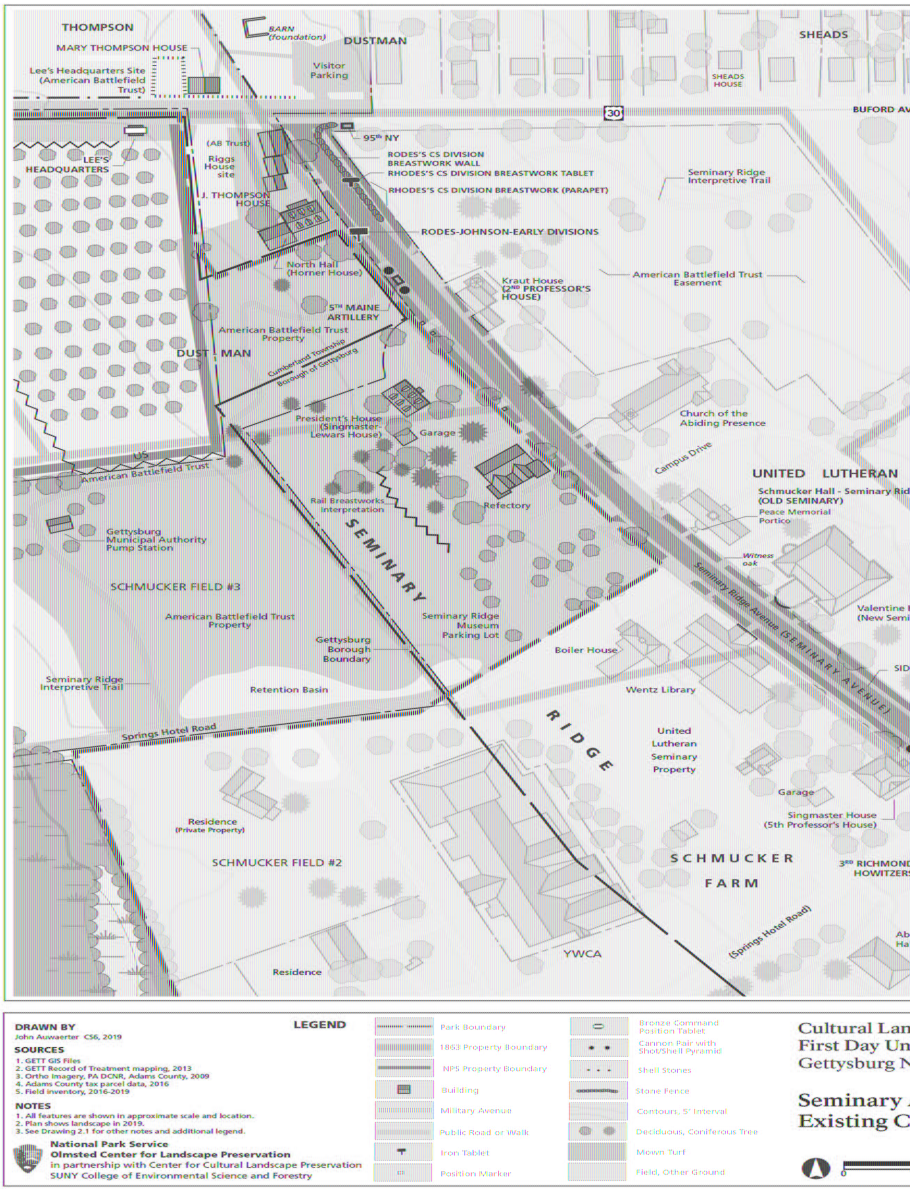
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2021

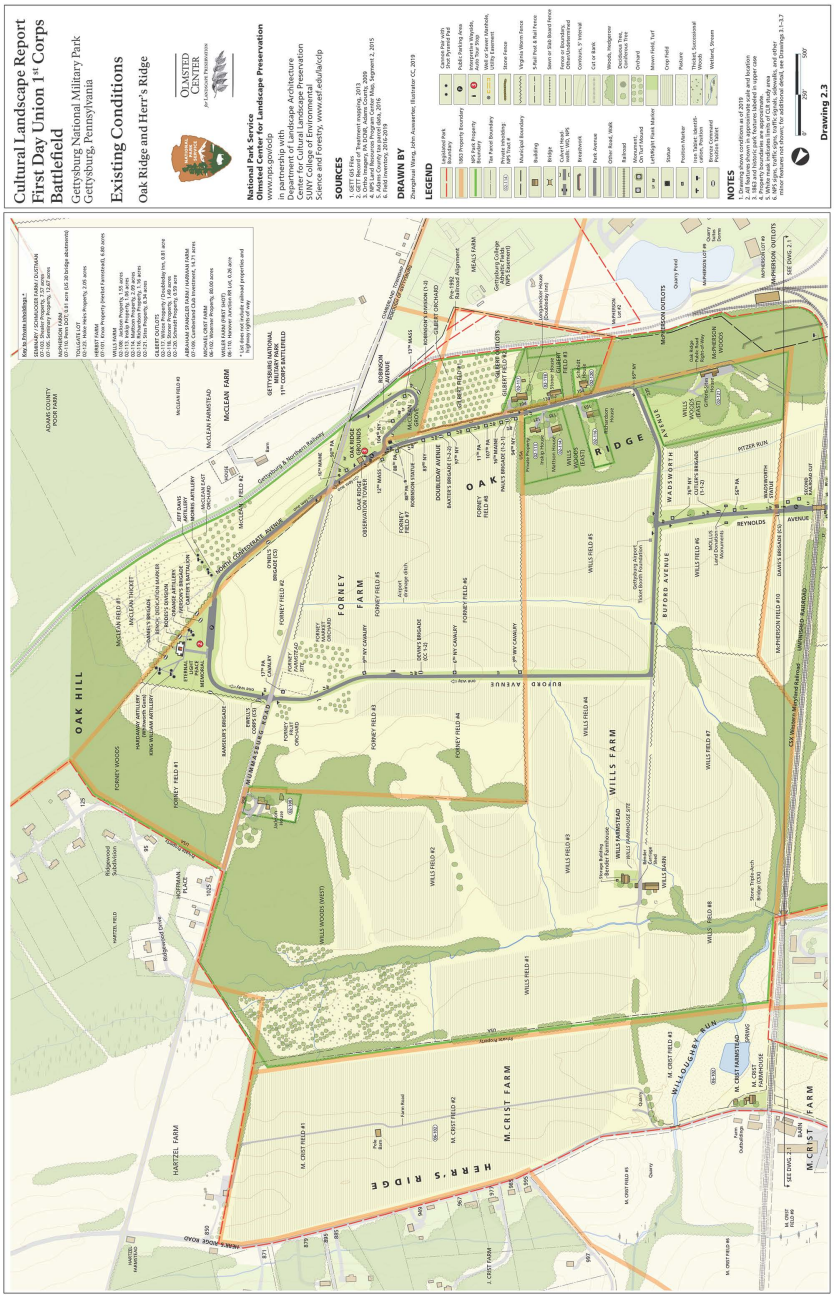


First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield

Gettysburg National Military Park



Site plan for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, 2021, 2 of 3.



Site plan for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, 2021, 3 of 3.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/22/2021

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI is based on the 2021 report, “Cultural Landscape Report for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park” by John Auwaerter, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry; Zhangshuai Wang, Anna Tiburzi, and Nathaniel Bauder, Student Assistants; and George W. Curry and Douglas Johnston, Co-Project Directors. Field work for the CLR was undertaken in 2019-2020. The CLI was prepared by Jeff Killion, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, at telephone 617-223-5053. The park contact is Winona Peterson, Cultural Resources Program Manager, at telephone 714-338-4482.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield
Gettysburg National Military Park

Gettysburg National Military Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

STEVEN SIMS Digitally signed by STEVEN SIMS Date: 2021.09.22 08:51:11 -04'00'

Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park Date

CLI Concurrence Form, 2021.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Pennsylvania	Adams County

Size (Acres): 880

Land Tract Number(s)

01-111 (34.09 acres); 02-101 (0.38); 02-102 (1.58); 02-105 (0.57); 02-106 (0.70); 02-107 (0.83); 02-108 (1.55, inholding); 02-109 (0.62); 02-110 (0.60); 02-111 (22.15); 02-112 (152.70); 02-113 (1.06, inholding); 02-114 (2.09, inholding); 02-115 (0.86); 02-116 (1.16, inholding); 02-117 (0.81, inholding); 02-118 (1.49, inholding); 02-119 (2.62); 02-120 (0.59, inholding); 02-121 (8.34, inholding); 02-122 (3.16); 02-123 (2.05, inholding); 02-124 (0.95); 02-128 (2.66); 02-129 (0.39); 02-156 (22.92); 02-157 (2.25); 02-158 (33.18); 02-159 (0.5); 02-160 (8.60); 02-161 (1.47); 02-162 (0.57); 02-163 (0.30); 02-164 (66.67); 02-165 (0.33); 02-166 (8.14); 02-167 (13.75); 02-168 (8.48); 02-169 (0.12); 02-170 (11.6); 02-171 (35.56); 02-172 (0.07); 02-173 (0.04); 02-174 (0.01); 02-175 (39.62); 02-176 (43.00); 02-177 (55.38); 02-178 (73.05, portion); 02-179 (0.12); 02-180 (1.68); 02-182 (2.50); 06-101 (3.79); 06-110 (0.26, inholding); 06-111 (0.01); 07-104 (95.25); and 07-110 (0.01, inholding).

Boundary Description:

The project area for this CLI 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. 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. (CLR 2021: 3)

This CLI evaluates resources of the First Day battlefield that are within park-owned property. Resources in private and partner inholdings within the park boundary, and resources outside of the park boundary but within the legislated boundary, are not evaluated. The CLI 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 owned by the federal government and maintained by the National Park Service. (CLR 2021: 3)

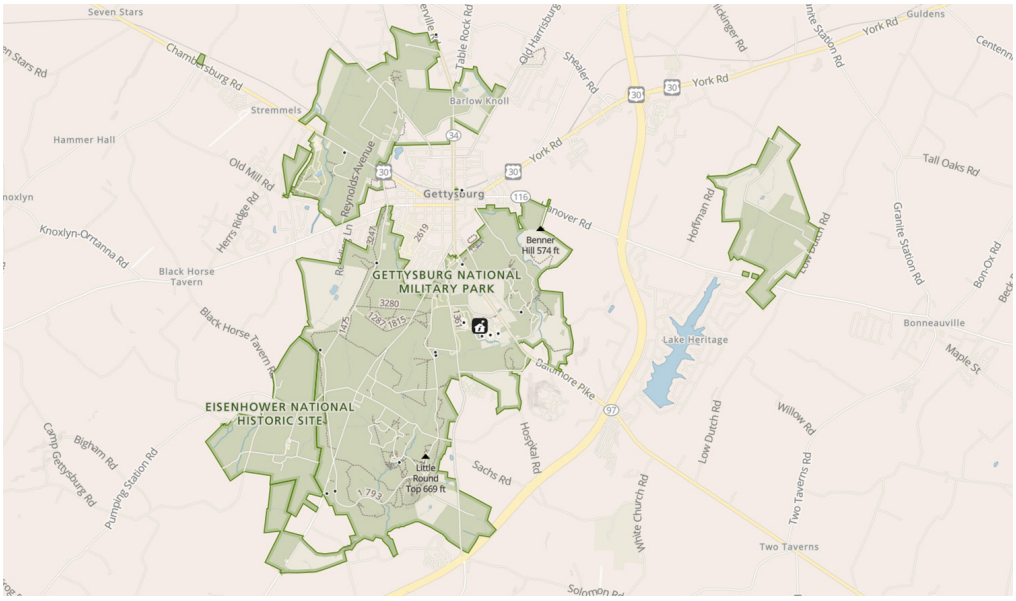
Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
				Main Area
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.849786	-77.24813	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.850407	-77.245349	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.850361	-77.244232	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.84965	-77.241397	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.847809	-77.241091	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.846211	-77.241337	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.842574	-77.240803	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.842105	-77.2408	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.841355	-77.241131	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.838704	-77.242706	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.835993	-77.244043	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.838898	-77.244539	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.836035	-77.245535	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.832218	-77.245156	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.834807	-77.24532	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.833323	-77.246075	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.833968	-77.248119	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829715	-77.950165	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829679	-77.249763	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.827982	-77.249346	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.826506	-77.254225	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.827447	-77.255099	

Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829011	-77.25515	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829364	-77.256196	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829251	-77.256287	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829462	-77.25691	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.828739	-77.257372	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829034	-77.257529	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.829798	-77.257633	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.830344	-77.257465	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.830854	-77.259355	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.831171	-77.262583	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.831509	-77.262431	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.832013	-77.262858	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.832478	-77.262666	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.832344	-77.262196	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.834068	-77.261282	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.836254	-77.259206	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.837025	-77.258655	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.837498	-77.258628	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.838075	-77.256356	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.838945	-77.259991	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.839954	-77.256551	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.839978	-77.256389	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.840862	-77.256356	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.841927	-77.255649	

Aerial Photograph	Area	39.842813	-77.2572	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.850951	-77.252451	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.851027	-77.249553	
				Spring Hotel Woods (Wible Woods/Harman Woods)
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.838875	-77.16168	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.837722	-77.259192	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.837722	-77.259192	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.836299	-77.259975	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.830766	-77.263455	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.831301	-77.264855	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.831274	-77.264321	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.836218	-77.264922	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.837459	-77.264543	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.836468	-77.262406	
				E. Wisler Farm (First Shot Site)
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.852369	-77.280508	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.854107	-77.279701	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.850744	-77.280303	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.851258	-77.281465	

Location Map:



Map of Gettysburg National Military Park. (https://www.nps.gov/gett/planyourvisit/maps.htm)



Map of the First Day – Union 1st Corps CLR project area in relation to other park land, public roads, and borough limits. The map does not indicate inholdings. (State University of New York, School of Environmental Science and Forestry--hereafter SUNY ESF)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

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. 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. (CLR 2021: 258)

The predominant native forest community in the region is Appalachian Oak Forest. Existing wooded patches in around the 1st Corps battlefield are mostly Dry 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. (CLR 2021: 258-259)

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The 1st Corps battlefield is lined by farms, suburban houses, and mixed institutional /commercial/industrial uses. 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. The 11th Corps battlefield contains two military avenues, Howard Avenue and Jones Battalion Avenue, and is overall mostly open fields with woods near Oak Hill. The southern portion of the 11th Corps field is part of the Gettysburg College campus and contains athletic fields that are within an area subject to an easement held by the National Park Service. 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. 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. Chambersburg Road west of the core of the 1st Corps battlefield is lined by farms, suburban houses, and mixed institutional /commercial/industrial uses. Similar development is along Chambersburg Road around the park's First Shot Site. 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. (CLR 2021: 259-262)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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. The township has a zoning ordinance that places most federal park-owned land within an “Open Space” zoning district. (CLR 2021: 259)

Three main public highways radiate from the center of Gettysburg through the 1st Corps battlefield (see Regional Landscape Context graphic): 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. (CLR 2021: 259)

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. (CLR 2021: 259)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/22/2021

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield meets the Must be Preserved and Maintained" management category because the property is related to the park's legislated significance. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) began acquiring parcels in the battlefield in the 1880s. With establishment of Gettysburg National Military Park on February 11, 1895, all GBMA lands were transferred to the War Department of the U.S. Government. The park's enabling legislation authorized the Secretary of War to acquire certain additional lands that were part of battle or lands needed to preserve the important topographic features of the battlefield. It also directed the Secretary to preserve and maintain all existing and future monuments, improve existing avenues and build new avenues as needed, and mark the lines of battle of all troops. (FD 2016: 55-56)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 01-111, 02-101, 02-102, 02-105, 02-106, 02-107, 02-109, 02-110, 02-111, 02-112, 02-115, 02-119, 02-122, 02-124, 02-128, 02-129, 02-156, 02-157, 02-158, 02-159, 02-160, 02-161, 02-162, 02-163, 02-164, 02-165, 02-166, 02-167, 02-168, 02-169, 02-170, 02-171, 02-172, 02-173, 02-174, 02-175, 02-176, 02-177, 02-178 (portion), 02-179, 02-180, 02-182, 06-101, 06-111, 07-104

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Narrative: Tracts 02-108, 02-113, 02-114, 02-116, 02-117, 02-118, 02-120, 02-121, 02-123, 06-110.

Type of Interest: None □ State Government Owned

Narrative: Tract 07-110.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the CLI boundary, including lands inside or outside the park boundary. The areas surrounding Union 1st Corp battlefield include historic roads, farms, sites, and other historic properties that were part of the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg. Views into these areas are critical in visitor interpretation of the battlefield.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Gettysburg National Military Park was formally established on February 11, 1895, under the management of the US War Department. Administration of the park was officially transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, in 1933. With passage of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 1966, Gettysburg National Military Park was automatically listed without documentation in the National Register of Historic Places. At that time the park's acreage was around 3,865 acres.

On March 19, 1975, a "National Register of Historic Places, Inventory-Nomination Form" was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register for the 11,820-acre "Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District," which included the 3,865-acre Gettysburg National Military Park as well as resources in Gettysburg. The documentation focused primarily on Gettysburg's significance during the Civil War and the Battle of Gettysburg. Significance was identified under criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Conservation, Education, Military, Religion/Philosophy, Transportation, and Urban Planning. The period of significance was listed as "19th century," but no specific dates were given. Regarding the First Day Battlefield, the documentation described its physiographic characteristics, and battle actions and places both within and outside of park boundaries. (NR 1974, Sec.7: 1-7)

Three National Register documentation projects were completed in subsequent years. On October 16, 1985, additional continuation sheets were accepted for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, focusing on Gettysburg's significance as a county seat representative of the architectural and cultural heritage of south-central Pennsylvania, and clarifying the district's period of significance to span 1786-1920. On October 14, 1994, a "National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form" was accepted by the Keeper under the name "Civil War Era National Cemeteries." The MPDF focused on national cemeteries established on or near specific Civil War conflict sites. On May 18, 2000, a "National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form" was accepted by the Keeper under the name "Adams County, PA, Properties Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863." This MPDF focused on properties associated with the Battle of Gettysburg that were not located in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District. In the First Day battlefield, they included encampment sites, logistical support and staging areas, headquarters sites, and strategic military points and historic landscape feature sites, (NR 1985, Sec.7: 1; MPDF 1994, Sec.E: 1; MPDF 1999, Sec.E: 1 and Sec.F: 1,3,8)

On January 23, 2004, a "National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form" was accepted by the Keeper for the park, under the name "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery." The documentation refined and updated the significance of Gettysburg National Military Park, which had been expanded to 5,989 acres. Significance was identified under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Archeology-Historic, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, Military, and Politics/Government, as well as for John Badger Bachelder, Emmor Bradley Cope, Robert Edward Lee, Abraham Lincoln, George Gordon Meade, John Page Nicholson, David McConaughy, William Saunders, and Daniel Edgar Sickles. The period of significance was listed as 1863-1938, beginning with the Battle of Gettysburg and ending with the 75th Anniversary of the battle and the last official Blue and Gray soldiers' reunion. Key dates within the period included 1864, when the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association began commemorative efforts; 1893, when the Gettysburg National Park Commission was established; 1895, when the battle ground became federal land; 1896, when the US Supreme Court supported federal management of the battlefield under the War Department in United States v. Gettysburg Electric Railway Co. (160 US 668); 1913, the 50th reunion of the battle when a Peace Memorial was proposed; and 1927, the death of Emmor

Bradley Cope, the last surviving Battlefield Commission designer. The 2004 documentation identified over one-hundred historic and non-historic resources in the First Day Battlefield area. Changes to the landscape made after 1927, with the exception of addition of monuments and the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, were considered non-contributing, except for commemorative monuments erected after 1938 that were based on the theme of the park. Resources related to the private development of the Springs Hotel were documented as contributing where they influenced or became part of the commemorative landscape. The documentation also did not ascribe 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. (NR 2004, Sec.8: np; CLR 2021: 298)

In 2011, as part of review of a park rehabilitation project, the Pennsylvania SHPO provided an opinion in 2011 that the West End and South End Contact Stations, which were documented as non-contributing in the park's 2004 National Register documentation, were eligible for listing in the National Register as significant Works Progress Administration buildings in Pennsylvania. The 2021 CLR identified several errors in the 2004 National Register documentation: removing features identified as missing, or reclassifying them as archeological sites; renaming and reclassifying certain features, and removing features lost since 2004. (CLR 2021: 295-296,298-299,432, citing fn 9,10)

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," resources that contribute to the significance of the Union 1st Corps battlefield landscape have been described in the 2004 National Register documentation. The site's areas and periods of significance are also adequately documented. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 01/23/2004

Concurrence Narrative:

"National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form" was accepted by the Keeper for the park, under the name "Gettysburg National Military Park/Soldiers' National Cemetery."

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Gettysburg National Military Park is nationally significant under Criterion A, for the Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War; Criterion B, for its association with several significant persons including Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, George Meade, Daniel Sickles, John Bachelder, John Nicholson, David McConaughty, Emmor Bradley Cope, and William Saunders; Criterion C, for designed landscape elements relating to the commemoration of the battlefield; and Criterion D, for remaining Civil War research questions that can be answered through archeological investigations. The park also meets Criteria Consideration D, for the Gettysburg National Cemetery, and Criteria Consideration F, for a property primarily commemorative in intent with its own historical significance. The park's period of significance is 1863-1938, beginning with the Battle of Gettysburg and ending with the last official Blue and Gray soldiers'

reunion held at the park, on the battle's 75th anniversary. The period of significance is divided into two eras, the Battle Era (1863) and the Commemorative Era (1864-1938).

The Union 1st Corps battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Politics/Government for its role in the Battle of Gettysburg and Criterion C in the areas of Landscape Architecture and Commemoration for features related to the preservation and memorialization of the battlefield. The site may also be significant in the area of Archeology, but such evaluation is beyond the scope of this CLI. The period of significance for the battlefield is the same as that of the park, 1863-1938. Criteria Consideration F, for a property primarily commemorative in intent with its own historical significance, also applies at this battlefield.

CRITERION A
Military and Politics/Government:
The Union 1st Corps battlefield is significant for its association with the First Day of the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg. In the summer of 1863, General Robert E. Lee led his Confederate Army of Northern Virginia north into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General George Gordon Meade, met the Confederate invasion near the Pennsylvania crossroads town of Gettysburg, and what began as a chance encounter quickly turned into a desperate, ferocious battle. Fought during the first three days of July 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg was a crucial turning point in the Civil War. The Union victory, often referred to as the "High Water Mark of the Rebellion," resulted not only in Lee's retreat to Virginia, but contributed to ending the hopes of the Confederate States of America for independence. Gettysburg was the Civil War's bloodiest battle and brought devastation to the residents of Gettysburg. The battlefield was also the inspiration for President Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address, delivered at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery on November 19, 1863. (FD 2014: 3)

Since nine major nineteenth-century roads converged on Gettysburg, it was no surprise that the armies were drawn to the town during the Pennsylvania Campaign of 1863. Since Civil War armies were principally bound to the region's roads, it was inevitable that as the two opposing forces approached one another in late June that they would use one or more of these major roads systems. On the late afternoon of June 30, advanced elements of both armies briefly exchanged fire west of town when Union cavalry surprised and repulsed a foraging party as it approached from the west. Uncertain as to whether these horsemen were local militia or part of Meade's army, Confederate corps commander Lieutenant General A.P. Hill decided to take two divisions from Cashtown to Gettysburg the following morning in order to find out. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 8)

Early on July 1, the lead Confederate division took up the line of march along the Chambersburg Turnpike in the direction of Gettysburg. Sometime before 7:00 AM, advanced Union cavalry pickets exchanged fire with the Southerners and shortly brought Confederate artillery into action. Proceeding slowly and cautiously eastward, the Confederate infantrymen next bumped into the advanced line of dismounted Union troopers on Herr's Ridge, which compelled the Confederates to deploy from marching column into battle line. Now committed to giving battle, renewed efforts by the Confederate vanguard soon pushed these cavalrymen back upon their main line on McPherson's Ridge. The Confederates, in tum, occupied Herr's Ridge and deployed its battle line there in anticipation of attacking the new Union line. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 8)

Increasing numbers of Hill's infantry and artillery threatened to push that defensive cavalry line from McPherson's Ridge but a timely reinforcement by Union infantry from the 1st Corps surprised the Confederate attackers. As brigade clashed with brigade within the open woodlot of the Herbst farm and along Willoughby's Run, the senior Union commander on the field (Major General John F. Reynolds) fell with a fatal wound. However, the impact of the Union counterattack was enough to throw the Confederates off balance and drive them back to Herr's Ridge. A short time later, a second Confederate brigade was likewise defeated when trapped within a railroad cut north of the turnpike. Regrouping on Herr's Ridge, under cover of the Springs Hotel woods, the Confederates awaited reinforcements from the remainder of Hill's Corps before making another attempt to dislodge the Union defenders. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 8)

In the meantime, the Confederate infantry corps of General Richard S. Ewell had reunited after raids in the

direction of York and Harrisburg. Marching in the direction of the sounds of gunfire, Ewell's corps thus approached the battlefield from the north. Its arrival was announced by artillery shots from Oak Hill directed against and enfilading Union positions on the McPherson farm. Additional Union infantry from the Eleventh Corps and from another division of the 1st Corps opportunely arrived on the battlefield and deployed in battle line west and north of Gettysburg. The arrival of these Union forces prompted Confederate commanders to consolidate their troops before renewing the attack, using the cover of woods on Oak Hill and at Herr's Ridge to conceal their strength from the Union defenders. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 8-9)

In the early afternoon, Ewell launched a separate attack on the right flank of the Union 1st Corps, which was anchored on Oak Ridge (the northern terminus of Seminary Ridge) and extended southward to the railroad cut. The strength and disposition of the Union line had been concealed from the enemy by the Wills and McPherson woodlots and a stone wall that defined the boundary of the Fomey Farm. As a result, this attack was repulsed with great loss. It was renewed within an hour along this same front as well as along the Eleventh Corps position on the plains north of the town. The strengthened Confederate forces west of town on Herr's Ridge exerted additional pressure. Emerging from the wooded cover of the ridge, the Southerners crossed the open fields of the Harman farm under a deadly barrage of infantry and artillery fire. This line was decimated in first crossing the open ground and then by engaging in desperate hand-to-hand conflict along Willoughby's Run and in the Herbst woodlot. A second Confederate line marched over their fallen comrades to pound the Federal defenders back to a final defensive line on the ridge named for the Lutheran Seminary whose buildings were located there. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 9)

The arrival of another of Ewell's divisions along the Harrisburg Road crushed the right flank of the Union line at Blocher Knoll (later known as Barlow Knoll in honor of the Union commander there). The fall of the knoll on the Union right created an indefensible situation and prompting the collapse of the Eleventh Corps line. With Union forces abandoning the plains below Seminary and Oak Ridges, Confederate forces would soon be free to attack the rear of the 1st Corps positions. After withstanding repeated frontal assaults on the Seminary and Oak Ridge lines the Union forces had no recourse but to retreat through the streets of the town, falling back in the direction of the heights near the town cemetery. Here on Cemetery Hill the remnants rallied and prepared into the twilight hours for resumption of the Confederate attack, erecting breastworks of stone, rail, and earth to protect men and cannon. Through the night of July 1-2, additional Union and Confederate forces arrived on the field of battle. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 9)

CRITERON C
Commemoration and Landscape Architecture:
The Union 1st Corps battlefield is significant for its association with efforts to memorialize and preserve the events of the Battle of Gettysburg. Between 1863 and 1927 battle veterans and survivors began a process of commemoration that ultimately resulted in a designed battlefield park. The idea for a park to commemorate a battle site was new, and the way in which the Gettysburg park was conceived – by citizens and battle survivors – was also unprecedented. The national military park played an important role in the reunion and reunification that occurred in the 1890s-1910s. Threats to its integrity in the 1890s through construction of a private electric trolley over its grounds led to a decisive Supreme Court case enabling the Federal Government to protect historic sites through condemnation. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 23-24)

In 1864 a group of concerned citizens established the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) to preserve portions of the battlefield as a memorial to the Union Army that fought there. In 1887 the US Congress provided funds for marking the positions of the US Army regiments (US Regulars), and in 1893 provided funds for preserving the lines of battle and marking positions for all armies. That same year the Gettysburg National Park Commission (GNPC) was established, bringing federal oversight to the battlefield.
The Memorial Association transferred their land holdings to the federal government two years later, in 1895, and Congress designated Gettysburg a national military park – the third such park in the nation under the management of the US War Department. A federally appointed commission of Civil War veterans oversaw the park's development as a memorial to both armies by identifying and marking the lines of battle. Administration of Gettysburg National Military Park was officially transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, in 1933. In this commemoration period, a system of avenues was constructed along the lines of battle to bring visitors to key battle sites, and well over a thousand monuments, markers, and tablets were erected to acknowledge the actions of individuals and units on the field of battle. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 24; FD 2016: 3)

The majority of the monuments commemorating Union volunteer regiments were funded and erected during the GBMA period (1864-1895). Regimental monuments were generally placed in the center of the regiment's line of battle with two stone flanking markers. Each monument was distinctive in design although some restrictions in size and material eventually were enforced by GBMA. By the end of its administration of the battlefield, the organization also placed pieces of artillery to mark battery locations in some of the areas they acquired, including those at East Cemetery Hill. The defenseworks also became memorials and monuments, as envisioned by the GBMA charter. Shortly after the battle, original log and earthen defenseworks decayed, eroded, or were dismantled and plowed over. Between 1882-1887, the GBMA reconstructed or restored some of these features, including earthen gun redans on East Cemetery Hill. The rehabilitated Union defenseworks sometimes did not resemble their wartime appearance, but were representational of the defenseworks on their original sites and commemorated those original battle works. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 24-25)

Because the aims of the GBMA were to purchase and preserve only Union battle lines and positions, no avenues were opened along Confederate battle lines and only one monument to a Confederate regiment was erected, at Culp's Hill. However, during the closing years of GBMA administration, first steps toward reunification occurred at Gettysburg with major reunions in 1887 and 1888. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 25)

In response to national trends toward reunification and reconciliation, Congress made several attempts beginning in 1890 to nationalize the battlefield at Gettysburg. In the meantime, a privately-owned trolley company was chartered in 1891 and incorporated in 1892 to develop a railway over numerous significant and scenic portions of the battlefield. In January 1893 the company was granted a right-of-way and began construction of a line along the western slope of Little Round Top. In response to this threat to the integrity of battlefield topography and important battle positions, Congress passed a law that enabled the Federal Government to protect the battlefield. This law led to the appointment of a three-person Gettysburg Battlefield Commission to oversee the marking of the Confederate and Union lines and to open avenues along those Confederate lines. The Commission instituted condemnation proceedings against the trolley company in 1894at the direction of the US Congress. The case ultimately reached the US Supreme Court, and in 1896 the court unanimously ruled in favor of the Government. In the meantime, Congress enacted legislation in 1895 that established Gettysburg National Military Park. The following year the GBMA formally transferred all of its debts and its assets (522 acres of land and more than 600 commemorative structures) to the War Department and the GNPC. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 25-26)

During the period of GNPC management (1895-1933), significant improvements to the circulation network at Gettysburg were made. Led by battle veteran and engineer, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Emmor B. Cope, more than 20 miles of avenues were opened or improved between 1895 and 1905 using a Telford system of road construction, which had better drainage and durability than the earlier gravel and dirt roads. To further assist drainage, culverts, drop boxes, and stone gutters were installed, the latter comprised of hand-laid granite flagstone. Most of the avenues were 20-25 feet wide, and bridges were designed and built where necessary. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 26-27)

The War Department also instituted a standardized approach to erecting markers and tablets along the lines of battle where Union and Confederate units participated, as well as a comprehensive sign system consisting of painted cast iron identification, guide, and regulatory tablets. The period also included a proliferation of commemorative bronze statues, erected by the state from which the portrayed person had originated. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 26-27)

Among the features used to precisely separate the avenues, memorials, and manicured grounds from the battle land beyond was fencing. Avenue fencing consisted of round locust posts with iron caps, and four galvanized iron rails. Two strands of wire between the bottom rails made the fencing functional to restrain livestock. Additionally, low granite pillars were placed along the edge of the avenues on short curves and topped with condemned Civil War cannonballs (shell stones). (NR 2004, Sec.8: 26-27)

The Commission's commemorative and park activities created a distinct and confined landscape on the government-owned grounds of the battlefield. These elements were imposed on only a small part of the battlefield: the avenues and the areas around the monuments that lined them. This designed part of the park was of newer construction, and was physically and visually separated from the older rural, vernacular

landscape that was the field of battle. The formality of the Victorian era, and the desire of the Commission to provide complete order, produced a formal, commemorative, linear landscape of avenues from which the greater battlefield was seen from controlled points and observation towers. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 55)

After the 1927 death of Emmor Cope, the War Department and later the NPS began to make changes to the battlefield commemorative park. Stone gutters, shell stone bollards, and other features began to be removed, primarily to simplify maintenance or to adapt the road system to automobile traffic. Eventually, most of the avenue fencing was removed because of the costs of maintaining it and because it did not look like 1863 battlefield fencing. Rustic agricultural fencing replaced the pipe rails and the commemorative corridor began to appear as a historic 1863 circulation system. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 28)

When the NPS took over management of the park in 1933, it further modified the avenues to accommodate automobiles and eventually tour buses. This required some grade changes, widening of roads, straightening of roads, rerouting and abandoning of roads, asphalt paving, and other changes. Bridges and culverts were extended or reconstructed, and in some places parking areas were added or expanded. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 28)

As stated in the 2004 National Register documentation, NPS administrators of Gettysburg National Military Park did not share the memorial fervor embraced by those who participated in and survived the war. The NPS allowed a few monuments to be built after 1927, most commemorating Confederate States. The Eternal Peace Light Memorial, envisioned as a part of the commemorative park by the veterans in 1913 on the occasion of the battle's 50th anniversary, was not built until the 75th anniversary of the battle in 1938, but its dedication ceremony was a key event in that last reunion of the Blue and Gray. The dedication of this monument was the ending of the era of veteran-sponsored monumentation. (NR 2004, Sec.8: 28)

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Consideration:

F -- A commemorative property

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1863 - CE 1938

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	The Late Victorian Eclectic Landscape	
Developing the American Economy	Transportation by Land and Air	Carriage Roads, Touring Roads and Parkways	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Other

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

Area of Significance Category: Politics/Government

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Gettysburg National Military Park /Soldiers' National Cemetery
NRIS ID:	660000642
Primary Certification Date:	01/23/2004

State Register Documentation:

National Histric Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1600	Inhabited	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. (CLR 2021: 12)

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. The text and images are extracted directly from the 2021 "Cultural Landscape Report for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park." For more detailed information, see the CLR.

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. (CLR 2021: 10)

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. (CLR 2021: 12)

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 (Figure 1). 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. 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, small-pox 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. (CLR 2021: 12)

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 Figure 1). 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. (CLR 2021: 12)

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 (Figure 2). 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. (CLR 2021: 12-13)

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 Figure 2). Mummasburg Road through the battlefield was laid out in 1769 and became part of the Shippensburg-Baltimore Road. (CLR 2021: 13)

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. 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. (CLR 2021: 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 (Figure 3). Through the center of this rolling landscape was Willoughby Run, with its rocky banks lined by woods, willow clumps, and briars. 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 (Figure 4). The organization of the farms, the campus of a seminary, 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 establishments during the years prior to the battle were limited to Herr’s Tavern and one or two blacksmith-carriage shops. (CLR 2021: 13-14)

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 (Figure 5). 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. (CLR 2021: 13-14)

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 engagements of the Civil War. The three major roads, the cuts in an 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. 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). (CLR 2021: 33-34)

First Day, July 1, 1863:
Seminary Ridge and Oak Ridge, the highest and closest ridges to Gettysburg from the northwest, formed the initial rear Union line (Figure 6). 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 (Figure 7). (CLR 2021: 35)

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 (Figure 8). 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 (Figure 9). 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 General Lee to capture Seminary Ridge, where he maintained headquarters and a defensive line throughout the rest of the battle. (CLR 2021: 36)

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. (CLR 2021: 41)

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. 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. Daniel's and O'Neal's 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. (CLR 2021: 41-42)

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. (CLR 2021: 42)

At the end of the battle, the many hundreds of Union and Confederate dead lay on the battlefield, most where they had fallen. 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. The bodies were usually buried close to 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. (CLR 2021: 42)



Figure 1. 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)

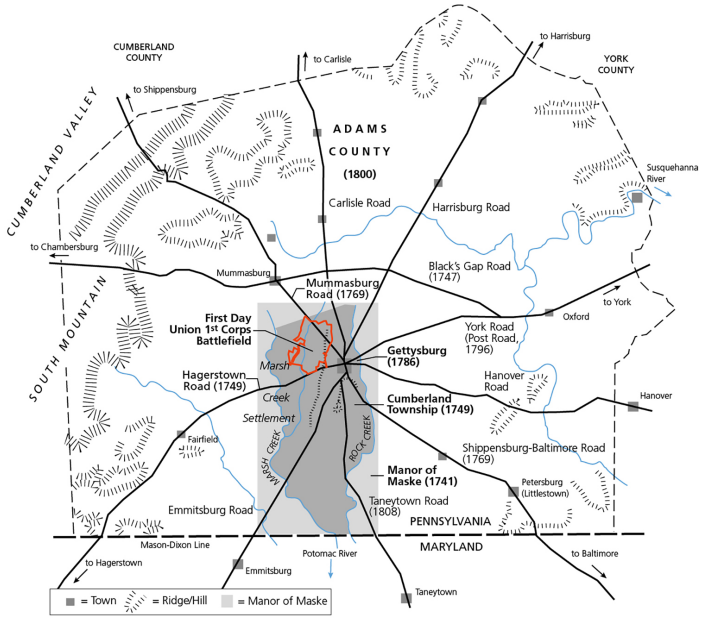


Figure 2. Map of Adams County showing location of the Marsh Creek settlement, Manor of Maske, Cumberland Township, villages, and roads prior to 1800. Dates of road construction are indicated where known. Red lines indicate current park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield. (SUNY ESF)

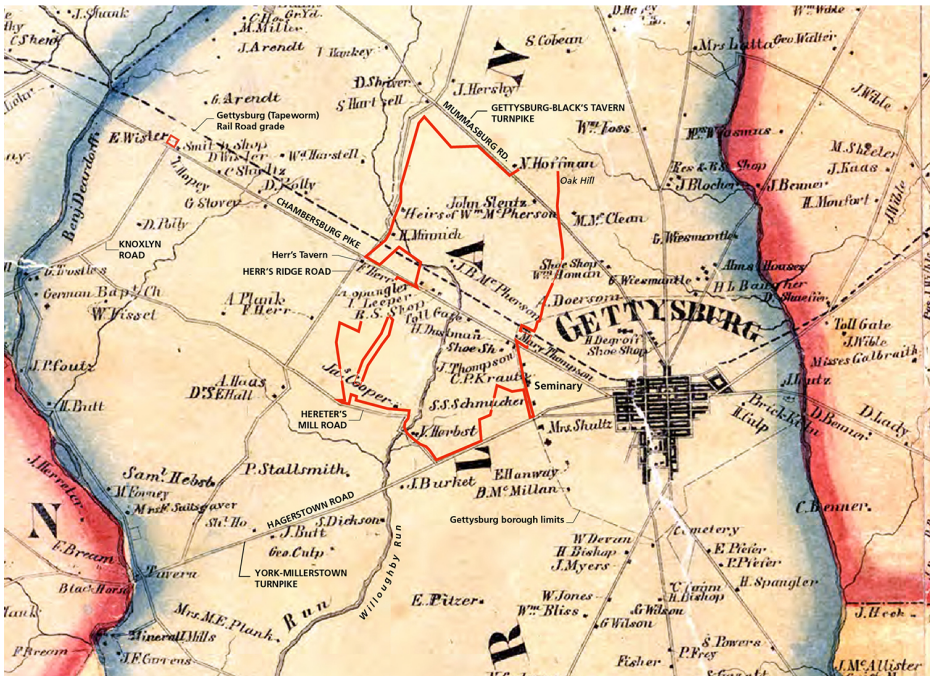


Figure 3. Map of Adams County showing roads, farms, and the Seminary by 1858. The blue line is the Cumberland Township boundary. The red lines indicate current park boundaries of the 1st Corps battlefield. (Detail, G. M. Hopkins, "Map of Adams County, Pennsylvania," 1858, Pennsylvania State Archives/PHMC map #22, annotated by SUNY ESF)

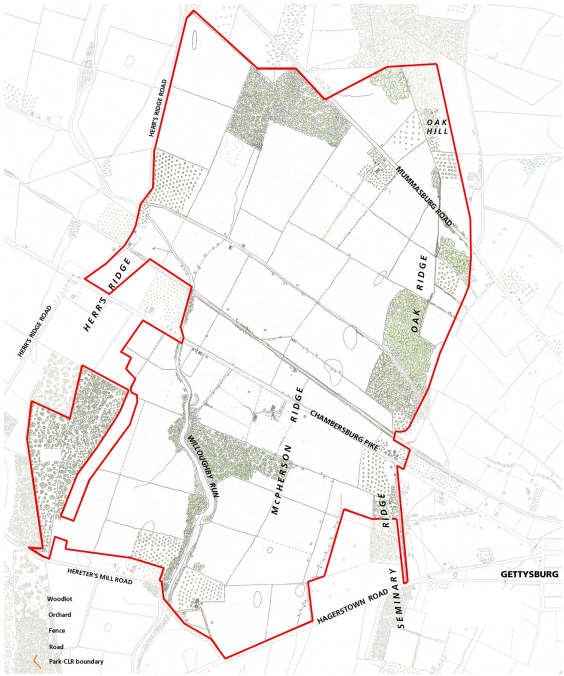


Figure 4. Map of the 1st Corps battlefield showing overall patterns by the eve of the Civil War. (Kathy Georg Harrison, 1863 condition maps, Gettysburg NMP, edited by SUNY ESF)



Figure 5. 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 NMP, #2B2016)



Figure 6. 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. (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)

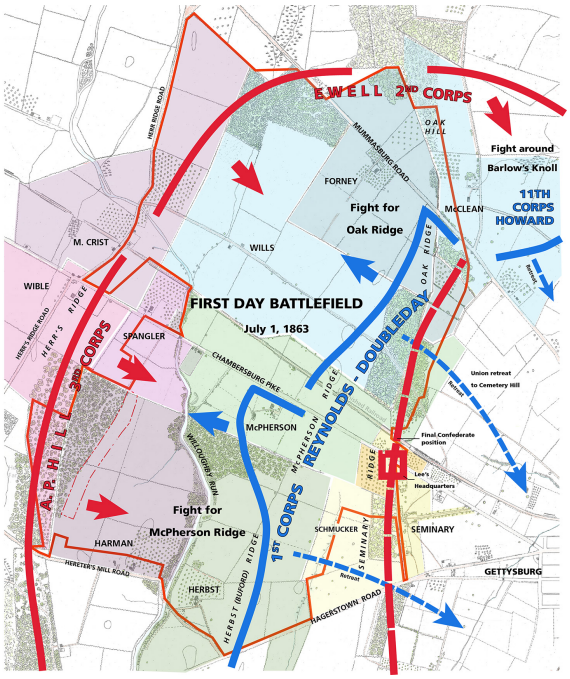


Figure 7. General battle lines of Confederate and Union corps on the portion of the First Day battlefield held by the Union 1st Corps, July 1, 1863. Solid lines are initial battle lines; dashed lines are lines of retreat and later positions, thin red lines are current park boundaries. (Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions maps, annotated by SUNY ESF)

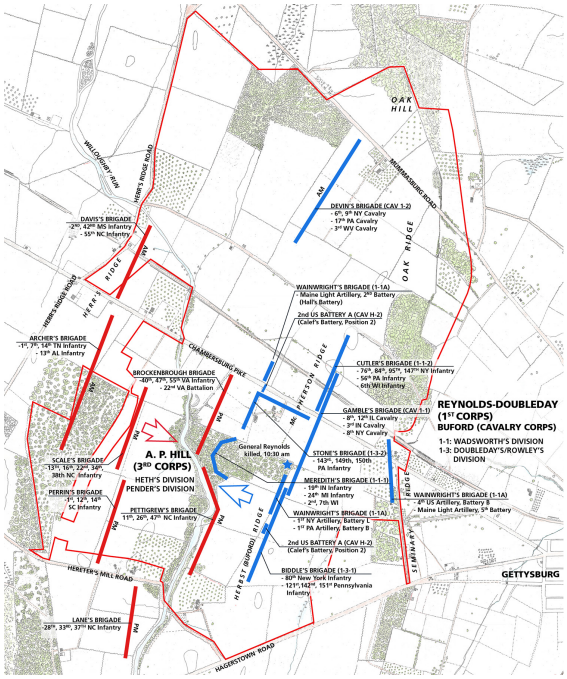


Figure 8. Primary brigade positions of the Union 1st Corps left flank and the Confederate 3rd Corps in the fight for McPherson Ridge, July 1. Blue lines reflect main Union positions, red lines show intermediate Confederate lines prior to retreat of Union forces from McPherson Ridge, thin red lines are current park boundaries. (Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions maps, annotated by SUNY ESF)

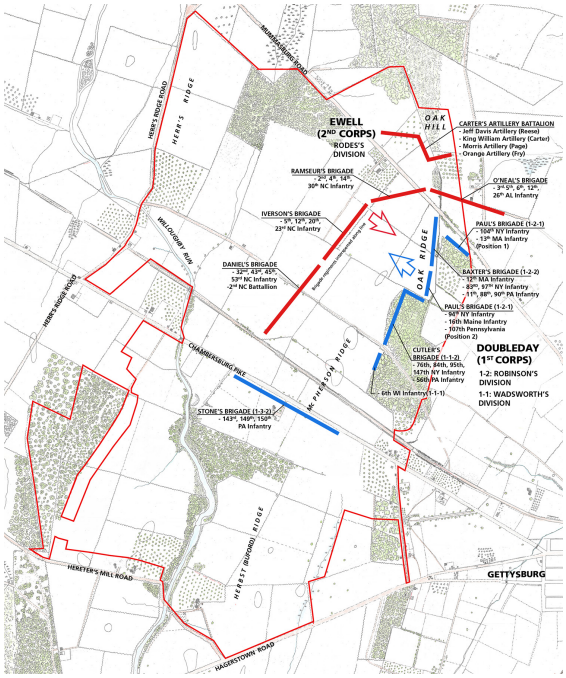


Figure 9. Primary brigade positions of the Union 1st Corps right flank and Confederate 2nd Corps in the fight for Oak Ridge, July 1, 1863. Blue lines are main Union positions, red lines show intermediate Confederate lines prior to retreat of Union forces, and thin red lines are current park boundaries. (Kathy G. Harrison, 1863 conditions maps, annotated by SUNY ESF)

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. 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. 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. (CLR 2021: 57)

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. (CLR 2021: 57)

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 substantially. The urban area stayed well east of the seminary campus, with open farmland remaining across most of the 1st Corps battlefield (Figure 10). 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. (CLR 2021: 57)

Over the three decades following the battle, major new development on the 1st Corps battlefield aside from 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. (CLR 2021: 57-58)

Commemorative Park Landscape:
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 (Figure 11). (CLR 2021: 76)

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. The private organization received a state charter on April 30, 1864, which with 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 the late 1880s, the GBMA 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. (CLR 2021: 76,78)

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. 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. (CLR 2021: 96)

Around this time, Congress was 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), 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. (CLR 2021: 96)

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. (CLR 2021: 96-97)

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 (Figure 12). 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 (Figure 13). (CLR 2021: 97-98)

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. (CLR 2021: 97-98)

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 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. (CLR 2021: 97-98)

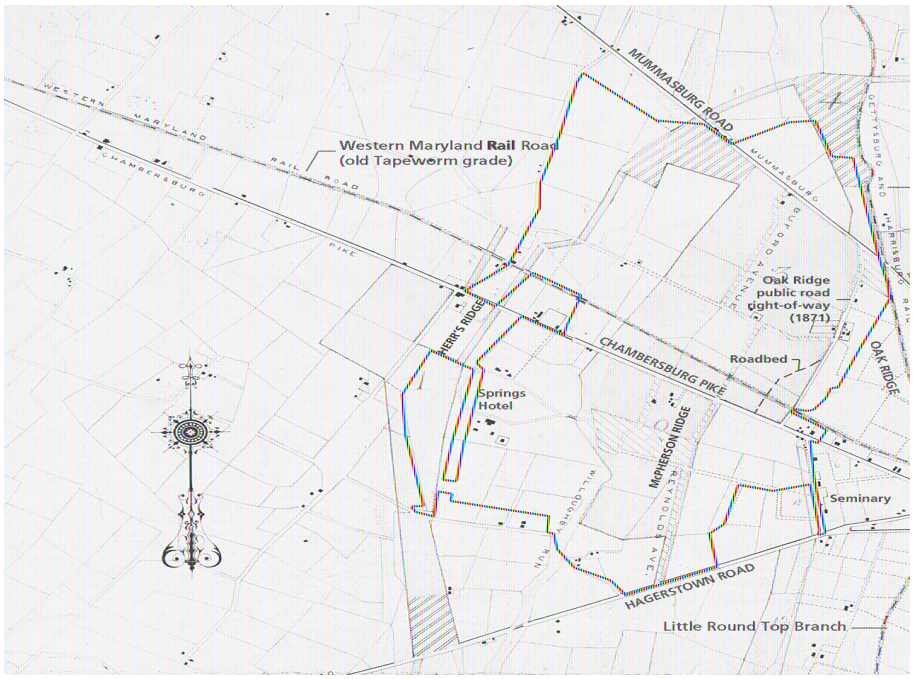


Figure 10. First Day battlefield showing extent of Gettysburg and addition of rail lines near the end of the GBMA period, 1894. Note the Springs Hotel and existing (single hatched) and proposed (shaded) park lands and lands occupied by Union and Confederate troops (double hatched areas). Red lines are current park boundaries. (Detail, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1894, LOC, annotated SUNY ESF)

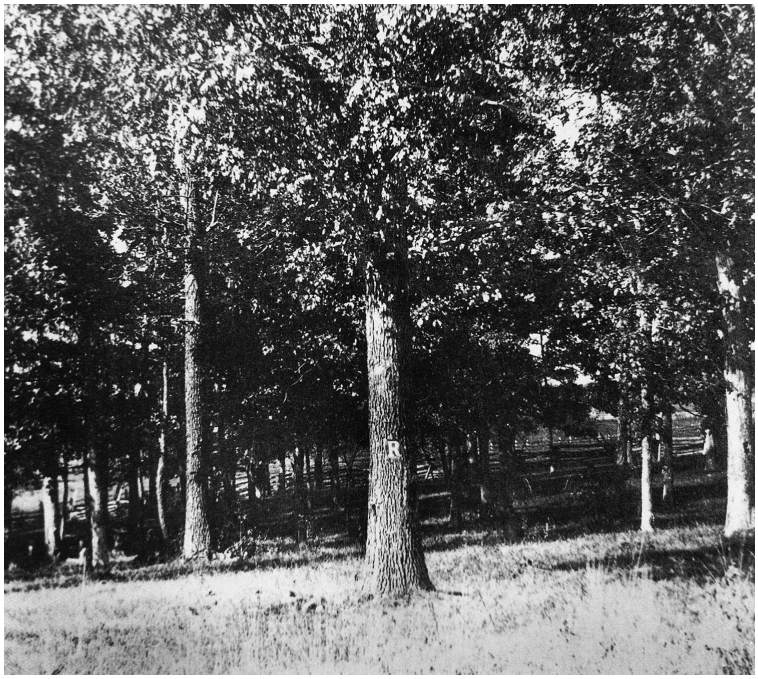


Figure 11. The oak tree with the "R" cut into the bark by Charles Veil in 1863 to mark the site where General Reynolds fell, looking northwest from the later alignment of Reynolds Avenue, 1866. (Hanson E. Weaver stereograph, 1866, Boardman Collection, SV907b)

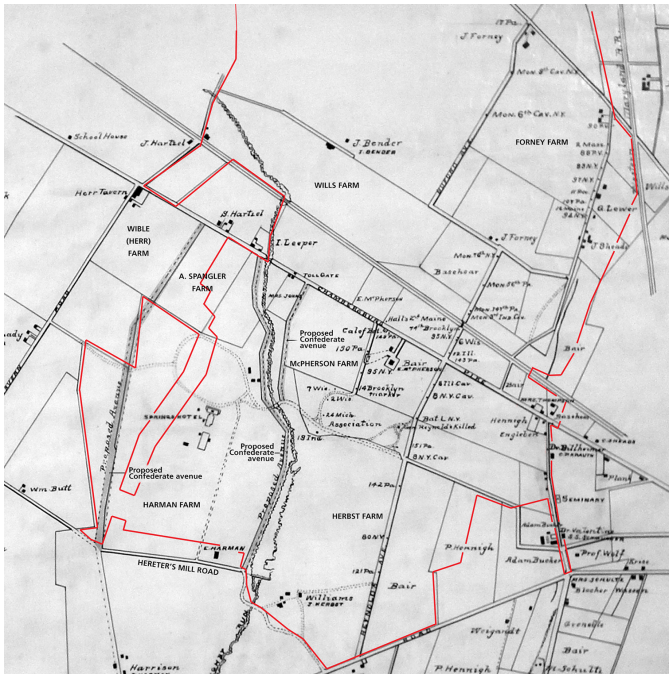


Figure 12. Preliminary map produced for the Gettysburg Park Commission showing "Proposed Avenues" (shaded strips) on the First Day battlefield, along with parcel boundaries, avenues, and monuments, 1893. Red lines are current park boundaries. (Detail, "Engineer Map" attributed to Cope and Hammond, Gettysburg National Military Park, GETT 13, annotated by SUNY ESF)

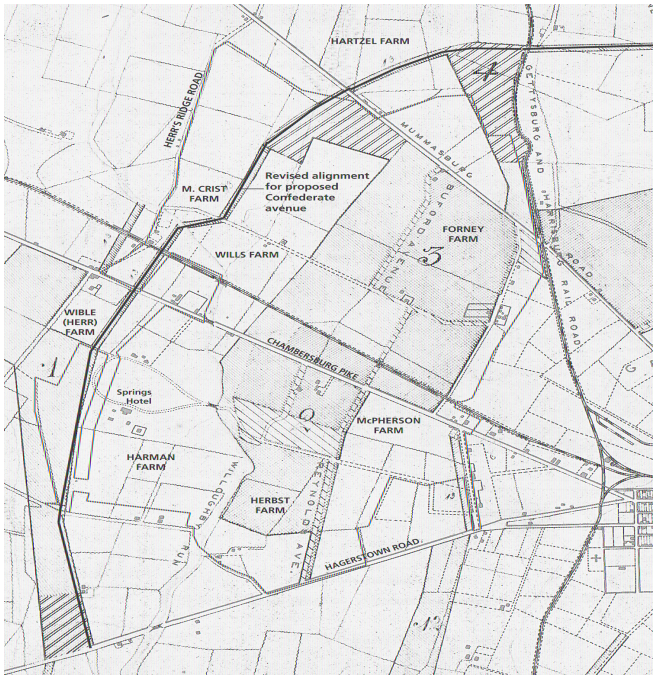


Figure 13. The so-called Sickles Map showing proposed property acquisition, and land for revised Confederate Avenue on the First Day battlefield, 1894. Shading and cross-hatched areas refer to lands owned by GBMA, or other land to be acquired by the federal government. Numbered areas: 1: Herr's Ridge; 2: McPherson Ridge; 3. Oak Ridge; 4. Oak Hill; 5. Gettysburg Plain (11th Corps battlefield). (Detail, "Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg," 1894, Library of Congress, cw0336500, annotated by SUNY ESF)

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. (CLR 2021: 113)

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. (CLR 2021: 113)

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 (Figure 14). 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). (CLR 2021: 113)

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. (CLR 2021: 113)

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. (CLR 2021: 115)

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. 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. Over the next decade, the highway through Gettysburg was surfaced in concrete. In 1926, Chambersburg Pike received the US 30 designation. (CLR 2021: 115)

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 Figure 14). 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." (CLR 2021: 134)

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."

By this date, suburban development pressures on the rural landscape were not yet a cause for concern. (CLR 2021: 134, citing GNPC annual report, 1904, "Conclusion.")

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. (CLR 2021: 134)

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. (CLR 2021: 134)

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. (CLR 2021: 134-135)

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 the 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. (CLR 2021: 135)

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. (CLR 2021: 135)

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 (Figure 15). 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 (CLR 2021: 135)

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 directed 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. (CLR 2021: 138)

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 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 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. (CLR 2021: 138)

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. (CLR 2021: 167)

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. (CLR 2021: 167)

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. (CLR 2021: 167)

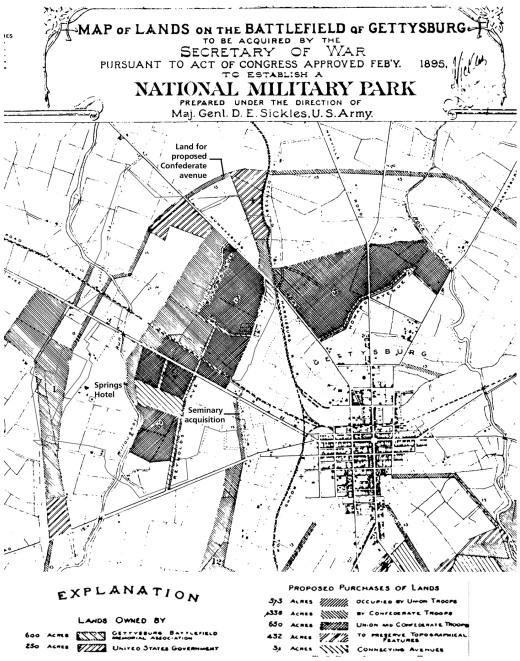


Figure 14. Map submitted to Congress, 1895, part of the establishment of Gettysburg NMP showing lands proposed for acquisition. Known as the Sickles Map, its largely the same plan for the First Day field issued by park commission in 1894 (see Figure 13), except for Seminary Avenue addition. Red lines 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 eTIC, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 15. Stone Avenue looking north toward Chambersburg Pike showing characteristic GBMA development, photographed ca. 1903 (top), and more manicured War Department-park commission character evident in improved roads and drainage, mown turf, and new avenue fencing, 1906. (Gettysburg NMP, GETT T221a, T2224a)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD, 1933–2021

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. (CLR 2021: 181)

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. (CLR 2021: 181)

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. (CLR 2021: 181)

The landscape both within and outside park boundaries retained much of its battle-era rural character prior to the middle of the century (Figure 16). 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. (CLR 2021: 181)

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. (CLR 2021: 190)

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 commercial development on ground which is essentially a part of the Battlefield." 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 (Figure 17). (CLR 2021: 190-191, citing Walter Coleman to Regional Director, 14 March 1941, quoted in Unrau 1991: 205)

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 implemented its plans for Confederate-held portions of the battlefield earlier in the century. (CLR 2021: 191)

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. (CLR 2021: 221)

During this period, the commemorative park landscape on Seminary Ridge underwent some of the most extensive change on the 1st Corps battlefield due to park management and expansion of the seminary campus. The park's commemorative landscape on McPherson Ridge remained unchanged in terms of extent, but its character was altered through the park's battlefield restoration and road improvement programs. 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 – the Eternal Light Peace Memorial (Figure 18). With its focus on restoration of the 1863 battlefield, the park made no plans to expand the commemorative landscape to Herr's Ridge. The NPS incorporated large tracts of land on Herr's Ridge into the park after 1933, but the land remained either as private inholdings or in transition to park use from suburban residential, commercial, and recreational uses. (CLR 2021: 221-222,228,239)

Landscape Overview, 1933–2021:
Under NPS 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 platform of 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. (CLR 2021: 239)



Figure 16. The 1st Corps battlefield looking east from Herr's Ridge Road at the M. Crist Farm, 1949. (Gettysburg NMP, Uncatalogued 20th century photographs, #1032)

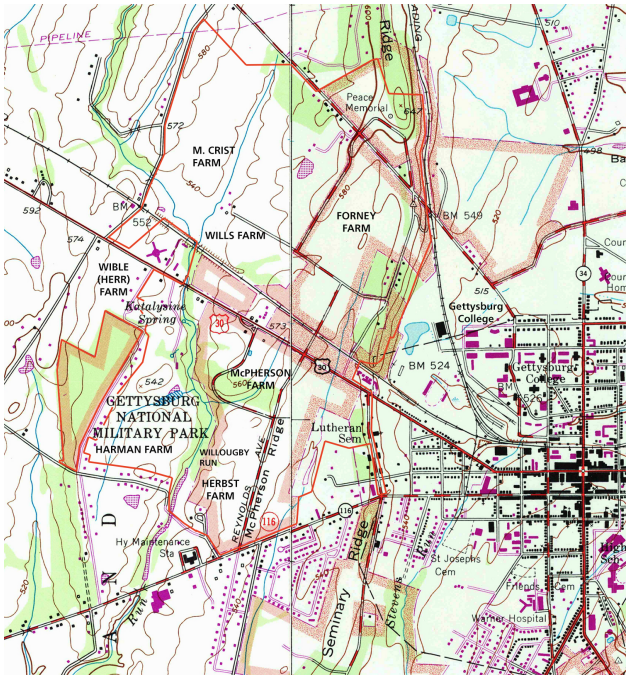


Figure 17. Map of Gettysburg and the First Day battlefield showing extent of suburban development between 1951 and 1973, shown in purple. Thick stippled red lines are park boundaries in 1973, thin red lines are current park boundaries. (U.S.G.S., composite of Fairfield and Gettysburg quadrangle maps, 1951 updated to 1973, annotated by SUNY ESF)

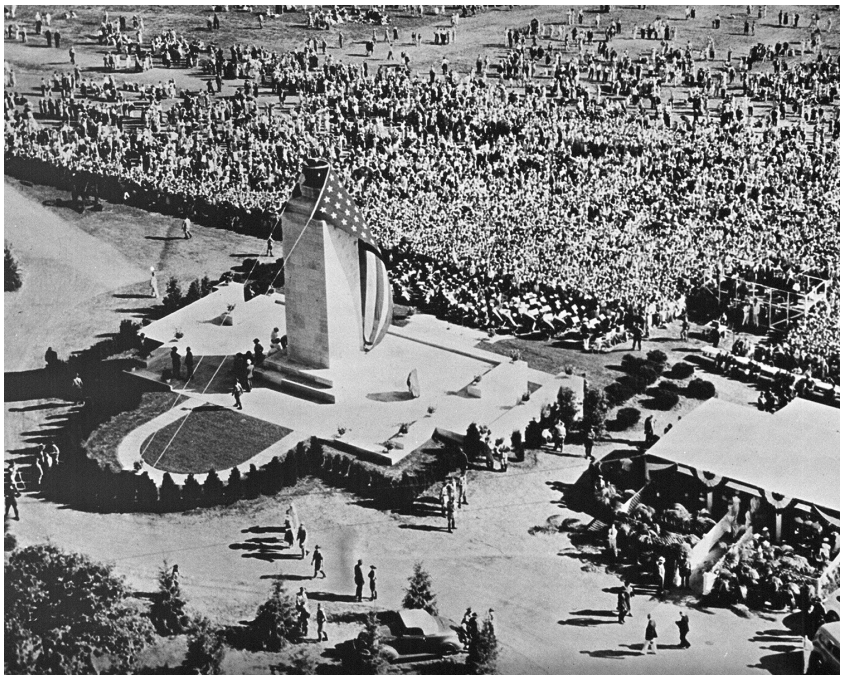


Figure 18. The completed Peace Memorial showing final plantings looking southeast during the dedication ceremony, July 3, 1938. Note large evergreens at lower left intended to form a backdrop for the memorial, in place of the privately-owned woodlot. (Gettysburg NMP, GETT 041135 5E 5235)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The West End Contact Station on Chambersburg Road (US 30) is open seasonally and contains visitor information and public restrooms. (CLR 2021: 255-257)

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

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. All tours begin at the park's Museum and Visitor Center located east of Cemetery Ridge between Baltimore Pike and Taneytown Road, south of Gettysburg. 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. There are small parking lots at the Oak Ridge observation platform, Eternal Peace Light Memorial, 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. (CLR 2021: 255-257)

Public Access: No Access Currently

Public Access Narrative:

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. (CLR 2021: 255-257)

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

According to the NPS Region 1 Ethnography Program, tribes associated with the area include the Seneca-Cayuga Nation, Delaware Nation, and Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield landscape include natural systems and features, spatial organization, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, constructed water features, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Several landscape characteristics have associated features that contribute to the site's overall integrity and significance, as well as features that do not contribute

The physical integrity of the Union 1st Corps battlefield landscape is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1863-1938) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2020. Many of the site's historic characteristics and features are still present. Overall, the landscape 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 changed due to removal of plantings and changes in circulation to address heavy visitation. Elsewhere, the removal or alteration of associated features, rather than loss of entire resources, has primarily affected the commemorative park landscape. Most of these changes occurred between 1933 and 2000 through changes in landscape management under the NPS, when battlefield restoration was prioritized over maintenance of the commemorative landscape developed by veterans between 1863 and 1927. (CLR 2021: 301)

INTEGRITY

Historical integrity as defined by the National Register of the Historic Places is the ability of a property to convey its significance by physical resources, as recognized through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Union 1st Corps battlefield portion of Gettysburg National Military Park retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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. (CLR 2021: 299)

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. (CLR 2021: 299-300)

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 battlefield retains integrity of setting within park boundaries, but has lost integrity of setting outside of park boundaries. (CLR 2021: 300)

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that give form to a historic property. In terms of built materials, the 1st Corps 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 battlefield retains integrity of materials in its major resources. (CLR 2021: 300)

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 battlefield retains integrity of workmanship. (CLR 2021: 300)

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. (CLR 2021: 300-301)

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 US 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 NPS, with its own unique identity conveyed through signage, programming, and resource management. While the park's direct association with the US military has been lost, its association with the Civil War retains integrity. (CLR 2021: 301)

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1863-1938), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

The following analysis is extracted directly from the 2021 "Cultural Landscape Report for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park." Each landscape characteristic analysis begins with landscape-wide features, followed by features directly associated with the 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 (Figure 19). The First Shot Site is included in the Herr's Ridge area. (CLR 2021: 4)

Note: This section of the CLI focuses on resources that are within park-owned property. Resources in private and partner inholdings within the park boundary, and resources outside of the park boundary but within the legislated boundary, are not evaluated. The CLI 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 owned by the federal government and maintained by the National Park Service. (CLR 2021: 3)

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Landscape-Wide:

Pitzer Run.
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. (CLR 2021: 315,331,349,383)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Pitzer Run)

Willoughby Run Riparian Woods.
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. (CLR 2021: 315,350,416)
--CLR/CLI evaluation, Willoughby Run Riparian Woods (Battle-Era): Contributing
--CLR/CLI evaluation, Willoughby Run Riparian Woods (Post-1863): Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Willoughby Run. (Figure 20)
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. (CLR 2021: 315,350,416)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Willoughby Run)

Seminary Ridge:

Seminary Ridge.
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. (CLR 2021: 331)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Seminary Ridge, Oak/Seminary Ridge)

McPherson Ridge:

Herbst Branch.
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. (CLR 2021: 349)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Herbst Woods Branch.
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. (CLR 2021: 349)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Quarry Branch.
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. (CLR 2021: 349)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing

--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Ridge.
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. (CLR 2021: 349)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McPherson Ridge(s))

Oak Ridge:

Oak Ridge and Oak Hill.
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. (CLR 2021: 383)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Oak Hill, Oak/Seminary Ridge)

Wills Branch East.
Wills Branch East has lost battle-era character due to ditching of its northern extent and growth of woods along its southern extent. (CLR 2021: 383)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Wills Branch West.
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. (CLR 2021: 383)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Herr's Ridge:

First Shot Site Successional Woods.
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. (CLR 2021: 415)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Harman Branch (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 415)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Herr's Ridge (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 415)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Herr's Ridge/Springs Hotel Woods)

Katalysine Spring Branch.
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. (CLR 2021: 416)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Katalysine Spring.
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). (CLR 2021: 416)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landscape-Wide	197096	Undetermined					No
Pitzer Run	197098	Contributing					No
Willoughby Run Riparian Woods (Battle-Era)	197099	Contributing					No
Willoughby Run Riparian Woods (Post-1863)	197109	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Willoughby Run	197112	Contributing					No
Seminary Ridge	197114	Undetermined					No
Seminary Ridge	197117	Contributing					No
McPherson Ridge	197120	Undetermined					No
Herbst Branch	197130	Contributing					No
Herbst Woods Branch	197132	Contributing					No
McPherson Quarry Branch	197137	Contributing					No
McPherson Ridge	197138	Contributing					No
Oak Ridge	197145	Undetermined					No
Oak Ridge and Oak Hill	197148	Contributing					No
Wills Branch East	197152	Contributing					No
Wills Branch West	197154	Contributing					No
Herr’s Ridge	197155	Undetermined					No
First Shot Site Successional Woods	197157	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Harman Branch (portion)	197158	Contributing					No
Herr’s Ridge (portion)	197161	Contributing					No
Katalysine Spring Branch	197163	Contributing					No
Katalysine Spring	197167	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. Organization of the 1st Corps battlefield landscape by geographic areas with associated 1863 properties, and commemorative park landscape. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 20. Willoughby Run looking from the northern edge of Herbst Woods showing winter conditions, 2018. (SUNY ESF)

Landscape Characteristic: **Spatial Organization**

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Landscape-Wide:

Military Avenue Corridors. (Figure 21)
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. (CLR 2021: 316)
--CLR/CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (listed individually)

Seminary Ridge:

Dustman (Lee's HQ) Orchard Lot (portion).
The western part of the Dustman (Lee's Headquarters) 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. (CLR 2021: 332)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Ridge:

Herbst Farm Fields. (Figure 22)
Herbst Farm Fields is comprised of seven open fields and an orchard field. Field #s 8-9 are outside of park boundaries. (CLR 2021: 350-351)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Herbst Farm Fields)

_Field #1 is an 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 is an 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 is an 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 is an 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 is an 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 is an 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 is an open field and wetlands along Pitzer Run, 1863. Bordered on south and east by post-battle woods; missing battle-era fences on all sides.

_Herbst Farm Orchard Field (portion) features 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.

McPherson Ridge – West Crest.
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. (CLR 2021: 351-352)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Barn Corral.
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. (CLR 2021: 352)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Farm Fields. (Figure 23)
McPherson Farm Fields is comprised of fourteen open fields. (CLR 2021: 352-354)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McPherson Farm Fields)

_Field #1 is an 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 is an open field with McPherson Quarry West (pre1863, 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 was an open field in 1863. Combined with adjoining Field #2, post-1863; northeast corner redeveloped for West End Guide Station, 1936. Acreage 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 fence s on all sides.

_Field #3b was an 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.

_Field #3c was an 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 is a field around the 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 was 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 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.
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. (CLR 2021: 354)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Reynolds Grove (Reynolds Woods).
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 landscape, along with loss of views into Herbst Woods to the west, and loss of some specimen trees (number and location not determined). (CLR 2021: 354)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Herbst/Reynolds Woods)

Tour Stop #1 Wayside Area.
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. (CLR 2021: 354)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Oak Ridge:

Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds.
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. (CLR 2021: 384)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Gilbert Fields.
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. (CLR 2021: 385)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Forney Fields.
Forney Fields is comprised of eight open fields and an orchard. (CLR 2021: 385-386)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (J. Forney Farm Fields)

_Field #1 was an 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 saw 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 was an 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 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 was an open field with farm road, Forney farmstead, and two orchards in 1863. Buford Avenue built through east side, 1889. Mini-golf course built along Mummasburg 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 eastern fence line not conclusive.

_Field #7 was an 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 was an 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.
McLean Fields is comprised of two open fields. (CLR 2021: 386-387)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McClean Farm Fields)

_Field #1 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 landscape of the Peace Memorial.

_Field #2 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.

Oak Ridge Grounds.
The Oak Ridge grounds—the slope from Doubleday Avenue east along Robinson Avenue—has lost historic character as commemorative landscape due to reestablishment of the battle-era limits of McClean Grove. This new planting has diminished the open space and views of the commemorative landscape. The new planting is also being managed as successional woods,

rather than as a farm woodlot, so may not reflect the character that existed during the battle. (CLR 2021: 387)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Wills Fields.
Wills Fields is comprised of eight open fields. (CLR 2021: 388-389)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Wills Farm Fields)

_Field #1 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 removed ca. 1925.

_Field #4 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an 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 was an open field south of farmstead and north of railroad grade with scattered trees along Willoughby Run and Wills Branch West, 1863. Woods began to grow in southwest corner along Willoughby Run after 1895, and covered both creek banks and along railroad grade by the mid-20th century. Combined 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.

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. (CLR 2021: 389)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Herr's Ridge:

First Shot Marker Grounds.
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. (CLR 2021: 416-417)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 417)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible.
--NR evaluation: none

Wisler House Grounds.
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. (CLR 2021: 419)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landscape-Wide	197208	Undetermined					No
Military Avenue Corridors	197210	Contributing					No
Seminary Ridge	197211	Undetermined					No
Dustman (Lee's HQ) Orchard Lot (portion)	197213	Contributing					No
McPherson Ridge	197215	Undetermined					No
Herbst Farm Field #1	197217	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Herbst Farm Field #2	197219	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Herbst Farm Field #3	197223	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Herbst Farm Field #4	197227	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Herbst Farm Field #5	197237	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Herbst Farm Field #6	197239	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes

Herbst Farm Field #7	197241	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Herbst Farm Field Orchard Field	197243	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Ridge – West Crest	197245	Contributing			Asset	1266559	Yes
McPherson Barn Corral	197248	Non contributing – incompatible					No
McPherson Farm Field #1	197253	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #2	197254	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #3a	197257	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #3b	197260	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #3c	197262	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #4a	197265	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #4b	197268	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #5a	197271	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #5b	197273	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #6	197278	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #7	197281	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #8	197285	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #9	197289	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Farm Field #10	197297	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Old Meredith Avenue Corridor	197300	Contributing					No
Reynolds Grove (Reynolds Woods)	197308	Contributing					No
Tour Stop #1 Wayside Area	197312	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Oak Ridge	197318	Undetermined					No
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Grounds	197321	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Gilbert Fields	197329	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #1	197331	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Farm Orchard Field	197335	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #2	197339	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #3	197343	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #4	197347	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #5	197352	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #6	197360	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #7	197362	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Forney Field #8	197368	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes

McClean Field #1	197371	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
McClean Field #2	197375	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Oak Ridge Grounds	197380	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #1	197384	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #2	197389	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #3	197395	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #4	197408	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #5	197415	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #6	197422	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #7	197425	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Field #8	197433	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Wills Farmstead Area	197437	Contributing			Location	65317	Yes
Herr's Ridge	197442	Undetermined					No
First Shot Marker Grounds	197444	Contributing					No
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course (portion)	197449	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Wisler House Grounds	197453	Non contributing – incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. 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 22. The Herbst Farm looking southwest from Reynolds Avenue toward the Herbst Barn, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 23. The McPherson Farm looking northwest from Reynolds Avenue toward the McPherson Barn, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Landscape-Wide:

Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue Extended) (portion). (Figure 24)
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). (CLR 2021: 318-319,358,395)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Doubleday Avenue Extended)

Wills-Crist Farm Lane (portion).
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 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. (CLR 2021: 319,395)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McPherson Woods Access Lane)

Seminary Ridge:

Campus Drive (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 335)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Krauth House Parking Lot (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 336)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

North Hall Driveways (portion).
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 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. (CLR 2021: 336)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Peace Memorial Portico Entrance Walk (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 337)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Seminary Ridge - Seminary Avenue. (Figure 25)
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 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. (CLR 2021: 337-338)

--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Seminary Ridge Avenue)

Seminary Ridge Sidewalk.
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). (CLR 2021: 338)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail (portion).
Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail, also known as "Historic Walking Path," is an intrusion on the commemorative 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. (CLR 2021: 338)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Seminary Visitor Parking Lot (portion).
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). (CLR 2021: 339)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Singmaster House Entrance Walk (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 339)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Wentz Library Entrance Walk and Drop-Off (portion).
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 pavement. The walks and drop-off could be contributing to the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District if the period of significance is extended. (CLR 2021: 339-340)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Wolf House Driveway (portion).
The driveway off Seminary Ridge (avenue) to Wolf House was added after the historic period. It is one of several intrusions into the commemorative landscape of Seminary Avenue. (CLR 2021: 340)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Ridge:

Herbst Woods Trail.
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. (CLR 2021: 355-356)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Farm Lane.
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. (CLR 2021: 356)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McPherson Farm Lane)

Reynolds Avenue.
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. (CLR 2021: 356-357)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Reynolds Avenue)

Stone-Meredith Avenue (Stone Avenue, Meredith Avenue). (Figure 26)
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. (CLR 2021: 357)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Meredith and Stone Avenues)

West End Entrance (Guide) Station Entry Drive and Walk.
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. (CLR 2021: 358)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

West End Entrance (Guide) Station Staff Parking Lot.
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. (CLR 2021: 358)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Oak Ridge:

Bender House Entrance Walk.
The entrance walk to the Bender-Weinbrenner House 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. (CLR 2021: 391)
--CLR evaluation: Contributing
--CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Buford Avenue.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 391)
--CLI/CLR evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Buford Avenue)

Doubleday Avenue.
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. (CLR 2021: 391-392)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Doubleday Avenue)

Eternal Light Peace Memorial Approach Walk.
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. (CLR 2021: 392)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Eternal Light Peace Memorial Exedra Walk.
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. (CLR 2021: 392)
--CLR evaluation: Contributing
--CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Eternal Light Peace Memorial Parking Area.
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. A lthough there was parking along the avenue in 1938, it was not part of the Cret design of the commemorative landscape associated with the Peace Memorial. (CLR 2021: 392-393)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

North Confederate Avenue – Peace Light Entrance Drive. (Figure 27)
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 393)
--CLR evaluation: Contributing
--CLI evaluation: Contributing (North Confederate Avenue)
--NR evaluation: none

Oak Hill Artillery Position Walks.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 393)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Oak Ridge Observation Tower (Platform) Parking Area and Walk.
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. (CLR 2021: 394)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Oak Ridge Parking Area)

Robinson Avenue.
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. (CLR 2021: 394)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Robinson Avenue)

Wadsworth Avenue. (Figure 28).
Wadsworth Avenue retains its commemorative-era alignment and overall character, but has lost details such 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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 394-395)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Wadsworth Avenue)

Herr's Ridge:

NPS Trailhead Parking Lot.
The parking lot is an inconspicuous feature that is part of the non-historic conditions that dominate this portion of the 1st Corps battlefield. (CLR 2021: 421)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Cartways (portions). (Figure 29)
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. (CLR 2021: 421)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Gettysburg Country Club Service Road.
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 circulation on the Harman, McPherson, or Abraham Spangler farms. (CLR 2021: 421-422)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Wisler House Entry Drive.
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. (CLR 2021: 422)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Wisler House Entry Walk.
The concrete entry walk and steps are part of the lowering of Chambersburg Road, which detracts from the battle-era character of the landscape. (CLR 2021: 422)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landscape-Wide	197514	Undetermined					No
Oak Ridge Public Road (Doubleday Avenue Extended) (portion)	197519	Contributing					No
Wills-Crist Farm Lane (portion)	197526	Contributing			Asset	1471151	Yes
Seminary Ridge	197534	Undetermined					No
Campus Drive (portion)	197540	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Krauth House Parking Lot (portion)	197544	Non contributing – incompatible					No
North Hall Driveways (portion)	197549	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Peace Memorial Portico Entrance Walk (portion)	197553	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Seminary Ridge - Seminary Avenue (RT 40)	197571	Contributing			Location	69553	Yes
Seminary Ridge Sidewalk	197576	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Seminary Ridge Interpretive Trail (portion)	197579	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Seminary Visitor Parking Lot (portion)	197583	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Singmaster House Entrance Walk (portion)	197585	Contributing					No
Wentz Library Entrance Walk and Drop-Off (portion)	197588	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Wolf House Driveway (portion)	197591	Non contributing – incompatible					No
McPherson Ridge	197595	Undetermined					No
Herbst Woods Trail	197596	Non contributing – compatible					No
McPherson Farm Lane	197599	Contributing					No
Reynolds Avenue (RT023)	197604	Contributing	080974		Location	66114	Yes
Stone-Meredith Avenue (Stone Avenue, Meredith Avenue) (RT024)	197612	Contributing	080969		Location	66129	Yes
West End Entrance (Guide) Station Entry Drive and Walk (RT902P)	197619	Non contributing – compatible			Location	66108	Yes
West End Entrance (Guide) Station Staff Parking Lot	197624	Non contributing – compatible					No

Oak Ridge	197634	Undetermined					No
Bender House Entrance Walk	197637	Undetermined			Asset	1266234	Yes
Buford Avenue (RT 025)	197641	Contributing	080957		Location	65274	Yes
Doubleday Avenue (RT 055)	197643	Contributing	080981		Location	65272	Yes
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Approach Walk.	197650	Non contributing – incompatible			Asset	126628	Yes
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Exedra Walk	197655	Undetermined	009952				No
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Parking Area	197660	Non contributing – incompatible			Location	63411	Yes
North Confederate Avenue -Peace Light Entrance Drive (RT 026)	197672	Contributing	080970		Location	63409	Yes
Oak Hill Artillery Position Walks	197679	Non contributing – incompatible			Asset	126628	Yes
Oak Ridge Observation Tower (Platform) Parking Area and Walk	197683	Non contributing – incompatible			Location	69442	Yes
Robinson Avenue (RT 039)	197687	Contributing	080975		Location	65277	Yes
Wadsworth Avenue (RT 027)	197692	Contributing	080981		Location	66063	Yes
Herr’s Ridge	197693	Undetermined					No
NPS Trailhead Parking Lot	197696	Non contributing – compatible					No
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Cartways (portions)	197699	Non contributing – compatible					No
Gettysburg Country Club Service Road	197700	Non contributing – compatible					No
Wisler House Entry Drive	197704	Non contributing – compatible					No
Wisler House Entry Walk	197707	Non contributing – incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. The abandoned Oak Ridge public road looking north from Chambersburg Road toward the Western Maryland Railroad, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 25. 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)



Figure 26. 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 27. 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)



Figure 28. 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 29. The former Gettysburg Country Club golf course looking north showing park-maintained paved cartway and residential development along Country Club Lane, 2016. (SUNY ESF)

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Landscape-Wide:
No features.

Seminary Ridge:

Rodes's C.S. Division Breastworks (portion). (Figure 30)
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. See also Buildings and Structures, Seminary Avenue Stone Wall. (CLR 2021: 340)
--CLR evaluation: Contributing
--CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Ridge:

McPherson Farm Quarry (East).
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. (CLR 2021: 358-359)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McPherson Farm Quarries)

McPherson Farm Quarry (West).
Although probably enlarged after the battle, the west 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. (CLR 2021: 359)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McPherson Farm Quarries)

McPherson – Wills Woods Earthworks / Rhodes's C.S. Division Breastworks.
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. (CLR 2021: 359)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (McPherson – Wills Woods Earthworks)

First Railroad Cut. (Figure 31)
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. (CLR 2021: 359-360)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Tapeworm Railroad Cuts)

Second Railroad Cut.
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. (CLR 2021: 360)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Tapeworm Railroad Cuts)

Third Railroad Cut.
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. (CLR 2021: 360)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Tapeworm Railroad Cuts)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Seminary Ridge	197748	Undetermined					No
Rodes's C.S. Division Breastworks (portion)	197753	Undetermined					No
McPherson Ridge	197756	Undetermined					No
McPherson Farm Quarry (East)	197761	Contributing					No
McPherson Farm Quarry (West)	197764	Contributing					No
McPherson – Wills Woods Earthworks / Rhodes's C.S. Division Breastworks	197768	Contributing					No
First Railroad Cut	197769	Contributing					No
Second Railroad Cut	197774	Contributing					No
Third Railroad Cut	197775	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 30. 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 31. 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)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Landscape-Wide:

Military Avenues - Mown Turf Shoulders.
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. (CLR 2021: 319-320)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Military Avenues – Roadside Trees.
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. (CLR 2021: 320,363)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Witness Trees.
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. No tree coring has been undertaken to identify standing live witness trees. (CLR 2021: 320)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Seminary Ridge:

Lee's Headquarters Orchard (Dustman Orchard).
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. (CLR 2021: 341)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Rodes-Early-Johnson C.S. Divisions Oak Tree.
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. (CLR 2021: 341)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Ridge:

Hagerstown Road Screen.
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. (CLR 2021: 361)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Herbst Orchard.
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. (CLR 2021: 361)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Herbst Woods.
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 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.
(CLR 2021: 361-362)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Herbst/Reynolds Woods)

McPherson Fruit Garden.
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. (CLR 2021: 362)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Woods.
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. (CLR 2021: 362-363)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Herbst/McPherson Woods)

Meredith Avenue Tree Line.
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. (CLR 2021: 363)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Reynolds Grove Trees.
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. (CLR 2021: 363)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Oak Ridge:

Forney Woods.
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). (CLR 2021: 395)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing

--NR evaluation: none

Forney Market Orchard.
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 landscape. The setting of the orchard is diminished due to loss of the Forney farmstead. (CLR 2021: 395)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Orchards, Battlefield Farms: Forney (missing))

Forney Fruit Garden.
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 landscape. The setting of the orchard is diminished due to loss of the Forney farmstead. (CLR 2021: 395-396)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Orchards, Battlefield Farms: Forney (missing))

Gilbert Orchard.
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. (CLR 2021: 396)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

McClean Grove.
McClean Grove has been replanted to its battle-era limits but adjusted for the post-battle development of the commemorative 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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 396)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Oak Ridge Grove)

McClean East Orchard.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 396)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Orchards, Battlefield Farms: McLean (missing))

Wills Woods East (portion).
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 landscape along Doubleday Avenue, along the eastern border of the woods. (CLR 2021: 397)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Wills Woods East)

Wills Woods West (portion).
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. (CLR 2021: 397)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Wills Woods West)

Herr's Ridge:

Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Trees and Shrubs (portions).
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. (CLR 2021: 423-424)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Memorial Trees.
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. (CLR 2021: 424)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Evergreen Woods.
The evergreen woods detract from the open spatial character and views of the battlefield landscape. Evergreens were not part of the battlefield landscape. (CLR 2021: 424)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Harman and Wible Woodlots - Herr's Ridge Woods - Springs Hotel Woods.
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. (CLR 2021: 424-425)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Herr's Ridge/Springs Hotel Woods)

Wisler House Trees and Shrubs.
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. (CLR 2021: 425-426)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landscape-Wide	197801	Undetermined					No
Military Avenues - Mown Turf Shoulders	197812	Contributing			Asset	1266559	Yes
Military Avenues - Roadside Trees	197819	Non contributing – compatible			Asset	1321500	Yes
Witness Trees	197828	Undetermined			Asset	1321500	Yes
Seminary Ridge	197832	Undetermined					No
Lee's Headquarters Orchard (Dustman Orchard)	197840	Contributing			Asset	1266868	Yes
Rodes-Early-Johnson C.S. Divisions Oak Tree	197844	Contributing			Asset	1321500	Yes
McPherson Ridge	197851	Undetermined					No

Hagerstown Road Screen	197852	Non contributing – compatible					No
Herbst Orchard	197860	Contributing			Asset	1255865	Yes
Herbst Woods	197865	Contributing					No
McPherson Fruit Garden	197870	Contributing			Asset	1266268	Yes
McPherson Woods	197871	Contributing					No
Meredith Avenue Tree Line	197874	Contributing			Asset	1321500	Yes
Reynolds Grove Trees	197875	Contributing			Asset	1321500	Yes
Oak Ridge	197876	Undetermined					No
Forney Woods	197879	Contributing					No
Forney Market Orchard	197883	Contributing			Asset	1266726	Yes
Forney Fruit Garden	197887	Contributing			Asset	1266726	Yes
Gilbert Orchard	197892	Contributing			Asset	1266861	Yes
McClean Grove	197897	Contributing					No
McClean East Orchard	197902	Contributing					No
Wills Woods East (portion)	197906	Contributing					No
Wills Woods West (portion)	197911	Contributing					No
Herr's Ridge	197916	Undetermined					No
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Trees and Shrubs (portions)	197922	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Memorial Trees	197927	Non contributing – compatible					No
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Evergreen Woods	197929	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Harman and Wible Woodlots - Herr's Ridge Woods - Springs Hotel Woods	197933	Contributing					No
Wisler House Trees and Shrubs	197934	Non contributing – incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Buildings and Structures**

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Landscape-Wide:

NPS Culverts.
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. In the 1st Corps battlefield, there are culverts on Meredith Avenue. (CLR 2021: 320-321)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: Non-Contributing (Meredith Avenue Culverts)

Seminary Ridge:

Seminary Avenue Stone Wall - Rodes's C.S. Division Breastworks.
The stone wall breastworks along Seminary Ridge (avenue) are part of the commemorative 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. (CLR 2021: 344)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Seminary Avenue Stone Wall)

McPherson Ridge:

McPherson Barn.
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. (CLR 2021: 365)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing

Meredith Avenue Culvert and Retaining Walls.
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. (CLR 2021: 365-366)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: Non Contributing (Meredith Avenue Culverts)

Reynolds Avenue Railroad Bridge.
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. (CLR 2021: 366)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

West End Contact Station. (Figure 32)
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 considered eligible for the National Register by the Pennsylvania 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 (CLR 2021: 366-367)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Non Contributing (West End Contact Station)

Oak Ridge:

Bender Carriage House – Wills-Weinbrenner Carriage House.

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. The park has submitted a DOE to remove it because of its condition. Although not a battle-period building, it reflects construction of the period and reinforces the farmstead cluster on the battle-era Wills Farm landscape. (CLR 2021: 399; Review comments: Peterson, 16 September 2021)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (James J. Wills Farm: Garage/Carriage House)

Bender Farmhouse – Wills-Weinbrenner Farmhouse. (Figure 33)
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 (CLR 2021: 399)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (James J. Wills Farm: House)

Bender Storage House.
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. (CLR 2021: 400)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (James J. Wills Farm: Storage House)

Buford Avenue War Department Culvert.
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. (CLR 2021: 400)
--CLR evaluation: Contributing
--CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Doubleday and North Confederate Avenues Stone Walls.
The Doubleday and North Confederate Avenue stone walls presently reflect a tumbled-down character that 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. (CLR 2021: 400-401)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Doubleday and North Confederate Avenues Stone Walls)

Eternal Light Peace Memorial. (Figure 34)
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. (CLR 2021: 401)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Eternal Light Peace Memorial)

Oak Ridge Observation – Tower #3 (Platform). (Figure 35)
The Oak Ridge observation tower, now shortened to an elevated platform, 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. (CLR 2021: 401-402; Review comments: Peterson, Review comments: Peterson, 16 September 2021)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing.
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Oak Ridge Observation Tower)

Wills Barn.

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. (CLR 2021: 402)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (James J. Wills Farm: Barn)

Herr's Ridge:

Gettysburg Country Club Bridges, Culverts, and Drainage Systems.
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. (CLR 2021: 426)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Katalysine Spring Collection Box.
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 the 1868 collection box, associated below-ground features such as pipes, and spring house remnants. (CLR 2021: 427)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Medicinal Katalysine Spring Site)

Wisler House / First Shot House, 1495 Chambersburg Road. (Figure 36)
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 historic character of the building, while the rear additions alter the historic spatial character of the grounds. (CLR 2021: 428-429)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (E. Whistler/Wissler First-Shot House)

Wisler House Shed.
The shed does not relate the battle-era organization of the Wisler farmstead, although its overall character is compatible with battle-era farm outbuildings. (CLR 2021: 429)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Wisler House Front Terrace.
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. (CLR 2021: 429)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing - Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landscape-Wide	197959	Undetermined					No
NPS Culverts	197964	Non contributing – compatible					No
Seminary Ridge	197970	Undetermined					No

Seminary Avenue Stone Wall - Rodes's C.S. Division Breastworks (WA22)	197981	Contributing	005652		Location	66108	Yes
McPherson Ridge	197985	Undetermined					No
McPherson Barn (072)	197991	Contributing	000463		Location	66137	Yes
Meredith Avenue Culvert and Retaining Walls (CU37)	197996	Non contributing – compatible	081016				No
Reynolds Avenue Railroad Bridge (RT001P)	198000	Non contributing – incompatible			Location	83770	Yes
West End Contact Station	198006	Contributing			Location	66139	Yes
Oak Ridge	198009	Undetermined					No
Bender Carriage House – Wills-Weinbrenner Carriage House	198012	Contributing	006983		Location	66078	Yes
Bender Farmhouse – Wills-Weinbrenner Farmhouse	198018	Contributing	006981		Location	65319	Yes
Bender Storage House	198030	Contributing	006984		Location	66081	Yes
Buford Avenue War Department Culvert (CU25)	198035	Undetermined	081039				No
Doubleday and North Confederate Avenues Stone Walls (WA16)	198043	Contributing	005695		Location	66108	Yes
Eternal Light Peace Memorial (MN006)	198050	Contributing	009952		Location	63411	Yes
Oak Ridge Observation – Tower #3 (Platform)	198057	Contributing	080428		Location	65268	Yes
Wills Barn	198061	Contributing			Location	66077	Yes
Herr's Ridge	198065	Undetermined					No
Gettysburg Country Club Bridges, Culverts, and Drainage Systems	198070	Non contributing – compatible					No
Katalysine Spring Collection Box	198074	Contributing			Asset	1265747	Yes
Wisler House / First Shot House, 1495 Chambersburg Road	198079	Contributing					No
Wisler House Shed	198081	Non contributing – compatible					No
Wisler House Front Terrace	198084	Non contributing – incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 32. The West End Contact Station looking east with Chambersburg Road (US 30) at left, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 33. 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 34. 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 35. The Oak Ridge observation platform (tower) looking north along Doubleday Avenue, 2019. At right is the Robinson statue. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 36. 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)

Landscape Characteristic: **Constructed Water Features**

Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape.

Landscape-Wide, Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Oak Ridge:
No features

Herr's Ridge:

Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Upper and Lower Ponds.
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. (CLR 2021: 429)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Herr's Ridge	198096	Undetermined					No
Gettysburg Country Club Golf Course Upper and Lower Ponds	198099	Non contributing – incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Landscape-Wide, Seminary Ridge, McPherson Ridge, Herr's Ridge:
No features

Oak Ridge:

Eternal Light Peace Memorial Panoramic View.
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. (CLR 2021: 402)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Oak Ridge	198107	Undetermined					No
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Panoramic View	198114	Contributing			Location	66077	Yes

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Landscape-Wide:

Battle-era Field Fences – Period Fences.
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. (CLR 2021: 321 -322)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (see NR for names)

Brigade Tablets – C.S. (Figure 37)
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). There are eleven tablets on 1st Corps battlefield: Archer's Brigade, Carter's Battalion, Dance's Battalion, Daniel's Brigade, Davis's Brigade, Imboden's Brigade, Iverson's Brigade, Jones's Calvary Brigade, O'Neal's Brigade, Ramseur's Brigade, and Robertson's Brigade. (CLR 2021: 325,345,371,374,378,410)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Brigade Tablets, Army of Northern Virginia: Archer's Brigade, Carter's Battalion, Dance's Battalion, Daniel's Brigade, Davis's Brigade, Imboden's Brigade, Iverson's Brigade, Jones's Calvary Brigade, O'Neal's Brigade, Ramseur's Brigade, and Robertson's Brigade)

Brigade Tablets – U.S. (Figure 38)
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. There are eight tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield: Baxter's Brigade, Biddle's Brigade, Cutler's Brigade, Devin's Brigade, Gamble's Brigade, Meredith's Brigade, Paul's Brigade, and Stone's Brigade. (CLR 2021: 326,371,374,378,403-404)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Brigade Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Baxter's Brigade, Biddle's Brigade, Cutler's Brigade, Devin's Brigade, Gamble's Brigade, Meredith's Brigade, Paul's Brigade, and Stone's Brigade)

Cast Iron Avenue and Site Identification Tablets. (Figure 39)
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. There are seventeen tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield: Buford Avenue (2), Confederate Avenue (2), Doubleday Avenue (2), Meredith Avenue (2), Oak Ridge, Reynolds Avenue (4), Reynolds Woods, Robinson Avenue, Stone Avenue, and Wadsworth Avenue. (CLR 2021: 323,371,374,378,403,410-412)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Avenue Tablets; Cast Iron Site Identification Tablets)

Corps Tablets (U.S. and C.S.). (Figure 40)
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, which include Ewell's C.S. Corps and U.S. 1st Corps Reynolds-Doubleday-Newton. (CLR 2021: 324,372)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Corps Tablets, Army of Northern Virginia: Ewell's Corps; Corps Tablets, Army of the Potomac: First Corps)

Division Tablets (U.S.). (Figure 41)
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. There are five tablets on the 1st Corps battlefield: Buford's U.S. Division, Robinson's U.S. Division, Rowley's U.S. Division, and Wadsworth's U.S. Division. (CLR 2021: 325,372,374,410-411)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Division Tablets, Army of the Potomac: Buford's Division, Robinson's Division, Rowley's/Doubleday's Division, Wadsworth's Division)

Headquarters Tablets.
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, which include Doubleday's U.S. 1st Corps Headquarters and Lee's C.S. Headquarters. (CLR 2021: 324,346,372)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Headquarters Markers: Doubleday's U.S. 1st Corps Marker, Lee's C.S. Marker)

NPS Interpretive Waysides.
The existing interpretive waysides at Reynolds Grove, the Peace Memorial, on Buford Avenue, and at the Oak Ridge observation tower (platform) are non-historic features. In design and placement, they are compatible with the historic character of the landscape. Most are in poor condition. (CLR 2021: 322)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Reed Bollards (Tour Stops #1 and #3).
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). (CLR 2021: 322,371,408)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

U.S. Regular Monuments. (Figure 42)
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. There are three monuments on the 1st Corps battlefield: Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery; Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery, Position 1, Calef's Battery; and Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery, Position 2. (CLR 2021: 326)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (United States Regulars Tablets: Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery; Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery (section); Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery)

War Department Boundary Markers.
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 Corps field. (CLR 2021: 322)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (United States War Department Boundary Markers)

Seminary Ridge:

Artillery Monument Group – 5th Maine Artillery / Steven's Battery.
Loss of the shot piles, along with the avenue fencing in front of the monument group, detracts from the historic character of the commemorative landscape. (CLR 2021: 345)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (5th Maine Battery Monument)

Artillery Tablet Group – Smiths C.S. Battery / 3rd Richmond Howitzers.
Removal of one of the guns (the stone blocks remain) and loss of both shell piles, along with loss of the adjoining avenue fencing, detracts from the historic character of the commemorative landscape. Mulch piled beneath the existing canon detracts from the historically well-maintained character of the turf. (CLR 2021: 345)

--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Battery Markers: Smith's 3rd Richmond Howitzers)

Cast-Iron Narrative Tablet (Non-Standard): Rodes's Division Breastwork.
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 tablets that the park commission adopted soon after this tablet was installed. (CLR 2021: 345)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Information Tablets; Division Tablets, Army of Northern Virginia: Rodes' Division)

Cast Iron Narrative Tablet: Powhatan C.S. Artillery / Cunningham's Battery.
The cast-iron narrative tablets are a distinctive marker of the commemorative park landscape and illustrate historic means of interpreting the history of the battle. Located on Seminary Avenue. (CLR 2021: 323-324)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Battery Markers: Cunningham's Powhatan Artillery)

McPherson Ridge:

McPherson Barn Corral Fence.
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. (CLR 2021: 352)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Artillery Monument Group – 2nd Maine Light Artillery (Hall's Battery).
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 367-368)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (2nd Maine Battery Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 143rd Pennsylvania.
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.
(CLR 2021: 368)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (143rd Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 149th Pennsylvania.
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. (CLR 2021: 368)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (149th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Statue, Major General John Buford Statue.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 368-369)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing

--NR evaluation: Contributing (Major General John Buford Statue)

Statue, Major General John F. Reynolds Equestrian Statue.
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 landscape, and the non-historic tree obstructs views of the statue. (CLR 2021: 369)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing.
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Major General John F. Reynolds Equestrian Statue)

West End Contact Station Flag Pole.
The existing flagpole post-dates the historic period but is compatible with the grounds surrounding the National Register-eligible entrance station. (CLR 2021: 369)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: none

Artillery Tablet Group – Hupp's 1st Virginia C.S. Battery - Salem Virginia Artillery.
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. (CLR 2021: 370)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing.
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Battery Markers: Hupp's Salem Artillery)

Artillery Monument Group – 1st New York, Battery L – Gilbert Reynold's Battery.
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 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. (CLR 2021: 370)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Battery L, 1st New York Artillery (Reynolds Battery) Monument)

Artillery Monument – 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery B – Cooper's Battery.
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. (CLR 2021: 371)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery Monument)

Cavalry Monument Group – 8th Illinois.
There have been no documented changes to the 1st 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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 371)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (8th Illinois Cavalry Monument)

Cavalry Monument – 8th New York.
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 landscape. There are no associated flank markers (reason not known). (CLR 2021: 372)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (8th New York Cavalry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 80th New York.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 372)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (80th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument – 121st Pennsylvania.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 372)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (121st Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 142nd Pennsylvania.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 373)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (142nd Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 151st Pennsylvania.
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. (CLR 2021: 373)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (151st Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Reynolds Killed Marker.
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. (CLR 2021: 373)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing.
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Major General Reynolds Killed Marker)

Statue, Major General Abner Doubleday. (Figure 43)
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 landscape. No information was found on why New York and the GNPC chose the specific location for this prominent work. (CLR 2021: 374)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing.
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Major General Abner Doubleday Statue)

Traffic-Barrier Worm Fences – Reynolds Avenue, Stone-Meredith Avenue.
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 landscape. Worm fences did exist in 1863 near Reynolds and Stone avenues, but not in the specific locations of the traffic barriers. (CLR 2021: 374)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Cavalry Monument – 12th Illinois Cavalry.
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 the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative landscape. (CLR 2021: 374-375)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (12th Illinois Cavalry Monument)

Cavalry Monument – 3rd Indiana Cavalry.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 375)
--CLR/CLI evaluation. Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (3rd Indiana Cavalry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 76th New York - Cortland County Regiment.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 375)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (76th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group - 84th New York - 14th Brooklyn.
The 84th New York monument group remains intact except for relocation 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, and growth of successional woody vegetation between the monument and the railroad that have altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative landscape. (CLR 2021: 375-376)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (84th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group - 95th New York – Warren Rifles.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 376)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (95th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 147th New York.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 376)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (147th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 56th Pennsylvania.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 376-377)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (56th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 6th Wisconsin.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 377)
--Evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (6th Wisconsin Infantry Monument)

Marker – Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. -MOLLU.S. – Land Donation Tablets.
The two MOLLU.S. 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 landscape but are on or immediately adjacent to the location of GNPC avenue fencing that was removed in ca.1960. (CLR 2021: 377)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Compatible
--NR evaluation: Non Contributing (MOLLUS Land Donation Tablet)

Statue, Brevet Major General James Wadsworth. (Figure 44)
--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 spatial character of the surrounding commemorative landscape. (CLR 2021: 377-378)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing.
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Brigadier General James Wadsworth Statue)

Infantry Monument – 19th Indiana.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 378)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (19th Indiana Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument – 24th Michigan.
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 historic well-tended character of the commemorative landscape. (CLR 2021: 378-379)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (24th Michigan Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument – 84th New York Position Marker.
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. (CLR 2021: 379)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (84th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument – 26th North Carolina.
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. (CLR 2021: 379)

--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (26th North Carolina Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 150th Pennsylvania -Second Regiment Bucktail Brigade.
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. (CLR 2021: 379)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (150th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 2nd Wisconsin.
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. (CLR 2021: 380)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (2nd Wisconsin Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 7th Wisconsin.
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. (CLR 2021: 380)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (7th Wisconsin Infantry Monument)

Statue, John Burns.
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. (CLR 2021: 380)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (John Burns Statue)

Oak Ridge:

Cavalry Monument Group – 17th Pennsylvania.
There have been no documented changes to the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry 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 of the commemorative landscape. (CLR 2021: 403)
--CLR/CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (17th Pennsylvania Cavalry Monument)

Cavalry Monument – 3rd West Virginia.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 403)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (3rd West Virginia Cavalry Monument)

Cavalry Monument Group – 6th New York – Ira Harris Guard.
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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 403-404)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (6th New York Cavalry Monument)

Cavalry Monument Group – 9th New York.

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 landscape. (CLR 2021: 404)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (9th New York Cavalry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 12th Massachusetts.
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. (CLR 2021: 404)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (12th Massachusetts Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 16th Maine.
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. (CLR 2021: 405)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (16th Maine Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 16th Maine Position Marker.
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. (CLR 2021: 405)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing.
--NR evaluation: Contributing (16th Maine Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 83rd New York – City Guards.
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 that has altered the spatial character of the surrounding commemorative park landscape. (CLR 2021: 405-406)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (83rd New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 94th New York.
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. (CLR 2021: 406)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (94th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 97th New York.
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. (CLR 2021: 406)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (97th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 11th Pennsylvania.
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. (CLR 2021: 406-407)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (11th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 88th Pennsylvania – Cameron Light Guards.
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. (CLR 2021: 407)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (88th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument – 88th Pennsylvania Position Marker.
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. (CLR 2021: 407)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (88th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument – 90th Pennsylvania.
There have been no documented changes to the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument since the historic period (the bedding plants were removed during the historic period). The setting has changed due to loss of adjoining trees along Mummasburg Road, which may have been the trees out of which the bird's nest fell during the battle. (CLR 2021: 407-408)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (90th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument – 107th Pennsylvania.
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. (CLR 2021: 408)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (107th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument)

Artillery Tablet Group – King William Artillery – Carter's C.S. Battery.
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 landscape but reflects historic development of the Peace Memorial in 1938. (CLR 2021: 408)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Batter Markers: Carter's King William Artillery)

Artillery Tablet Group – Orange Artillery – Fry's C.S. Battery.
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 landscape but reflects historic development of the Peace Memorial in 1938. (CLR 2021: 409)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Batter Markers: Fry's Orange Artillery)

Artillery Tablet Group – Hardaway's Alabama Artillery – Hurt's C.S. Battery.
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 landscape but reflects historic development of the Peace

Memorial in 1938. (CLR 2021: 409)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Batter Markers: Hurt's Hardaway Artillery)

Artillery Tablet Group – Morris Artillery – Page's Battery.
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 1905. The area of mown grass is narrower that it was during the commemorative period. (CLR 2021: 409-410)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Batter Markers: Page's Morris Artillery)

Artillery Tablet Group – Jeff Davis Artillery – Reese's Battery.
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. (CLR 2021: 410)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Cast Iron Narrative Tablets, Confederate Batter Markers: Reese's Jeff Davis Artillery

Eternal Light Peace Memorial Dedication Marker.
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. (CLR 2021: 410)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Eternal Light Peace Memorial Bench.
The bench in unchanged since its installation. The loss of the enclosing hedge has diminished the presence of the bench in the landscape. (CLR 2021: 410-411)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: none

Infantry Monument Group – 104th New York – Wadsworth Guards.
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. (CLR 2021: 411)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (104th New York Infantry Monument)

Infantry Monument Group – 13th Massachusetts.
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.
(CLR 2021: 411-412)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (13th Massachusetts Infantry Monument)

Statue, Brigadier General John C. Robinson.
There have been no documented changes to the Robinson statue since its dedication. The setting has changed due to widening of the avenue pavement. (CLR 2021: 412)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing

--NR evaluation: Contributing (Brigadier General John C. Robinson Statue)

Infantry Monument – 95th New York Position Marker.
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. (CLR 2021: 412)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (95th New York Infantry Monument)

Herr's Ridge:

Gettysburg Country Club Ball Wash Pump, Well.
The ball wash pump is not associated with the battlefield landscape or commemorative park landscape. The capped well may provide information on the history of the Springs Hotel development. (CLR 2021: 430)
--CLR/CLR/CLI evaluation, Ball Wash Pump: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--CLR/CLR/CLI evaluation, Well: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

First Shot Marker.
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. (CLR 2021: 430)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (E. Whistler/Wissler First-Shot House)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landscape-Wide	198165	Undetermined					No
Battle-era Field Fences - Period Fences	198168	Contributing			Location	66108	Yes
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Archer's Brigade (MN733)	198171	Contributing	080702				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Carter's Battalion (MN723)	198173	Contributing	080687				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Dance's Battalion (MN724)	198174	Contributing	080874				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Daniel's Brigade (MN717)	198175	Contributing	080725				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Davis's Brigade (MN737)	198176	Contributing	080774				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Imboden's Brigade (MN752)	198177	Contributing	080708				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Iverson's Brigade (MN718)	198178	Contributing	080686				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Jones's Cavalry Brigade (MN715)	198179	Contributing	080710				No

Brigade Tablet – C.S.: O'Neal's Brigade (MN722)	198180	Contributing	081024				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Ramseur's Brigade (MN720)	198181	Contributing	080723				No
Brigade Tablet – C.S.: Robertson's Brigade (MN748)	198182	Contributing	080709				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Baxter's Brigade (MN466)	198183	Contributing	080716				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Biddle's Brigade (MN467)	198184	Contributing	080707				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Cutler's Brigade (MN464)	198185	Contributing	080721				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Devin's Brigade (MN515)	198186	Contributing	080772				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Gamble's Brigade (MN514)	198187	Contributing	080895				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Meredith's Brigade (MN463)	198188	Contributing	009591				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Paul's Brigade (MN465)	198189	Contributing	080717				No
Brigade Tablet – U.S.: Stone's Brigade (MN468)	198190	Contributing	080701				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Buford Avenue (2) (ID06)	198191	Contributing	080906				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Confederate Avenue (North) (2) (ID09)	198193	Contributing	080909				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Doubleday Avenue (2) (ID15)	198194	Contributing	080896				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Meredith Avenue (2) (ID35)	198196	Contributing	081176				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablets: Reynolds Avenue (4) (ID24)	198198	Contributing	080908				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablet: Robinson Avenue (ID37)	198199	Contributing	080898				No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablet: Stone Avenue	198201	Contributing					No
Cast Iron Avenue Tablet: Wadsworth Avenue (ID29)	198204	Contributing	080907				No
Cast Iron Identification Tablet: Oak Ridge (ID54)	198207	Contributing	080897				No
Cast Iron Identification Tablet: Reynolds Woods (ID57)	198209	Contributing	080891				No

Corps Tablet (C.S.): Ewell's C.S. Corps (MN461)	198210	Contributing	080724				No
Corps Tablet (U.S.): U.S. 1st Corps Reynolds-Doubleday-Newton (MN418)	198211	Contributing	009589				No
Division Tablet (U.S.): Buford's U.S. Division (MN445)	198213	Contributing	080705				No
Division Tablet (U.S.): Robinson's Division (MN529)	198214	Contributing	080660				No
Division Tablet (U.S.): Rowley's U.S. Division (MN428)	198225	Contributing	080688				No
Division Tablet (U.S.): Wadsworth's U.S. Division (MN426)	198226	Contributing	009590				No
Headquarters Marker: Doubleday's U.S. 1st Corps Headquarters (MN451)	198229	Contributing	080704				No
Headquarters Marker: Lee's C.S. Headquarters (MN765)	198231	Contributing	009592				No
NPS Interpretive Waysides	198232	Non contributing – compatible			Location	246764	Yes
Reed Bollards (Tour Stop #1, #3)	198234	Non contributing – incompatible			Asset	1473820	Yes
U.S. Regular Monument: Battery B 4th U.S. Artillery (MN675-B)	198238	Contributing	080691				No
U.S. Regular Monument: Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery, Position 1, Calef's (MN664-B)	198241	Contributing	080700				No
U.S. Regular Monument: Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery, Position 2 (MN665-B)	198243	Contributing	080706				No
War Department Boundary Markers	198245	Contributing	081115				No
Seminary Ridge	198247	Undetermined					No
Artillery Monument Group – 5th Maine Artillery/Steven's Battery (MN311-H)	198249	Contributing	009639				No
Artillery Tablet Group - Smiths C.S. Battery / 3rd Richmond Howitzers (MN306-B)	198252	Contributing	080873				No

Cast-Iron Narrative Tablet (Non-Standard): Rodes's Division Breastwork (MN758)	198254	Contributing	080713				No
Cast Iron Narrative Tablet: Powhatan C.S.Artillery / Cunningham's Battery (MN604-A)	198258	Contributing	080875				No
McPherson Ridge	198260	Undetermined					No
McPherson Barn Corral Fence	198263	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Artillery Monument Group - 2nd Maine Light Artillery (Hall's Battery) (MN029-G)	198265	Contributing	009638				No
Infantry Monument Group - 143rd Pennsylvania (MN038-E)	198270	Contributing	009761		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 149th Pennsylvania (MN031-C)	198274	Contributing	009766		Location	236273	Yes
Statue, Major General John Buford Statue (MN030-D)	198278	Contributing	009934		Location	236273	Yes
Statue, Major General John F. Reynolds Equestrian Statue (MN028)	198283	Contributing	009930		Location	236273	Yes
West End Contact Station Flag Pole	198285	Non contributing – compatible					No
Artillery Tablet Group - Hupp's 1st Virginia C.S. Battery - Salem Virginia Artillery (MN606)	198288	Contributing	081015				No
Artillery Monument Group - 1st New York, Battery L - Gilbert Reynold's Battery (MN040-F)	198289	Contributing	009873		Location	236273	Yes
Artillery Monument – 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery B – Cooper's Battery (MN539)	198292	Contributing	009919		Location	236273	No
Cavalry Monument Group - 8th Illinois (MN001)	198295	Contributing	009616		Location	236273	Yes
Cavalry Monument - 8th New York (MN043-B)	198299	Contributing	009862		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group – 80th New York (MN046-B)	198304	Contributing	009670		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument - 121st Pennsylvania (MN047-B)	198307	Contributing	009753		Location	236273	Yes

Infantry Monument Group - 142nd Pennsylvania (MN045-B)	198310	Contributing	009760		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 151st Pennsylvania (MN042-B)	198315	Contributing	009770		Location	236273	Yes
Reynolds Killed Marker (MN041)	198318	Contributing	009970		Location	236273	Yes
Statue, Major General Abner Doubleday (MN044)	198320	Contributing	009937		Location	236273	Yes
Traffic-Barrier Worm Fences – Reynolds Avenue, Stone-Meredith Avenue	198322	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Cavalry Monument – 12th Illinois Cavalry (MN020)	198325	Contributing	009618		Location	236273	Yes
Cavalry Monument - 3rd Indiana Cavalry (MN023)	198330	Contributing	009624		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 76th New York - Cortland County Regiment (MN019-C)	198334	Contributing	009667		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 84th New York - 14th Brooklyn (MN027-D)	198339	Contributing	009673		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 95th New York - Warren Rifles (MN025-F)	198344	Contributing	009677		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 147th New York (MN022-C)	198349	Contributing	009698		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 56th Pennsylvania (MN021-B)	198354	Contributing	009706		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 6th Wisconsin (MN026-C)	198360	Contributing	011015		Location	236273	Yes
Marker - Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. -MOLLU.S.- Land Donation Tablets (MN811)	198366	Non contributing – compatible	081150				No
Statue, Brevet Major General James Wadsworth (MN024)	198368	Contributing	009944		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument - 19th Indiana (MN037)	198371	Contributing	009621		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument - 24th Michigan (MN036)	198388	Contributing	009849		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument – 84th New York Position Marker (MN07-D)	198391	Contributing	009673		Location	236273	Yes

Infantry Monument – 26th North Carolina (MN799)	198395	Contributing	080703		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 150th Pennsylvania - Second Regiment Bucktail Brigade (MN032-B)	198398	Contributing	009768		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 2nd Wisconsin (MN035-D)	198402	Contributing	011012		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 7th Wisconsin (MN034-C)	198404	Contributing	011016		Location	236273	Yes
Statue, John Burns (MN033)	198409	Contributing	009935		Location	236273	Yes
Oak Ridge	198411	Undetermined					No
Cavalry Monument Group - 17th Pennsylvania (MN005 -B)	198419	Contributing	009914		Location	236273	Yes
Cavalry Monument - 3rd West Virginia (MN002)	198424	Contributing	011010		Location	236273	Yes
Cavalry Monument Group - 6th New York – Ira Harris Guard (MN003-B)	198430	Contributing	009861		Location	236273	Yes
Cavalry Monument Group - 9th New York (MN004-B)	198435	Contributing	009863		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 12th Massachusetts (MN008-D)	198439	Contributing	009817		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 16th Maine (MN015-E)	198443	Contributing	009631		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 6th Maine Position Marker	198456	Contributing	009631		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 83rd New York – City Guards (MN011-B)	198462	Contributing	009672		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 94th New York (MN016-B)	198466	Contributing	009676		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 97th New York (MN012-B)	198469	Contributing	009678		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 11th Pennsylvania (MN013 -B)	198472	Contributing	009894		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group - 88th Pennsylvania – Cameron Light Guards (MN009-E)	198476	Contributing	009725		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument – 88th Pennsylvania Position Marker (MN009-E)	198480	Contributing	009725		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument - 90th Pennsylvania (MN007-B)	198481	Contributing	009726		Location	236273	Yes

Infantry Monument - 107th Pennsylvania (MN014-C)	198483	Contributing	009741		Location	236273	Yes
Artillery Tablet Group - King William Artillery - Carter's C.S. Battery (MN609-B)	198484	Contributing	080685				No
Artillery Tablet Group - Orange Artillery - Fry's C.S. Battery (MN611-B)	198485	Contributing	080712				No
Artillery Tablet Group - Hardaway's Alabama Artillery - Hurt's C.S. Battery (MN595-B)	198487	Contributing	080684				No
Artillery Tablet Group – Morris Artillery - Page's Battery (MN610-B)	198492	Contributing	080711				No
Artillery Tablet Group – Jeff Davis Artillery - Reese's Battery (MN608-A)	198496	Contributing	080689				No
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Dedication Marker	198498	Contributing					No
Eternal Light Peace Memorial Bench	198503	Contributing					No
Infantry Monument Group - 104th New York - Wadsworth Guards (MN017-B)	198508	Contributing	009679		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument Group – 13th Massachusetts (MN018-B)	198509	Contributing	009818		Location	236273	Yes
Statue, Brigadier General John C. Robinson (MN010)	198510	Contributing	009943		Location	236273	Yes
Infantry Monument – 95th New York Position Marker (MN025-F)	198512	Contributing	009677		Location	236273	Yes
Herr's Ridge	198513	Undetermined					No
Gettysburg Country Club Ball Wash Pump	198517	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Gettysburg Country Club Well	198520	Undetermined					No
First Shot Marker	198523	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 37. Standard C.S. Brigade tablet showing Iverson's Brigade looking north from near North Confederate Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 38. Standard U.S. Brigade tablet showing Baxter's Brigade looking west from Doubleday Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 39. Standard iron identification (avenue) tablet, showing example at Stone Avenue near Chambersburg Road, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 40. Standard Corps tablet showing 1st Corps (Doubleday) tablet looking east along Reynolds Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 41. Standard Division tablet showing Rowley's Division with 1st Corps emblem above the tablet looking east from Reynolds Avenue, 2016. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 42. 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 43. 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 44. 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)

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are evaluated as contributing resources in this CLI. The park has recently completed an Archeological Assessment and Overview report.

Landscape-Wide:

Battlefield Burial Sites.
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. 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. (CLR 2021: 328,381)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Springs Hotel Lake Dam Remnant.
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. (CLR 2021: 328)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Springs Hotel Road Traces (Horse Railway Bed) (portions).
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. (CLR 2021: 328-329,381)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Horse Railway Bed)

Springs Hotel Road Bridge Ruins.
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. (CLR 2021: 329)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (Horse Railway Bed)

Seminary Ridge:
No features

McPherson Ridge:

Katalysine Spring Entrance Road Trace.
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. (CLR 2021: 381)
--CLR evaluation: Contributing
--CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

McPherson Farmstead Building Sites.
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. (CLR 2021: 381)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Reynolds Branch Avenue Site.

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. (CLR 2021: 381)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Oak Ridge:

Forney Farmstead Site.
The Forney farmstead was a landmark on the First 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. (CLR 2021: 412-413)
--CLR evaluation: Undetermined
--CLI evaluation: Contributing
--NR evaluation: Contributing (John Forney Farmstead Site)

Gettysburg Airport Ticket Booth Foundation.
The ticket booth foundation is not associated with the battlefield or development of the commemorative 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. (CLR 2021: 413)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Herr's Ridge:

Golf Course Pavilion/Comfort Station Pumphouse Remnants.
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. (CLR 2021: 431)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Non Contributing – Incompatible
--NR evaluation: none

Katalysine Spring Building Sites.
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. (CLR 2021: 431)
--CLR/CLI evaluation: Undetermined
--NR evaluation: none

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landscape-Wide	198542	Undetermined					No
Battlefield Burial Sites	198545	Undetermined					No
Springs Hotel Lake Dam Remnant	198547	Undetermined					No
Springs Hotel Road Traces (Horse Railway Bed) (portions)	198550	Contributing					No
Springs Hotel Road Bridge Ruins	198553	Contributing					No
McPherson Ridge	198554	Undetermined					No
Katalysine Spring Entrance Road Trace	198557	Undetermined					No
McPherson Farmstead Building Sites	198559	Undetermined					No
Reynolds Branch Avenue Site	198560	Undetermined					No
Oak Ridge	198562	Undetermined					No
Forney Farmstead Site	198563	Contributing					No
Gettysburg Airport Ticket Booth Foundation	198565	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Herr’s Ridge	198566	Undetermined					No
Golf Course Pavilion/Comfort Station Pumphouse Remnants	198567	Non contributing – incompatible					No
Katalysine Spring Building Sites	198569	Undetermined					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 10

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/22/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/22/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall condition of the Union 1st Corps battlefield landscape is evaluated as “good.” The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Wear and tear, and erosion, of the turf shoulders along the military avenues from vehicles.

Date Identified: 09/20/2021

Type of Impact: Visitation

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Foot traffic is causing erosion of turf around many of the monuments, tablets, and cannons.

Date Identified: 09/20/2021

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Invasive plants can be found in some of the woodlots.

Date Identified: 09/20/2021

Type of Impact: Disruption/Loss of Plant Species

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Orchard stock has failed in some orchards.

Date Identified: 09/20/2021

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Approved Treatment

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Completed: No

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Narrative:

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. (CLR 2021: 447, citing GMP 1999: 7-8)

For historic resources that include the cultural landscape, the GMP provided general guidance for preservation, rehabilitation, and interpretation according to two areas of national significance: resources related to the Battle of Gettysburg and those related to battle commemoration designed and built by veterans between 1863 and 1938. (CLR 2021: 447)

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. (CLR 2021: 447, citing GMP 1999: 77,124-125)

The 2021 report "Cultural Landscape Report for First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park." addressed the entire First Day – Union 1st Corps Battlefield and its two management areas as defined in the GMP: the 1863 battlefield landscape (Battle Action Area), and the commemorative park landscape (Battlefield Commemoration Area). (CLR 2021: 450)

The CLR's 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. (CLR 2021: 451)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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:
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--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. (CLR 2021: 447, citing GMP 1999: 7-8)

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