt fences to represent conditions at the beginning of the battle. Between 1999 and 2014, volunteers rebuilt fences on the 1st Corps battlefield, but many 1863 fence lines, particularly on the Herbst, Wills, and Forney farms, remain unbuilt. Today, the park recognizes the burden of maintaining these fences, which includes mowing and trimming around them, restacking, and replacement of rotted materials. In addition, the fences are expensive to build; the park presently estimates a cost of $117 per foot; Virginia worm fences last on average between 15 and 20 years.[47]

The following updated guidance is recommended in planning future rebuilding of 1863 fences:

- Only those fence lines that are important for interpreting KOCOA features of the battlefield should be rebuilt, rather than all fences in the Major Battle Action Area. Those fences that are documented as obstacles or used for cover should be given high priority.
- For fences that were taken down during the battle, they should not be represented by fences with gaps (so-called dashed technique), as recommended in the 1863 landscape philosophy report, because the gaps have proven confusing to visitors.[48]
- There are a number of fences that need to have a second source to document their existence, type, and alignment, as stipulated in the 1863 landscape philosophy report. Examples include north-south fences on the Forney and Harman farms. In these locations, a fence should not be rebuilt unless there are other landscape features, such as the edge of

an orchard or a road, that imply the presence of a fence.

- Where there are two sources documenting a fence line in 1863, but not the type of fence, it would be appropriate to build a simple three-rail post fence that evokes the character of 1863-style fences. [49]

- Use of substitute materials in reconstruction of unfinished battle-era wood fences is generally inconsistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. However, it may be appropriate in certain locations to use substitute materials for components of fences that are not highly visible to ensure that the fence can be sustained. For example, the 1863 worm fence along the M. Crist-Forney boundary that is over 2,000 feet west of Buford Avenue and 800 feet east of Herr's Ridge Road is not highly visible to visitors. Here, use of rot-resistant substitute materials for posts or bottom rails that are more susceptible to rot may not impact the historic character of the landscape, provided the substitute materials maintain a similar visual character to weathered wood.

Fences built for contemporary needs that are not on historic fence lines should be designed to be compatible and distinguishable with the 1863 battlefield landscape. Since taking over the park from the War Department in 1933, the National Park Service has followed an approach to landscape design that seeks to harmonize contemporary features with the 1863 battlefield landscape. Such a treatment philosophy confuses the distinction between historic and contemporary features, and is not consistent with the historic design of the national military park under the Gettysburg National Park Commission. The following guidelines are recommended for fences in non-historic fence locations:

- Remove existing post-and-rail, Virginia worm, and other 1863-style fences on post-1863 fence lines, except where they were used historically within the commemorative park landscape, such as around the monuments on McPherson Ridge at Chambersburg Road.

- Use a contemporary style of fence that is inconspicuous and distinguishable from the 1863 battlefield landscape. A simple wood post-and-wire fence would be appropriate. Commercially-available three-rail post-and-rail fences should not be used on non-historic fence lines because they are similar in appearance to the five-rail post-and-rail fences of 1863.

- For commemorative-era fence lines along the military avenues, consideration should be given to replacing existing 1863-style fences with the pipe-rail avenue fences that existed during the historic period, unless one or both fences was a key KOCOA feature in the battle (see also "Avenue Fencing," commemorative park landscape Guidelines and Planning Considerations). An example is the 1863-style rail fences along the west side of Stone Avenue.

- Use of 1863 fences for other purposes, such as traffic control along the military avenues, is not appropriate because they blur the historic distinction between the 1863 battlefield landscape and the commemorative park landscape.

Earthen Works

Earthen defensive works within the 1st Corps battlefield were primarily along the final Confederate line that stretched from Oak Hill to Seminary Ridge. Union defenses, probably of earth and debris such as fence rails, were at the crest of McPherson Ridge and along the Dustman Orchard and Seminary Grove. The only documented traces of earthworks are Confederate and are in McPherson Woods north of the First Railroad Cut and along Seminary Ridge Avenue; the latter was rebuilt during the commemorative era with a stone wall, most likely in place of rails.

As recommended in the 1863 landscape philosophy report, earthen defense works should be protected and preserved. Archaeological investigation is needed to confirm the presence of surface or subsurface remains of earthworks, such as on Oak Hill. For above-ground earthworks in wooded conditions such as in

McPherson Woods, large trees that pose a windthrow threat should be removed. For earthworks that are accessible to visitors, they should be kept clear of woody understory vegetation to allow the topography to be visible. It would also be appropriate to maintain turf (sod) on the earthworks, which would prevent erosion and enhance their visibility. The parapet of Rodes's Division Breastwork along Seminary Ridge Avenue is maintained in sod (located on American Battlefield Trust property, adjacent to the park property line).

For the sites of lost earthworks that are accessible to the public, consideration should be given to devising a method to mark the defensive line. This could be achieved through installation of park commission-style identification tablets, similar to the extant one for Rodes's Division Breastwork along Seminary Ridge Avenue. A contemporary system of marking could also be appropriate, such as use of subtle markers along the breastwork, or a digital equivalent.

UPDATES TO THE LAND PROTECTION PLAN

Based on research for this cultural landscape report, the following are recommended revisions and additions to the 1993 Land Protection Plan (LPP) for properties on the 1st Corps battlefield. The actions for land preservation, as detailed in the LPP, include zoning, cooperative agreements, easement acquisition, and fee simple acquisition.

Under Public Law 101-377 Section 5, *Gettysburg Advisory Commission*, park staff are to work collaboratively with the commission on land management and resource stewardship-related issues within the National Register-listed Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District that surrounds the park. However, the commission has not been active for several years. The park should consider reactivating the Gettysburg Advisory Commission to assist with community relations in undertaking the following land protection recommendations within the historic district:[50]

Outstanding Resource Areas: Herr's Ridge Inholdings

Chambersburg Road Corridor: Undertake a study to determine the feasibility and long-range planning necessary to preserve and enhance the Confederate avenue of advance along Chambersburg Road (US 30) between Herr's Ridge Road and Willoughby Run. This area is mostly outside the existing park boundary but within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. It has been substantially developed with apartments, single-family homes, a business park, nursing home, and country club facilities, although most of the development is set back from the road (fig. 4.6). In addition to Chambersburg Road, 1863 battlefield landscape features that remain include Herr's Tavern, Leaper House, and M. Crist Farm fields. Reestablishing 1863 landscape character to this corridor would enhance interpretation of the opening engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg. The existing battle-era buildings should be preserved, and ideally returned to their 1863 appearance.

Country Club Lane Development: Undertake a study to determine the feasibility and long-range planning necessary to remove Country Club Lane and residential development in a narrow strip between the park-owned Harman-Wible Woodlot (Springs Hotel Woods) and the Harman Farm (former golf course) that is outside of park boundaries, but surrounded by park land. Reestablishment of 1863 landscape



Figure 4.6. Chambersburg Road (US 30) looking east from Herr's Ridge toward Willoughby Run, 2017. Except for the field at left, this area is outside of park boundaries, but should be conserved to interpret the initial Confederate advance on the morning of July 1,1863. (SUNY ESF)

character in this area would aid interpretation of the major Confederate advance against the 1st Corps on July 1, 1863.

Herr's Ridge Road Farmland: Preserve farmland along Herr's Ridge Road at the Wible-Herr Farm and M. Crist Farm. This includes land within the park boundary east of Herr's Ridge Road, and land outside the boundary but within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District west of Herr's Ridge Road. Residential development in the battle-era J. Crist Farm west of Herr's Ridge Road should be controlled. Preserving the rural character of this area would enhance the setting of the park and part of the Confederate battle line of July 1, 1863.

Park Land Removed from Legislated Boundary

Seminary Ridge Avenue: Reincorporate the corridor of park land that extends through the campus of the United Lutheran Seminary into the park boundary.[51] Seminary Ridge Avenue was the first military avenue improved by the Gettysburg National Park Commission on the 1st Corps battlefield and it retains its historic Telford base roadbed along with commemorative breastwork, artillery positions, and tablets. The park never gave up ownership after it was removed from the park boundary in 1990, and the avenue has since been reincorporated into the park's self-guided automobile tour route. Its importance to interpretation of the 1st Corps battlefield has been enhanced through partner development of the Seminary Ridge Museum at Schmucker Hall (Old Dorm). See task SR-1 for specific guidance on the treatment of Seminary Ridge Avenue.

Individual Private Inholdings - Protection and Treatment (see Drawings 2.1–2.6) [52]

02-108 (Jackson, 958 Mummasburg Road, 1.55 acres): The LPP recommends fee acquisition of this property, removing the non-historic house and other development, and maintaining existing woods that in 1863 were at the eastern edge of Wills Woods (West). No changes in this treatment are recommended. This is the last remaining residential inholding along Mummasburg Road.

02-113 (Inskip, 121 Doubleday Avenue, 1.06 acre), 02-114 (Schildnecht-Mattson, 135 Doubleday Avenue , 2.09 acres), 02-116 (Richardson, 155 Doubleday Avenue, 1.116 acres): The LPP recommends fee acquisition through purchase, removing the non-historic houses and other development, and restoring the historic woods on these three tracts that were part of Wills Woods (East) in 1863. No changes in this treatment are recommended.

02-117 (Chandon / Doubleday Inn, 104 Doubleday Avenue, 0.8 acre), 02-118 (Stoner, 130 Doubleday Avenue, 1.49 acres), and *02-120 (Schmidt, 154 Doubleday Avenue, 0.59 acre)*: The LPP recommends fee acquisition through purchase, removing the non-historic houses and other development, and restoring woods on these three tracts. However, they should instead be restored to open field, since they were part of Gilbert Fields #2 and #3 along with tract 03-119 previously acquired by the park. A hedgerow/tree line should be re-established along the field boundary that cut across tract 02-117. The stone wall along Doubleday Avenue should be restored (driveway gaps removed).

02-121 (Gifford-Sites, 220 Doubleday Avenue, 8.41 acres): The LPP recommends fee acquisition through purchase, and future evaluation of whether to remove the house. It is recommended that the LPP be updated to recommend removal of the house (built 1935 and substantially enlarged in the late 1990s), consistent with the other residential inholdings along Doubleday Avenue. Treatment should also include reestablishment of the 1863 wooded character on existing maintained landscape (lawn).

02-123 (Hoke, 680 Chambersburg Road, 2.05 acres): The LPP recommends fee acquisition of this property, which contains the battle-period Chambersburg Pike toll house (Johns Tollhouse), although much modified. The tract is surrounded by park land. The LPP recommends restoring the historic façade of the tollhouse and surrounding grounds. Treatment should also include removal of non-historic outbuildings, rebuilding fences along the boundary, and clearing all

woods on the tract, which would re-incorporate it into the larger 1863 open space of the McPherson Farm.

06-102 (Woerner, Herr's Ridge Road, 80 acres): The LPP recommends acquisition of an easement on this property, which contains most of the battle-era M. Crist Farm. It also recommends seeking a donated easement on the portion of the farm west of Herr's Ridge Road that is outside the park boundary. The LPP recommends preserving the agricultural use of the property and façade of the farm house. These recommendations remain appropriate, although renovations to the house in 2018 included removal of the porch (which may have been post-1863) and installation of vinyl replacement windows. Fee acquisition by the park or a partner would also be appropriate. If this occurs, consideration should be given to replanting the two orchards north of Willoughby Run, removing a post-1863 pond to the south, and clearing post-1863 hedgerows and successional woods along the east property line (with replacement riparian buffer, as appropriate) since these woods are within the Major Battle Action Area (see also task O-1).

07-101 (Knox, Old Mill Road, 6.8 acres): The LPP recommends purchase of an easement on this property, which contains the battle-era Herbst barn that was repaired or replaced soon after the battle, and a farmhouse most likely rebuilt on the foundation of the battle-era Herbst house in ca. 1880. Given the importance of this farmstead to the 1st Corps battlefield and the visibility of the barn from Reynolds Avenue, it is recommended that the park instead pursue fee acquisition. In addition to maintaining the outward appearance of the buildings as recommended in the LPP, successional woods should be cleared to reestablish the historic open character of the landscape outside of a buffer along Willoughby Run. In addition, modern additions that include fences, specimen trees, and a swimming pool should be removed. The missing southern part of the Herbst orchard that extended onto this tract should be replanted, and the 1863 fence lines should be restored. The existing drive appears to follow the 1863 farm lane.

07-103 (Shealer, 5.0 acres): The LPP recommends purchase of an easement to protect this land on the battle-era Schmucker Farm along Pitzer Run that was the scene of intense combat. It was part of Schmucker Field #2 in 1863, but is now wooded. The LPP recommends clearing the woods, but retaining some trees to screen modern development. It is recommended the that the woods west of Pitzer Run be cleared, but a margin should be retained to provide a riparian buffer. The woods east of the run should be retained to screen two houses and the YWCA.

07-105 (Seminary and American Battlefield Trust property, 12.0 acres): The LPP recommends purchase of an easement on the property. The portion acquired by the American Battlefield Trust (Schmucker Field #3, Dustman Orchard site/Lewars property), should instead be recommended for park acquisition given its historical importance and proximity to Seminary Ridge Avenue. The LPP also calls for preservation of the grove of trees (Seminary Grove). This grove has since been substantially removed for construction of the Seminary Ridge Museum visitor parking lot. See following guidelines for treatment of Seminary Grove, Schmucker Field #3, Dustman Orchard, and the James Thompson Lot.

07-109 (Gettysburg Country Club/Cumberland Club Investment, 15 acres). This tract was not within park boundaries in 1993, so is not in the Land Protection Plan. See following guidelines for treatment considerations for this parcel.

Outlying Monuments - Protection and Treatment [53]

95th New York Marker, Chambersburg Road: This position marker is near the northeast intersection of Seminary Ridge Avenue on property of the United Lutheran Seminary. The LPP recommended moving the marker to nearby park-owned property. This is no longer necessary because the American Battlefield Trust acquired a preservation easement on this property in 2019, which presumably gives the Trust oversight of the marker.

MARKING BATTLEFIELD LANDMARKS

A number of 1st Corps battlefield landmarks, as identified on the 1867 Warren map, are not marked or otherwise identified in the landscape. These include buildings, archaeological sites, private inholdings, and private property outside existing park boundaries. All are within the National Register-listed Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. As marked on the Warren map, the non-park-owned landmarks include:

- Chambersburg Road: "Herr Tavern" (existing battle-period building), "Spangler" (site, now nursing home and apartments), "L. Leaper" (existing but heavily altered battle-period house), "Toll Gate / M. Johns" (existing but heavily altered battle-era house), and "H. Dustman" (house site, foundation of barn exists in part).
- Herr's Ridge Road: "M. Crist" (existing battle-period house and barn).
- Mummasburg Road: "N. Hoffman" (presumed battle-period house that is substantially altered)
- Old Mill Road: "E. Harman" (site of Harman house and barns, now residential development); "J. Herbst" (extant barn repaired or rebuilt after the battle, and post-battle house)

To foster interpretation, appreciation, and preservation of these privately-owned sites associated with the battle, it is recommended that the park take the lead in marking them with a consistent style of roadside signage. The signs could be installed through partnerships with park partners, or state and local governments within the public right-of-way, although efforts should be made to seek property owner approval to promote stewardship. The signs should be substantial, durable, and visible, but with minimal text to discourage motorists from pulling over, unless there is pedestrian access. They could replace in part an existing system of sheet-metal signs that mark Civil War hospital sites.

Possible sign styles and types include Pennsylvania Historical Markers, which are already used to identify several battle sites in and surrounding the park, as well as sites associated with the Gettysburg Campaign in outlying communities. [54] Alternatively, a new style of sign could be developed to provide a distinct identity to Gettysburg Battlefield-related sites, taking design cues from the park's historic Cope-designed markers and tablets. An appropriate design could be a simple rectangular metal tablet mounted upright on a post and using a different color scheme than the historic tablets, such as white background and black lettering (fig. 4.7). These signs could also be used to mark park-owned sites along public roads within the 1863 battlefield landscape.



Figure 4.7. Design concept for signs to mark battlefield landmarks and sites outside of the commemorative park landscape, showing simulation at the M. Crist House on Herr's Ridge Road. (SUNY ESF)

Use of the historic Cope-designed iron identification tablets to mark these battlefield sites is not recommended because those tablets were historically reserved for use along the military avenues within the commemorative park landscape (there are exceptions, such as the Codori House along Emmitsburg Road). Proliferation of these tablets to other parts of the battlefield could diminish the distinctive character of the commemorative park landscape. The park has recently used variations on the Cope-designed identification tablets to mark the battlefield sites at the Rose house and Rogers House site, but both are insufficiently distinguishable from the historic Cope-designed tablets.

SEMINARY GROVE

Seminary Grove, a battle-era deciduous woodlot west of Seminary Ridge Avenue on a seminary-owned inholding, is a KOCOA feature in the Major Battle Action area that is missing from the landscape. Several old specimen oak trees behind the Refectory and President's House are remnants of the grove, but most of the trees were removed after 1945 for development of Wentz Library, recreational facilities, and parking lots. The majority of the grove site is today on a park inholding owned by the United Lutheran Seminary; the southern limits of the grove are outside park boundaries (a number of aged, possible witness trees exist here behind the library and West House). To reestablish the semblance of this grove and to better screen the Seminary Ridge Museum visitor parking lot from the 1st Corps battle line along Reynolds Avenue, it is recommended that the park work with the Seminary to plant trees in the open lawn areas west of the parking lot and Refectory to establish the western 1863 limits of the grove, where the 1st Corps built a rail breastwork (fig. 4.8). The trees could be planted in a naturalistic arrangement using species that reestablish a native oak-hickory community, but maintained with an open understory that was characteristic of managed woodlots. Existing evergreen trees near the Refectory should be removed.

SCHMUCKER FIELD #3

Field #3 of the Schmucker Farm, located west of Seminary Grove on an inholding owned by the American Battlefield Trust, was an agricultural field in 1863 lined by Virginia worm fences. In the 1950s, it was developed as a recreation area for the Seminary known as the Lutherbowl Field, and in 2012, it was redesigned as lawn traversed by the Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail. At this same time, a naturalistic stormwater detention basin was built at the southeast edge of the field to capture runoff from the Seminary Ridge

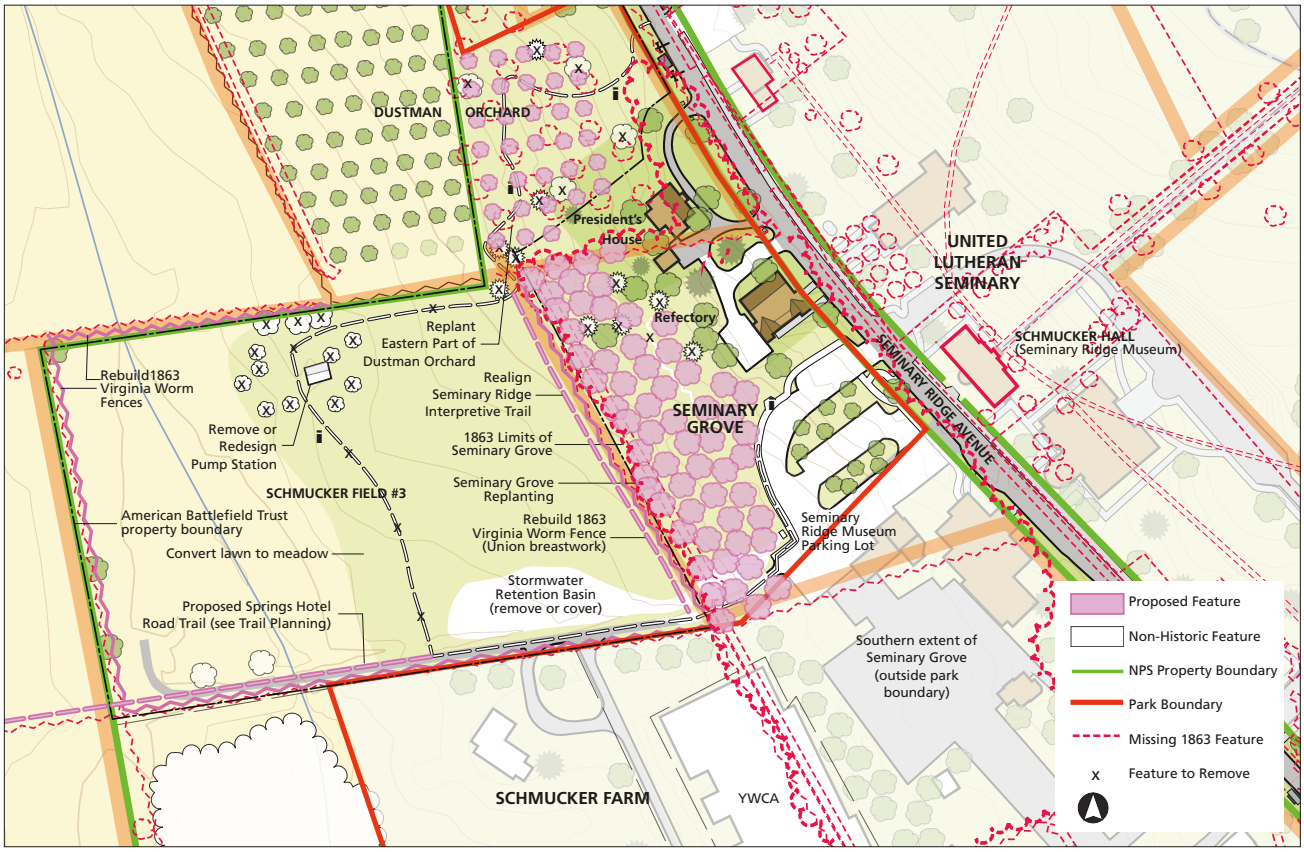


Figure 4.8. Suggested actions for reestablishing 1863 landscape character at Seminary Grove, Schmucker Field #3, and the Dustman Orchard on inholdings belonging to the American Battlefield Trust and United Lutheran Seminary. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. Tree locations do not represent actual size or spacing. (SUNY ESF)

Museum parking lot, and a Gettysburg Municipal Authority pump station was built in the field.

Since this field is in the Major Battle Action area and was a KOCOA feature, the park should work with the American Battlefield Trust to reestablish its 1863 landscape character to enhance visitor interpretation by undertaking the following treatment actions (see fig. 4.8):

- Replace the maintained landscape of lawn and specimen trees with meadow.
- Rebuild 1863 fences along the perimeter of the field (coordinate with park on rebuilding adjacent fence lines), and interpret the fence along the east edge of Seminary Grove as the Union breastwork, in place of the existing rail fence closer to the Refectory.
- Realign the Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail to follow the rebuilt eastern fence line along Seminary Grove, in keeping with park trail design precedent.
- Redesign the stormwater retention basin as an underground facility to restore the 1863 topography.
- Retain the remnant of Springs Hotel Road along the southern boundary of the field given its association with the commemorative-era history of the battlefield (also see following section, "Trail Planning, Springs Hotel Road Trail").

In addition, the park and American Battlefield Trust should consult with the Gettysburg Municipal Authority to determine the feasibility of removing the pump station or redesigning it as an underground facility.

DUSTMAN ORCHARD LOT

The park replanted the 1863 Dustman (Lee's Headquarters) Orchard on Seminary Ridge in 2006, except for the portion that extended east to Seminary Ridge Avenue on property owned by the Seminary. The orchard, most likely all peach trees, was removed by ca. 1890 and in the late 1920s, the site of the eastern portion was developed as residential grounds associated with the President's (Singmaster-Lewars) House built in 1925. In 2019, most of this property was acquired by the American Battlefield Trust. The southeast corner of the Dustman Orchard Lot containing the grounds of the President's House remains under Seminary ownership. It is recommended that the park work with the Trust to replant the eastern limits of the Dustman Orchard on this property to more fully reflect the 1863 extent of this KOCOA feature (see fig. 4.8). Consistent with the 2006 replanting on park property, the new orchard should be planted in apple rather than peach due to disease issues, using 'Goldrush,' 'Liberty,' and 'Enterprise' varieties planted in a quincunx pattern at 40-foot on-center spacing. Additional research should be undertaken to confirm the limits of the orchard replanting. The trees would be planted around the existing alignment of Seminar Ridge Trail.[55]

THOMPSON AND DUSTMAN LOTS

In 2015, the American Battlefield (formerly Civil War) Trust acquired Larson's Motel (Thompson and Dustman lots) at the corner of Chambersburg Road and Seminary Ridge Avenue as part of the Lee's Headquarters property. The lots included the battle-era Mary Thompson House (Lee's Headquarters) and the J. Thompson House across Chambersburg Road. In 2019, the Trust acquired the southern part of the 1863 Thompson Lot that contained North Hall, built in 1924 by the Horner family and expanded by the Seminary in ca. 1987. The western portions of these current lots are part of the 1863 Dustman Orchard Lot, which includes the Riggs House (archaeological site).

Lee's Headquarters Site

The Lee's Headquarters Site was rehabilitated in 2016 through removal of the Larson's Hotel complex and restoration of the Mary Thompson House to its 1863 appearance, replanting of the Thompson orchard, and installation of 1863 fences. The existing parking lot is a remnant of the hotel complex and covers the site of the

Dustman House. The stone foundation of the Dustman barn remains northeast of the house site. The property is planned for eventual incorporation into the park.

The Lee's Headquarters landscape evokes the character-defining features that existed in 1863, but requires some additional treatment to enhance visitor circulation and access to surrounding battlefield features:

- Evergreen trees along north property line: It is recommended that these trees within the Mary Thompson Lot, which are a remnant of the hotel complex, be removed to reopen the 1863 views from Seminary Ridge north to the Railroad Woods (McPherson Woods), across the First Railroad Cut (fig. 4.9). The evergreen trees on the eastern part of the site on the Dustman Lot should be retained to screen views of the modern Gettysburg & Northern Railroad facilities.
- Develop Trail through Thompson Lot: Existing visitor circulation is limited to a short path from the parking lot to the Mary Thompson House, without formal connections to the surrounding park lands. It is recommended that a trail be extended north from the existing Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail crosswalk along the frontage of the J. Thompson House, across Chambersburg Road, and follow the same line along the fence, then turn west along the First Railroad Cut. An observation point could be situated at the west end of the lot, away from the 1991 cut enlargement (see fig. 4.9). The trail could then turn south parallel to the fence line past the 4th US Battery B monument to a proposed trail along Chambersburg Road (see following section, "Trail Planning Guidance"). The trail surface fronting the J. Thompson House should have a more formal appearance to be compatible with the commemorative park landscape of Seminary Ridge Avenue.
- Remove the concrete sidewalk along Chambersburg Road in front of the Mary Thompson House: This sidewalk, a remnant of the Larson's Hotel complex, detracts from the rural character of the landscape. It should be terminated at the visitor parking lot.

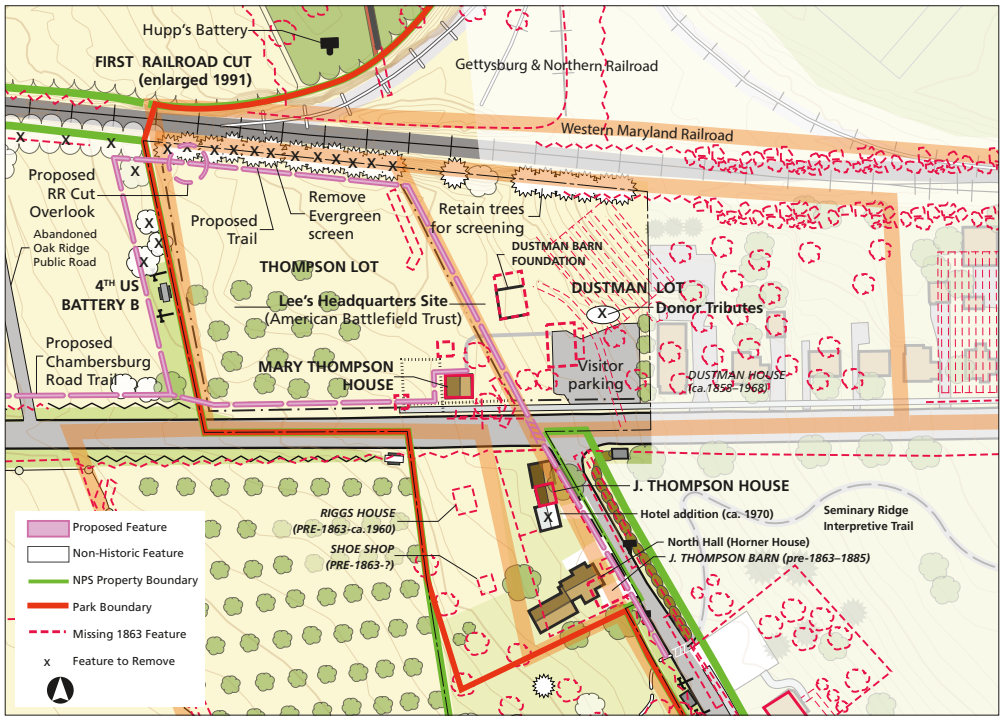


Figure 4.9. Suggested actions for enhancing 1863 landscape character and public access at the Lee's Headquarters site belonging to the American Battlefield Trust. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

- Relocate American Battlefield Trust Donor Tributes: This collection of upright donor rosters and brass plaques on boulders are not compatible with the historic rural character of the landscape and do not meet NPS monument policies. Prior to NPS acquiring the property, the American Battlefield Trust should relocate these features to an interior display.
- Missing 1863 Buildings: Due to lack of documentation, it is not recommended that two outbuildings associated with the Mary Thompson House be reconstructed. There is photographic documentation of the neighboring Dustman house and barn that could support an accurate reconstruction, if there is an interpretive or operational need. Archaeological investigation should be undertaken to determine if there are any intact remains from the house, which was located at the northwestern side of the parking lot.

James Thompson Lot

Treatment of the James Thompson Lot requires evaluation of the historical significance of the ca. 1885 two-story addition on the James Thompson house and the adjacent 1924 Horner House (North Hall), both of which are within the period of significance of Gettysburg National Military Park and the Gettysburg Battlefield National Register Historic District. Both additions to the James Thompson Lot are part of the historic commemorative setting of Seminary Ridge Avenue, although they have no known historic associations with veteran commemoration of the battlefield. The ca. 1970 addition to the James Thompson House does not appear to contribute to the significance of either district and would be appropriate to remove. The battle-era barn associated with the James Thompson House was removed well prior to the end of the periods of significance.

TRAIL PLANNING GUIDANCE

The park's Foundation Document (2016) identified the need for designated walking trails to historic sites and monuments in the park. On the 1st Corps battlefield, there is presently one short NPS-maintained trail, Herbst Woods Trail, which extends from the Reynolds Killed monument to the 24th Michigan monument along Meredith Avenue, with a separate segment extending west to Willoughby Run. The park presently has no adopted trail plan.

The following is guidance for new or expanded trails on the 1st Corps battlefield are intended to enhance access to historic sites and military positions (trails on the Harman Farm are addressed under task HF-5). This guidance should be considered as part of future finalization of a park-wide comprehensive trails plan drafted in 2015, and as part of the park's upcoming P3 transportation planning process. Implementation of these recommendations would require additional analysis and evaluation through environmental and historic preservation regulations.

All trails should be lightly developed to reduce potential impacts on the historic character of the cultural landscape and on natural resources. In wooded conditions, the typical ideal earthen trail tread would be 3-4 feet wide with 1-foot shoulders (understory vegetation cutback). In open field conditions, trails should be mown corridors at a minium of 4 feet wide (2-foot-wide trail plus one-foot mown shoulders) to approximately 10 feet wide (8-foot wide trail plus 1-foot mown shoulders). If a trail is required to be an accessible route, then alternative firm and stable surfaces will need to be explored, consistent with park-wide standards. Modification of agricultural lease areas may be necessary to accommodate new trails.[56]

South Oak Ridge Trail

The Confederate earthworks and Hupp's Battery position at the southern end of Oak Ridge are presently inaccessible. It is recommended that the park study the feasibility of constructing a trail extending south from Doubleday Avenue through McPherson Woods, paralleling the existing remains or site of Rodes's CS Division Breastworks and extending to Hupp's Battery (fig. 4.10). An overlook could be constructed here above the First Railroad Cut so visitors could



Figure 4.10. Concepts for new trails on the 1st Corps battlefield outside of the Harman Farm. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend and for the location of the proposed trails on the Harman Farm. (SUNY ESF)

see this strategically important site with views across Gettysburg to Cemetery Ridge, as well as south toward the seminary. This trail could be extended west parallel with the railroad to Reynolds Avenue, with a spur to a proposed trail along Chambersburg Road (see following section). It is not recommended that the trail follow the abandoned Oak Ridge Public Road to avoid an at-grade crossing of the railroad and existing privately-owned property.[57]

Springs Hotel Road Trail East

The 2015 Comprehensive Trails Study recommended that a new trail be built to connect Seminary Ridge and the Harman Farm following the partly existing alignment of Springs Hotel Road, site of the horse railway built in 1869 that connected the town with the Springs Hotel (see fig. 4.10). The existing Seminary Ridge Museum parking lot could serve as the trailhead. This trail would provide visitors with connection between two major interpretive nodes—Reynolds Grove (auto tour stop #1) and the private Seminary

Ridge Museum. It would also provide the option to continue west to the proposed Harman Farm trail network (proposed Springs Hotel Road Trail West, see Harman Farm treatment tasks). The new trail could also be used to interpret the commemorative-era history of the Springs Hotel that was frequented by battle veterans. To build this trail, the park would need to coordinate with the American Battlefield Trust, which owns the segment through Schmucker Field #3, and the United Lutheran Seminary, which owns the parking lot and proposed trail segment through the site of Seminary Grove.[58]

Herbst Woods Trail

Because of the small size of Herbst Woods, it is recommended that trails through it be minimized to avoid negative effects on natural resources. The existing trail from Reynolds Killed monument through the middle of the woods should be the sole trail along with the proposed trail to the Harman Farm on the historic alignment of Springs Hotel Road (see task HF-5). The existing marked trail along the northern edge of Herbst Woods west of Meredith Avenue, and the unmarked path to the east to Reynolds Grove, should be removed to reduce adverse edge effects that typically occur in fragmented woodlots, including increase in invasive plants, increase in erosion, and a general loss of biodiversity.[59]

The recommended realignment of the western end of the Herbst Woods Trail is intended to provide a direct link to the proposed Springs Hotel Road trail and to reduce foot traffic at the 24th Michigan monument (see fig. 4.10). The monument mound and adjacent steep road bank are heavily eroded from foot traffic.

Chambersburg Road Trail Loop

A pedestrian trail along Chambersburg Road through the 1st Corps battlefield would provide pedestrian access and connection to markers, monuments, and sites along the highway, many of which at present cannot be safely reached by car or on foot. These include Lee's Headquarters, 4th US Battery B, 143rd PA, 149th PA, 2nd US Battery A tablets and monuments, and the monument cluster on the west crest of McPherson Ridge that includes the Reynolds Equestrian and Buford statues. Trails built on the inside of the existing rail fences on both sides of the highway would provide visitors with safe access to these commemorative works, and would be similar to an existing trail on the inside of the fences along the west side of Emmitsburg Road. Slight adjustments in agricultural lease areas may be necessary to provide room for the trail, and openings in the fences could be introduced to allow visitors to examine the monuments up close.

On Chambersburg Road, the trail could form a loop from Lee's Headquarters and Seminary Ridge Avenue on the east with the West End Guide Station and cluster of monuments across the highway on the west (see fig. 4.10, task MR-5).[60] It could also connect with a suggested loop trail around the Lee's Headquarters Site and another suggested trail north toward Oak Ridge and Doubleday Avenue (see prior trail concepts). Crosswalks would be necessary: an existing one at Seminary Ridge Avenue and a proposed crosswalk at the existing signalized intersection of Reynolds Avenue. A new cross-walk at the West End Guide Station is not recommended because there is no existing signalized intersection, and adding one close to the existing signal at Reynold Avenue would be problematic. Crosswalks will require features that would have a visual impact on the landscape, including warning signs and/or flashing lights and reflective striped crosswalks, similar to those recently installed on Taneytown Road near the national cemetery. [61]

OAK RIDGE PUBLIC ROAD

Oak Ridge Public Road was built in ca. 1871 between Mummasburg Road and Chambersburg Road; in 1872, a 24-foot-wide public right-of-way was deeded, although it diverged from the southern part of the built road. In ca. 1886, the northern portion became Doubleday Avenue; the southern part was maintained as a public road until ca. 1970. Traces of the asphalt-paved road remain on park property, and should be preserved as a contributing resource in the park's

National Register documentation due to its association with commemoration on the battlefield. The park should continue to mow and clear the sections on park property north and south of the railroad. Use of the road cannot be determined until the future of inholding tract 02-121 (Gifford-Sites property), which the road crosses, is determined. Even if this property is acquired, restoring the road to through-traffic is most likely not feasible because of safety issues regarding the at-grade railroad crossing.[62]

FIRST RAILROAD CUT

The First Railroad Cut, a KOCOA feature on the 1st Corps battlefield, was altered in 1991 for relocation of the Gettysburg & Northern Railroad. As part of the subsequent Environmental Impact Statement (1995), the park outlined measures to mitigate the impact of the completed excavation into the battle-era topography. These included the following:

- Painting the roof of the non-historic engine house, located north of the cut, a dark earth-tone color to reduce its visibility;
- Construction of an earthen berm in the center of the railroad wye (triangular junction) to reduce the visibility of the cut enlargement;
- Adding planting to screen views of the gabion wall and railroad structures.[63]

The park did not follow up with Gettysburg & Northern Railroad to implement these recommendations. It is recommended that the park reengage with the railroad company to implement or at least reconsider these recommendations, given the potential for future visitor access to the railroad cut (see preceding guidelines for Lee's Headquarters and trail planning).

GETTYSBURG COUNTRY CLUB INHOLDING

The park boundary expansion approved in 1990 included the 111-acre Gettysburg Country Club. In 2011, at the time the property was subdivided and the golf course sold to the park, Cumberland Club Investment, LLC, successor to the Gettysburg Country Club, sold the National Park Service an easement on the remaining 14.1-acre property (NPS Tract 07-109). This tract contained the country club buildings, swimming pools, tennis courts, parking lots, and the north end of the golf course. The easement acquired by the park states: "The maximum height of any temporary or permanent structure, building or improvement on Lot 1 [tract 07-109] shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height, measured from the average surface elevation of the said Lot 1 at the time of this grant."[64]

Tract 07-109 is within the Major Battle Action Area, but retains little of the 1863 battlefield landscape comprised of fenced fields on the Abraham Spangler Farm. Despite this, the tract is within an area that is important for interpreting the Confederate advance on July 1, 1863. It is recommended that the park or its partners consider acquiring the property in the long-term, and develop a vision for reestablishing 1863 landscape character. This could include removal of improvements on the property to return the fields and fences that existed in 1863. However, consideration should be given to retaining the Lower Clubhouse, which is the Katalysine Springs' bottling plant built in 1935 using foundation stones from the 1869 Springs Hotel that burned in 1917. Retention of this building and restoration of its original appearance could be used to interpret the history of the Katalysine Spring and the Springs Hotel, and the important role they played in veteran commemoration through the early twentieth century. An archaeological investigation should be undertaken to determine if the original pipes to the Katalysine Spring remain underground.

The Lower Clubhouse could also be adaptively reused for interpretive displays and as a visitor comfort station and trailhead for the proposed system of trails on the Harman Farm to the south (see task HF-5). The entry drive and parking lot to the north could be retained as a trailhead and point of access for visitors to park lands west of Willoughby Run.

1863 BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE TREATMENT TASKS

OVERALL (O)

O-1. Remove Woods that Obstruct KOCOA Features

One of the park's mission goals is to interpret the battlefield landscape's **K**ey terrain, **O**bstacles, **C**over and concealment, **O**bservation and fields of fire, and **A**venues of approach (KOCOA features). The growth of woods on historically open fields or thickets since the battle has had a detrimental effect on the visibility of KOCOA features in certain areas.

On the 1st Corps battlefield, the park's 1863 landscape rehabilitation program cleared some of these woods from along Doubleday Avenue and on the Herbst Farm. Since the park acquired the Harman Farm (former golf course) in 2011, it is now possible to clear non-historic woods along the Willoughby Run corridor that block observation and fields of fire on key terrain between the Confederate and Union fronts during the morning of July 1, 1863. Other wooded areas require clearing in the Oak Ridge front where fighting took place on the afternoon of July 1, 1863. Clearing post-1863 woods is a multi-step process that will first require identifying witness trees and natural resource issues; identifying a first phase of clearing in the near future on land owned by the park; converting non-riparian cleared land to agriculture or meadow; and establishing and maintaining riparian buffer. A second, future phase of clearing is recommended for on lands the park does not yet own.[65]

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan calls for restoring KOCOA features that were significant to the outcome of the battle, including the patterns of open vs. closed land present in 1863. The benefits of post-1863 clearing need to be balanced with natural resource impacts, particularly along waterways. The park complies with Executive Order 13508, Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration, which calls for the federal government to restore and protect the nation's largest estuary and its watershed that extends into Adams County. Potential concerns from clearing of woods in riparian corridors include increased bank erosion and decrease in water quality, increased water temperature, decreased dissolved oxygen through increased aquatic plant growth, increased nutrient load, and loss of species habitat, both aquatic and terrestrial.[66]

Treatment Action: Witness Tree and Natural Resources Assessment

Prior to clearing, undertake a survey to determine if there are any potential witness trees. This could be accomplished by a visual inspection followed up by coring for potential witness trees. These may have been single trees or groves that existed in 1863 within fields and thickets. In addition, a natural resources assessment would be needed to identify sensitive ecological issues, such as rare or endangered species, that require protection or warrant that certain areas be excluded from the proposed clearing.

Treatment Actions—Phase I Clearing

Woods that are on park-owned property, do not screen incompatible development, and are key locations for interpreting battle action are a first priority for clearing. Protect identified or potential witness trees, and restrict clearing along sensitive riparian zones, particularly along Willoughby Run, to the minimal area necessary to achieve interpretive goals. The areas recommended for clearing include (fig. 4.11):

- Willoughby Run south of Herbst Woods, to interpret the Confederate advance on July 1, 1863 and reestablish open space on the Harman Farm.
- Western Maryland Railroad corridor, to reestablish strategic sight lines between the Wills and McPherson farms.
- East end of McPherson Field #10 to enhance the open space and strategic sight lines around the First Railroad Cut.

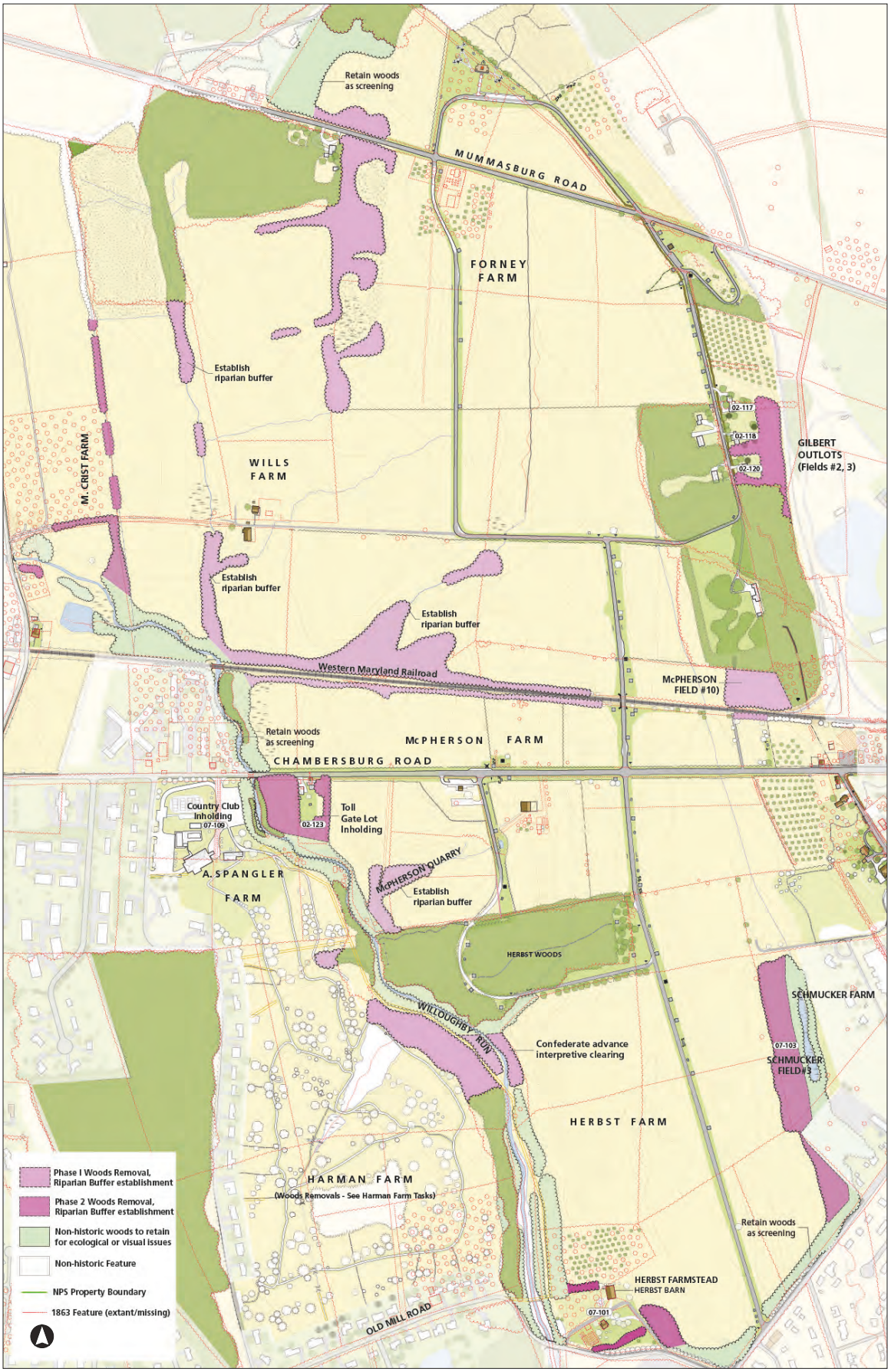


Figure 4.11. Plan for removal of post-1863 woods that obstruct KOCOA battlefield features on the 1st Corps battlefield outside of the Harman Farm (covered under task HF-2). See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

- Hedgerows between the Wills and Forney farms from Mummasburg Road south to enhance strategic sight lines between the M. Crist and Wills farms.

Post-1863 woods on park property that are not recommended for clearing include the following:

- Woods along Willoughby Run to reduce potential impacts to the ecological health of the waterway, outside of the recommended area south of Herbst Woods.
- Strip of woods along Fairfield Road to either side of Reynolds Avenue that screen traffic on Fairfield Road and non-historic residential development to the south.
- Woods along the west end of the Forney Farm north of Mummasburg Road that screen non-historic residential development to the west.

Treatment Action: Non-Riparian Clearings

Incorporate areas cleared in non-riparian corridors into adjacent agricultural leases, or maintain as meadow through semi-annual mowing to maintain the historic KOCOA views and open space.

Treatment Actions: Riparian Buffer Establishment and Maintenance

In compliance with the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement and recent park practice, maintain a minimum 35-foot-wide buffer on both sides of Willoughby Run and its tributaries where clearing is proposed to limit soil erosion and protect against adverse ecological impacts. In prior riparian woods clearings at the park, such as along a tributary of Plum Run in the Codori-Trostle thicket, the park established woody vegetation in the clearing with the goal of managing it below 10 to 15 feet in height. In practice, the park has not been able to maintain it at this height and thus is losing the KOCOA views and open space.[67]

Based on this past experience, the recommended treatment for riparian buffers is to maintain them in native grasses that are mown cyclically to prevent the growth of tall woody vegetation. Such mowing would also help control exotic invasives, such as multiflora rose. Design and maintain the buffer consistent with Natural Resource Conservation Service standard 390 (Riparian Herbaceous Cover). The width of the buffer beyond the 35-foot minimum should be determined in consultation with the park's natural resource experts.[68]

Treatment Action—Phase II Clearing

Woods that are on park inholdings or that are on adjacent park-owned property should be considered for clearing once the park acquires interest in the inholdings or reaches an agreement with the property owner. As with phase I clearing, undertake phase II clearing where the non-historic woods do not screen incompatible development, are not in sensitive riparian zones, and where the woods obscure KOCOA characteristics of the landscape that are important for interpreting the battle. See prior guidance, "Recommended Updates to Land Protection Plan" for inholdings that warrant clearing, as shown on fig. 4.11.

SEMINARY RIDGE (SR)

Recommendations for treatment of the 1863 battlefield landscape on Seminary Ridge within park boundaries are contained in the previous section (Guidelines and Planning Recommendations) because they are on partner-owned property. These include recommendations for the Lee's Headquarters site (Thompson and Dustman lots, anticipated for incorporation into the park through a minor boundary adjustment), Seminary Grove, Dustman Orchard, and Schmucker Field #3.

MCPHERSON RIDGE (MR)

MR-1. Manage Understory of Herbst Woods

In 1863, Herbst Woods was an eighteen-acre farm woodlot characterized by widely-spaced mature trees and open understory most likely maintained through grazing, which allowed for observation and avenues of advance, along with cover and concealment. Herbst Woods was highly strategic ground that saw some of the bloodiest fighting of the battle during the morning

of July 1, 1863. The open understory was maintained by the park commission and War Department, which made the eastern end of the woodlot into a commemorative landscape known as Reynolds Grove (or Reynolds Woods). After 1933, the National Park Service allowed the woodlot to naturalize, which resulted in growth of dense understory that has blocked the woodlot's KOCOA features.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan calls for rehabilitating features significant to the outcome of the battle, with a priority given to Major Battle Action Area. The GMP identified three woodlots in the park to be managed for their historic values, one of which was Herbst Woods. The woodlot was also identified for treatment in "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," but the report did provide specifics for managing the understory.[69]

Treatment Actions

The understory of Herbst Woods should be managed to reestablish its historic open character with widely spaced trees and open ground or low understory. This management would provide an opportunity to remove invasive exotic plants. Additional study is needed to determine the best methods to maintain the understory, as part of the park's cyclic maintenance program.

If feasible within constraints of maintenance, funding, and natural resource protection, the preferred treatment is to maintain open understory throughout the entire eighteen-acre woodlot to more fully reestablish the character of the 1863 battlefield landscape.

Within the larger woodlot, the first recommended priority area for managing understory is the eastern edge adjacent to Reynolds Grove. The dense deciduous undergrowth here is thick due to edge conditions (fig. 4.12). Remove or reduce the understory to a depth of approximately 100 feet in from Reynolds Grove, which should also expand views into the more open interior of the woodlot. Removing tall understory in this area would allow visitors at tour stop #1 to understand a semblance of the woodlot character that existed in 1863 and also enhance the historic character of the commemorative landscape in Reynolds Grove (see task MR-3).

The second priority for treatment is the edge of woods along Meredith Avenue at the 19th Indiana, 24th Michigan, 26th North Carolina, 2nd Wisconsin, and 7th Wisconsin monuments, to aid in interpreting battle action in this area. At the 19th Indiana, opening the surrounding understory would enhance views looking southwest toward the Harman Farm at the clearing proposed under task O-1.

MR-2. Interpret McPherson Farmstead Site

The McPherson farmstead, which in 1863 included a farmhouse, barn, wagon shed, garden, fruit trees, farm lane, and fences, was a KOCOA feature on the 1st Corps battlefield and served as a field hospital for Union soldiers. Today, only the barn remains along with several trees from a replanting of a small orchard and an access road from Stone Avenue that follows an 1863 farm lane. A non-historic corral is attached to the barn. The farmstead is interpreted from a wayside along Reynolds Avenue, and there is no managed public access to the barn, which is marked by a commemorative plaque.



Figure 4.12. Dense understory along the eastern edge of Herbst Woods at Reynolds Grove looking northwest showing lack of views into the woodlot, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan recognized the importance of fencing, orchards, and lanes in defining the KOCOA function of missing farmsteads in the battlefield landscape. The 1863 Treatment Philosophy report recommended returning these features to evoke the general scale and limits of missing farmsteads. The 2016 Foundation Document identified lack of access to commemorative works as an issue.[70]

Treatment Actions

Reestablish the farm lane, fences, and vegetation at the McPherson farmstead to interpret its KOCOA function during the morning of July 1, 1863. This treatment would provide for pedestrian access from Stone Avenue and could be tied into a trail network proposed along Chambersburg Road (see Trail Guidance under Guidelines and Planning Considerations). This would allow visitors to enter into the farmstead site and see the McPherson Barn and its commemorative plaque up close. Recommended treatment actions include the following (fig. 4.13):

- Undertake an archaeological survey to identify possible building footprints, roadbed traces, and fence post holes. The site has not undergone extensive known disturbance since the farmhouse burned in 1895.
- Remove the non-historic corral fence on the east side of the McPherson Barn.
- Reestablish McPherson Farm Lane, including the wide barnyard area, as a pedestrian path and park vehicle access to the barn. Extend the lane to Chambersburg Road and insert a gate in the existing split-rail fence. Extend the lane to the edge of Stone Avenue to provide visitor access. The preferred treatment is to reestablish a compacted earth surface that is maintained by annual regrading. If a hardened surface is needed for accessibility and/or maintenance reasons, it should be consistent with park-wide specifications. A third option would be to simply mow the lane and barnyard area as an interpretive intervention, but this treatment would not reflect 1863 landscape character and would be indistinguishable from the proposed mown trail along Chambersburg Road.[71]
- Rebuild wood sawn or slab plank and whitewashed picket fences along the farm lane, barnyard, and house yard, using historic photographs to determine details.[72]
- Leave gaps in the fences where the McPherson House and Wagon Shed stood. These buildings could be marked by mowing the building footprint; removing turf from the building footprint and adding a stabilized treatment to prevent weed growth; or installing wood posts at the corners. In the context of the 1863 battlefield landscape, it would be appropriate to reconstruct the McPherson House and Wagon Shed, since they survived the battle, if there is adequate exterior documentation.[73]

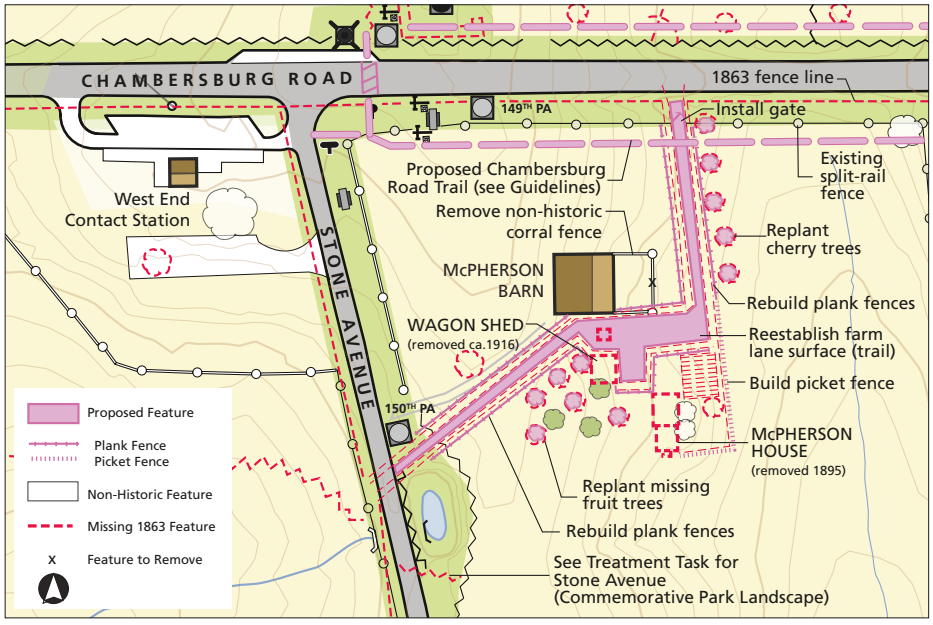


Figure 4.13. Recommended treatment actions for interpretive enhancements and visitor access improvements at the McPherson farmstead under task MR-1. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

- Plant a line of cherry trees along the east side of the leg of the farm lane south of Chambersburg Road.
- Replace missing fruit trees in the McPherson fruit garden south of the barn, matching existing the variety.
- Install small signs or waysides to identify and interpret the landscape features represented by the reestablished 1863 fences, roads, and vegetation.

OAK RIDGE (OR)

OR-1. Interpret Forney Farmstead Site

The Forney farmstead, which in 1863 included a farmhouse, barn, orchards, shade trees, a farm lane, and fences, was a KOCOA feature on the 1st Corps battlefield. Today, there is no trace of the farmstead, which was demolished in 1937 as part of the development of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. There is no interpretation or public access to the farmstead site, which is located off Buford Avenue.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan recognized the importance of fencing, orchards, and lanes in defining the KOCOA function of missing farmsteads in the battlefield landscape. The 1863 Treatment Philosophy report recommended returning these features to evoke their general scale and limits. The park has instituted this treatment at the Ziegler tenant house site on Steinwehr Avenue.[74]

Treatment Actions

Re-establish the farm lane, fences, and vegetation at the Forney farmstead to convey its KOCOA function on July 1, 1863. Interpretation will be needed so visitors understand the partially reestablished landscape. Access to this area would be from Buford Avenue, but would not be tied into any existing or proposed trail networks. Most visitors would view the reestablished features from Buford Avenue. The interpretive 1863 features should not extend into the commemorative park landscape along Buford Avenue. Recommended treatment actions include the following (fig. 4.14):

- Undertake an archaeological survey to identify farmstead features such as building footprints, road traces, and fence post holes. The site underwent grading when the buildings were demolished in 1937.
- Reestablish Forney Farm Lane between Buford Avenue and Mummasburg Road as a path. The preferred treatment is to reestablish a compacted earth surface that is maintained by annual regrading. If a hardened surface is needed for accessibility and/or maintenance reasons, it should be consistent with park-wide specifications. A third option would be to simply mow the lane and barnyard area as an interpretive intervention, but this would not reflect 1863 landscape character.[75]
- Rebuild Virginia worm, plank, and five-rail fences to define the 1863 limits of the house yard, barn yard, Forney Market Orchard field east of the

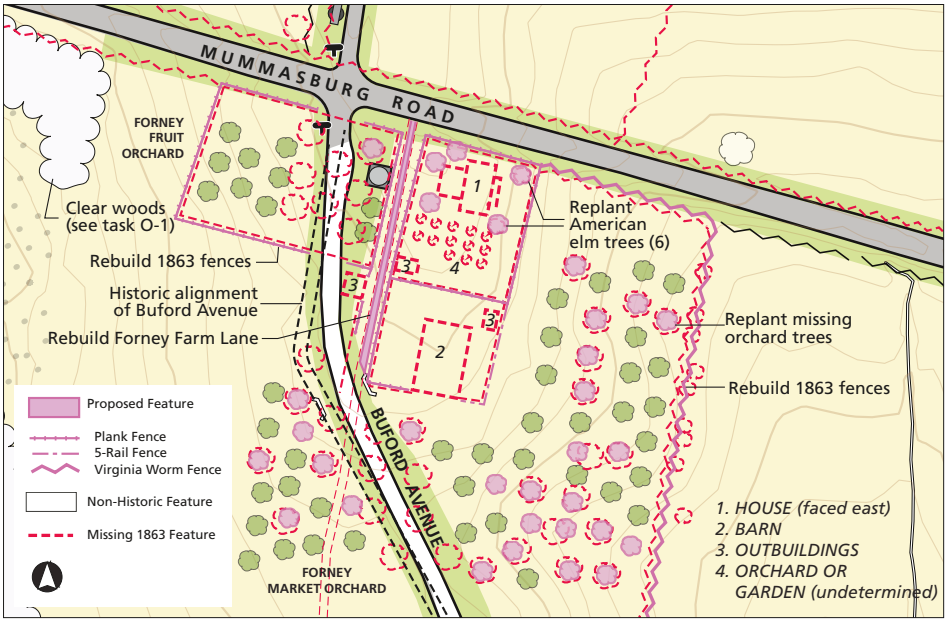


Figure 4.14. Recommended treatment actions for interpretive enhancements at the Forney farmstead site under task OR-1. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

house, and the Forney Fruit Orchard. For the Forney Fruit Orchard, the fences should not extend into the Buford Avenue corridor. There are no known photos of the battle-era fences at the Forney farmstead, so typical types that characterized other farmsteads in the area should be used. Leave gaps in the fences where the Forney barn stood.

- Plant American elm trees (approximately 6) around the house site to reestablish shade trees that existed in 1863, which may have been the mature elms that were extant at the time of the house's demise in the 1930s. These trees will serve as markers of the house site. Use disease-resistant hybrids, such as Liberty (*Ulmus Americana* 'American Liberty').
- Replace missing fruit trees in the Forney Market Orchard on both sides of Buford Avenue, matching the existing variety.
- The Forney barn, house, and outbuildings could be interpreted by mowing the building footprints; removing the turf from the building footprints and adding a stabilized treatment to prevent weed growth; or installing wood posts at the building corners. In the context of the 1863 battlefield landscape, it would be appropriate to reconstruct these buildings, since they survived the battle, if there is adequate exterior documentation. The buildings were photographed prior to their demolition.
- Install small signs or waysides to identify and interpret the landscape features represented by the reestablished 1863 fences, roads, and vegetation.

Consideration should also be given to returning the north end of Buford Avenue to its original (1889) alignment that followed the battle line and was aligned with the orthogonal layout of the Forney barnyard and house yard.

OR-2. Reestablish Select KOCOA Features on Oak Hill

The south side of Oak Hill on the Forney Farm was the strategic site of Confederate artillery on the afternoon of July 1, 1863. At the time, it consisted of fenced fields and an orchard that were heavily damaged during the battle. In 1905, North Confederate Avenue was built to access commemorative artillery positions and tablets. In 1937–1938, the commemorative landscape was redeveloped for the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. The core of its commemorative landscape was along North Confederate Avenue, but large areas extending to the south were cleared to create what was then considered a beautiful landscape setting. This included removing the Forney farmstead and remnants of the surrounding agricultural landscape. In 2009, 1863 fences were reintroduced along the boundary between Forney Fields 1 and 2, and along the boundary with the McClean Farm behind the Peace Memorial.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan calls for small-scale elements that were significant to the outcome of the battle, including fences and orchards, to be rehabilitated. The 1863 Treatment Philosophy report provides guidelines on reestablishing fences and orchards.[76]

Treatment Actions

While the 1863 battlefield landscape within the Forney Farm on Oak Hill has later historic layers of development, there are areas where reintroduction of 1863 features could improve visitor understanding of the battle while also respecting the historic design of the commemorative park landscape (fig. 4.15):

- Complete installation of Virginia worm-style fences along the north side of Mummasburg Road. Fences were installed in ca. 2009 on the south side.
- Install a Virginia worm-style fence along the east side of the Forney Farm (Market) Orchard field to within approximately 50 feet of North Confederate Avenue.
- Replant the portion of the Forney Farm Orchard south of North Confederate Avenue. The trees should be maintained at a height that does not interfere with the view of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial on the approach along North

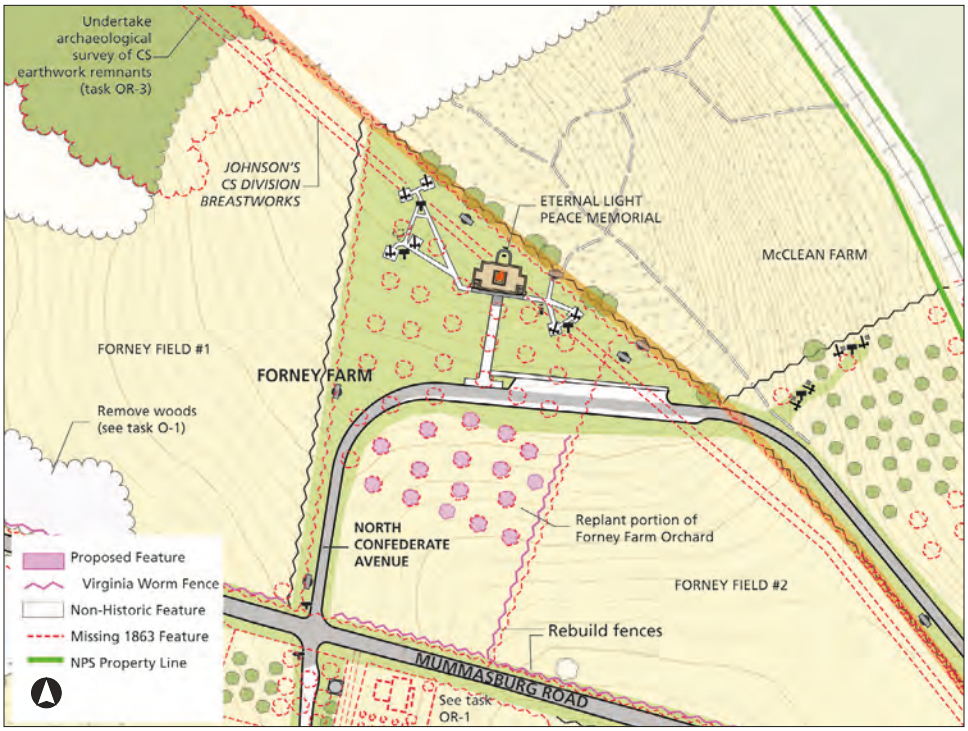


Figure 4.15. Recommended treatment actions for the rehabilitation of 1863 KOCOA features on Oak Hill at the Forney Farm under task OR-2. Rehabilitation of the landscape associated with the Eternal Light Peace Memorial is addressed under task OR-7. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

Confederate Avenue, using a semi-dwarf variety such as was used in the replanting of the Forney Market Orchard (south). Additional orchard trees are recommended for replanting north of North Confederate Avenue as part of the rehabilitation of the peace memorial grounds (see task OR-6).[77]

OR-3. Assess and Conserve Confederate Breastworks

Johnson's and Rodes's CS divisions threw up breastworks from Oak Hill south to the First Railroad Cut on July 4, 1863. Portions may have incorporated earlier Union breastworks at stone fences along present Doubleday Avenue. The earthworks portions of the defensive line have never been comprehensively documented or evaluated. Earthwork traces may remain in McPherson Woods north of the First Railroad Cut, and portions may remain in the woods west of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. There is no above-ground visible trace of the earthworks in the open areas around the memorial.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identifies that one of the park's mission goals is to protect, restore, and maintain in good condition all significant resources associated with the Battle of Gettysburg.[78]

Treatment Actions

- Undertake an archaeological survey to determine the integrity and condition of above-ground remnants of earthworks along the lines of Johnson's and Rodes's CS divisions in the McPherson Woods south of Doubleday Avenue, and in the Forney woods west of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial (see fig. 4.14). The southern breastworks, which extended to Hupp's Battery near the First Railroad Cut, would be accessible from the South Oak Ridge Trail recommended under the Trail Planning guidelines (see preceding section and fig. 4.10).

- Manage extant earthworks according to the NPS report, "Sustainable Earthworks Management" (see also "Earthen Works" in preceding Guidelines and Planning Considerations).

- Mark the lines of earthworks (extant or site of) where they are accessible from roads or trails, such as at the intersection of North Confederate Avenue and the extant stone wall breastworks along North Confederate Avenue and Doubleday Avenue with park standard identification tablets.

HERR'S RIDGE – HARMAN FARM REHABILITATION (HF)

In 2011, the National Park Service acquired 97 acres of the former Gettysburg Country Club golf course, located within the 1863 limits of the Harman Farm and small portions of the A. Spangler and McPherson farms. The park's intent in acquiring the property was to reestablish the 1863 battlefield landscape to interpret the Confederate advance from Herr's Ridge on the morning of July 1, 1863 (fig. 4.16). The landscape today contains remnants of the golf course that was established in 1947 on the site of the Springs Hotel and Katalysine Spring resort, developed beginning in 1868 and closely associated with veteran commemoration on the battlefield. Single-family houses developed along with the country club remain along the west and south sides of the golf course within the 1863 Harman Farm, but outside park boundaries. There is little trace of the 1863 battlefield landscape and only a few remnants of the Springs Hotel development. **Relationship to Park Planning**

The 1999 General Management Plan calls for rehabilitating features significant to the outcome of the battle with a priority given to Major Battle Action Area, which includes the Harman Farm. While the GMP does not cite the golf course landscape as an example of rehabilitation (the property was not under park ownership at the time), the treatment of the GMP still applies. The park's Foundation Document (2016) identifies a number of issues that pertain to the golf course property, including a lack of designated trails to historic sites and unmanaged vegetation that is blocking important sight lines.[79]

The existing Katalysine Spring collection box and the Springs Hotel Road bridge abutments and road traces are identified as contributing resources in the park's National Register documentation. None of the Gettysburg Country Club landscape features (all post-1947) are documented as contributing, although the 1863 terrain remains partly intact and there may be significant archaeological resources below ground.

Overall Treatment Concept

The overall recommended treatment for the former golf course is to remove existing landscape features associated with the golf course, reestablish the rural



Figure 4.16. The Harman Farm looking southeast from the Springs Hotel in 1877 showing overall rural character that existed at the time of the battle. In the center and right distance are remnants of the battle-era Harman Farm Orchard and Harman farmstead; the two buildings in the left distance across Willoughby Run are the Herbst house and barn. (Gettysburg National Military Park archives, T1780)

character of the 1863 landscape, and provide visitor access (fig. 4.17, 4.18). This treatment is proposed for an area that is sufficiently large to allow for interpretation of major battle action and visitor access. The 1867 Warren map provides baseline documentation for 1863 conditions, although it reflects some post-battle change. Complete rehabilitation of 1863 landscape character is not feasible because of residential development along Country Club Lane and Old Mill Road, which includes the site of the Harman farmstead, and the country club facilities on a private inholding within the A. Spangler Farm. The park's preferred treatment is to allow visitors to see this non-historic development and understand its impact on the battlefield landscape, rather than screen it from view through the introduction of additional non-historic features.[80]

The proposed 1863 landscape rehabilitation area includes all of Harman Fields 2 and 4, and portions of Field 5, the Harman Farm Orchard, and McPherson Field 1 (fig. 4.19). It also extends into the Herbst Farm

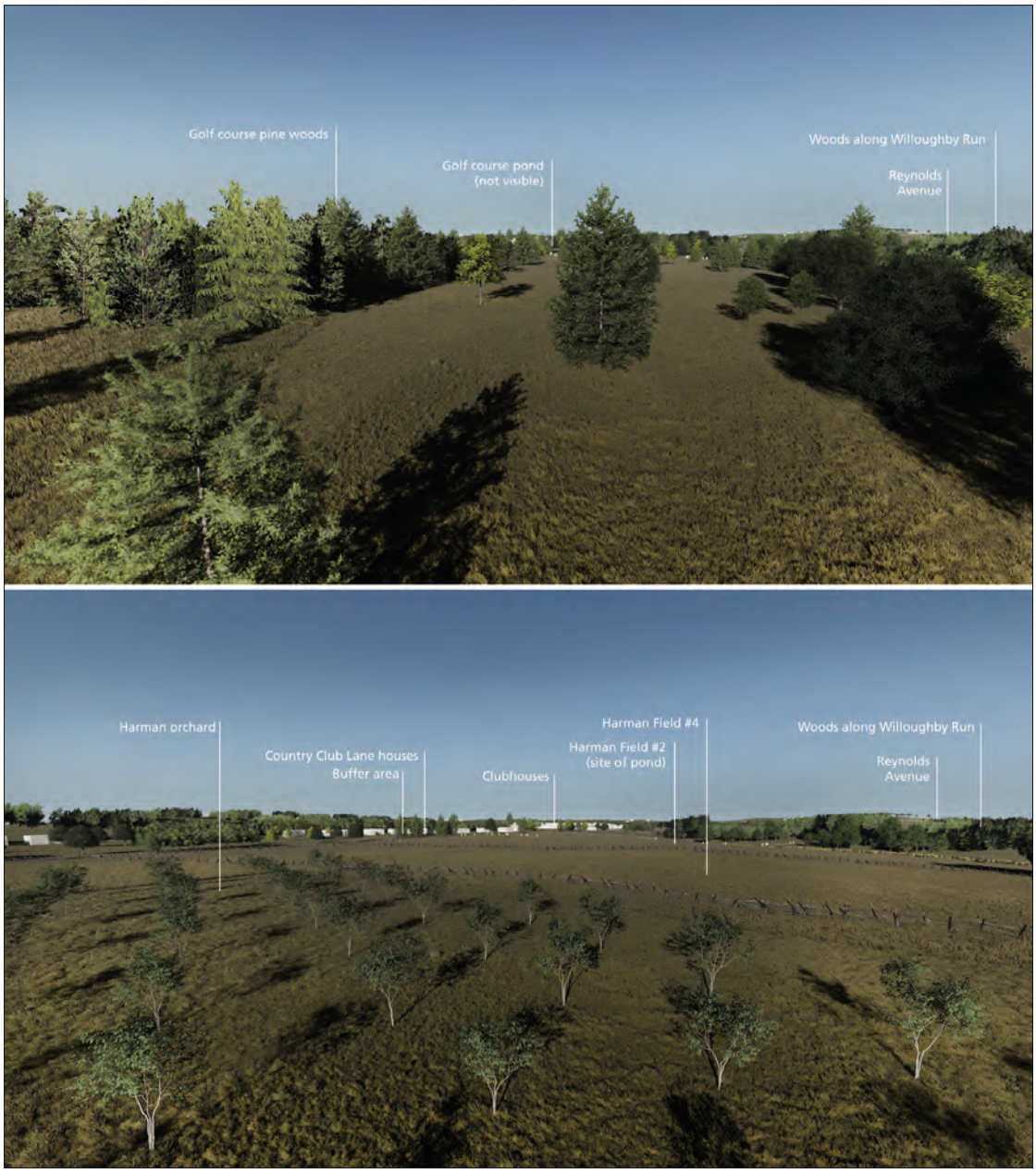


Figure 4.17. Model of the Harman Farm showing proposed overall change in character, looking northwest. Top: existing conditions from the southern cartway near the park property boundary. Bottom: proposed conditions with reestablished fields, fences, and orchard. The buffer area along the Old Mill Road houses is behind where this view is taken. (Anna Tiburzi, SUNY ESF)

to incorporate areas needed for access and to reopen strategic views. The portions of the golf course in Harman Fields 1 and 3, the southern edge of Harman Field 5 and the Harman Orchard, and the southern part of Abraham Spangler Field 4 will be treated as buffer through maintenance of the existing remnant golf course landscape. Treatment will introduce a new system of pedestrian circulation that connects the Harman Farm with park land to the east on McPherson Ridge. This system will reference the circulation associated with the Springs Hotel to interpret the history of veteran commemoration on the battlefield.

Rehabilitation of the Harman Farm landscape includes the following tasks, most of which are concepts that will require additional site analysis and design development. They are presented in the suggested order in which a comprehensive rehabilitation project could be undertaken. Following the task recommendations is a brief overview of a long-term

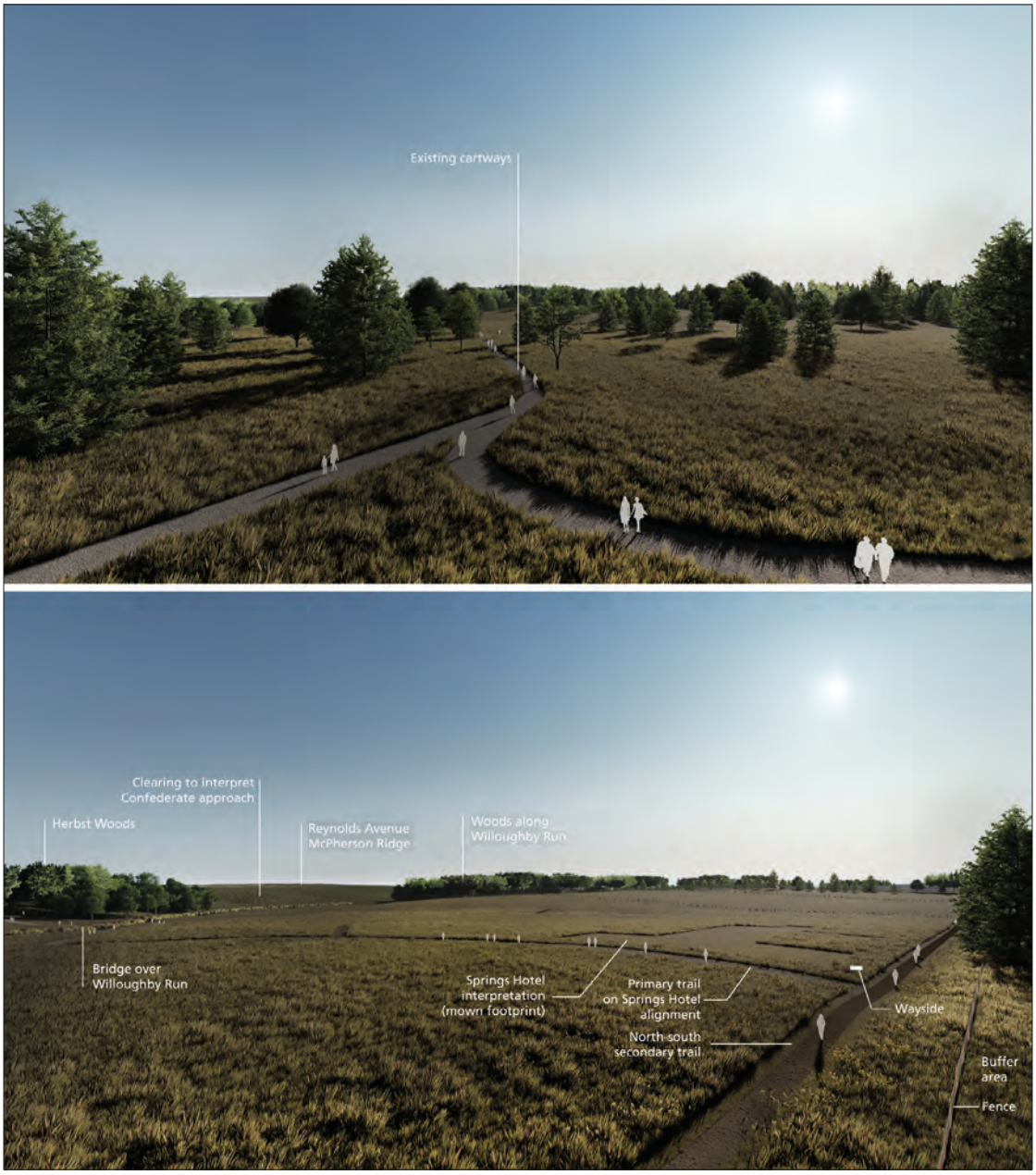


Figure 4.18. Model of the Harman Farm showing existing and proposed conditions looking southeast from the proposed buffer area at the rear of the Country Club Lane houses. Top: existing conditions showing existing paved cartways and specimen trees. Bottom: proposed conditions with reestablished fields and new trails. Also shown is a suggested interpretation of the Springs Hotel site. (Anna Tiburzi, SUNY ESF)

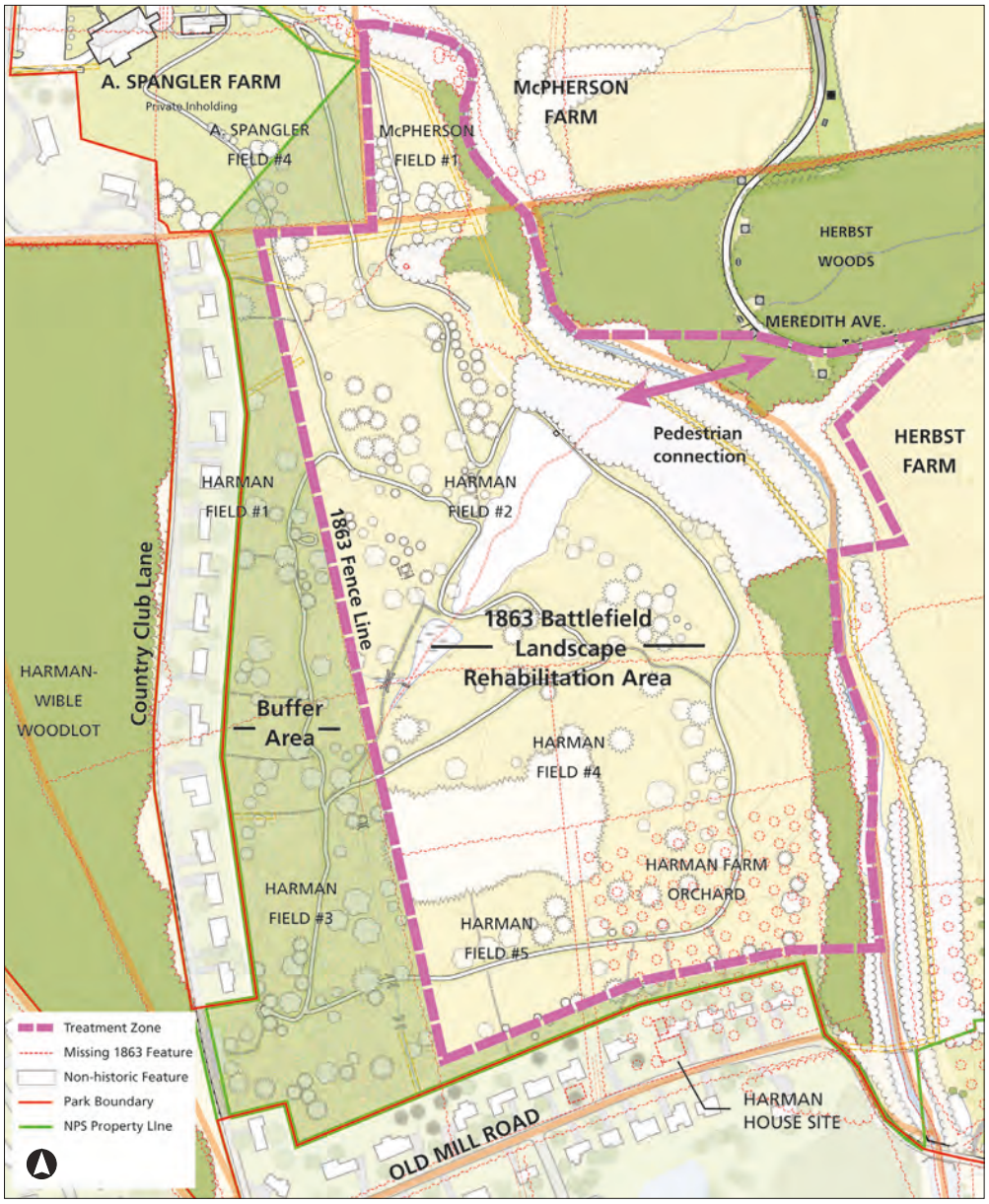


Figure 4.19. Overall treatment concept for rehabilitation of the former golf course on the Harman Farm. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

future vision for the Harman Farm and Abraham Spangler Farm landscape.

HF-1. Undertake Archaeological Survey

Undertake a comprehensive archaeological survey early in project planning to identify subsurface resources that could provide information on the Battle of Gettysburg and the veteran-era development of the Springs Hotel and Katalysine Spring. Although construction of the hotel, Springs Hotel Road, and golf course required grading and other ground disturbance, there are most likely areas that remain relatively undisturbed since the battle, such as where fill was added for elevated tees, in level areas, and in woods along Willoughby Run outside of the sewer line corridor. Because there are no plans that document grading and construction for the golf course in 1947, a Phase I survey will need to focus on existing golf course topography compared with historic maps to determine areas of sensitivity. These include the 1867 Warren map and the 1897 Cope and Hammond map, "Medicinal Springs" (GETT 8323).

Based on research for this CLR, areas that may warrant a Phase II survey include (drawing 4.1):

- Site-wide pre-1947 undisturbed areas, for battle remains and resources associated with the Springs Hotel across both the 1863 Landscape Rehabilitation and Buffer areas. Testing could also help verify the existence of intact 1863 topography across the golf course landscape.
- Confederate burial trenches west of Willoughby Run, as identified on the 1863 Elliott map. There is no record of these remains being reinterred. Construction of the Cumberland Township Sanitary Sewer line in ca. 1990 most likely cut through this burial area, but no archaeological documentation was produced. [81]
- Remains of building foundations and infrastructure around the Katalysine Spring collection box, including the sites of the springhouse, spring pavilion, bathhouse, house, barn, and underground pipes that transported mineral water to the Springs Hotel, and in 1935, to the Katalysine Mineral Springs bottling works building (existing Lower Clubhouse). Since the springs area is outside the golf course, it may be relatively undisturbed. Archaeological investigations could provide valuable insights in the physical layout and function of this complex.
- Foundation remains from the Springs Hotel, bowling alley, and washhouse. Stone from the hotel foundation was used to build the 1935 bottling works (Lower Clubhouse), but the footings of the foundation may still remain. The well at the existing golf course pump-ball wash could be associated with the Springs Hotel complex. There were also four small outbuildings in and surrounding a presumed corral at the rear of the hotel (not shown on drawing 4.1).
- Traces of the Springs Hotel Road, including the circular section in front of the hotel, and the causeway that carried the road across the lowlands along Willoughby Run. The town sewer line removed a portion of the causeway. Confirming these traces would help inform location of the proposed pedestrian trails, and the historic width of the road (see following task).

Archeological monitoring should be considered during tree removal and grading under tasks HF-2 and HF-3.

HF-2. Remove Non-Historic Above-Ground Features

Within the 1863 landscape rehabilitation area, all non-historic above-ground features, most of which are associated with the golf course, should be removed (see drawing 4.1). These include the following:

- Post-1863 woods along Willoughby Run outside of the sensitive riparian corridor (see task O-1).
- All golf course trees and shrubs except for the line of trees (hackberries) along the western boundary of McPherson Field #1, which should be retained as a buffer to the country club facilities to the northwest. The clearing should include the so-called pine woods south of Fairway #7 that were originally a country club nursery. The several memorial trees should also be removed and the memorial plaques donated to a local repository such as the Adams County Historical Society, or to the families of those who were memorialized.
- Wood foot bridges.
- Pumphouse on the Lower Pond dam.
- Fenced pump shed remnants.

An archaeologist should monitor excavation associated with removal of tree roots in areas determined sensitive as part of the archeological investigation recommended under task HF-1.

HF-3. Reestablish 1863 Topography

Within the 1863 landscape rehabilitation area, the landscape should be returned to 1863 grade based on the 1867 Warren map and archaeological survey (task HF-1), while preserving significant traces of Springs Hotel-related landforms and other features (see drawing 4.1). Recommended actions for this task include:

- Dewater upper pond and lower pond. This action should be reviewed by the NPS Water Resource Division to assess potential adverse ecological impacts.

- Undertake a detailed survey of the existing topography as a baseline for determining needed cut and fill; this survey should be done with the golf course ponds drained and before ground disturbance associated with removal of above-ground features (Task HF-2). Preliminary cut and fill projections derived from comparison of existing topography and 1867 Warren map topography indicates only scattered areas of cut and fill associated with the golf course development (fig. 4.20). There are also areas of disturbance not shown on this figure.

- Remove asphalt cartways.

- Remove culverts, drain tiles, and other drainage structures.

- Coordinate with Cumberland Township on grade changes within the 20-foot-wide underground sewer line right-of-way along Willoughby Run and a lateral that runs west to Country Club Lane. Grade restoration may not be feasible at vent and access points. Fill would be required over the sewer right-of-way to restore the causeway of Springs Hotel Road that is proposed for use as a trail (see HF-5).

- Remove added fill (cut) and add earth to excavated areas (fill) based on above calculations and archaeological investigations. This includes the Lower Pond earthen dam. Typical grading will involve removal of raised tees (fig 4.21). An archeologist should be present to monitor operations into areas that have been undisturbed since prior to development of the golf course.

- Plant native grass mixture to stabilize soils and prevent erosion (see also task HF-7).

Topographic features related to the development of the Springs Hotel and Katalysine Spring, to be identified through the recommended survey, should be preserved. These features include the causeway that carried Springs Hotel Road across the lowlands along

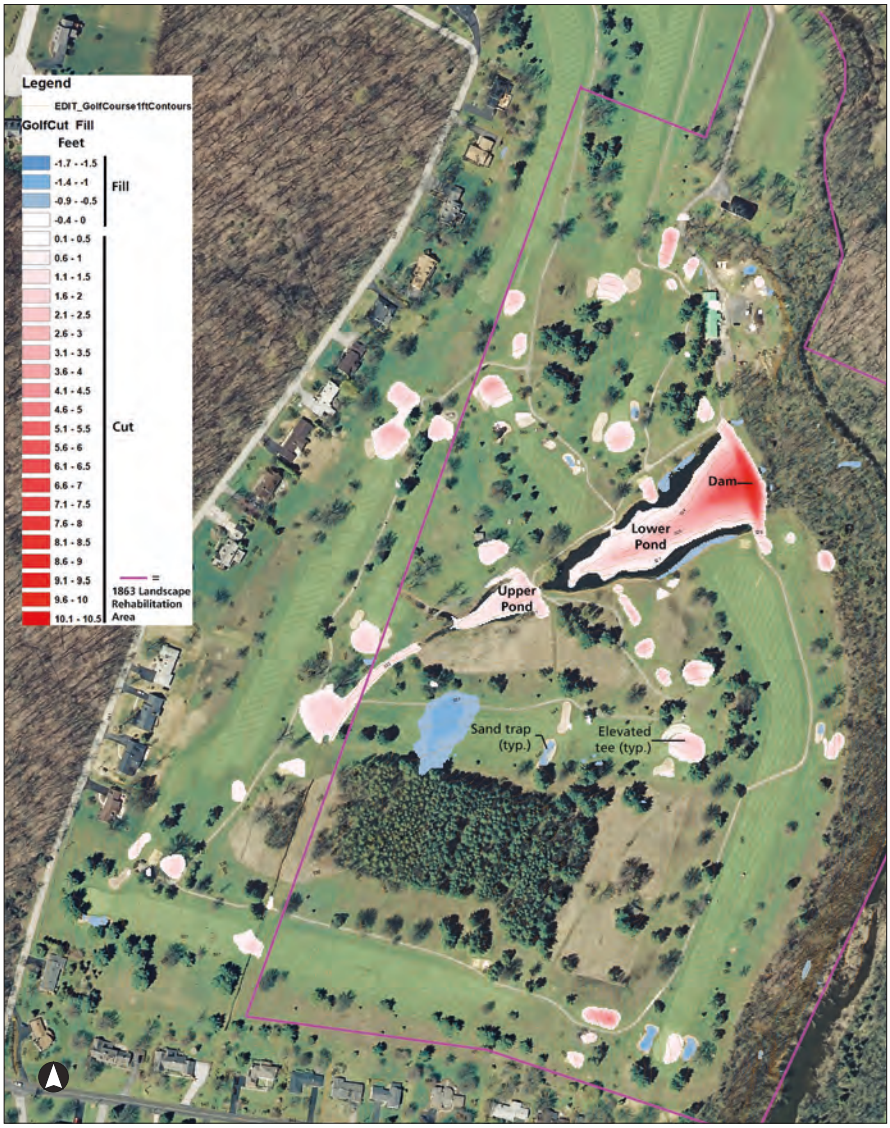


Figure 4.20. Preliminary cut and fill projections for restoration of the 1863 topography of the former golf course, shown on a ca. 2011 aerial photograph. At the ponds, the cut shown is the change from the current water surface. Survey of the pond bottoms is needed to determine extent of cut and fill. (SUNY ESF)

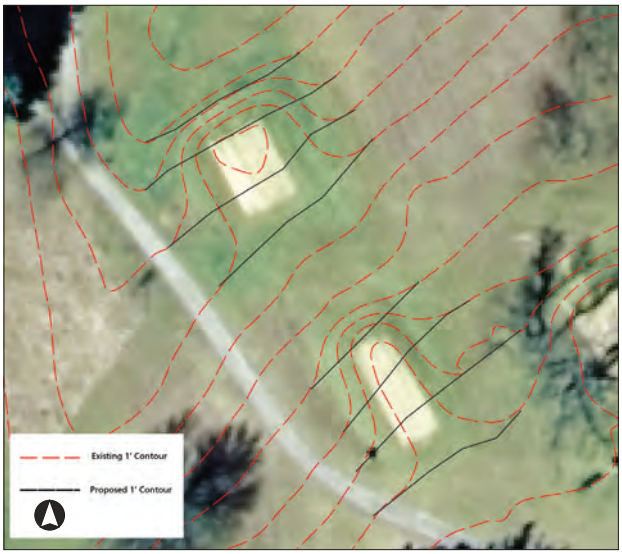


Figure 4.21. Example of proposed grading (cut) to reestablish 1863 topography through removal of raised golf tees, based on a ca. 2011 aerial photograph 1867 Warren map contours. (SUNY ESF)

Willoughby Run, roadbed elsewhere, and possible building foundations.

HF-4. Rehabilitate Harman Branch and Katalysine Branch Streams

The Harman Branch and Katalysine Branch remain as functioning natural systems, but both have been altered since 1863 by development of the golf course in 1947 and surrounding residential development. Return both to their 1863 condition within the 1863 landscape rehabilitation area as minor tributaries that flowed mostly through open field or scrub (see drawing 4.1). Rehabilitation of the streams will require that the 1863 topography of the surrounding land be reestablished through removal of the Lower Pond earthen dam, culverts, and drain tiles (see task HF-3) along with the following additional actions, which will require the input of the NPS Water Resource Division to assess potential adverse ecological impacts:[82]

- Undertake a study to determine stream dimension, profile, and bed material to pattern 1863 alignment while addressing projected increase of major storm events.
- Harman Branch: Rehabilitate the streambed a short distance into the buffer area (beyond the 1863 landscape rehabilitation area) to daylight the existing piped section of the stream; restore the 1863 channel below the dam and abandon the Lower Pond outlet to the north.
- Katalysine Spring Branch: Daylight existing piped sections and extend the rehabilitation to near the end of the existing Cumberland Township Drainage Easement C, and create a channel to connect with nearby Drainage Easement D.
- In compliance with the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement (Executive Order 13508) and recent park practice, create a riparian buffer along the rehabilitated streams. Through the Harman fields, it should be predominantly meadow vegetation. The standard 35-foot-width should be reconsidered based on the size of the stream channel and surrounding landscape context.

HF-5. Build Trail System

To provide visitors access to the Harman Farm and its key interpretive points, construct a new trail network to link with existing park avenues and trails. These recommendations follow established park guidance that new trails follow 1863 fence lines or former alignments of roads and trails. Details of trail surfaces, width, and use should be developed as part of the park's forthcoming P3 transportation study. [83]

The overall concept is to establish a primary trail loop using the 1868 alignment of Springs Hotel Road that extended west from Meredith Avenue (fig. 4.22). This trail would provide access via Meredith Avenue and the existing Herbst Woods Trail to Reynolds Grove and the proposed Springs Hotel Road Trail East to Seminary Ridge (described under Guidelines and Planning Considerations, "Trail Planning Guidance"). Within the Harman Farm, a secondary trail would extend along the proposed north-south fence line south to the existing cartway and return on the former alignment of the 1863 Harman Farm Lane. Access from the neighboring residential areas would remain at the park-owned parking area along Country Club Lane, which would connect with the new trail system by a segment of the existing paved golf course cartway. The existing

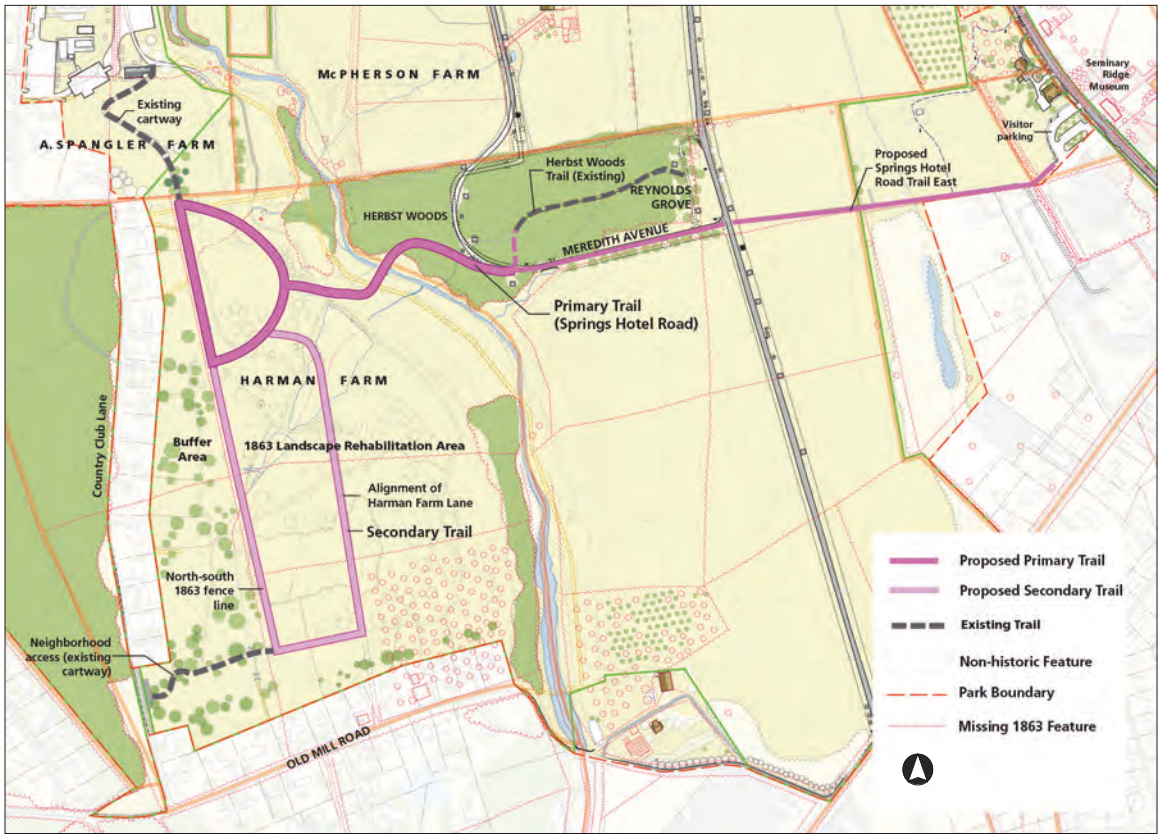


Figure 4.22. Concept for proposed trails at the Harman Farm and connection to other park lands and private properties. The primary trail—the former Springs Hotel Road—would be wider than the secondary trail and have a different surface treatment (trails not shown to scale width). See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

social trails that extend from a number of the houses into the park could remain in the buffer area, but would not extend to the proposed new trail system. Access from the Cumberland Club LLC inholding (country club facilities area) would remain from the existing cartway that would intersect the new trail system at the northern boundary of the Harman Farm. The existing service road that extends through McPherson Field #1 (former riding ring area) would be retained as a secondary access for park maintenance and law enforcement vehicles. [84] Details for the two new trails include the following (see drawing 4.1):

- Primary Trail (Springs Hotel Road Trail West): The proposed trail begins at Meredith Avenue, continues on the historic road trace to Willoughby Run, then follows the existing historic road causeway and continues along the removed semi-circular road alignment that originally led to the hotel entrance (fig. 4.23). End the trail at the western boundary of Harman Field #1, where it intersects the secondary trail proposed along the north-south fence line.

Undertake the archeological survey recommended under task HF-1 prior to trail design development to document any traces of Springs Hotel Road and confirm the alignment of the proposed trail.

The crossing of Willoughby Run would be accomplished by rebuilding the existing, ruined stone abutments (which could include building new abutments behind them), and installing a king-post truss bridge similar in character to the historic bridge.

It is recommended that the primary trail be constructed at approximately the same width of Springs Hotel Road, about 8 to 10 feet (excepting wider area in front of the hotel), to convey its origins and aid interpretation of the road as a post-battle feature (fig. 4.24). Surface the trail with a compacted earth/gravel surface that would provide

a firm and stable surface in keeping with the historic character of the road. If a paved surface is required for accessibility or maintenance needs, follow approved park standards for trail surfaces.[85]

- Secondary Trail (Harman Farm Trail): Construct trail according to park accessible trail standards, and design its width and surface to be visually distinct from the primary trail along Springs Hotel Road.[86] At its south end, turn the secondary trail east at the existing paved cartway alignment and then north at the Harman Farm Lane (not extant), and then return to the loop of the primary trail following the hotel-era alignment of the farm lane. The alignment of this trail is mostly on level ground.

Possible interpretive wayside locations and themes along the two trails are shown on drawing 4.1. One of these could interpret the site of the Springs Hotel by mowing the building footprint to give visitors an understanding of its location and size (see fig. 4.18).

Trailhead parking for visitors using the Harman Farm trails could include the existing lot on Country Club Lane and on-road parking along the east-west section of Meredith Avenue. Shoulder parking could also be provided in the open area along the north side of Meredith Avenue west of Reynolds Grove, as recommended under task MR-3.

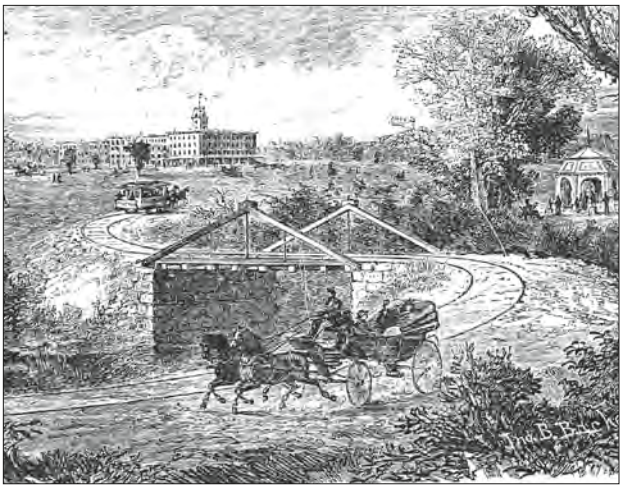


Figure 4.23. Engraving of the Springs Hotel Road and bridge over Willoughby Run made in ca. 1873 showing alignment of the proposed primary trail to the Harman Farm, looking west from the Herbst Farm (near Meredith Avenue). (John Bachelder, *Gettysburg: What to See and How to See It*, 1873, reproduced from 1890 edition)



Figure 4.24. Photograph of Springs Hotel Road in front of the hotel taken in ca. 1880 showing recommended width and character of surface and shoulders for the proposed primary trail to the Harman Farm. (Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 41113)

HF-6. Repair and Provide Access to Katalysine Spring

The Katalysine Spring at the northeast corner of the Harman Farm is associated with battle action and post-battle veteran commemoration and park development. The spring collection box—now largely hidden and forgotten—could be an interpretive highlight in a rehabilitated Harman Farm landscape. The existing resource reflects three periods of development: the pre-battle spring itself, known around the time of the battle as the Mineral Spring; the post-battle Katalysine Spring development; and the 1935 rejuvenation as the Katalysine Mineral Springs, Inc. that included construction of the existing Lower Clubhouse (bottling works, on private inholding). The existing stone structure of the collection box is a remnant of the original Katalysine springhouse (fig. 4.25). The pyramidal brick cover dates to 1935 bottling works, and should be retained since it reflects a continuation of uses that existed during the veteran-era of commemoration.

Baseline treatment of the spring collection box and its surroundings should include preservation and repair of the collection box and brick cover; clearing of brush from the surrounding area; and providing visitor



Figure 4.25. The ca. 1868 stone spring collection box below a 1935 brick superstructure (left), 2018; and a 1869 engraving showing the same stone spring collection box inside a now lost spring house with the Springs Hotel visible in the distance. (Left: SUNY ESF; Right: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,* July 24, 1869)

access through construction of a spur walk off the recommended primary trail (see drawing 4.1). Further study is needed to design additional site improvements and enhance interpretation, beginning with the archeological survey recommended under task HF-1. Questions include identifying the source and quality of the spring water; the function of the spring collection box and how the water was transported to the Springs Hotel and 1935 bottling works; and the location of buildings and other associated development.

HF-7. Reestablish 1863 Fields, Strategic Views, and Fence Lines

Within the 1863 landscape rehabilitation area, reestablish field patterns through rebuilding fence lines and establishing native meadow grasses (see fig. 4.17, drawing 4.1). Related removal of non-historic trees, shrubs, ponds, landforms, and other features is recommended under tasks HF-2 and HF-3. Fences should not be rebuilt within the buffer area.

Rebuilding 1863 fences is appropriate because the Harman Farm is a Major Battle Action Area and the farm's fences were KOCOA features. They will also be highly visible given their location along or near proposed trails. The following fences should be rebuilt:

- McPherson Field #1, west boundary: post-and-rail fence
- Harman Field #2, north boundary: Virginia worm fence; west boundary: post and rail; south boundary: Virginia worm fence
- Harman Field #4, all four sides: Virginia worm fence (the east fence is within the woods along Willoughby Run). Additional research is needed to determine if there was an internal fence along the north-south farm lane.
- Harman Field #5, north and west sides: Virginia worm fence; no fence is recommended along the south side (buffer area).
- Harman Farm Orchard, north and east sides: Virginia worm fence; east fence is in woods along Willoughby Run; no fence is recommended along the south side (buffer area). Additional research is needed to determine if there was an internal fence along the north-south farm lane.

Woods removal recommended under task HF-2 (also task O-1) along Willoughby Run in Harman Field #2 is necessary to reestablish the open space and views along the east side of the field south of Herbst Woods toward McPherson Ridge (fig. 4.26). These views are important for interpreting the Confederate advance on July 1, 1863. A 35-foot riparian buffer would be established along each side of Willoughby Run, and maintained in grasses that are maintained through cyclic mowing to prevent the growth of woody vegetation. In addition

to woods removal, an area of missing woods at the northeastern portion of the field near the Katalysine Spring should be replanted using native species found in the existing adjacent woods. Recent park practice is to replant at the rate of 680 bare-root seedlings per acre.[87]

The Harman fields should be maintained as meadow mown on a semi-annual basis to convey the character of agricultural use (hayfield) and prevent growth of woody plants. Recent park practice has used Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans)*. Agricultural lease is not appropriate given the proximity of residential properties.[88]

HF-8. Replant Harman Farm Orchard

The Harman Farm Orchard was a large apple, peach, cherry, and plum orchard that survived the battle, but disappeared by ca. 1900. The southern limits of the orchard were developed for residential use beginning in the 1950s. To interpret KOCOA features, reestablish

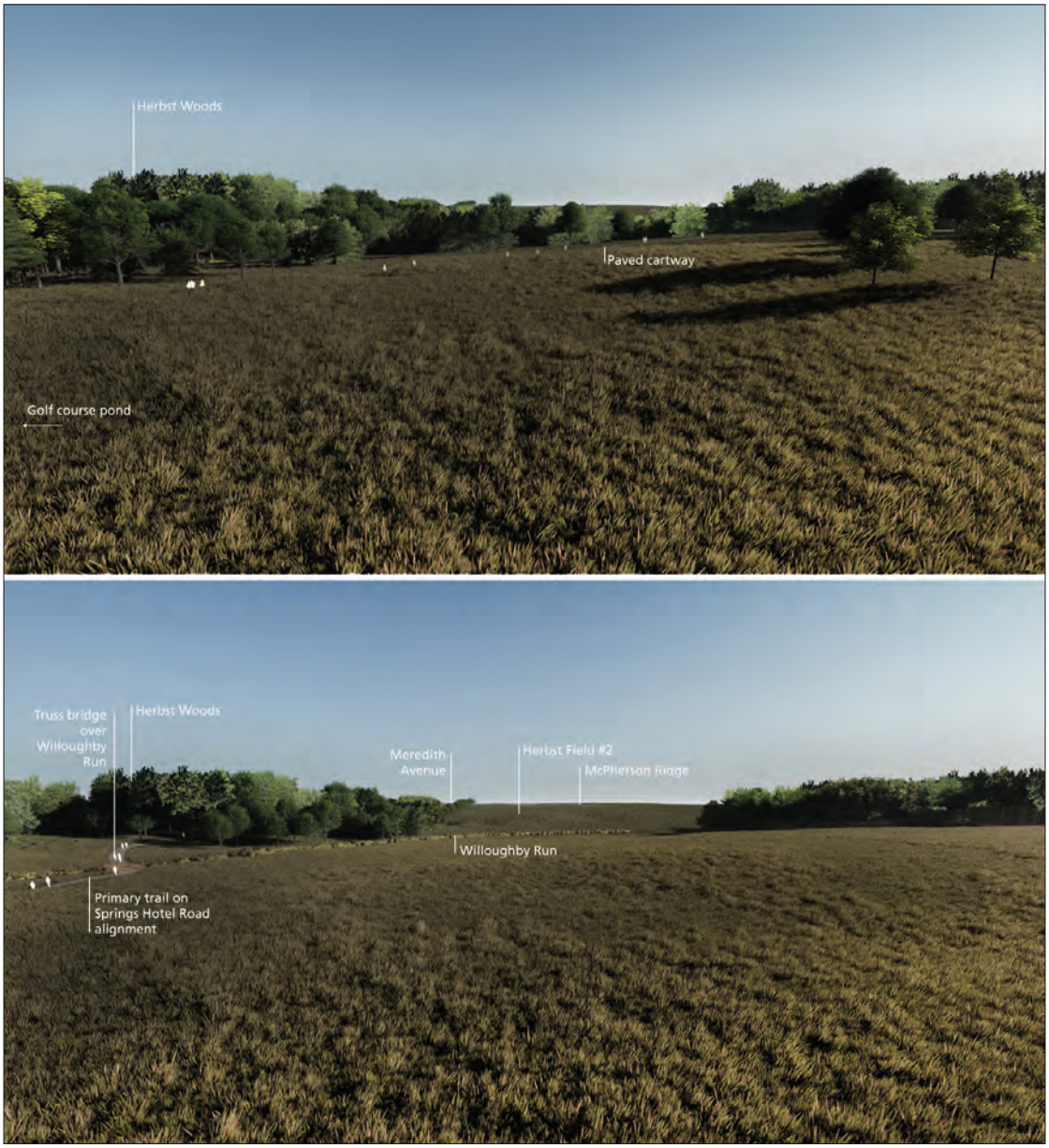


Figure 4.26. Model of the Harman Farm showing reestablished fields and views. Top: existing conditions looking from near the south bank of the golf course pond. Bottom: proposed conditions looking at the reopened strategic views across Willoughby Run toward McPherson Ridge from where an interpretive wayside is suggested along the north-south Harman farm lane. This model also shows the proposed truss bridge on the primary trail that follows the alignment of the Springs Hotel Road. (Anna Tiburzi, SUNY ESF)

the massing and extent of the orchard within the 1863 landscape rehabilitation area, excluding the narrow buffer area adjacent to the Old Mill Road residential properties (see fig. 4.17 and drawing 4.1). In keeping with the 1863 Landscape Treatment Philosophy and recent park practice, replant the orchard using standard rootstock on 40-foot on-center spacing in a quincunx pattern. Due to pest and disease issues and to minimize maintenance, use a mixture of apple varieties, such as 'Goldrush,' 'Liberty,' and 'Enterprise' that have been used elsewhere in the park.[89]

HF-9. Maintain Remnant Golf Course Landscape in Buffer Areas

Maintain the park-owned portions of the former golf course in Harman Fields #1 and #3 along with a strip in Field #5 and the Harman Farm Orchard as a buffer area between the rehabilitated portions of the Harman Farm and residential development along Country Club Lane and Old Mill Road. This includes retention of existing trees and meadow (fig. 4.27). Allowing the buffer to undergo natural succession is not recommended because of the proximity to residential properties and to maturation of non-historic woods on the battlefield.

Maintain the overall current character of the buffer area, including annual mowing of the open ground on former fairways and surrounding specimen trees, with the following provisions:

- Remove the paved cartways, except for the sections from the NPS parking area along Country Club Lane and the Gettysburg Swim and Tennis, LLC inholding that will be the two points of neighborhood access to the new system of park trails. The existing asphalt surface on the retained cartways could be maintained, or replaced if necessary, for operational reasons. No other trails will be maintained within the buffer area.
- Daylight the piped section of the Harman Branch stream as part of the rehabilitation of the stream within the 1863 landscape rehabilitation area, in order to more fully restore the natural system (see task HF-4).
- Remove invasive vegetation, such as burning bush (*Euonymus alatus)* and perennial thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), to the extent feasible.
- Maintain Cumberland Township drainage easements that carry runoff from the surrounding streets, but pipes that extend into the buffer area may be daylighted if necessary to enhance ecological health.



Figure 4.27. The proposed buffer area looking north from the paved cartway that leads to the parking area along Country Club Lane, 2016. In this view, the existing landscape would be maintained except for the paved cartway that leads north; the cartway at the bottom of the photograph would be retained for neighborhood access to the proposed new system of trails on the Harman Farm. (SUNY ESF)

Long-Term Treatment Vision for the Harman Farm and A. Spangler Farm

A long-term vision for the buffer areas and existing private property and inholdings on the Harman and A. Spangler farms is to complete the rehabilitation of the 1863 battlefield landscape (fig. 4.28). Rehabilitation would be feasible if residential development along Country Club Lane and the north side of Old Mill Road is removed. These actions would enhance interpretation of the battle and extend visitor access to existing park property west of Country Club Lane—Springs Hotel Woods/Herr's Ridge Woodlot. Incorporation of these areas into the park could allow for extension of the proposed primary trail along the existing Springs Hotel Road trace into the woodlot (completing the historic loop road), and shifting of the proposed secondary trail to extend through the

woods and along fence lines. It would also allow for interpretation of the sites of the Harman house and barn along Old Mill Road, which were destroyed in the battle.

A long-term vision should also address the Gettysburg Swim and Tennis, LLC inholding on the Spangler Farm. Rehabilitating the 1863 battlefield landscape in this area would enhance interpretation of the opening Confederate advance on July 1, 1863 along the Chambersburg Road corridor. The existing Lower Clubhouse (1935 Katalysine Mineral Spring bottling works) could be rehabilitated as a visitor facility and trailhead for park lands west of Willoughby Run (see fig. 4.28). See also preceding guidelines for the Gettysburg Country Club Inholding (Tract 07-109).



Figure 4.28. A vision for future long-term treatment of the Harman Farm and A. Spangler Farm that includes rehabilitation of buffer areas, acquisition of existing private inholdings and private property surrounded by park land, expansion of park boundaries, extension of trails, addition of a visitor facility at the existing Lower Clubhouse (bottling works), and restoration of the Willoughby Run channel north of Old Mill Road. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

Another long-term treatment that should be undertaken if the park acquires the Herbst farmstead inholding and residential development along Old Mill Road is the restoration of Willoughby Run through removal of the remnants of the Springs Hotel Lake (see fig. 4.28). This treatment, which would involve removal of the dam remnants north of the Old Mill Road bridge, would be important for enhancing KOCOA features in the landscape, since the existing width of the creek presents more of an obstacle than what existed in 1863.

HERR'S RIDGE (HR) – OTHER TREATMENT TASKS

HR-1. Rehabilitate Wisler Farm - First Shot Site Landscape

The site of the first shot fired in the Battle of Gettysburg occurred at the Wisler Farm on Chambersburg Road (US 30), a property the park acquired in 2011. The existing landscape, which includes portions of an adjacent 1863 farm, consists of the battle-era Wisler House, a historic commemorative marker, and successional woods on former agricultural fields. The 1863 topography has been altered through widening and lowering of Chambersburg Road directly in front of the Wisler House. Agricultural use of the property ceased in the 1960s, and surrounding properties have been developed for suburban residential and institutional uses.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the Wisler Farm/First Shot Site as being outside the Major Battle Action Area, and therefore not warranting rehabilitation of KOCOA features significant to the outcome of the battle. Despite this, there are characteristics of the 1863 landscape that warrant rehabilitation in order to allow visitors to understand why the first shot was fired from this site. Small-scale features that existed in 1863 and have no current operational purpose, such the site of the west leg of Belmont Road and the fences that bordered it, do not warrant reconstruction.[90]

Treatment Actions

The following recommendations are intended to reestablish the rural character of the Wisler Farm landscape that allowed the 8th Illinois Cavalry to see the Confederates approaching along Chambersburg Road to the west and across Marsh Creek, and also to make the site accessible to park visitors (fig. 4.29). These recommendations require addition planning to determine visitor capacity and safe vehicular access from Chambersburg Road (US 30).

- Clear successional woods to a depth of approximately 200 feet north of Chambersburg Road to reestablish rural character and strategic views west toward Marsh Creek, looking from the Wisler House and First Shot marker. Any remnants of the battle-era alignment of Belmont Road (west) should be protected during removal of the woods. The clearing should be maintained as meadow, consistent with other fields in the park that are not under agricultural lease. Clearing of these woods will open views of the Heritage Assembly of God Church to the west. The remaining woods that extend north to the Western Maryland Railroad are not recommended for clearing to maintain some screening of surrounding development, and to reduce the park's maintenance burden.

- Remove the existing non-historic and deteriorated shed at the head of the driveway, two large Norway spruce trees and shrubs that are incompatible with the 1863 character of the landscape, and the non-historic set of steps that lead from Chambersburg Road to the Wisler House. Retain the deciduous specimen trees near the head of the driveway to screen adjacent residential development.

- Extend the existing unpaved driveway to a visitor parking area recommended for construction north of the non-historic shed, adjacent to the east property line. The surface of the drive and parking area should have the character of earth or gravel to be compatible with the rural character of the

site, consistent with park-wide standards. Remove the existing loop of the driveway. Limited sight lines at the crest of the hill in front of the Wisler House may require restricted access or addition of traffic control features to the new road from Chambersburg Road.

- Build an accessible walkway from the parking area to the front porch of the Wisler House, with a branch walk at the rear of the house to the First Shot marker, consistent with park-wide standards.
- Build whitewashed picket fences, approximately 4 feet tall, along the road frontage (top of bank) to either side of the front porch of the Wisler House. Although there is no documentation of these fences in 1863, they were extant in ca. 1910, but were closer to the road that has since been widened and lowered in elevation.[91] Building these fences would serve a current operational purpose by providing a physical barrier at the top of the bank along the highway, and also reduce the visual impact of traffic from within the site. The fences should not extend in front of the First Shot marker.
- Reduce the area of maintained lawn to a strip along Chambersburg Road, around the house and First Shot monument, and along shoulders of the proposed parking area, driveway, and walks. Maintain the rest of the site as meadow.
- Plant deciduous trees along the west property boundary where they were documented on the 1867 Warren map; on the east property line along the proposed parking area to screen residential development to the east; and a specimen near the front west corner of the Wisler House, to replace a potential battle-era deciduous tree evident in a ca. 1910 photograph that would also provide some screening from the road.

See also task HR-2 (commemorative park landscape) for treatment of the First Shot marker.

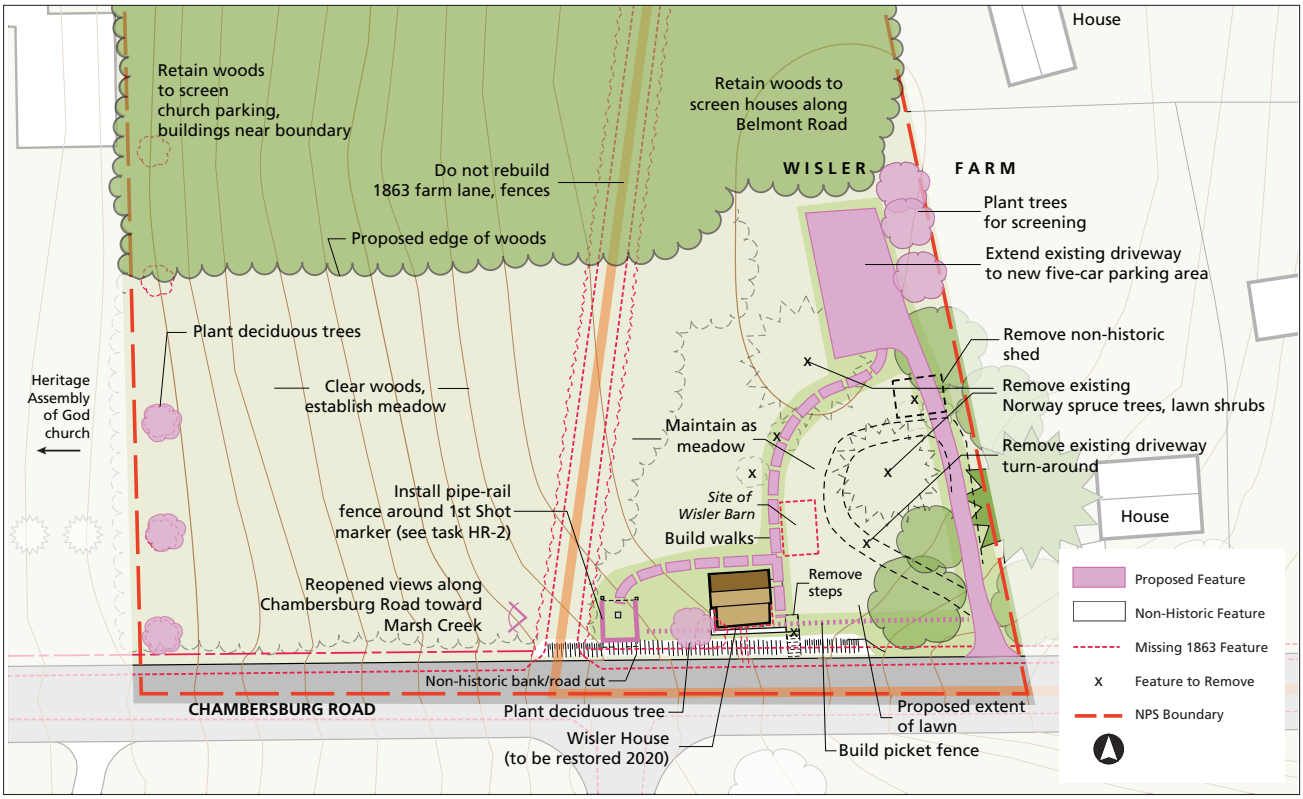


Figure 4.29. Recommended treatment actions for the rehabilitation of the First Shot Site - Wisler Farm landscape under task HR-1. The house is shown with a non-historic rear wing removed and battle-era front porch reconstructed. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

COMMEMORATIVE PARK LANDSCAPE TREATMENT GUIDELINES

This section provides guidelines to inform future decision-making about treatment of the commemorative park landscape, along with treatment considerations that require additional park planning to implement.

MILITARY AVENUE TURF SHOULDERS

Turf shoulders along the military avenues, along with turf within larger commemorative grounds, are a character-defining feature of the commemorative park landscape. The turf was historically well tended through regular mowing, consistent with current NPS turf classes S[1] Lawn or B[1] Functional Short. The turf not only conveyed honor and respect, but also a character that distinguished the park landscape from the surrounding vernacular battlefield landscape.

The historic character of turf has been impacted by wear and tear around popular monuments, expansion of pavement for shoulder parking, and erosion of the turf from vehicles pulling off the pavement to park, even where there is on-road parking (fig. 4.30). The build-up of asphalt on the avenues, with the turf lower than the pavement, has exacerbated these conditions in certain areas. Areas of particular concern on the 1st Corps battlefield military avenues include:

- Reynolds Avenue at the Confederate tablets near Fairfield Road, near Reynolds Grove at the 8th NY Cavalry and 1st NY Artillery, and at the 56th PA.
- Stone-Meredith Avenue near the 19th IN, at the 26th NC and the 7th Wisconsin, and along west side of Stone Avenue from the McPherson quarry pond north to the West End contact station drive.
- Buford Avenue at the 3rd WV Cavalry and interpretive wayside, and 17th PA.
- North Confederate Avenue at O'Neil's Brigade tablet.
- Doubleday Avenue across from the Oak Ridge observation tower parking area and along the entire west side of the road from the 12th MA south to the 94th NY.

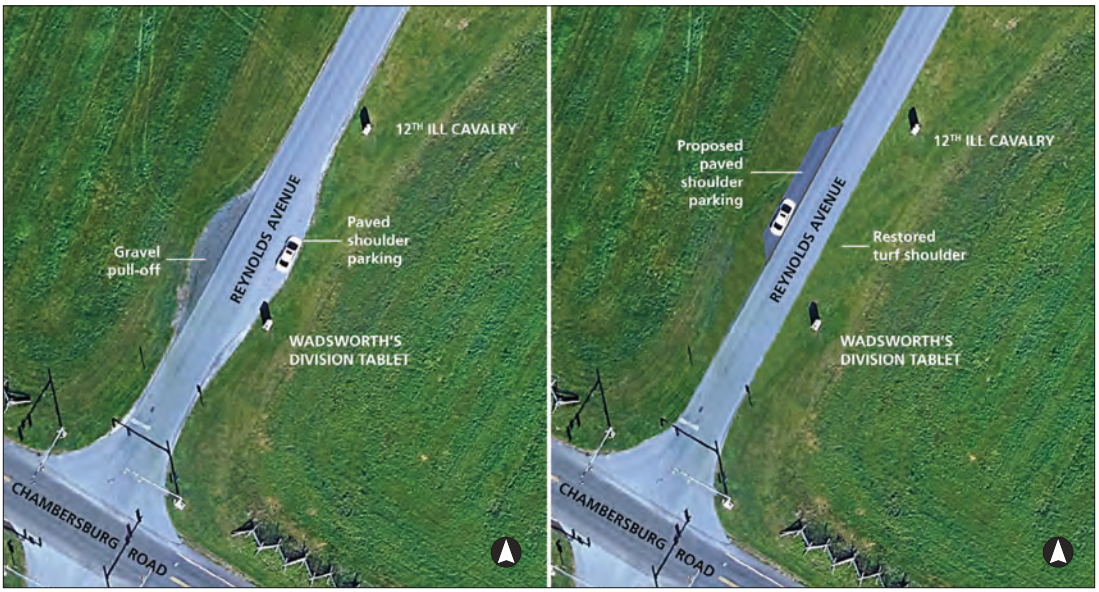


Figure 4.30. Existing gravel and asphalt-surfaced parking on the shoulders of Reynolds Avenue (left) and an example of a potential redesign (right) that includes keeping parking away from monuments, formalizing the parking with a contrasting pavement, installing a flush-curb along the historic edge of the avenue, and rehabilitation of the turf shoulders. (SUNY ESF)

Shoulder Parking

The park's forthcoming P3 transportation study will address the need for parking on and along the military avenues and at tour stops, among other areas. To enhance the historic character of the turf shoulders, the P3 study should consider the following:

- Remove surfaced shoulder parking along one-way avenues to restore the historic edge of pavement and turf shoulders. Educate visitors to stay on the pavement and park on the road as designated.

- If shoulder parking is necessary, such as along Reynolds Avenue near the railroad bridge, the parking should be formalized by installing a surface that is visually distinct from the historic avenue, such as through use of a darker pavement or a pavement with a different aggregate (see fig. 4.30). A flush granite curb along the edge of the military avenue could help distinguish the parking area and keep visible the historic linear alignment of the avenue. Parking areas should not be immediately adjacent to monuments.

- Larger parking areas, where vehicles pull off perpendicular to the avenue, may also be appropriate in certain locations, such as the wide shoulder along Meredith Avenue west of Reynolds Grove (see task MR-3). Historic precedent for such parking areas along the avenues is found at Oak Ridge near the observation tower (fig. 4.31).

Shoulder Protection

In areas where cars continue to pull onto the turf shoulders, or where the shoulders otherwise continue to experience erosion, consideration should be given to the following:

- Use an engineered soil, such as shoulder mix (mix of gravel and soil), or a stabilization grid, to reinforce the shoulders and enable grass to grow under occasional vehicular use.

- In future repaving, mill the asphalt so that the new pavement is at or near the same level as the turf shoulder to discourage vehicles from pulling off.

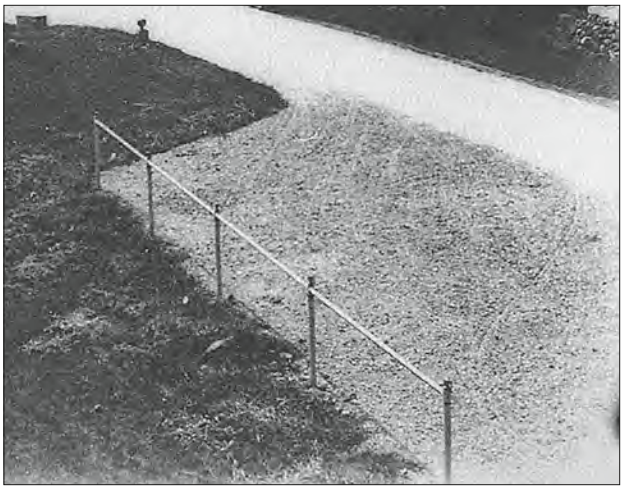


Figure 4.31. Historic precedent of surfaced parking area along the shoulder of Doubleday Avenue looking south from the Oak Ridge tower, ca. 1905. (Detail, GETT T3082, Gettysburg National Military Park archives)

  The existing height of the pavement above the turf in certain areas appears to encourage drivers to roll off the pavement. Drainage would need to be assessed since lowering of the asphalt could change runoff patterns.

- Add traffic-control devices that are compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Historic precedent for these devices includes stone bollards, shell stones (stone bollard with a cannonball on top), shell chain (chain-linked shell stones), and stone gutters (fig. 4.32). A flush or angled curb of similar stone could be used where the turf shoulder is above the height of the road pavement. Although curbs were not used historically on the 1st Corps battlefield avenues, it may be appropriate to introduce inconspicuous, low stone curbs where turf shoulders are under especially high pressure from vehicle use. Use of traffic-control devices should follow future park-wide standards to enhance the historic continuity of the commemorative park landscape, unless there is historic precedent for a unique device in specific areas.

AVENUE FENCES

Wood post and pipe-rail fences along the military avenues, designed by park engineer Emmor B. Cope



Figure 4.32. Shoulder protection devices used historically: stone bollards (West Confederate Avenue); shell stones (Wadsworth Avenue); shell chain (Meredith Avenue); and stone gutter (Stone Avenue). (Details of photos in Gettysburg National Military Park archives)

and installed between 1896 and ca. 1905, were character-defining features of the commemorative park landscape. They served both a utilitarian function of delineating the park boundaries or excluding agricultural uses, and an aesthetic function that provided a unifying feature to the military avenues and identified them as later additions to the battlefield. Cope's design was consistent with current preservation treatment standards that call for additions to be compatible yet distinguishable. Unlike the vernacular wood rail fences found on the 1863 battlefield, the avenue fencing featured round wood (chestnut) posts with conical metal caps most likely painted a subtle, dark red, and four metal pipe rails. The fences were installed along the military avenues where they crossed open fields, through the seminary campus, and around the First Shot marker. In its 1896 report, the park commission noted that Cope's design of the avenue fences "…is not only durable but is inconspicuous to the sight, and therefore does not mar the view of the field."[92] The National Park Service removed the fences after 1933 and in areas replaced them with fences intended to look like they existed in 1863 as part of its program of landscape harmonization.

The 1999 General Management Plan calls for reconstruction of selected avenue fences.[93] Their reintroduction would enhance the distinctive historic character of the commemorative park landscape and its ability to be read as an overlay on the 1863 battlefield landscape (fig. 4.33). Reintroduction of avenue fences would also make the historic military avenues more visually distinct from the public roads, which could aid in changing visitor/driver behavior.

Although the park commission felt the avenue fences did not mar the view of the battlefield, park's Interpretive Division feels that reconstruction of the fences would add another encroachment on the landscape as it existed in 1863. Rebuilding the avenue fences may also present operational issues in terms of increased maintenance costs and impediment of modern agricultural use on the adjacent fields. Recognizing these concerns, there are two areas on the 1st Corps battlefield where reintroduction of avenue fences would be appropriate in the context of park interpretive or operational goals:

- Seminary Ridge Avenue: Reintroduction of avenue fences could be part of a comprehensive rehabilitation of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge Avenue (see treatment task SR-1). Given the changes to the surrounding battlefield on the seminary campus, reintroducing avenue fences would have less visual impact on the 1863 battlefield landscape than along other military avenues, and could also serve an operational purpose by delineating park property.
- Stone Avenue: In 1863, there was one fence along the present alignment of the military avenue (west boundary of McPherson Field #4), and there was

no road. Replacement of the existing non-historic Virginia worm and rail fences along Stone Avenue with pipe-rail avenue fences would serve an interpretive purpose by clarifying that the avenue and existing fence locations are part of the later commemorative overlay.

If there is a functional need for fencing along the military avenues where pipe-rail avenue fences existed prior to 1933, it would be appropriate to use that fence style. Use of 1863-style vernacular fences (Virginia worm, post-and-rail, etc.) should not be used along the military avenues, except to interpret an 1863 fence line. This includes use of rail fences as traffic barriers.

SCHMUCKER HALLGROUNDS

Schmucker Hall, owned by the United Lutheran Seminary, was rehabilitated in 2012-2013 as the home of the Seminary Ridge Museum. This project restored the exterior of the building, which included rebuilding of the 1913 Peace Memorial Portico on the entrance that faced Seminary Ridge Avenue, but did not return character-defining features to the surrounding grounds. As part of the recommended rehabilitation of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge Avenue (see task SR-1), it is recommended that the Seminary Ridge Museum and United Lutheran Seminary rehabilitate the grounds of



Figure 4.33. Reynolds Avenue looking north toward Reynolds Grove showing existing conditions (top) and a simulation (bottom) of landscape character if avenue fences were reintroduced in their historic locations through open fields. The simulation also shows recommended repairs to the turf shoulders. (SUNY ESF)

Schmucker Hall between the building and Seminary Ridge Avenue to reestablish lost character-defining features (fig. 4.34). In addition to rebuilding the park's pipe-rail avenue fences and stone piers that flanked the entrance walkway, this would include rebuilding the missing entrance walk from the Peace Memorial Portico to the sidewalk along Seminary Ridge Avenue; and replanting four trees along the fence/sidewalk, all of which may have existed in 1863: a pair of deciduous trees flanking the entrance walk, most likely green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica);* an American elm (disease-resistant variety); and off the southwest corner of the building, an aged deciduous tree that was most likely a sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis.* Due to emerald ash borer, another tree species of similar character should be substituted for the pair of ash trees at the entrance walk, such as honey locust (*Gladitsia triacanthos).*[94]



Figure 4.34. Seminary Avenue at Schmucker Hall looking northeast in ca. 1920 showing commemorative-era character of the landscape, including currently missing trees and avenue fences. The large sycamore tree at right and two trees at the entrance walk most likely stood during the battle. (Gettysburg National Military Park archives, GETT T2612)

COMMEMORATIVE PARK LANDSCAPE TREATMENT TASKS

The following treatment tasks are specific actions recommended to enhance the historic character and contemporary function of the commemorative park landscape on the 1st Corps battlefield, on land owned and managed by the National Park Service.

OVERALL (O)

O-2. Install Missing Avenue and Identification Tablets

The distinctive Cope-designed iron tablets with concave corners that identify the military avenues and historic battlefield sites are character-defining features of the commemorative park landscape. Each avenue historically had an avenue tablet at either end and at major intersections, and most remain. Several historic sites lack tablets that identify them as battlefield landmarks.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. The 2016 Foundation Document also identified lack of wayfinding as an issue. Addition of avenue and identification tablets will help to distinguish the park avenues from public roads, and enhance public

understanding of the commemorative park landscape and associated battlefield sites.[95]

Treatment Actions

Fabricate and reinstall iron avenue and identification tablets where they are missing from within the military avenue corridors and where they would be appropriate to mark battlefield sites. Use the historic Cope design, and stamp the back with the date of fabrication. Addition of new Cope-design tablets represent a continuation of the historic system of marking within the military avenue corridors.[96] The following tablets should be fabricated and reinstalled on the 1st Corps battlefield:

Avenue Tablets (8)

There is no known documentation of the following tablets, but installation at these locations conform to the standards used historically.

- Seminary Ridge Avenue: 1 tablet at the north end at Chambersburg Road, 1 tablet at the Springs Avenue intersection, and 1 tablet at the south end at Fairfield Road (PA 116) (also addressed under task SR-1). The current name, Seminary Ridge Avenue, should be used instead of the historic name, Seminary Avenue, to avoid confusion. If possible, the official name should be returned to Seminary Avenue (the nearby municipal street could be renamed East Seminary Avenue).
- Stone-Meredith Avenue: 1 tablet for Stone Avenue near the John Burns statue (facing south), and one tablet for Meredith Avenue at the northern edge of Herbst Woods near the 7th Wisconsin (facing north). These tablets were probably removed when the two historically distinct avenues were realigned into a continuous curve in 1937. See also task MR-3 for recommendations on enhancing the historic character of Stone-Meredith Avenue.
- Robinson Avenue: 1 tablet at the intersection with Doubleday Avenue, near the Robinson statue.
- Doubleday Avenue: 1 tablet at the south end, at the intersection with Wadsworth Avenue.
- Wadsworth Avenue: 1 tablet at the east end, at the intersection with Doubleday Avenue.

Identification Tablets (8)

While there is no documentation that the following sites were historically identified by tablets, adding tablets would enhance their identity as battlefield landmarks, in the manner of the existing tablets at Reynolds Woods and Oak Ridge:

- Seminary Avenue: 1 tablet in front of each building: "James Thompson House," "Kraut House - 2nd Professor's House," "Seminary - Schmucker Hall," and "Schmucker House - 1st Professor's House" (also addressed under task SR-1).
- Stone Avenue, east side north of quarry pond: 1 tablet, "McPherson Farm."
- Buford Avenue, west side at Wills Farm Lane: "Wills Farm."
- Buford Avenue, south of 17th PA Cavalry monument: "Forney Farm."
- Reynolds Avenue, north of Confederate tablets: "Herbst Farm."
- North Confederate Avenue, south of bend at Eternal Light Peace Memorial: "Oak Hill."

O-3. Return Missing Shot Pyramids at Artillery Positions

Between ca. 1896 and 1914, thirteen artillery positions on the 1st Corps battlefield were marked by pairs of cannons that were accompanied by pyramidal piles of shot (cannonballs or shell casings) set on a square stone pad. In the 1970s, the park removed the shot piles because at the time there was no cyclic maintenance, and they had deteriorated in condition and were being vandalized. The shot were removed to park storage; the stone bases remain.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed

for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. Restoration of the shot pyramids would support interpretation and enhance the historic military character of the commemorative park landscape. Today, the park has a program of cyclic preservation maintenance that would better ensure restored shot pyramids remain in good condition. [97]

Treatment Actions

Restore shot pyramids to artillery positions by cleaning, painting, reassembling on existing stone pads, and securing the shot to prevent vandalism. While restoring all twenty-six on the 1st Corps battlefield is preferred, the availability of the shot in storage and limitations of maintenance and funding may not allow for full implementation. It is recommended that the artillery positions along the military avenues and near the Peace Light be given priority, including:

- North Confederate Avenue – Oak Hill: Fry's Battery, Hardaway Artillery, King William Artillery (6 shot pyramids)
- Reynolds Avenue: 1st New York Battery (4 shot pyramids)
- Seminary Ridge Avenue: 5th Maine Artillery, Powhatan Artillery, 3rd Richmond Howitzers (6 shot pyramids).

SEMINARY RIDGE

SR-1. Return Character-Defining Features to Seminary Ridge Avenue

Seminary Ridge Avenue (Seminary Ridge) is a narrow corridor of park land that is part of the park's self-guided auto tour and was the Union's last defensive position on July 1, 1863 and part of the Confederate's last defensive position on July 4, 1863. Historically named Seminary Avenue, it is a battle-era lane that was redesigned as one of the national military park's first military avenues between 1895 and 1899 complete with Telford pavement, shell stones, stone culvert headwalls, avenue fencing, a rebuilt stone-wall along an earthen breastwork, military position tablets, and artillery monument groups. After World War II, the avenue became integrated into the campus of the Lutheran seminary, and today has lost some of its historic character due to removal of historic features and addition of new access points and crosswalks, among other features.[98]

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. Reinstating missing commemorative features along Seminary Ridge Avenue would enhance interpretation and aid park operations by more clearly distinguishing park property from the adjacent seminary campus. The value of Seminary Ridge Avenue to park visitors has been enhanced through private development of the Seminary Ridge Museum in Schmucker Hall. [99]

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment is to return missing character-defining features of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge Avenue, including avenue fences, artillery, avenue tablets, shell stones, and turf shoulders (figs. 4.35, 4.36). Returning these features will need to accommodate non-historic seminary drives and walks and other changes made after 1933, and will require coordination with the United Lutheran Seminary, which uses Seminary Ridge Avenue as its primary vehicular access and maintains the shoulders of the avenue. The American Battlefield Trust (ABT) also owns land adjacent to the park boundary. The following are recommended actions to implement this treatment:

- Remove the existing concrete curb and restore a grass strip of approximately two-feet wide along the concrete sidewalk on the east side of the avenue from the chapel to Springs Avenue (see fig. 4.36). This will restore the turf shoulders and

enhance the historic unity and park-like character of the avenue. The slight reduction in the width of the avenue pavement could also serve as a traffic-calming measure. As part of this work, assess the drainage along the avenue (a culvert original to the avenue near the south end of the library may have been removed around the time of the library's construction in 1947).

- Install a Cope-style avenue tablet at Chambersburg Road, Springs Avenue, and Fairfield Road, and identification tablets at the James Thompson House, Kraut House, Seminary (Schmucker Hall), and Schmucker House (see also task O-2).

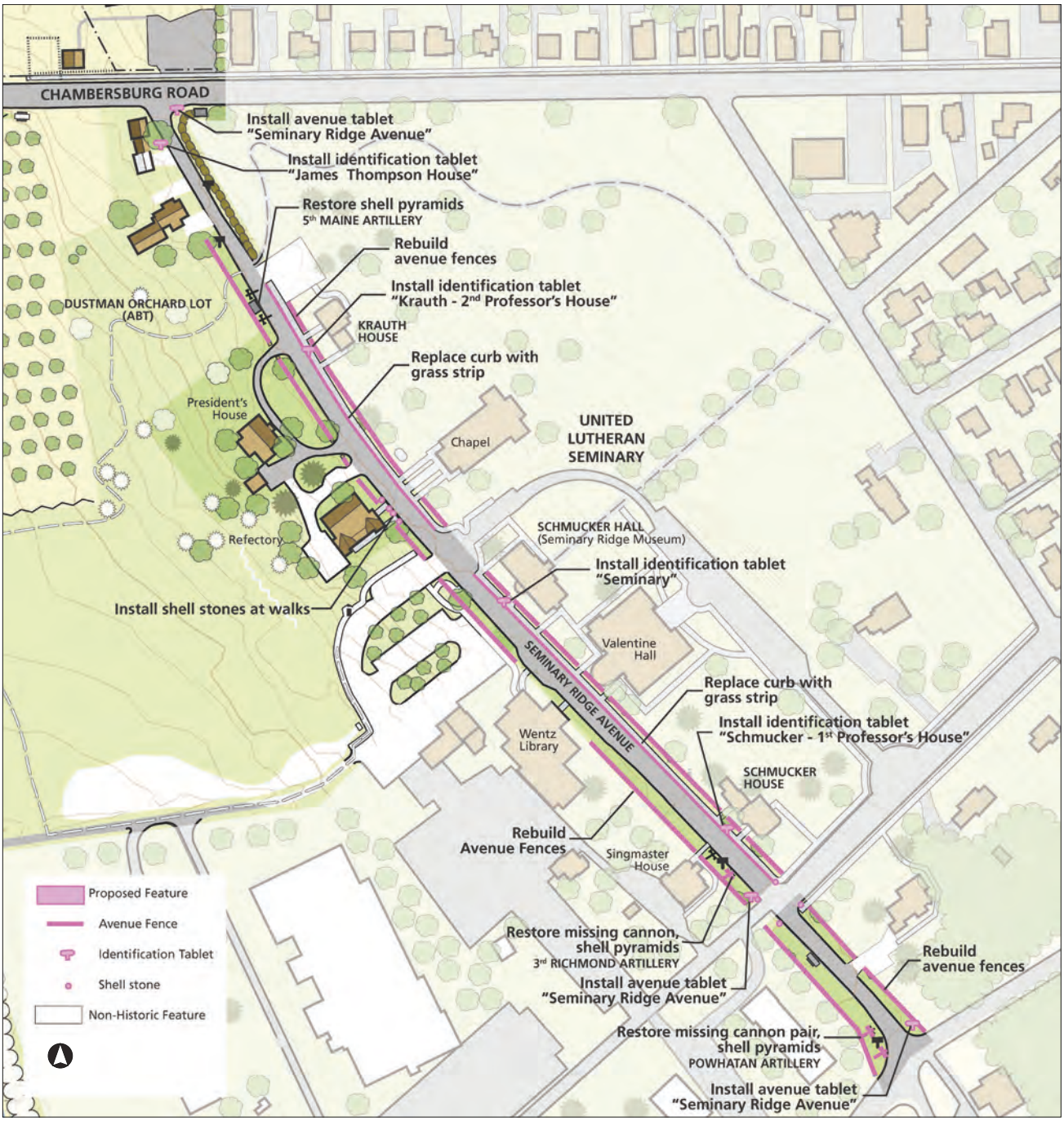


Figure 4.35. Recommended treatment actions for enhancing the historic character of the commemorative park landscape along Seminary Ridge Avenue under task SR-1. Park boundaries are not shown to enhance legibility of the narrow corridor of park land along Seminary Ridge Avenue. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 4.36. Seminary Ridge Avenue looking north from Springs Avenue showing existing conditions (top), and a simulation of proposed conditions (bottom) to enhance the historic character of the commemorative park landscape. The avenue tablet is shown with the historic name. (SUNY ESF)

- Restore missing shot pyramids and cannons at the Powhatan Artillery, 3rd Richmond Howitzers, and 5th Maine Artillery positions (see also task O-3).

- Reconstruct avenue fences to enhance the distinctive character of the commemorative park landscape and help define the limits of park property. This action will require close coordination with the seminary and ABT because the fences would be built on the property boundary. The fences also have the potential to change existing seminary circulation and grounds maintenance. Due to post-1938 seminary development (notably the library and chapel), not all of the historic fences could be rebuilt. Sections that would be appropriate to rebuild include along the Dustman Orchard Lot at the 5th Maine artillery; at the Refectory and visitor parking lot; from Kraut House to north of the chapel; from Schmucker Hall south to Schmucker House; in

front of the Singmaster House; and on both side of the avenue between Springs Avenue and Fairfield Road, replacing in part existing split-rail fences. Rebuilding of the avenue fences should include rebuilding the stone piers at the Refectory grounds and entrance walk to Schmucker Hall (see fig. 4.34). Gates that historically existed at entrances to walks could be eliminated to maintain accessibility.

- Install missing shell stones at the walks to the Refectory and Springs Avenue intersection. Shell stones could also be added where bollards are needed for contemporary traffic control purposes.

MCPHERSON RIDGE

MR-3. Enhance Commemorative Park Landscape in Reynolds Grove

Reynolds Grove, the commemorative landscape at the east end of Herbst Woods (signed as Reynolds Woods on the historic identification tablet), was named to commemorate the site where John Reynolds, Major General of the 1st Corps, was killed on July 1, 1863. Reynolds Grove was acquired for preservation and commemoration in 1868—the earliest park property on the 1st Corps battlefield—and became an early focal point of commemoration. Beginning in 1885, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and the Gettysburg National Park Commission developed a designed landscape with monuments, lawn, witness trees, tablets, and a military avenue known as Reynolds Branch. After 1933, the National Park Service removed the avenue and, in its place, developed a wayside for auto tour stop #1 along Reynolds Avenue. Today, Reynolds Grove does not reflect its long commemorative history, is not adequately accessible to visitors, and has lost a number of trees that dated back to the battle. The existing paved pull-off, concrete bollards, and interpretive waysides at tour stop #1, together with heavy car and bus parking along Reynolds Avenue, detract from the historic character of the landscape.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. The park's 2016 Foundation Document identified a lack of designated walking trails to sites and monuments, which limits accessibility, and a lack of adequate parking along key points of the self-guided auto tour that contributes to traffic issues and poses potential safety issues. Reinstating missing commemorative features in Reynolds Grove would enhance interpretation of the commemorative period and support park management by improving visitor access and reducing congestion along Reynolds Avenue.[100]

Rehabilitation of the Reynolds Grove landscape, and in particular enhancing access and car parking, could help support increased visitation to the area that will occur with development of the trail system to the Harman Farm at the western end of Meredith Avenue (see HR tasks).

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment is to return missing character-defining features of the Reynolds Grove commemorative landscape, shift the location of the interpretive waysides associated with tour stop #1, replant missing trees, and provide for added car parking (fig. 4.37). Reintroducing Reynolds Branch Avenue will not only return the commemorative spine of Reynolds Grove, but will also allow for universal access to or near the Reynolds Killed and 151st Pennsylvania monuments that are two of the few commemorative works on the 1st Corps battlefield that are not immediately along an avenue or public road. The following are recommended actions to implement this treatment:

- Remove tour stop #1, located at the north end of Reynolds Branch Avenue, by taking up the asphalt pavement in the shoulder of Reynolds

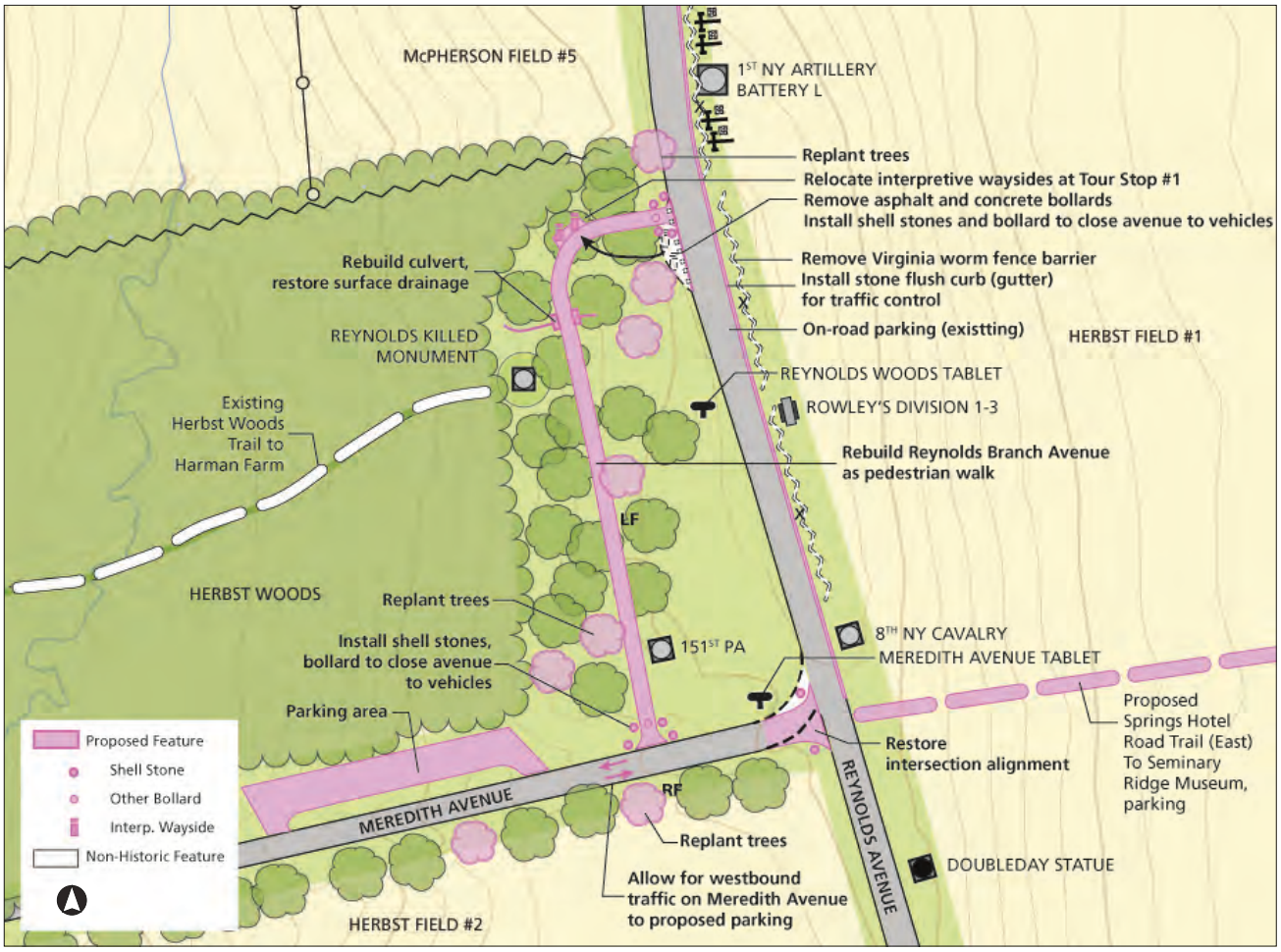


Figure 4.37. Recommended treatment actions for enhancing the historic character and contemporary function of Reynolds Grove under task MR-3. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

Avenue, removing the concrete bollards, relocating the interpretive waysides (see third bullet for recommended new site), and restoring the turf shoulder. Reynolds Grove would still be identified as tour stop #1.

- Allow for continued bus and car parking for tour stop #1 on the pavement of Reynolds Avenue. To reduce congestion, provide additional car parking along Meredith Avenue, which would also serve visitors headed to the proposed trail system at the Harman Farm. The recommended site for this parking is the broad shoulder-lawn area along the north side of Meredith Avenue, 300 feet west of Reynolds Avenue. To accomplish this, Meredith Avenue would need to be changed to two-way for a short distance between Reynolds Avenue and the proposed parking area. The rest of Stone-Meredith Avenues would remain one-way southbound for cars and busses. As part of this modification, restore the original alignment of Meredith Avenue at its intersection with Reynolds Avenue (see fig. 4.36).

- Rebuild Reynolds Branch as an accessible walk along its historic alignment from Meredith Avenue to Reynolds Avenue (fig. 4.38). Archaeological investigations should be undertaken to verify the historic alignment and grade, and to determine if the Telford (broken stone) base remains. The preferred treatment for enhancing the historic character of the commemorative park landscape is to rebuild the avenue to its historic 10-foot width (narrower than the standard military avenues) to reestablish its historic character as a road and to provide ample space for large groups to gather. The avenue would be closed to vehicles through use of removable bollards at both ends that allow access



Figure 4.38. Reynolds Grove showing the approximate proposed alignment of Reynolds Branch Avenue, indicated by purple lines: looking north from Meredith Avenue (left), and looking west from Reynolds Avenue. The paved shoulder, bollards, and waysides at tour stop #1 are proposed for removal, with the waysides relocated to the interior of Reynolds Grove along the rebuilt avenue. (SUNY ESF)

for maintenance and accessibility vehicles. The new surface should be consistent in character with the historic compacted gravel surface (fig. 4.39). A contemporary surface of a similar character, consistent with park-wide standards, may be appropriate to provide an accessible (firm and stable) or lower-maintenance surface. Overall, following the historic design of Reynolds Branch will ensure that the rebuilt feature does not have the character of an 1863 circulation feature, as historically intended.

- As part of the road reconstruction, rebuild the culvert that existed near the Reynolds Killed monument using the park commission design that included rectangular stone headwalls at the edge of pavement (see fig. 4.39). Restore the topography to allow surface drainage to run through the culvert.
- Install replacement interpretive waysides within Reynolds Grove at the curve of the rebuilt Reynolds Branch Avenue due west of the existing location (see fig. 4.37). Relocating the waysides to this site will provide more space, reduce vehicular pedestrian conflicts, and encourage visitors to enter Reynolds Grove.
- Remove the non-historic Virginia worm fence-style traffic barriers along the east side of Reynolds Avenue, restore the turf shoulder, and install shoulder protection, per the previous guidelines, "Military Avenue Turf Shoulders."
- Install two pairs of shell stones at either end of the Reynold Branch walk, and single shell stones to either side of the realigned Reynolds-Meredith intersection, as existed historically.
- Undertake research to document the historic location and species of trees in Reynolds Grove to inform replanting. Existing tree species include native oak, hickory, and black walnut that most likely characterized the woodlot in 1863; catalpa,



Figure 4.39. Meredith Avenue looking east showing character of compacted gravel surface that characterized Reynolds Branch Avenue, 1914. Also shown is a pair of stone culvert headwalls that are the same style that was used at the culvert on Reynolds Branch Avenue. (Gettysburg National Military Park archives, GETT T3301

honey locust, and sweetgum were probably introduced after the battle. Prominent witness trees that are documented in historic photographs and should be replanted include an oak that stood at the northeast corner near the edge of Reynolds Avenue, and an oak tree within the grove near the Reynolds Killed monument that was marked soon after the battle with an "R" to indicate the site where General Reynolds was killed. Historic photos would inform the siting of these trees.

- Replace missing horse chestnut trees in the commemorative-era line of trees south of Meredith Avenue (see fig. 4.37).

In addition, the understory of Herbst Woods should be managed to reestablish the views through the woodlot from Reynolds Grove that characterized the landscape during the battle and throughout the commemorative period (see task MR-1).

MR-4. Reestablish Historic Alignment of Stone-Meredith Avenue

Stone Avenue and Meredith Avenue were laid out along battle lines by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in 1886 as part of the original First Day Avenue, later renamed Reynolds Avenue. Springs Hotel Road provided a connection between Reynolds Avenue and Meredith Avenue. The road was carefully laid out to preserve the 1863 topography. Both avenues were improved in 1904. In 1937, the Bureau of Public Roads rebuilt Stone Avenue and Meredith Avenue to form a single road with a sweeping, superelevated curve in place of right-angle turns at the northern edge of Herbst Woods. The new road required extensive modification of the 1863 topography, altered 1863 field patterns, and diverged from the battle lines. Four commemorative works were relocated to align with the new road. This project was one of several undertaken in the park to facilitate automobile use and allow for faster driving.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. Returning Stone-Meredith Avenue to its historic alignment would aid interpretation through marking the battle lines of the regiments commanded by Stone and Meredith as originally intended, returning monuments to their historic locations, and restoring 1863 battlefield landscape (field patterns and topography). The realignment would also aid park operations by helping to calm traffic and removing the steep road banks that are subject to erosion. The existing alignment of the avenue encourages speeding; return to the original alignment with its two turns would require drivers to slow down, which will become more important as pedestrian traffic increases in the area with addition of new trails to the Harman Farm. Stone-Meredith Avenue is not part of the park's self-guided automobile tour, but does help ease traffic at Reynolds Grove by providing an alternative route from Chambersburg Road. [101]

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment is to return Stone-Meredith Avenue to the alignment of Stone Avenue and Meredith Avenue prior to the realignment by the Bureau of Public Roads in 1937, and to restore its associated topography, monuments, and other features (fig. 4.40). This treatment would enhance the visitor experience and make Stone and Meredith Avenues consistent with other avenues in the park. These improvements could be coordinated with construction of the trail to the Harman Farm along the historic alignment of Springs Hotel Road (see task HF-5).

This following actions are recommended:

- Remove the existing roadbed from south of the McPherson quarry pond to the intersection of the east-west portion of Meredith Avenue (former Springs Hotel Road). Retain two NPS-era culverts and large retaining wall at the west end of the east-west portion of Meredith Avenue.

- Restore the 1863 topography and the grade of the historic roadbed using the pre-construction topography documented on the 1937 Bureau of Public Roads plan (fig. 4.41). The historic roadbed and open corridor remain intact along the north edge of Herbst Woods; the existing rail fence is on the roadbed and should be moved north (fig. 4.42). Minor changes in the original alignment (sharp turns) to accommodate bus and vehicular turning radii may be possible without impacting the overall historic character and intent of the avenues.
- Rebuild the roadbed of the Springs Hotel Road recommended as part of the proposed Harman Farm trail (see task HF-5).
- Rebuild two culverts in the locations shown on the 1937 plan.
- Pave the restored alignment using a stable and economical base; reconstruction of the original Telford base would be appropriate, but not necessary in terms of historic landscape character. Surface the road with the existing park standard pavement (currently asphalt) for continuity.
- To restore the historic relationship between the avenue (battle line) and monuments, move the John Burns statue, 84th New York position marker, 2nd Wisconsin, and Archer's Brigade tablet to their historic locations indicated on the 1937 Bureau of



Figure 4.40. Treatment actions for returning Stone-Meredith Avenue to its historic alignment and enhancing the historic character of the commemorative park landscape under task MR-4. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

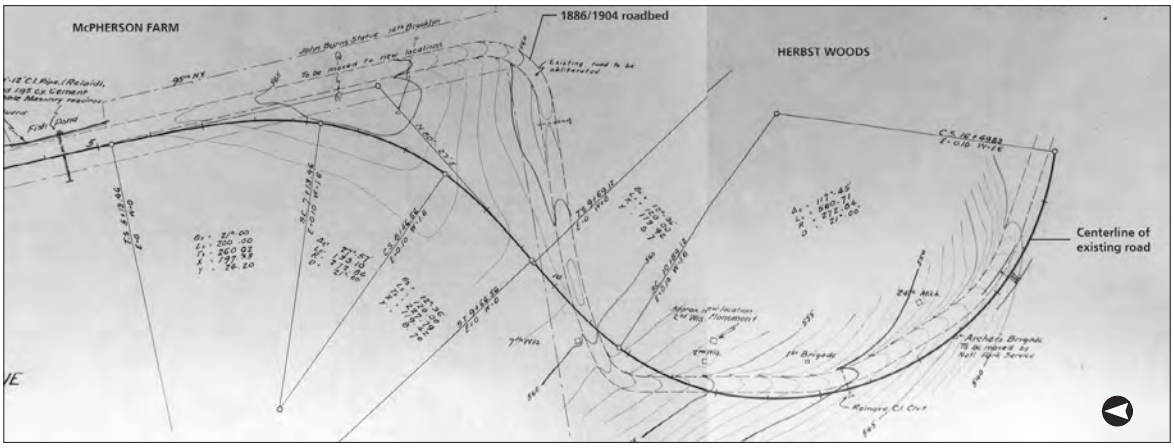


Figure 4.41. Bureau of Public Roads plan for realignment of Stone Avenue and Meredith Avenue, 1937. The plan documents pre-construction alignment, topography, culverts, and monument locations that inform the recommended treatment. (Gettysburg National Military Park archives, 41168)

Public Roads plan (see figs. 4.40, 4.41). The 2nd Wisconsin may have been on a turf knoll, similar to the 24th Michigan. The 26th North Carolina monument, which was placed after the 1937 reconstruction, may need to be moved closer to the restored edge of the avenue.

- Ensure there is sufficient space near the John Burns statue for large groups to gather, as they do now.[102]
- Remove the rail fence along McPherson Field #3c on the west side of Stone Avenue, since there was no fence there in 1863. If a fence is needed for current operations, it should be distinguishable from but compatible with the 1863 battlefield landscape (see also following bullet about rebuilding pipe-rail avenue fences).



Figure 4.42. The pre-1937 avenue alignment in the mown corridor along the north side of Herbst Woods, looking east from Stone-Meredith Avenue, 2018. The recommended treatment is to return the avenue to this alignment. (SUNY ESF)

As recommended under task MR-3, the eastern foot of Meredith Avenue should be changed to accommodate two-way traffic from Reynolds Avenue to the proposed parking area along the north side of Meredith Avenue. The rest of Meredith and Stone avenues would remain one-way southbound, to keep northbound traffic on Reynolds Avenue at the signaled intersection of Chambersburg Road.

The following additional actions should be considered to enhance the historic character of the commemorative park landscape along the realigned Stone and Meredith Avenues:

- Rebuild two sets of culvert headwalls in the locations shown on the 1937 plan using standard park commission design (see fig. 4.40). These could be shifted outward from the edge of pavement to reduce the likelihood of vehicle impacts.
- Rebuild the stone retaining wall and steel railings at the McPherson quarry pond built as part of the improvement of Stone Avenue in 1904, to replace the existing non-historic Virginia worm-style traffic barrier that has the character of 1863 fences.
- Reconstruct the shell-stone chain that existed prior to 1937 along the west side of Meredith

Avenue at the intersection with Springs Hotel Road (proposed Harmon Farm trail).

- Replace existing 1863-style fences on both sides of Stone Avenue that are not in 1863 locations with pipe-rail avenue fences that existed historically within the commemorative park landscape, which denoted that Stone Avenue is a later addition to the battlefield. However, park interpretors do not support this treatment because the area is a key location for battle interpretation.[103]

MR-5. Rehabilitate McPherson Ridge Commemorative Grounds

The cluster of markers, monuments, and statues on the western crest of McPherson Ridge at the intersection of Stone Avenue and Chambersburg Road (US 30) commemorate the place where the Union opened fire against the Confederates on the morning of July 1, 1863. These works—Calef's Battery, 149th Pennsylvania Infantry, the 2nd Maine Artillery, Buford statue, and the Reynolds equestrian statue—mark a site that was historically a focus of commemoration on the 1st Corps battlefield along with Reynolds Grove, Oak Ridge, and the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Today, despite their proximity to the West End Contact Station, the works are largely inaccessible to visitors due to highway traffic and lack of safe, accessible routes. There is a paved shoulder parking area on the north side of the road, but parking has been prohibited there. In addition, the cluster of works on the north side of Chambersburg Road have lost the historic enclosure. The existing fences were built along 1863 fence lines, not the limits of the commemorative grounds.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. The park's 2016 Foundation Document identified a lack of designated walking trail to sites and monuments, which limits accessibility and has led to creation of social trails. Providing access to the McPherson Ridge commemorative grounds would help visitors understand the battle and its commemoration at one of the most significant sites on the First Day Battlefield.[104]

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment is to add trails and an interpretative wayside and reestablish the historic enclosure of the commemorative grounds on the north side of Chambersburg Road. Introducing vehicular circulation and parking to the works on the north side of the highway is not recommended because it would intrude on the 1863 battlefield landscape.[105] The following actions are recommended to implement this treatment:

- Implement the Chambersburg Road loop trail (see "Trail Planning" under Guidelines and Planning Considerations for the 1863 battlefield landscape) to provide access from the West End Guide Station to the McPherson Ridge monuments and markers on both sides of Chambersburg Road. The trail would extend along the inside of the existing rail fences, and have a cross-walk on Stone Avenue and to the east at the Reynolds Avenue signaled intersection (fig. 4.43, see also fig. 4.10). Visitors wishing to access the monuments on the north side of Chambersburg Road would need to walk this loop, which is approximately 1,750 feet, or one-third mile one-way. As discussed under Trail Planning, a crosswalk at Stone Avenue is not a preferred treatment for the park due to safety and aesthetic concerns (see bullet at end for alternative crosswalk consideration).

- For visitors who do not wish to walk this loop to the monuments on the north side of Chambersburg Road, develop an interpretive wayside or kiosk near the West End Contact Station to interpret the monuments on the north side of Chambersburg Road, which are in clear view from this point (see fig .4.43). A vision finder could allow visitors to zoom in on the monuments.

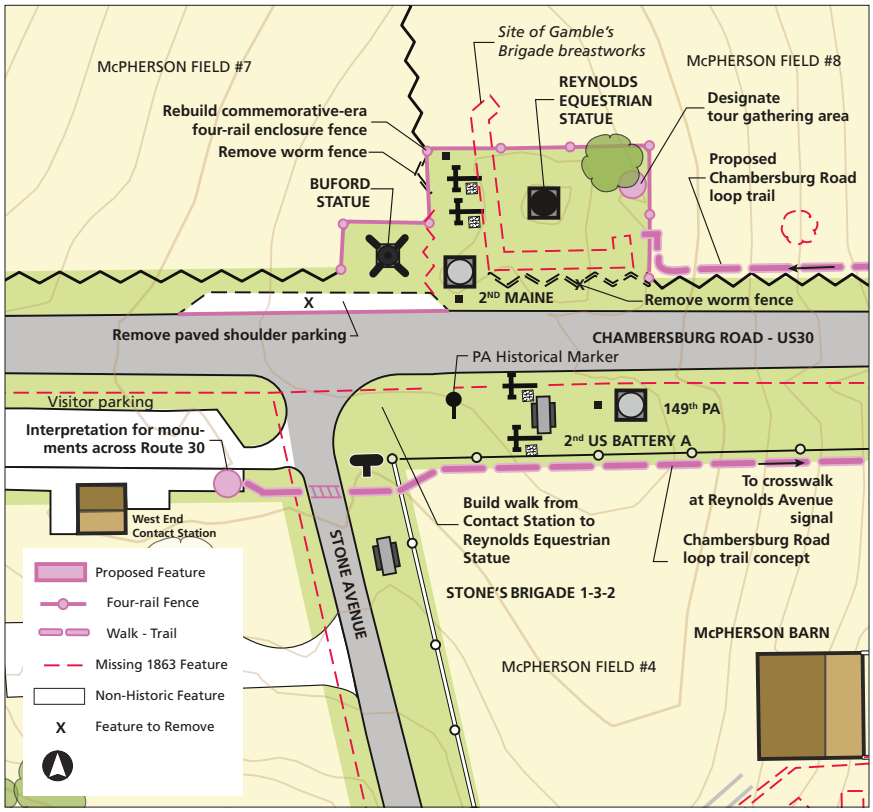


Figure 4.43. Recommended treatment actions for rehabilitation of the commemorative landscape on the west crest of McPherson Ridge under task MR-5. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

- Remove the existing non-historic gravel and concrete curb parking strip along Chambersburg Road and reestablish a turf shoulder.

- Rebuild the commemorative-era four-rail fences documented in historic photographs along the east, north, and west sides of the monument cluster north of Chambersburg Road (see fig. 4.43). The rectangular boundaries correspond with the property lines of the monument plots acquired by the Buford Memorial Association and federal government. The Gettysburg National Park Commission used 1863-style rail fences to enclose the grounds rather than pipe-rail fences because of the location within the battlefield landscape (vs. a military avenue corridor) (fig. 4.44).

- Remove the existing rail fence along the road frontage of the north monument cluster to enhance visibility of the monuments from across Chambersburg Road. If a barrier is needed here for safety reasons, consider an inconspicuous pipe and cable railing to maintain the historic open spatial character.

Given the length of the recommended trail loop along Chambersburg Road to the proposed crosswalk at Reynolds Avenue, visitors may still try to cross the highway at Stone Avenue. In this situation, the following alternative treatment should be considered:

- Work with Penn DOT to design a crosswalk on Chambersburg Road that minimizes the need for traffic devices that intrude on the historic character of the landscape. A traffic signal, which could be timed with the existing one at Reynolds Avenue, could reduce the need for blinking lights and numerous warning signs that may be necessary with an un-signaled crosswalk. Consideration should be given to lowering speed limits and making traffic calming changes along this stretch of highway, such as narrowing its width. US



Figure 4.44. The commemorative grounds at McPherson Ridge looking northwest showing historic enclosure and open frontage along Chambersburg Road, ca. 1905. The four-rail split-rail fences framed the monument plots. (Gettysburg National Military Park archives, GETT 3053)

30 is presently signed 25 mph east of Country Club Lane (40 mph west of), but the road design (pavement width, shoulders) encourages higher speeds.

OAK RIDGE

OR-4. Restore Oak Ridge Tower

In 1895, the Gettysburg National Park Commission erected a 60-foot-tall steel observation tower along Doubleday Avenue at Oak Ridge (Tower No. 3), one of five such towers on the battlefield. The towers were designed by E. B. Cope and formed vertical extensions of the military avenue system. In 1968, the Oak Ridge tower was shortened to 23 feet through removal of the top stages and roof. This alteration, made to reduce maintenance and needed repairs, drastically altered the historic design of the tower and removed a distinctive commemorative landmark from the landscape of Oak Ridge.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. Restoration of the Oak Ridge tower would restore a character-defining feature to the commemorative park landscape. It would support resource protection by restoring the historic integrity of an existing resource, and would aid interpretation by providing a location where visitors could see the expanse of Oak Ridge and Seminary Ridge that formed the final Confederate defensive line on the battlefield, as well as much of the 1st Corps field to the southwest, and the 11th Corps field to the east.[106]

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment is to restore the Oak Ridge observation tower to its original 1895 design (fig. 4.45). The task meets the definition of deferred maintenance because it addresses structural issues that were part of the reasons for the tower's lowering

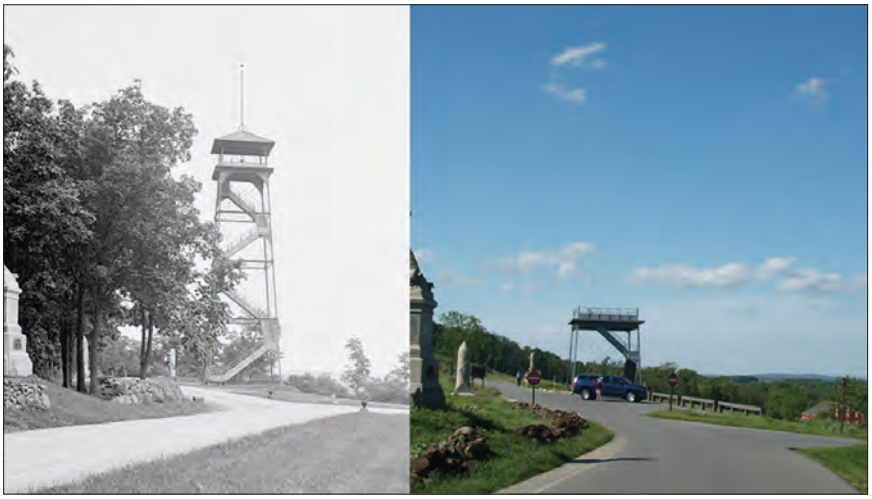


Figure 4.45. The Oak Ridge tower showing its original design (left, ca. 1900), and its existing condition after a 1968 alteration (right, 2018). (Library of Congress, 4a11027v; SUNY ESF)

in 1968. Modifications to the original design may be necessary to ensure its structural stability and visitor safety. Universal accessibility to the top of the tower is not feasible, but a remote video viewfinder could be considered at the base to allow people to see the views possible at the top. The following actions are recommended to implement this treatment:

- Undertake a feasibility study to assess the structural condition of the existing shortened tower and its ability to support restored components.
- Research the historic condition of the ground and walks to the tower from the adjacent parking area.
- Using historic plans and elevations in the park archives as well as existing intact towers at Culp's Hill and West Confederate Avenue, fabricate the structural components to rebuild the missing three levels of the steel tower, stairs, and the observation deck and roof.
- Restore the original details to the tower, including the finial pole, perforated steel railings, and stone footings, and restore the historic paint scheme of gray with red highlights.

OR-5. Enhance Commemorative Landscape of Oak Ridge Grounds

Oak Ridge south of Mummasburg Road was one of the early commemorative landscapes established under the Gettysburg Memorial Association, which acquired the 4.4-acre parcel of sloping field, woodlot, and stone wall along the Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue) in ca. 1885. Eight commemorative works, the Oak Ridge observation tower, parking area, and Doubleday and Robinson Avenues were developed here between 1885 and 1917. The Oak Ridge grounds became one of the commemorative nodes on the 1st Corps battlefield along with Reynolds Grove and McPherson Ridge, and later, the Eternal Light Peace Memorial. Today, the commemorative landscape has lost some of its historic character due to loss of trees, tablets, and shell stones; alterations to the parking area, avenues, and observation tower (see prior task, OR-4); and loss of maintained landscape.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. The GMP also prioritized the reestablishment of field and wood patterns in the 1863 battlefield landscape that were significant to the outcome of the battle. Enhancing the historic character of the Oak Ridge grounds would aid interpretation of both the commemorative and battle periods, and could also aid park management by improving traffic control.[107]

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment is to rehabilitate the Oak Ridge grounds to restore missing character-defining features, enhance its historic well-tended character, and further reestablish the 1863 patterns of woods and fields. Although the 2006 replanting of McClean Grove will eventually result in loss of ground-level views across the 11th Corps battlefield that existed through the commemorative period, the views will remain to the north, and will also be accessible from the Oak Ridge tower, if it is restored as recommended under task OR-4. The following actions are recommended to implement rehabilitation of the Oak Ridge grounds:

- Convert the understory of the young replanting of McClean Grove from scrub to mown turf or low meadow to enhance the historically well-tended character of the Oak Ridge grounds (figs. 4.46, 4.47). Managing the understory in McClean Grove will also aid in interpreting KOCOA features of the battlefield landscape (cover/concealment, observation).
- Plant trees within the 1863 limits of McClean Grove to either side of Doubleday Avenue, which will aid in interpreting the extent of 1863 fields and woods reflected in the former wall/boundary jog between the McClean and Forney farms. These trees would also reestablish a portion of the

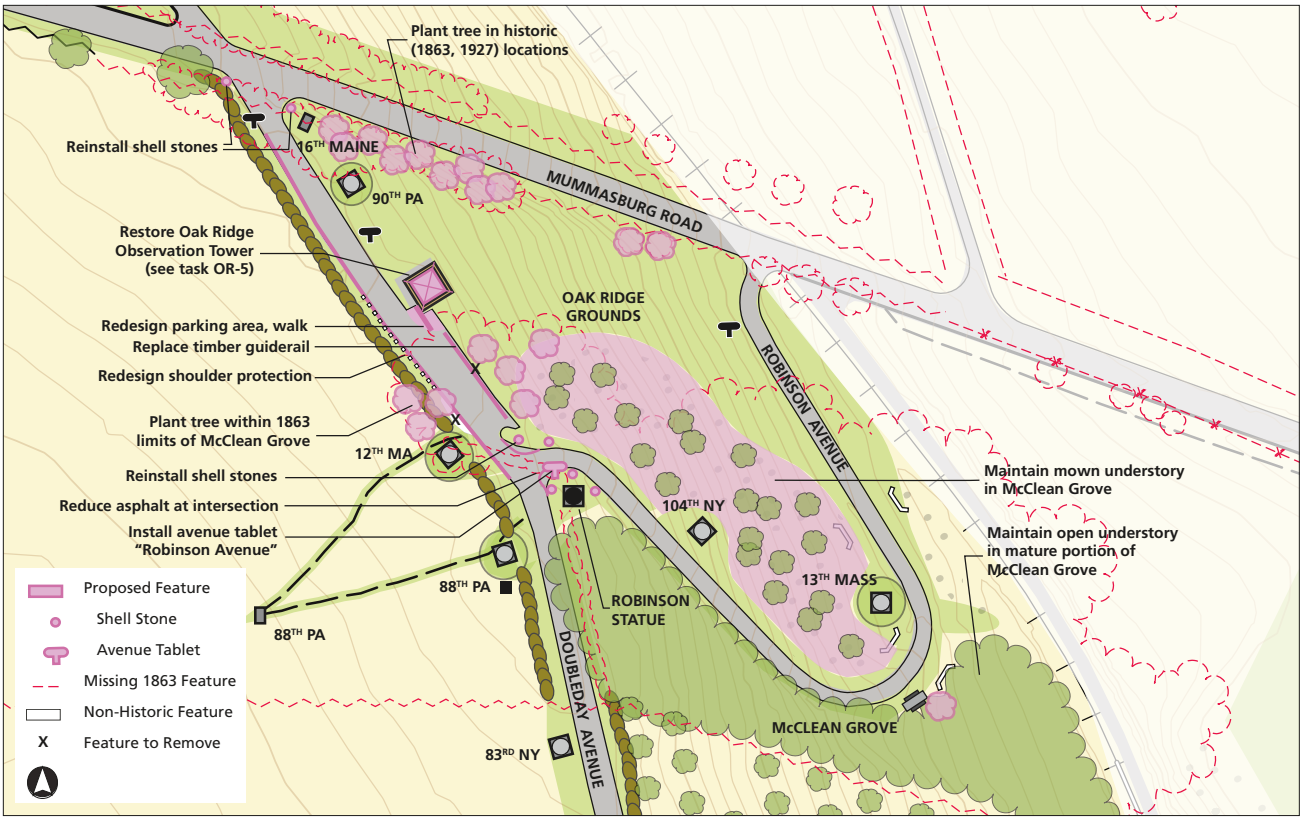


Figure 4.46. Recommended treatment actions for the rehabilitation of the Oak Ridge grounds under task OR-6. Restoration of the Oak Ridge tower is addressed under task OR-5. See drawing 4.1 for additional legend. (SUNY ESF)

woods along the stone wall that existed into the commemorative period.

- Replant the grove and individual trees along the south side of Mummasburg Road that existed in 1863 and through the commemorative period.
- Enhance the historic character of the parking area by replacing the non-historic rustic timber guiderail with a simple steel railing similar to what the park commission used at bridges. A low stone retaining wall or curb would be needed at the base of the railing as a vehicle stop. The asphalt between the lot and the Oak Ridge observation tower presently outlined by wheel stops should be removed and replaced with a walk surrounded by mown turf. Shell stones, or post-and-chain railings, could be used to protect the turf.
- Rehabilitate the turf shoulders along Doubleday Avenue by removing the small concrete bollards (so-called teeth) and gravel pull-off, and reestablishing turf (see fig. 4.46). Turf should be kept trimmed up to the stone wall. Options for shoulder protection should be consistent with park-wide standards, and may include use of stone



Figure 4.47. Photograph of the Oak Ridge grounds taken in ca. 1905 showing recommended character: a well-maintained landscape with military character and open understory in the remnants of McClean Grove, looking south at the intersection of Robinson Avenue and Doubleday Avenue, ca. 1905. (Gettysburg National Military Park archives, GETT 3082)

bollards, shell stones, stone gutter or flush curb, low curb, or stabilized turf (stabilization grid, shoulder mix), as discussed under Guidelines and Planning Considerations, "Military Avenue Turf Shoulders."

- Reduce the expanse of asphalt at the intersection of Robinson Avenue in front of the Robinson statue by narrowing to or near the historic edge of pavement (see fig. 4.46).
- Install five shell stones at the rehabilitated intersection of Robinson Avenue and Doubleday Avenue; and two shell stones at the intersection of Doubleday Avenue and Mummasburg Road (see figs. 4.46, 4.47).
- Install an avenue tablet for Robinson Avenue at the intersection with Doubleday Avenue, in front of the Robinson statue (see also task O-2).

OR-6. Enhance Historic Character and Accessibility of Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds

The Eternal Light Peace Memorial was completed in 1938 on the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and was the last major commemorative event attended by veterans of both sides. The memorial was built within the pre-existing commemorative park landscape along North Confederate Avenue developed by the park commission beginning in 1905. Architect Paul Philippe Cret designed the memorial in four components: Platform (memorial structure), Terrace (turf bank with stone walkway and steps at the front), Approach (front gravel walk with center turf mall), and Exedra (semi-circular stone walk and bench at the rear of the Platform). The National Park Service designed plantings of evergreens around the memorial. In the surrounding grounds, the commemorative tablets and artillery were maintained, North Confederate Avenue was realigned to south of the memorial, and the post-battle woods on the McClean Farm (1863 McClean Thicket) formed the backdrop. The battle-era Forney farmstead was demolished in an attempt to beautify the view from the Peace Memorial. The existing grounds today reflect a series of changes in circulation and vegetation that detract from the original formal design. The Peace Memorial is not universally accessible from the parking area due to slopes and steps. In addition, the parking lot that is often crowded with cars and idling busses occupies the foreground of the primary view to the southeast, which was also the firing lines of the Confederate artillery. The masonry of the Peace Memorial was recently conserved and all plantings removed, but no treatment has been yet extended to the memorial grounds.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan did not provide any specific recommendations for the Peace Memorial, but did identify the need for visitors to understand the veteran-associated commemorative park landscape and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. Redesign of the grounds around the Peace Memorial is needed to aid appreciation of the commemorative park landscape, provide for universal pedestrian accessibility, and remove cars and busses from the primary viewshed. [108]

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment is to rehabilitate the grounds of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, embracing the area from North Confederate Avenue to the Forney-McClean boundary, to provide universal accessibility that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape, remove automobiles from the primary views, and reestablish character-defining vegetation and circulation that were part of the original memorial design (fig. 4.48).

The major action required for this treatment is the relocation of visitor parking and access walks to a location that allows for universal accessibility to the military markers and memorial platform, and removes parking from the main viewshed of the Peace Memorial and the firing lines of the artillery. Two alternative concepts are recommended. Both maintain the existing 24 car spaces and 5 bus spaces, but these numbers should be reassessed based on current use



Figure 4.48. A post-card view of the Peace Memorial from ca. 1940 that shows the intended character to guide rehabilitation. Details include the gravel approach walk with center turf mall, turf terrace with center steps, mounded yews at either end of the terrace, and wooded backdrop along the Forney-McClean boundary. (Real Photo Postcard)

and future trends based on the park's forthcoming P3 transportation study.

- Parking Alternative A: In Forney Field #1, west of the Peace Memorial (figs. 4.49, 4.50, 4.51, and drawing 4.2). This location would remove parking from the primary viewshed and enable use of the pre-1937 alignment of North Confederate Avenue for vehicular access and as the spine of pedestrian circulation to the memorial and military markers. Universal accessibility to the memorial and artillery positions would be possible because parking would be on the same approximate elevation. Vehicles in the parking lot would be visible from the Peace Memorial and Mummasburg Road, but could be screened in part during the growing season by meadow grasses, as well as by the existing Virginia worm fence. Although outside Major Battle Action area, this site may be within a staging area for two Confederate batteries. The site was used for temporary parking during the dedication of the memorial in 1938.[109]

- Parking Alternative B: In McClean Thicket north of the Peace Memorial (see figs.4.49, 4.50, and 4.51). This location would remove parking to the north side of Oak Hill, outside Major Battle Action Area. In contrast to Alternative A, the site would require additional approach road in presently undisturbed areas, and may require navigation of additional sloped ground for the walk to the Peace Memorial. This alternative would also require additional grading on the steeper north side of Oak Hill. The main pedestrian circulation to the memorial and artillery positions could still follow the former alignment of North Confederate Avenue east and west of the Peace Memorial. This location may provide greater screening of the parking along the approach to the Peace Memorial from Mummasburg Road and North Confederate Avenue due to the slopes of Oak Hill.

Under both alternatives, cars would most likely still park along North Confederate Avenue in front of the memorial, unless this section of road were converted to pedestrian only, or one-way westbound from Doubleday Avenue. A few cars parking along the road would not significantly detract from the historic character of the landscape, since parking was originally along the road. Due to their large size, busses should be prohibited from parking on the road in front of the memorial in any case. Removal of this section of North Confederate Avenue is not recommended because it is part of the historic access to the memorial.

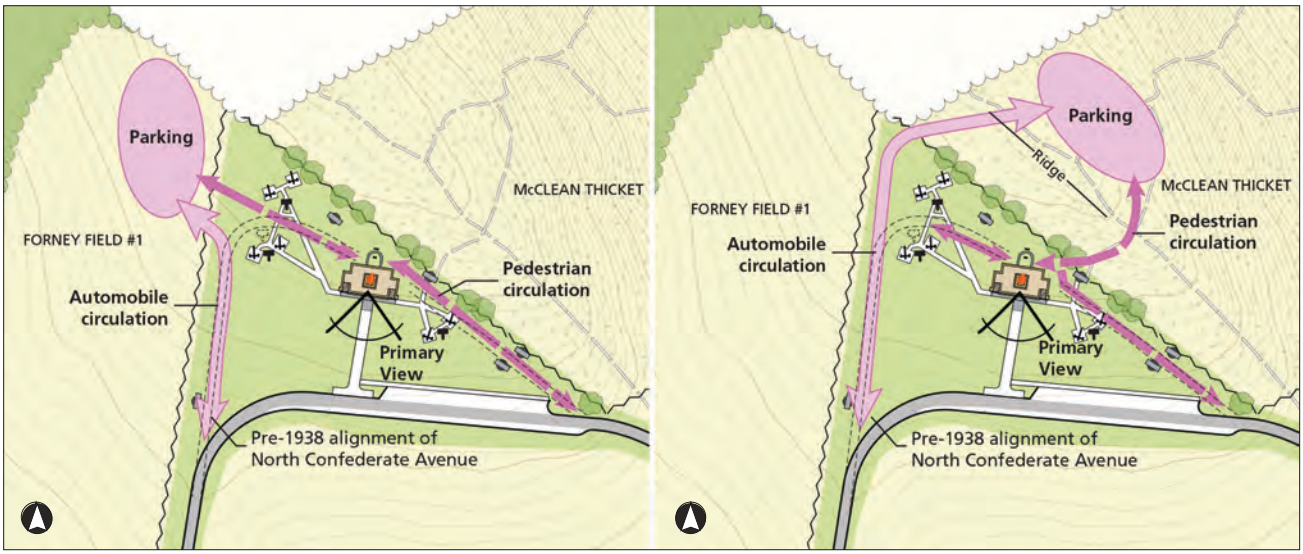


Figure 4.49. Concepts for redesign of automobile and pedestrian circulation at the Eternal Light Peace Memorial: Alternative A - Parking in Forney Field #1 and pedestrian access along the former alignment of North Confederate Avenue (left); Alternative B: Parking in the McClean Thicket north of the ridge of Oak Hill, with pedestrian circulation to the rear of the memorial and then along the former alignment of North Confederate Avenue (right). Features shown in white are not historic. (SUNY ESF)

The park has indicated a preference for Alternative A because it would require less intervention into the 1863 battlefield topography and provides a more direct accessible route to the memorial. The feasibility of both alternatives, along with details of the proposed walks and drives, will need to be addressed in the park's forthcoming P3 transportation study and should be consistent with park-wide surface treatment standards.[110]

The following additional treatment actions are recommended to implement this task, based on the park's preferred Parking Alternative A (all shown on drawing 4.2).

- Remove existing network of pebble-concrete walks built in 1983. These walks detract from the historic formality of the Peace Memorial grounds and alter the historic circulation patterns between the artillery positions. They are also not universally accessible because they require access from the front walk of the memorial, which has steps.

- Rebuild the original approach walk to the Peace Memorial with a center turf mall in place of the existing single walk. Use a pavement that maintains the character of the original crushed-stone surface (see fig. 4.48). Past problems with maintaining turf in the center mall will most likely not occur due to the relocation of the primary visitor access from the proposed new parking area (see following bullets). The approach walk could still be used as a gathering area for formal ceremonies and other special occasions.

- Build a new walk from the proposed west parking area to either side of the Exedra along the former alignment of North Confederate Avenue to provide access to the artillery monuments and the Peace Memorial. This walk will reestablish the historic circulation to the artillery monuments. Build spurs to each artillery tablet. The walk should be approximately 8-10 feet wide to accommodate high visitation, and be surfaced with a pavement that has the character of crushed stone used historically on the approach walk and avenue. Extend the walk southeast to the intersection of North Confederate Avenue to access the other tablets and allow walkers to continue on to other parts of the battlefield.

- Return the Orange Artillery cannons and tablet to their original location to either side of the proposed walk (original alignment of North Confederate Avenue); move the King William Artillery tablet to its original position facing the proposed walk.
- If turf cannot be maintained around each pair of cannons due to foot traffic, consider adding a stabilization grid, or follow park standards for surfaces around other heavily visited artillery monuments.
- Reestablish evergreen shrubs around the perimeter of the Peace Memorial Platform, Terrace, and Exedra to approximate the character of the original plantings (see fig. 4.51, drawing 4.2). The original planting plan has not been found. Based on historic photos, the plantings consisted of a group of approximately seven scattered yews maintained as low, rounded mounds at either side of the Terrace

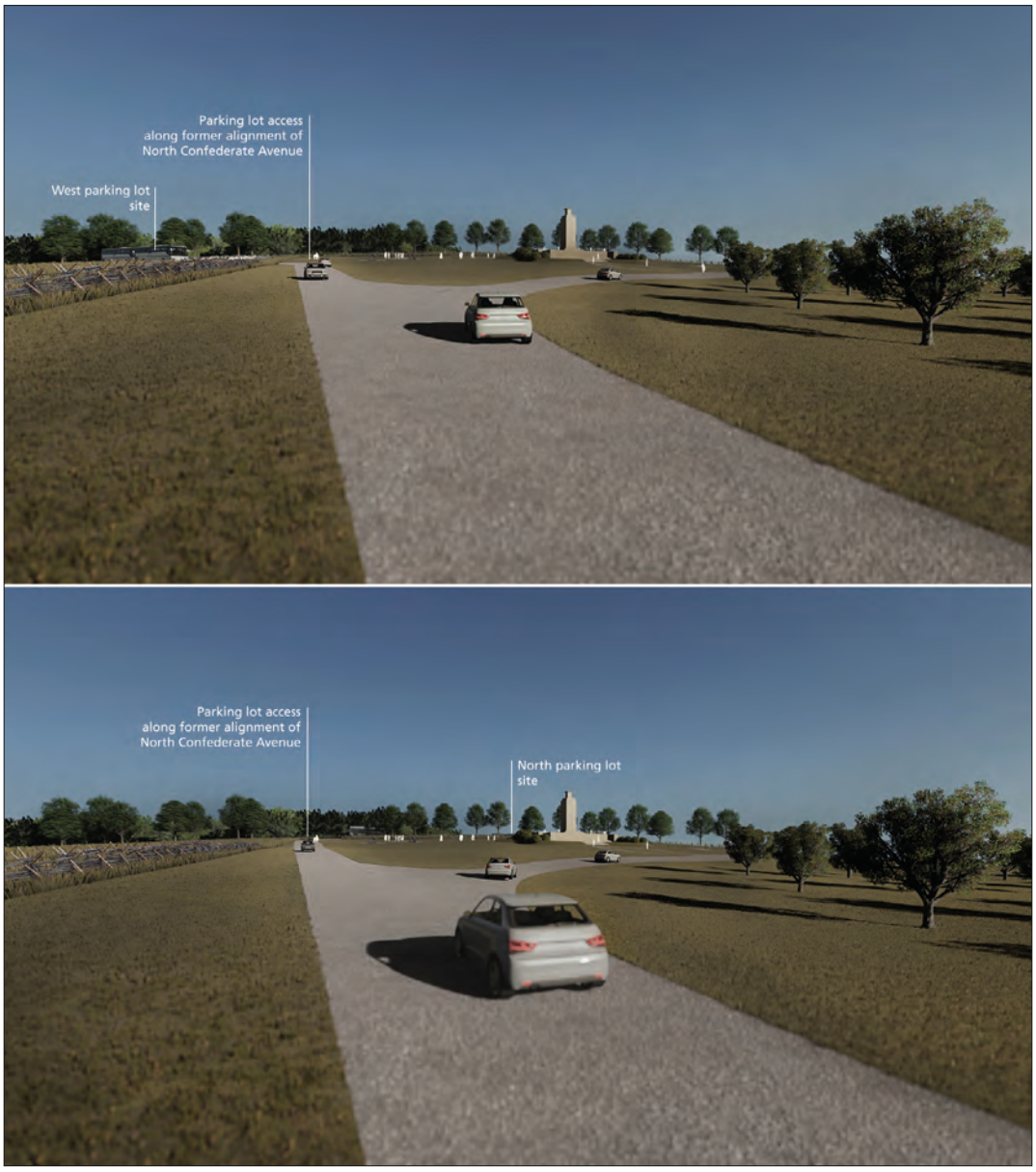


Figure 4.50 Simulation of proposed rehabilitation of the Peace Memorial grounds looking north aong North Confederate Avenue. Top: Alternative A, parking lot site in Forney Field #1 west of the memorial. Bottom: Alternative B, parking lot site in McClean Thicket north of the memorial. Both images show the replanted portion of the Forney market orchard (task OR-3), and addition of trees along the Forney-McClean boundary at the rear of the memorial. (Anna Tiburzi, SUNY ESF)

(see fig. 4.48); a few larger evergreens, probably arborvitae, at the front corner of the Platform; and a semi-circular hedge, probably spruce, that enclosed the Exedra. Alternative species that have a similar character may be appropriate to address issues such as deer browsing, soil conditions, and maintenance.

- Plant oak trees in the gaps between the existing trees along the Forney-McClean boundary to reestablish a semblance of the original wooded backdrop to the Peace Memorial, while still maintaining the open 1863 spatial character of the McClean Thicket (see fig. 4.51 and drawing 4.2).



Figure 4.51. Simulation of proposed rehabilitation of the Peace Memorial grounds looking northwest. Top: Alternative A, parking lot site in Forney Field #1 west of the memorial. Bottom: Alternative B, parking lot site in McClean Thicket north of the memorial. Both images show reestablished plantings around the memorial terrace and addition of trees along the Forney-McClean boundary. The redesigned walks to the artillery positions are not visible. (Anna Tiburzi, SUNY ESF)

- Replant the Forney Farm Orchard south of North Confederate Avenue, as recommended under task OR-2. The portion of the 1863 orchard north of North Confederate Avenue should not be replanted because it would alter the historic open space around the Peace Memorial.

HERR'S RIDGE

HR-2. Enhance Historic Character of the First Shot Marker Grounds

The First Shot marker at the Wisler Farm on Chambersburg Road (US 30) was erected in 1886 to commemorate where the 8th Illinois Cavalry fired the purported first shot against the Confederates, who were advancing from the west across Marsh Creek. This approach was visible across open fields. A 310-square-foot parcel of land around the monument was acquired by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in 1894. In ca. 1900, the park commission improved the diminutive commemorative landscape by erecting pipe-rail avenue fencing around the marker plot. The fence was removed by the National Park Service, most likely when Chambersburg Road was widened and lowered in ca. 1935. The commemorative landscape subsequently became an indistinguishable part of the surrounding residential property, and woods grew up on former farm fields, blocking the western views toward the Confederate advance.

Relationship to Park Planning

The 1999 General Management Plan identified the need for visitors to understand the commemorative park landscape developed by veterans, and allowed for the reconstruction of missing features significant to its design, provided the features help the park meet its management, resource protection, or interpretive goals. The First Shot marker and its surrounding grounds require rehabilitation to enhance commemorative character and instill a greater sense of honor and respect.

Treatment Actions

The recommended treatment for the First Shot marker grounds is to enhance the commemorative-era character of the landscape within the larger rehabilitated Wisler Farm (see task HR-1). The following actions are recommended to implement this treatment:

- Rebuild the pipe-rail avenue fence that enclosed three sides of the marker plot, as depicted in historic photographs (fig. 4.52). This fence was three rails (below the height of the First Shot marker), rather than four rails on the standard avenue fencing. Because of the ca. 1935 road cut that removed a portion of the marker plot, the proposed fence should be reoriented so the open side faces north. This will also allow the fence to serve the practical purpose of protecting visitors from the steep bank along the road.
- Maintain mown turf in and around the monument plot.
- Paint the inscription on the marker black to enhance its historic character and make it more legible (see fig. 4.52).
- Clear the woods to the west of the marker to reestablish the views toward the Confederate advance that existed through the commemorative period, as recommended under task HR-1.



Figure 4.52. The First Shot marker looking north from Chambersburg Road in ca. 1900 showing historic character to guide treatment, including pipe-rail avenue fence and open views toward the north and west. (Gettysburg National Military Park archives)

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
OVERALL (O)					
O-1. Remove Woods that Obstruct KOCOA Features	• Undertake witness trees and natural resource assessment. • Complete phase I clearing (park-owned land key to interpreting battle action). • Incorporate non-riparian areas into adjacent agricultural lease area or park-maintained meadow. • Establish buffer of cyclically mown grasses along riparian corridors. • Complete phase II clearing (inholdings or park land adjacent to inholdings that are key to interpreting battle action).	HF-7. Reestablish 1863 Fields, Strategic Views, and Fence Lines (Harman Farm)	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Cyclic mowing
O-2. Install Missing Avenue and Identification Tablets	• Fabricate and install 8 avenue tablets. • Fabricate and install 8 identification tablets.	SR-1. Return Character-Defining Features to Seminary Ridge Avenue	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting
O-3. Return Missing Shot Pyramids to Artillery Positions	• Reinstall 16 shot pyramids (8 pairs) at artillery positions along military avenues and on Oak Hill.	SR-1. Return Character-Defining Features to Seminary Ridge Avenue	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting
SEMINARY RIDGE (SR)					
SR-1. Return Character-Defining Features to Seminary Ridge Avenue	• Remove concrete curb and restore grass strip. • Install avenue and identification tablets. • Replacing missing cannons. • Reconstruct avenue fences at select locations. • Reinstall missing shell stones.	O-2. Install Missing Avenue and Identification Tablets O-3. Return Missing Shot Pyramids to Artillery Positions	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape 69553 Seminary Avenue	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting, Turf repair
McPHERSON RIDGE (MR)					
MR-1. Manage Understory of Herbst Woods	• Preferred treatment to maintain open understory throughout woodlot. • Priority area #1: eastern edge adjacent to Reynolds Grove. • Prior area #2: Along Meredith Avenue (north-south section).	Treatment will require development of sustainable maintenance that does not adversely affect natural resources.	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Cyclic pruning or removal of woody understory
MR-2. Interpret McPherson Farmstead Site	• Undertake archaeological survey. • Remove non-historic corral fence. • Reestablish McPherson Farm Lane. • Plant fruit trees. • Rebuild fences. • Mark building sites. • Install interpretive signs/waysides.	OR-1. Interpret Forney Farmstead Site	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Capital Improvement	Fence component replacement, Pruning, Paved surface maintenance
MR-3. Enhance Commemorative Park Landscape in Reynolds Grove	• Remove tour stop #1 fixtures and pavement. • Maintain car and bus parking along Reynolds and provide additional car parking in new area along north shoulder of Meredith Avenue. • Rebuild Reynolds Branch Avenue as accessible walk and control vehicle access with removable bollards.	Address in park's P3 transportation study MR-1. Manage Understory of Herbst Woods. Provide shoulder protection along Reynolds Avenue in	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape 66114 Reynolds Avenue 66129 Stone/	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance, LMAC	Pruning, Path surface maintenance

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
	• Rebuild culvert and restore topography. • Install interpretive waysides along Reynolds Branch Avenue. • Remove non-historic Virginia worm fence-style traffic barriers along Reynolds Avenue. • Install shell stones at intersections. • Document location of lost witness trees and replant. • Replace missing horse chestnut trees along Meredith Avenue.	place of worm fence barriers per guidelines for Military Avenue Turf Shoulders.	Meredith Avenues 246764 Wayside Exhibits – First Day Cultural Landscape		
MR-4. Reestablish Historic Alignment of Stone-Meredith Avenue	• Remove existing 1937 roadbed from south of McPherson quarry pond to intersection of former Springs Hotel Road. • Restore 1863 topography and historic roadbed. • Rebuild roadbed of Springs Hotel Road (see task HF-5) • Rebuild two culverts. • Pave the rebuilt Stone and Meredith avenues consistent with park-wide standard. • Return monuments to their historic locations. • Remove rail fence along McPherson Field #3.	Address in park's P3 transportation study HF-5. Build Trail System (Springs Hotel Road)	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape 66129 Stone/ Meredith Avenues	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance; Capital Improvement	Road surface maintenance, Turf repair
MR-5. Rehabilitate McPherson Ridge Commemorative Grounds	• Build loop trail along Chambersburg Road to connect West End Contact Station with McPherson Ridge grounds via signaled Reynold Avenue intersection. • Add interpretive kiosk or viewfinder near West End Contact Station. • Remove gravel and concrete curb parking along Chambersburg Road. • Rebuild commemorative-era rail fences around McPherson Ridge grounds. • Remove rail fencing along road frontage; replace with inconspicuous barrier if necessary.	Address in park's P3 transportation study Guidelines and Planning Considerations: Trail Planning Concepts	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape 66140 West End Guide Station Parking	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance; Capital Improvement	Fence component replacement, Trail surface maintenance
OAK RIDGE (OR)					
OR-1. Interpret Forney Farmstead Site	• Undertake archaeological survey. • Reestablish Forney Farm Lane. • Plant fruit and elm trees. • Rebuild fences. • Mark building sites. • Install interpretive signs/waysides.	MR-2. Interpret McPherson Farmstead Site	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape 65274 Buford Avenue	Capital Improvement	Fence component replacement, Pruning, Paved surface maintenance
OR-2. Reestablish Select KOCOA Features on Oak Hill	• Complete installation of 1863 fences along Mummasburg Road. • Install 1863 fence along east side of Forney Farm Orchard field. • Replant portion of Forney Farm Orchard south of North Confederate Avenue.		66108 First Day Cultural Landscape		Pruning

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
OR-3. Assess and Conserve Confederate Breastworks	• Undertake archaeological survey of potential remain in McPherson Woods and Forney Woods. • Manage extant earthworks according to NPS Sustainable Earthworks Management. • Mark earthworks accessible to the public with park standard identification tablets.		66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	TBD	TBD
OR-4. Restore Oak Ridge Tower	• Undertake feasibility study to assess structural condition of existing shortened tower. • Research the historic condition of the ground around the tower and walks to it. • Rebuild missing structural components and roof. • Restore the original details and paint colors.	OR-5. Enhance Commemorative Landscape of Oak Ridge Grounds	65268 Oak Ridge Tower	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting
OR-5. Enhance Commemorative Landscape of Oak Ridge Grounds	• Mow understory of replanted area of McClean Grove. • Plant trees in remaining missing areas of McClean Grove. • Plant trees at site of grove along Mummasburg Road. • Enhance historic character of tower parking area. • Rehabilitate turf shoulders along Doubleday Avenue. • Reduce non-historic pavement at intersection of Doubleday and Robinson avenues. • Install shell stones at avenue intersections. • Install avenue tablet for Robinson Avenue at intersection of Doubleday Avenue.	O-2. Install Missing Avenue and Identification Tablets Provide shoulder protection along Doubleday Avenue in place of concrete bollards per guidelines for Military Avenue Turf Shoulders.	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape 65272 Doubleday Avenue 65277 Robinson Avenue 69442 Oak Hill Tower Parking	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Pruning; Paved surface maintenance, Turf repair
OR-6. Enhance Historic Character and Accessibility of Peace Memorial Grounds	• Remove bus and car parking lots along North Confederate Avenue and build new lot (two alternatives presented). • Remove existing pebble-concrete walks. • Rebuild original approach walk to Peace Memorial. • Build new access walk from proposed west parking area (Alternative A) following pre-1937 alignment of North Confederate Avenue. • Return Orange Artillery cannons and table to original locations; move King William Artillery tablet to its original location. • Stabilize turf or replace around cannons, if necessary. • Reestablish original plantings around Peace Memorial. • Plant oak trees in gaps along Forney-McClean boundary.	Address in park's P3 transportation study O-3. Return Missing Shot Pyramids to Artillery Positions OR-2: Replant Forney Farm Orchard south of North Confederate Avenue.	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape 63409 North Confederate Ave. 63411 Eternal Peace Light Memorial Parking	Facility Maintenance/ LMAC, Deferred Maintenance; Capital Improvement	Pruning; Paved surface maintenance Turf repair

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
HERR'S RIDGE – HARMAN FARM (HF)					
HF-1. Undertake Archaeological Survey	• Undertake comprehensive archaeological survey to assess potential for battle-era and Springs Hotel-related resources.	Perform survey as part of project pre-planning	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	n/a	n/a
HF-2. Remove Non-Historic Above-Ground Features	• Remove post-1863 woods along Willoughby Run outside of sensitive riparian corridor. • Remove all golf course trees and shrubs except for line of trees along west boundary of McPherson Field #1 • Remove wood foot bridges. • Remove pumphouse on lower pond dam. • Remove fenced pump shed remnants. • Maintain golf course features in buffer areas (see task HF-9)	O-1. Remove Woods that Obstruct KOCOA Features Topographic features to be removed addressed under HF-3.	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Demolition	n/a
HF-3. Reestablish 1863 Topography	• Dewater upper pond and lower pond. • Undertake detailed topographic survey of existing conditions and compare with 1867 Warren map topography to determine restoration cut/fill. • Removal asphalt cartways • Remove culverts, drain tiles, and other drainage structures. • Coordinate with Cumberland Township on grade changes within the municipal sewer line right-of-way. • Remove non-historic cut and fill to reestablish 1863 topography. • Plant native grass mixture.	HF-4. Rehabilitate Harman Branch and Katalysine Branch Streams	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Capital Improvement / New Construction	no
HF-4. Rehabilitate Harman Branch and Katalysine Branch Streams	• Undertake study to determine stream dimensions, profile, and bed material to pattern 1863 alignment. • Rehabilitate Harman Branch through former pond and elsewhere. • Daylight piped sections of Katalysine Branch. • Create riparian buffer of native grasses.	HF-3, Reestablish 1863 Topography, will need to be done in conjunction with this task. O-1. Remove Woods that obstruct KOCOA Features (riparian buffer guidance)	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Capital Improvement / New Construction	Cyclic mowing of riparian buffer
HF-5. Build Trail System	• Build primary trail from Meredith Avenue along trace of Springs Hotel Road, including king-post truss bridge. • Build secondary trail along fence lines and alignment of Harman Farm Lane.	Address in park's P3 transportation study HF-1. Undertake Archaeological Survey MR-3. Enhance Commemorative Park Landscape in Reynolds Grove (possible trailhead parking on wide shoulder of Meredith Avenue)	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Capital Improvement / New Construction	Paved surface maintenance

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT TASK SUMMARY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

CLR Treatment Task (FMSS Work Order)	CLR Treatment Action (FMSS Task)	Related Tasks, Issues	FMSS Location	FMSS Work Type/Subtype	Maintenance Needed (RM / PM) [1]
HF-6. Repair and Provide Access to Katalysine Spring	• Preserve and repair spring collection box and brick cover. • Clear brush from surrounding area. • Provide visitor access by building spur walk off the proposed primary trail.	HF-1. Undertake Archaeological Survey HF-5. Build Trail System	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape [FMSS Location needed for spring collection box]	Capital Improvement / New Construction	Masonry repointing, Paved surface maintenance
HF-7. Reestablish 1863 Fields, Strategic Views, and Fence Lines	• Establish meadow in Harman fields. • Build fence types documented in 1863 around Harman fields #2, 4, 5; Harman Orchard; and McPherson field #1, west side	O-1. Remove Woods that obstruct KOCOA features HF-2. Remove Non-Historic Above-Ground Features	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Capital Improvement / New Construction	Cyclic mowing, Fence component replacement
HF-8. Replant Harman Farm Orchard	• Replant orchard outside of proposed buffer area following established park practice.	HF-2. Remove Non-Historic Above-Ground Features	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Capital Improvement / New Construction	Pruning, tree replacement
HF-9. Maintain Remnant Golf Course Landscape in Buffer Areas	• Maintain golf-course plantings in buffer areas and periodic mowing. • Removed paved cartways except sections for access ways. • Daylight piped section of Harman Branch (see task HF-4). • Remove invasive vegetation. • Maintain Cumberland Township drainage easements.	HF-4. Rehabilitate Harman Branch and Katalysine Branch Streams	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Facility Operations	Mowing, Paved surface maintenance
HERR'S RIDGE – OTHER (HR)					
HR-1. Rehabilitate Wisler Farm – First Shot Site Landscape	• Clear successional woods in former field west of house. • Remove non-historic shed, spruce trees, ornamental shrubs, and steps from Chambersburg Road. • Extend unpaved driveway north to proposed parking area. • Build accessible walkway from the parking area to the house with a branch to the First Shot marker. • Build whitewashed picket fences along the road frontage. • Reduce area of maintained lawn. • Plant deciduous trees.	Address in park's P3 transportation study (function of existing drive entry from US 30, parking needs, accessibility of walks) HR-2. Enhance Historic Character of the First Shot Marker Grounds	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Capital Improvement / New Construction	Fence component replacement, Paved surface maintenance
HR-2. Enhance Historic Character of the First Shot Marker Grounds	• Rebuild pipe-rail avenue fence around monument. • Maintain mown turf within fence. • Paint inscription on monument in black.	HR-1. Rehabilitate Wisler Farm – First Shot Site Landscape	66108 First Day Cultural Landscape	Facility Maintenance/ Deferred Maintenance	Painting, Fence component replacement

NOTES

1. Maintenance includes work needed to sustain historic character of treated landscape features and to inform creation of Facility Operations, Preventative Maintenance, and Recurring Maintenance work orders in FMSS. Cycles of maintenance are not addressed in this CLR.

ENDNOTES, CHAPTER 4

1 CLR treatment recommendations address exteriors of buildings, but not interiors or subsurface archaeological resources, utilities, and collections.

2 All history in this chapter is taken from the CLR Site History, except where noted. Park staff participants in the May 21–22, 2019 workshop included Zach Bolitho, Division Lead, Resource Stewardship and Planning; Chris Gwinn, Chief of Interpretation and Education; John Heiser, Historian; Kris Heister, Acting Superintendent; Randy Hill, Supervisor - Facility Operations and Landscape Preservation Maintenance; Marc Pratt, Chief of Facilities Maintenance; and Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager. Park participants in the follow-up discussion on April 21, 2021 included Zach Bolitho, Chris Gwinn, Kris Heister, Deputy Superintendent; Marc Pratt, Dafna Reiner, Biologist; Steven Simms, Superintendent; Winona Peterson; and Cheryl Sams, Region 1 Resource Planning Specialist.

3 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1" (Unpublished National Park Service report, June 1999, hereafter "1999 GMP"), Section 1.2, page 4.

4 Executive Order 6228 (5 U.S.C. §124-132).

5 National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S. C. I-4), Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

6 National Park Service, "Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management" (NPS policy, https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder28.html), "Management of Cultural Landscapes." This policy include two process-related standards: "1. A proposed treatment project is initiated by the appropriate programming document, including a scope of work and cost estimate from a CLR or ICAP. Such projects include preservation maintenance as well as major treatment. No treatment is undertaken without an approved CLR or work procedure specifying the work, and Section 106 compliance. 2. A treatment project is directed by a historical landscape architect and performed by qualified technicians."

7 National Park Service, "Land Protection Plan – Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, approved 1993), 6-7.

8 Land Protection Plan, 10-11.

9 Land Protection Plan, 24.

10 1999 GMP, 7-8.

11 1999 GMP, 50.

12 1999 GMP, 50.

13 1999 GMP, 50.

14 1999 GMP, 77, 124-125.

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

16 The other three standards are not appropriate as the primary treatment for the 1st Corps landscape. *Preservation* in theory would maintain the landscape in its existing condition, which would result in retention of non-historic alterations and would not allow for restoring character-defining features removed since the end of the historic period. *Restoration*, which would involve returning the landscape to its character at the end of the historic period, is not a feasible primary treatment because of the need to adapt the landscape for contemporary visitation and interpretation. *Reconstruction*, which is essentially a treatment to rebuild a missing property, is not an appropriate treatment because the historic landscape exists.

17 Eric Campbell, "Gettysburg National Military Park, Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 2004).

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

19 National Park Service, "Gettysburg National Military Park - Eisenhower National Historic Site Comprehensive Trail System Study, Phase I Planning Process & Range of Options" (Unpublished report prepared by Archetype, Inc. and Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture, November 2015); National Park Service "Gettysburg National Military Park Eisenhower National Historic Site Comprehensive Trail Plan, Environmental Assessment/ Assessment of Effect" (Unpublished National Park Service report, November 2017). Per Winona Peterson, GETT Cultural Resources Program Manager, communication with John Auwaerter, April 2021, the study has been put on hold.

20 "Project Agreement, Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site Preliminary Project Planning, PMIS 259006," June 3, 2020, page 3.

21 National Park Service, "Foundation Document: Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service Report, August 2016), 7-8.

22 Foundation Document, 9.

23 Foundation Document, 11.

24 Foundation Document, 16, 19-20.

25 A third component of the park defined in the 1999 GMP, "Other Resources Areas," are not included in the landscape treatment philosophy because they do not share common characteristics, and require an individual approach. The treatment philosophy for these

areas addresses the specific conditions of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape, but also applies to landscapes throughout Gettysburg National Military Park.

26 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.

27 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.

28 1999 GMP, 124-125; Treatment workshop with park staff, May 21-22, 2019.

29 "An Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association" [GBMA], April 30, 1864, cited in GMP, 4. The intent of the founders of the GBMA is important because the federal government inherited the GBMA-developed park in 1895 upon establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park. The legislation passed by Congress did not include a similar mission statement.

30 "An Act to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania," 28 Stat. 651, February 11, 1895, in GMP, appendix 3, 332-333. The park's enabling legislation does not articulate a clear overall mission.

31 1999 GMP, 124.

32 Campbell, "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 5-6.

33 GETT Foundation Document, 7-8; Joan Nassauer, "Messy Ecosystems, Orderly Frames," *Landscape Journal* (Vol. 14, no.2, Fall 1995), 165. Nassauer identifies maintained features or areas in landscapes as "cues to care."

34 1999 GMP, 125, 130.

35 1999 GMP, 125, 130; GETT interpretive and maintenance staff, CLR treatment workshop, May 22, 2019.

36 1999 GMP, 130.

37 1999 GMP, Section 2.7.1, Land and Resource Management, 80. The GMP calls for park managers to "make decisions based upon professional studies and adequate planning," including Cultural Landscape Reports.

38 1999 GMP, 2.7.1, Land and Resource Management, 80: "Resources, including historic structures, landscapes, archeological sites and collections that contribute to the significance of the park are stabilized, preserved, and maintained in good condition."

39 1999 GMP, 80; Foundation Document, 8.

40 Foundation Document, 8; 1999 GMP, 130: "The features that are significant to the design of the commemorative park designed and built by veterans between 1895 and 1927 are repaired, rehabilitated, restored or reconstructed."

41 1999 GMP, 130. The GMP Alternative C (selected alternative) does not mention the Peace Memorial, but it is a contributing resource in the National Register documentation and reflects the final commemorative gesture associated with veterans of the battle.

42 1999 GMP, 2.7.1, Land and Resource Management, 85: "Non-historic and non-contributing structures and intrusions are eliminated."

43 1999 GMP, 2.7.1, Land and Resource Management, 86: "Natural resources are managed and monitored to encourage biological diversity and to avoid adverse impacts on regional ecology, while protecting the quality and character of the park's cultural resources."

44 Campbell, "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape." A summary and update of this treatment philosophy is contained in CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, 39-59.

45 An example is the Sickles Headquarters Tree, a large swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) south of the Trostle Barn along United States Avenue. Due to this feature's impact on the battle as a landmark and documentation in battle-era imagery and narratives, the Sickles Headquarters Tree should be propagated to maintain the unique genetic lineage of the tree.

46 In an April 24, 2018 meeting, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and park staff discussed battlefield landscape rehabilitation tasks and engaged in a dialogue about lessons learned from the process. Reviewing health cuts in historic woodlots, the group reviewed emphasizing battle-era woodlot character for interpretation and identified three important areas where more open understory character, as called for in the 1999 GMP, is deemed important to interpretation. One of these three areas is Herbst Woods.

47 Park staff report, CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019.

48 Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019. In an April 2018 meeting for the CLR Record of Treatment, the "dashed technique" for a rebuilt fence line was deemed successful for interpretation.

49 CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, 49.

50 Foundation Document, 11; Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager, communication with John Auwaerter, January 22, 2020.

51 Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019.

52 Land Protection Plan, "Appendix A: Protection Recommendations for Tracts Within Park Boundary."

53 Land Protection Plan, "Appendix B: Protection Recommendations for Outlying Monuments."

54 The state marker program is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, which accepts a limited number of nominations per year. A

nomination to the commission could be submitted for a group of markers that cover unmarked landmark sites on the 1st Corps battlefield, as well as other areas of the park.

55 CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, 82.

56 Foundation Document, 15; "Gettysburg National Military Park -Eisenhower National Historic site Comprehensive Trail System Study, Phase I Planning Process & Range of Options" (2015).The trail recommendations in this section are based on this study, which was refined into an Environmental Assessment released in 2017, but not finalized (see Treatment Framework/Park Planning for additional information).

57 This is not one of the trails recommended for the 1st Corps battlefield in the park's "Comprehensive Trail System Study" (2015), 75-76. However, the trail does fit with the stated purpose of the study, "to improve visitor access, convenience, and safety, while increasing visitors' understanding and appreciation of the historic battlefield…" (page 12).

58 Comprehensive Trail System Study, Options B, C, and D, 7-8, and 75-76.

59 Daphna Reiner, GETT Biologist, comments on March 2020 draft CLR. The Comprehensive Trail System Study (pp. 38, 76) recommended creating a loop trail through Herbst Woods.

60 The concept for the Chambersburg Road loop is recommended as a treatment task for access to the McPherson Ridge grounds under task MR-5 because of the park's preference not to have a crosswalk on US 30 at the West End Guide Station.

61 Comprehensive Trail System Study, 75-76.

62 Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019, was that the remnants of the Oak Ridge Public Road should be maintained.

63 Gettysburg National Military Park, "Final Report, Gettysburg College – National Park Service Land Exchange, Study of Alternatives/Environmental Assessment" (Unpublished National Park Service report, May 1995), Alternative C.

64 Deed book 5574, page 390, March 3, 2011, Adams County Register and Recorder's Office.

65 CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, Drawing 6B.

66 1999 GMP, 14, 57; "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 84; Foundation Document, 11.; Reiner, comments on February 2020 draft CLR

67 CLR Record of Treatment, Volume II, 89; Park staff comments in meeting held to review outstanding CLR treatment draft comments, April 21, 2021.

68 USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, "Riparian Herbaceous Cover," https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/crops/?cid=nrcs144p2_027144#:~:text=Practice%20Code%3A%20390,between%20terrestrial%20and%20aquatic%20habitats (accessed May 5, 2021). Park staff at the meeting held to review outstanding CLR treatment draft comments, April 21, 2021, indicated a preference for maintaining riparian buffers in grasses rather than woody vegetation due to maintenance constraints.

69 "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 43-45.

70 "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 35; Foundation Document, 19-20.

71 As of writing, the park has not adopted a standard for a hardened pedestrian way.

72 See post-battle photograph, ca. 1863, GETT 24834.

73 The McPherson House was substantially enlarged in ca. 1875.

74 "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 35.

75 As of writing, the park has not adopted a standard for a hardened pedestrian way.

76 1999 GMP, 57.

77 CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, 80.

78 1999 GMP, 55.

79 1999 GMP, 55; Foundation Document, 15-16.

80 Consensus of park staff at CLR treatment workshop, May 22, 2019. Acknowledging this suburban development as part of the landscape's history does not mean that it is significant and should be preserved. Park staff felt it was valuable to have visitors see the development so they could understand its impact on the battlefield. Park staff also felt it was valuable for visitors to be able to see the Harman Woods behind the houses on Country Club Lane to interpret how the Confederate advance unfolded.

81 Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, December 18, 2019. There may have been archeological monitoring undertaken during construction of the sewer line, but the results were never publicly documented.

82 These recommendations were based on a stream and watershed analysis of the Harman Farm by Douglas Johnston, Ph.D., SUNY ESF Department of Landscape Architecture, spring 2018.

83 "Treatment Philosophy: The 1863 Landscape," 26-27 (field and woodlot lanes); Comprehensive Trail System Study, 38, 76. The 2015 Comprehensive Trail Study recommended construction of a trail network on the Harman Farm that links with Stone-Meredith Avenue. Research for this CLR suggests a change in alignment from what was conceived in the trail study.

84 Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019.

85 Comprehensive Trail System Study, "Summary of Design Guidelines by User Group," 67.

86 Comprehensive Trail System Study, "Accessible Pedestrian Trail" standards, 69.

87 CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, 78.

88 CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, 74; Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019.

89 Dustman Orchard replanting specifications, CLR Record of Treatment, Volume I, 82.

90 1999 GMP, 52-53.

91 Adams County Historical Society photograph.

92 GNPC Annual Reports, 1895, 1896.

93 1999 GMP, 58.

94 Donald J. Leopold, Ph.D., Distinguished Teaching Professor, Department of Environmental and Forest Biology, SUNY ESF, tree identification from review of historic (ca. 1920) photos of Schmucker Hall with trees along Seminary Avenue, November 14, 2019.

95 1999 GMP, 7-8.

96 Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019 was that the historic Cope design should be followed for new tablets within the commemorative park landscape, rather than creating a new, compatible design.

97 1999 GMP, 7-8.

98 Seminary Ridge (avenue) was removed from the park's authorized boundary as part of 1990 boundary revisions, but remains under park ownership. The park intends to reincorporate the avenue back into the park's authorized boundary.

99 1999 GMP, 7-8.

100 1999 GMP, 7-8; Foundation Document, 15, 16.

101 1999 GMP, 7-8; Comprehensive Trail Study 2015, 73. Concern over bus access was voiced by park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019.

102 Interpretive staff comments in meeting held to review outstanding CLR treatment draft comments, April 21, 2021, voicing concern over loss of the large mown turf area south of the John Burns statue, which is used as a gathering area for large tour groups.

103 Interpretive staff comments in meeting held to review outstanding CLR treatment draft comments, April 21, 2021.

104 1999 GMP, 7-8; Foundation Document, 15, 19-20.

105 Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019. The workshop examined alternatives to build a drive and small parking area on the west side of the monuments on the disturbed site of the Shields Museum (removed 1989), and on the east side of the monuments out of the primary viewshed looking west toward the Confederate advance. Staff felt using the existing West End Contact Station parking area with a crosswalk was a more appropriate treatment, but had concerns over the signage, lights, and other apparatus that would be needed to create a safe crosswalk on Chambersburg Road.

106 1999 GMP, 7-8, 57; Consensus of park staff at the CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019 was that restoration of the Oak Ridge tower was appropriate.

107 1999 GMP, 7-8, 57.

108 1999 GMP, 7-8, 57.

109 John Heiser, GETT Historian, comments at CLR treatment workshop, May 21-22, 2019; Aerial photograph of Peace Memorial dedication, July 3, 1938, Adams County Historical Society.

110 Park comments on March 2020 treatment draft, July 2020; Park staff comments in meeting held to review outstanding CLR treatment draft comments, April 21, 2021.

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Treatment Recommendations
Harman Farm Rehabilitation

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. K. Harrison, 1863 Conditions maps
4. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS Land Resources Program Center Map, Segment 2, 2015
6. Adams County tax parcel data, 2016
7. Field inventory, 2016

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, AutoCAD and Illustrator CC, 2021

LEGEND

- Proposed Treatment
- Feature to Remove
- NPS Authorized Boundary
- Park Property Line
- Tax Parcel Boundary
- Easement - ROW
- Battlefield Removed Feature
- Archeological Site
- Non-Historic Feature (White Fill)
- Building or Structure
- Bridge
- Culvert
- Asphalt Road
- Unpaved Road
- Concrete/Stone Walk
- Footpath
- Cannon, Shot Pyramid Pad
- Monument
- Bronze Tablet
- Iron Avenue-ID Tablet
- Iron Narrative Tablet
- Stone Boundary Marker
- Interpretive Wayside
- Worm Fence
- Post & Rail Fence
- Deciduous Woods
- Conifer Woods
- Conifer, Deciduous Tree
- Orchard
- Thicket, Scrub
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- Stream
- 1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case.
3. White mask indicates limits of CLR study area

0' 100' 325'

Drawing 4.1

Suggested Interpretive Wayside Key to Locations and Themes

1. Confederate Front on Herr's Ridge, Springs Hotel and Veteran Commemoration
2. Katalysine Spring
3. Abraham Spangler Farm
4. Confederate Avenue of Advance
5. Springs Hotel, Gettysburg Country Club
6. Confederate Observation
7. Harman Farmstead

Task HF-1: Undertake Archeological Survey Key to Locations of Potential Archeological Sensistivity

Battle Remains - Undistirubed Areas - Site-wide
Confederate Burial Trenches near Willoughby Run (not indicated on drawing)
Katalysine Spring and Springs Hotel
- a. Springhouse
- b. Spring pavilion
- c. Bathhouse (?)
- d. House
- e. Barn
- f. Underground pipes (site-wide)
- g. Springs Hotel
- h. Bowling Alley (presumed)
- i. Washhouse
- j. Springs Hotel Road Traces

Cultural Landscape Report
First Day Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park

Treatment Recommendations
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds Rehabilitation
Task OR-7

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
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in partnership with
Department of Landscape Architecture
Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation
SUNY College of Environmental
Science and Forestry, www.esf.edu/la/cclp

SOURCES

1. GETT GIS Files
2. GETT Record of Treatment mapping, 2013
3. Ortho Imagery, PA DCNR, Adams County, 2009
5. NPS, Planting Plan for Peace Memorial, 1938, GET 305-2011
7. Field inventory, 2016, 2019

DRAWN BY

Zhangshuai Wang, John Auwaerter, Illustrator CS, 2021

LEGEND

- Proposed Treatment
- Feature to Remove (dashed line)
- Paved Road, Parking Area
- Footpath
- Cannon
- CS Tablet
- Iron Tablet
- Interpretive Wayside
- Worm Fence
- Decidious Tree, Shrub
- Conifer Tree, Shrub
- Thicket
- Mown Turf
- Other Ground
- 1' Contours

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. 1863 and historic park features labeled in upper case.
3. NPS signs and traffic signs not shown.
4. Drawing showing Parking Alternative A; see figure 3.42 for location of Parking Alternative B.

0' 20' 50'

Drawing 4.2

Proposed Parking Lot (Alternative A)
Bus parking (4 spots)
Car parking (24 spots)

Maintain border of high meadow for screening

FORNEY FIELD #1

Build drive to parking lot along pre-1938 alignment of North Confederate Avenue

Replant portions of Forney Market Orchard (see task OR-3)

HARDAWAY ARTILLERY

Remove existing pebble-concrete walks

Build accessible walks to military markers and Peace Memorial

DANIEL'S BRIGADE

KING WILLIAM ARTILLERY

Spruce (?) hedge

Granite Bench

EXEDRA

Arborvitae

Reestablish perimeter plantings

PLATFORM

TERRACE

Slate Walk

Mounded yews

ETERNAL LIGHT PEACE MEMORIAL

Primary view

APPROACH

Remove existing entrance walk

Rebuild original walk with center turf mall

OAK HILL

Plant oak trees along fence line

McCLEAN FARM

McCLEAN THICKET

Oak

RODES'S DIVISION

Unmarked trails

Restore original location of Orange Artillery, tablet

ORANGE ARTILLERY

Remove existing pebble-concrete walks

Build accessible walks to military markers and Peace Memorial

CARTER'S BATTALION

IVERSON'S BRIGADE

RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE

Maintain view of Peace Memorial

NORTH CONFEDERATE AVENUE

one way

Proposed edge of mown turf

Remove bus parking (5 spots)
Remove existing car parking (24 spots) and sidewalk
Restore 1938 edges of North Confederate Avenue; restore 1938 topography

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Arthur Weaner and Charles H. Glatfelter, Manor of Maske documentation.

Vertical file, "Lutheran Theological Seminary: Buildings, Campus, Land."

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GETT 41113, Park Central Files, 1916-1954.

GETT 41145, Office of the Commissioners Special Reports, 1895-1905.

GETT 41151, Historian's Files, 1933-1965 (Kathy G. Harrison research files).

GETT 41161, GNMP Building History Files, 1933-1987.

GETT 41124, GNPC Office of Commissioners, Deed books, 1893-1919

GETT 41125, Record Book of Property Purchases.

GETT 41149, GNPC Engineer Department Records, 1883-1922.

GETT 41150, GNPC Records, General Records, Nicholson Scrapbooks.

GETT 41137: General Maps and Drawings, 1893-1922.

GETT 41168: Bureau of Public Roads.

Photograph Collections

GETT 31135, General Historic Photograph Prints.

Boardman Collection.

Pfanz Collection, vertical file B60-29.

Gettysburg National Military Park, Historians' Files

1863 Property Research

Gettysburg National Military Park Library

Vertical Files on 1863 farm properties

National Park Service, Technical Information Center

Maps and plans for Gettysburg National Military Park.

Bureau of Public Roads, "Final Construction Report, Project 2A3-3A3-4A4-5A5, Gettysburg National Military Park" (Unpublished report, April 9, 1938), pages 2, 27, GETT 305/D-103.

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APPENDIX A

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG – UNION ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 1, 1863
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ON THE FIRST DAY UNION 1ST CORPS BATTLEFIELD

Corps	Division	Brigade	Regiments	Location (Primary Line)
1st Corps General John Reynolds (killed) General Abner Doubleday	**1st Division** Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth	**1st Brigade** (Iron Brigade) Commanders: Bigadier General Solomon Meredith	▪ 19th Indiana Volunteer Infantry ▪ 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry ▪ 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry ▪ 7th Wisconsin	Herbst Woods, McPherson Ridge (Meredith Avenue, Reynolds Avenue North)
		2nd Brigade Brigadier General Lysander Cutler	▪ 76th New York Volunteer Infantry (Cortland County Regiment) ▪ 84th New York Volunteer Infantry (14th Brooklyn Chasseurs) ▪ 95th New York Volunteer Infantry (Warren Rifles) ▪ 147th New York Volunteer Infantry (Oswego Regiment) ▪ 56th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ▪ 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry	McPherson Ridge (Reynolds Avenue North)
	2nd Division Brigadier General John C. Robinson	**1st Brigade** Brigadier General Gabriel R. Paul	▪ 16th Maine Volunteer Infantry ▪ 13th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry ▪ 94th New York Volunteer Infantry (Bell Rifles) ▪ 104th New York Volunteer Infantry (Wadsworth Guards) ▪ 107th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	Oak Ridge (Doubleday Avenue)
		2nd Brigade Brigadier General Henry Baxter	▪ 12th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry ▪ 83rd New York Volunteer Infantry (9th New York State Militia) ▪ 97th New York Volunteer Infantry (Conkling Rifles) ▪ 11th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ▪ 88th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ▪ 90th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	Oak Ridge (Doubleday Avenue)
	3rd Division Major Abner Doubleday Brigadier General Thomas A. Rowley	**1st Brigade** Colonel Chapman Biddle	▪ 80th New York (20th New York State Militia, Ulster Guard)) ▪ 121st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ▪ 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ▪ 151st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	McPherson Ridge (Reynolds Avenue South)
		2nd Brigade Colonel Roy Stone	▪ 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ▪ 149th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (2nd Bucktail Regiment) ▪ 150th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	McPherson Ridge (Stone Avenue, Chambersburg Pike)
		1st Corps Artillery Brigade Colonel Charles S. Wainwright	▪ Maine Light Artillery, 2nd Battery (Hall's Battery) ▪ Maine Light Artillery, 5th Battery (Steven's Battery) ▪ 1st New York Light Artillery, Battery L (Reynold's Battery) ▪ 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery B (Cooper's Battery)	Seminary Ridge (Seminary Ridge Lane, Chamberburg Pike) and McPherson Ridge (Chambersburg

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG – UNION ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 1, 1863 ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ON THE FIRST DAY UNION 1ST CORPS BATTLEFIELD				
Corps	**Division**	**Brigade**	**Regiments**	**Location (Primary Line)**
			▪ Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery (Stewart's Battery)	Pike, Reynolds Avenue South)
Cavalry Corps	**1st Division** Brigadier General John Buford	**1st Brigade** Colonel William Gamble	▪ 8th Illionois Cavalry ▪ 12th Illionis Cavalry ▪ 3rd Indiana Cavalry ▪ 8th New York Cavalry	McPherson Ridge (Reynolds Avenue North, South)
		2nd Brigade Colonel Thomas C. Devin	▪ 6th New York Cavalry (Ira Harris Guard) ▪ 9th New York Cavalry ▪ 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry ▪ 3rd West Virginia Cavalry	West of Oak Ridge (Buford Avenue)
	Horse Artillery	**2nd Brigade** Captain John C. Tidball	▪ 2nd U.S. Battery A (Calef's Battery)	McPherson Ridge (Chambersburg Pike, Reynolds Avenue South)

Sources:

1. Gettysburg National Military Park, "The Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg," https://www.nps.gov/gett/learn/historyculture/aop-orderofbattle.htm.
2. Inspection of existing monuments, markers, and tablets on the First Day field by author, 2016.

APPENDIX B

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG – CONFEDERATE ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 1, 1863
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA ON THE FIRST DAY UNION 1ST CORPS BATTLEFIELD

Corps	Division	Brigade / Battalion	Regiments	Location (Primary Line)
Ewell's Corps (2nd Corps) Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell	**Rodes' Division** Major General Robert E. Rodes	**Daniel's Brigade** Brigadier General Junius Daniel	▪ 32nd North Carolina Infantry ▪ 43rd North Carolina Infantry ▪ 45th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 53rd North Carolina Infantry ▪ 2nd Battalion North Carolina Infantry	Oak Ridge (Forney-Wills Farms)
		Iverson's Brigade Bigadier General Alfred Iverson, Jr.	▪ 5th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 12th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 20th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 23rd North Carolina Infantry	Oak Ridge (Forney-Wills Farms)
		O'Neal's Brigade Colonel Edward A. O'Neal	▪ 3rd Alabama Infantry ▪ 5th Alabama Infantry ▪ 6th Alabama Infantry ▪ 12th Alabama Infantry ▪ 26th Alabama Infantry	Oak Ridge
		Ramseur's Brigade Brigadier General Stephen D. Ramseur	▪ 2nd North Carolina Infantry ▪ 4th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 14th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 30th North Carolina Infantry	Oak Ridge (Forney-Wills Farms)
		Carter's Artillery Battalion Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Carter	▪ Reese's Battery: Jeff Davis (Alabama) Artillery ▪ Carter's Battery: King Wiliam (Virginia) Artillery ▪ Page's Battery: Morris (Virginia) Artillery ▪ Fry's Battery: Orange (Virgnia) Artillery	Oak Hill (North Confederate Avenue)
	Artillery Reserve Colonel J. Thompson Brown	**Dance's Battalion / 1st Virginia Artillery Battalion** Captain Willis J. Dance	▪ Smith's Battery: Third Richmond Howitzers ▪ Cunningtham Battery: Powhatan (Virginia) Artillery ▪ Hupp's Battery: Salem Virginia Artillery	Seminary Avenue; Railroad Cut (late July 1--July 2, 3)
Hill's Corps (3rd Corps) Lieutenant Ambrose P. Hill	**Heth's Division** Major General Henry Heth (wounded) Brigadier General James J. Pettigrew	**Archer's Brigade** Brigadier General James J. Archer	▪ 13th Alabama Infantry ▪ 5th Battalion ▪ 1st Tennessee Infantry ▪ 7th Tennessee Infantry ▪ 14th Tennesee Infantry	Herr Ridge
		Davis's Brigade Brigadier General Joseph R. Davis	▪ 2nd Mississippi Infantry ▪ 11th Mississippi Infantry ▪ 42nd Mississippi Infantry ▪ 55th North Carolina Infantry	Herr Ridge
		Brockenbrough's (Heth's) Brigade Colonel John M. Brockenbrough	▪ 40th Virginia Infantry ▪ 47th Virginia Infantry ▪ 55th Virginia Infantry ▪ 22nd Virginia Battalion	Willoughby Run
		Pettigrew's Brigade Brigadier General James. J. Pettigrew	▪ 11th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 26th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 47th North Carolina Infantry	Willoughby Run
	Pender's Division Major General William D. Pender	**Lane's Brigade** Brigadier General James H. Lane	▪ 28th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 33rd North Carolina Infantry ▪ 37 North Carolina Infantry	Herbst Farm
		Perrin's (McGowan's) Brigade Colonel AbnerM. Perrin	▪ 1st South Carolina Infantry ▪ 12th South Carolina Infantry ▪ 14th South Carolina Infantry	Harman Farm
		Scales' Brigade Brigadier General Alfred M. Scales	▪ 13th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 16th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 22nd North Carolina Infantry ▪ 34th North Carolina Infantry ▪ 38th North Carolina Infantry	Harman Farm

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG – CONFEDERATE ORDER OF BATTLE, JULY 1, 1863
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA ON THE FIRST DAY UNION 1ST CORPS BATTLEFIELD

Corps	Division	Brigade / Battalion	Regiments	Location (Primary Line)
	Artillery Reserve Colonel Reuben L. Walker	**Mcintosh's Artillery Battalion** Major David G. McIntosh	▪ Hurt's Battery: Hardaway (Alabama) Artillery (Whitworths)	Oak Hill (North Confederate Avenue)
		Peagram's Artillery Battalion Major William J. Pegram	▪ Marye's Battery ▪ Crewnshaw's Battery ▪ Zimmerman's Battery ▪ McGraw's Battery ▪ Brander's Battery	Herr's Ridge

Sources:

1. Gettysburg National Military Park, "The Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg," https://www.nps.gov/gett/learn/historyculture/anv-orderofbattle.htm.
2. Inspection of existing markers and tablets by author, 2016.

APPENDIX C

PARK PARCEL ACQUISITION HISTORY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

NPS Parcel Number	Date of Park Acquisition	Grantor-Grantee	Description	Acreage
01-111 [1]	1885	Eichelberger & Fahnestock Bros. to GBMA	Herbst Woods, east end (Reynolds Grove)	4.64
	1885	S. Whitney (Springs Hotel) to GBMA	Herbst Woods, west part	11.38
	ca. 1885	S. Whitney (Springs Hotel) to GBMA	Reynolds Avenue (south of Reynolds Grove within Herbst Farm)	4.9
	ca. 1885	S. Whitney (Springs Hotel) to GBMA	Stone Avenue (Old Reynolds Avenue)	1.2
	1885	G. Basehoar to GBMA	Reynolds Avenue North (Wills Farm)	1.03
	1885	J. Forney to GBMA	Wadsworth Avenue	0.8
	1885	Alice Forney to GBMA	Doubleday Avenue (Public Road within Forney Farm)	0.85
	ca. 1885	David Wills to GBMA	McClean Field #9, McClean Grove, Robinson Avenue (Oak Ridge Property)	4.41
	ca. 1888	J. Forney, J. Bender, G. Basehoar to GBMA	Buford Avenue	3.20
	ca. 1888-89	S. Whitney (Springs Hotel) to GBMA	Reynolds Avenue South/North (Reynolds Grove north to north of railroad within McPherson Farm)	1.6
	1894	Buford Memorial Association to GBMA	Buford Memorial plot (McPherson Field #8, part)	0.08
02-101	9/30/1991	Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association to US	Forney Field #2 (part) (Virginia Myers residential lot, Mummasburg Road)	0.38
02-102	6/30/1976	Ray Drum et ux. to US	Forney Field #2 (part) (Residential lot, Mummasburg Road)	1.58
02-105	12/7/2005	William A. Anderson to US	Wills Woods West (part) (Residential lot, 980 Mummasburg Road)	0.57
02-106	5/26/1978	Guy E. Raffensperger et ux. to US	Wills Woods West (part) (Residential Lot, 970 Mummasburg Road)	0.70
02-107	2/17/2000	Stanley W. Hull et ux. to US	Wills Woods West (part) (Residential Lot, 960 Mummasburg Road)	0.83
02-108	*n/a*	*Ralph B. Jackson Property (Inholding)*	*Forney Field #3 (part), Wills Woods West (part) (958 Mummasburg Road)*	*1.55*
02-109	3/31/1977	Maybelle Warner to US	Forney Field #3 (part) (Residential lot, Mummasburg Road)	0.62
02-110	9/15/1987	Kathryn E. Bollinger to US	Forney Field #3 (part) (Residential lot, Mummasburg Road)	0.60
02-111	2/9/1976	Peace Light Inn Co. to US	Forney Fields #3, 4, Orchards (part) (Peace Light Inn site)	22.15
02-112	9/22/1975	Leroy H. Weinbrenner et al. to US	Wills Fields #1, 2, 3, 4 (part), 7, 8; Wills farmstead; Wills Woods West	152.70
02-113	*n/a*	*Martha Inskip Property (Inholding)*	*Wills Woods East (part) (121 Doubleday Avenue)*	*1.06*
02-114	*n/a*	*Karl J. Mattson et ux. Property (Inholding)*	*Wills Woods East (part) (135 Doubleday Avenue)*	*2.09*
02-115	9/25/1972	Theodore Tussing et ux. to US	Wills Woods (East), west of Doubleday Avenue	0.86
02-116	*n/a*	*Norman E. Richardson et ux. Property (Inholding)*	*Wills Woods East (part) (155 Doubleday Avenue)*	*1.16*
02-117	*n/a*	*Charles E. Wilcox et ux. Property (Inholding)*	*Gilbert Field #2 (part), 3 (part) (104 Doubleday Avenue, Doubleday Inn)*	*0.81*
02-118	*n/a*	*Betty Stoner Property (Inholding)*	*Gilbert Field #3 (part) (130 Doubleday Avenue)*	*1.49*

PARK PARCEL ACQUISITION HISTORY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

NPS Parcel Number	Date of Park Acquisition	Grantor-Grantee	Description	Acreage
02-119	4/19/1979	Dwight Putman et ux.	Gilbert Field #3 (	2.62
02-120	*n/a*	*Herbert H. Schmidt et ux. Property (Inholding)*	*Gilbert Field #3 (part) (154 Doubleday Avenue)*	*0.59*
02-121	*n/a*	*David L. Sites Property (Inholding)*	*Wills Woods East (part) (220 Doubleday Avenue)*	*8.34*
02-122	11/4/1974	National Park Foundation to US	A. Spangler Field #2 (between tollhouse property and Willoughby Run)	3.16
02-123	*n/a*	*Barbara M. Hoke Heirs Property (Inholding)*	*Toll House Lot (Chambersburg Pike)*	*2.05*
02-124	5/21/1981	Gettysburg Country Club to US	Willoughby Run corridor, McPherson Farm and A. Spangler Farm south of Chambersburg Pike	0.95
02-127	*(9/24/1990)*	*US to Gettysburg College (Alienation of park land)*	*McPherson Woods / Outlot (part); ceded to railroad (part of 02-167). Outside park boundary; tract 02-130, 7.46 acre, received from Gettysburg College in exchange (outside First Day CLR project area).*	*(7.46)*
02-128	6/13/1985	Estate of Arthur Shields to US	McPherson Field #7 (part)	2.66
02-129	6/13/1985	Glenn R. Shields et ux. to US	McPherson Field #7 (part)	0.39
02-156	4/24/1944	William I. Shields to US (Condemnation)	McClean Field #1 (Oak Hill)	22.92
02-157 [2]	12/6/1904	John S. Forney to US (War Department)	North Confederate Avenue (Forney Farm, 2.07 acres) and Doubleday Avenue Extension south end (Wills Woods East, 0.18 acre)	2.25
02-158	6/30/1938	John S. Rice et al. (Pennsylvania State Commission) to US (Donation)	Forney farmstead, Forney Farm Orchard, Forney Fields #1, 2, Forney Woods	33.18
0-159	11/29/1948	Lawrence Eckert, et ux, to US	Forney residential subdivision lot	0.5
02-160	6/5/1905 [2]	Heirs of David Wills to US (War Department)	North Confederate Avenue, McClean Field #2	8.60
02-161	9/26/1965	Leroy Smith et al. to US	Forney Field #7 (part, Alice Forney house lot)	1.47
02-162	7/22/1902 [2]	Forney to US (War Department)	Widening of Buford Avenue, Forney Farm	0.57
02-163	7/23/1902 [2]	J. Bender to US (War Department)	Widening of Buford Avenue, Wills Farm	0.30
02-164	7/1/1948	Ray M. Hoffman et al., to US	Forney Field #5, 6, 7 (part), 8 (part); Wills Field #4 (part), 5 (former airport)	66.67
02-165	6/21/1905 [2]	Robert Sheads to US (War Department)	Doubleday Avenue Extension, north part (Gilbert Field #3, part, Wills Woods East, part)	0.33
02-166	1902 [2, 3]	Martin Winter to US (War Department)	Gilbert Fields #1, 2 (part) (former Lower property)	8.14
02-167	12/6/1909 [2]	Calvin Gilbert and Lovinia Gilbert to US (War Department)	McPherson Woods/Outlots (Railroad Woods), Oak Ridge (parcel 02-127, 7.46 acres subdivided/alienated 1990)	13.75
02-168	2/2/1963	Betty O. Lee et al. to US	Wills Field #6 (part, east of Reynolds Avenue North)	8.48
02-169	7/23/1902 [2]	J. Bender to US (War Department)	Widening of Buford Avenue, Wills Farm	0.12

PARK PARCEL ACQUISITION HISTORY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

NPS Parcel Number	Date of Park Acquisition	Grantor-Grantee	Description	Acreage
02-170	6/28/1963	The Military Order et al., to US	Wills Field #6 (part west of Reynolds Avenue North)	11.6
02-171	12/31/1904 [2]	Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Co. to US (War Department)	Meredith Avenue (south, former Springs Hotel Road), west end of Herbst Woods, and McPherson Farmstead, Fields #4 and #10 (part) (4 tracts)	35.56
02-172	10/10/1898 [2]	J. P. S. Gobin (Pennsylvania Gettysburg Battlefield Monument Commission) to US (War Department)	Reynolds Equestrian Statue Parcel (in McPherson Field #8)	0.07 (2,968 sf)
02-173	4/2/1896 [2]	John P. Whitney and Thomas Annadown to US (War Department)	149th PA Monument Parcel (McPherson Field #4, 950 sf), Hall's 2nd Maine Monument Parcel (McPherson Field #8, 950 sf)	0.04
02-174	6/27/1893 [2]	J. Emory Bair and wife to US (War Department)	2nd US Artillery Battery A Monument Parcel, (McPherson Field #4)	0.01
02-175	12/18/1913 (1915) [2, 4]	Calvin Gilbert and Donald P. McPherson, Receivers of Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Co. to US (War Department)	McPherson Fields #3, #6, #7 (part; subject to right-of-way of Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company)	39.62
02-176	ca. 1921 [2]	Calvin Gilbert, Receiver, Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Co. to US (War Department)	Harman Woods, Wible Woods (part) (Springs Hotel Woods)	43.00
02-177	12/18/1913 (1915) [2, 4]	J. Emory Bair and John B. McPherson, Receivers of Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Co. to US (War Department)	Herbst Fields #2, 3, 5, 4, 6 (parts west of Reynolds Avenue South)	55.38
02-178 (part)	6/26/1907 [2]	J. Emory Bair and John B. McPherson, Receivers of Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Co. to US (War Department)	Herbst Fields #1, 3, 5, 6, 7 (parts east of Reynolds Avenue); McPherson Fields #5, 9, 10 (parts east of Reynolds Avenue); Dustman Orchard Lot (part). Tract 02-178 also includes 287.70 acres on the field of Pickett's Charge (360.75 acres total)	73.05
02-179	7/18/1895 [2]	Lutheran Theological Seminary to US (War Department)	Seminary Ridge Avenue (Seminary Lane, North of Springs Avenue) (Outside park boundary)	0.12
02-180	7/18/1895 [2]	Lutheran Theological Seminary to US (War Department)	Seminary Ridge Avenue (Seminary Lane, South of Springs Avenue) (Outside park boundary)	1.68
02-182	8/30/1965	Marie W. Brown to US	Will Woods (East), at intersection of Doubleday Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue	2.50
06-101	1/23/2002	James H. Herr to US	Wisler Property (1st Shot Site)	3.79
06-102	*n/a*	*V. W. Woerner (Inholding)*	*M. Crist Farm*	*80.00*
06-110	*n/a*	*The Hanover Junction (Inholding)*	*Partly in battle-era Wisler Property (1st Shot Site; parcel near railroad)*	*0.26*
06-111	10/25/1894, [1, 2]	Lewis Shafer to GBMA	First Shot Monument Plot	0.01 (310 sf)
07-101	*n/a*	*Rita H. Knox et vir. (Inholding)*	*Herbst Farmstead*	*6.80*
07-103	*n/a*	*Robert Shealer, et ux (inholding)_*	*Schmucker Field #2 (part)*	*7.57*
07-104	2011	The Conservation Fund to US	Harman Fields #1, 2, 3 (part), 4, 5; Harman Farm Orchard; A. Spangler Field #4 (part); McPherson Field #1 (part) (Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course)	95.25
07-105	*n/a*	*Lutheran Theological Seminary (Inholding)*	*Dustman Orchard Lot (part), Schmucker Field #3 (part), Seminary Campus (Seminary Grove, part)*	*12.67*

PARK PARCEL ACQUISITION HISTORY
First Day - Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park

NPS Parcel Number	Date of Park Acquisition	Grantor-Grantee	Description	Acreage
07-109	*n/a*	*Cumberland Club Investment (Inholding with NPS Easement)*	*A. Spangler Fields 1, 2 (part), 3 (part), 4 (part) (Gettysburg Country Club clubhouse area)*	*14.71*
07-110	*n/a*	*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania DOT to US (Inholding)*	*Willoughby Run Bridge, Chambersburg Pike*	*0.01*

NOTES

1. All GBMA parcels conveyed to US (War Department), 2/4/1896.
2. All War Department parcels transferred to NPS jurisdiction, 6/10/1933.
3. Parcel 02-166 not in GNMPC deed books; property acquisition referenced in 1902 GNMPC Annual Report.
4. Tracts 02-175 and 02-177 are identified in the GNMPC deed books as being deeded from the Receivers of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Co. to the US on 12/18/1913, but the GNMPC annual report for 1915 notes title to these two tracts "has after some delay passed to the United States" (date in 1915 unspecified).
5. Adams County deed references not documented.
6. Most parcels are documented with male owners and unnamed wives as "et ux;" one with female and unnamed husband, "et vir."

SOURCES

1. CLR Site History
2. NPS Northeast Land Resources Map, 1990, updated to 2015.
3. Park_parcel_acquisition_dates_GETT.xlsx (11/2/2016).
4. Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, "Office of Commissioners Deed Books," 1893-1919, GETT 41124.
5. Gettysburg National Military Park Commission plot surveys, ca. 1893-1916, GETT 41106.

NOTES

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