
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2011

Revised: 3/2025



Ellwood

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Table of Contents

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Ellwood
Resource Classification:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300177
Parent Landscape:	300149
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
Alpha Code:	FRSP
Park Organization Code:	4370
Park District:	FRSP
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	Yes

Landscape Description:

Ellwood, a modest Virginia plantation founded in the late eighteenth century, is a rural landscape of approximately 177 acres with a Federal-period house facing east across rolling farm fields framed by woods. Located near a historic crossroads, the quiet Ellwood of today was the scene of significant action during the Civil War, including use as a Confederate field hospital during and after the Battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863, and as Federal headquarters a year later in the Battle of the Wilderness. A small granite monument in the Ellwood cemetery, in a field south of the house, marks the place where the amputated arm of General Stonewall Jackson was buried following his wounding at Chancellorsville. The house, fields, cemetery, and some of the roads that existed at the time of the Civil War are still extant and continue to evoke its significant role in the Civil War despite a century and a half of change.

Ellwood became part of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park over time in the 1970s. With the restored exterior of its late eighteenth-century house and the surrounding farm fields, Ellwood today preserves a rural landscape that dates back to the Civil War and settlement of the Wilderness nearly a century earlier. In addition to its Civil War connections, the landscape contains many traces of its long domestic and agricultural use, including its most recent operation as a livestock farm in the twentieth century. The site also reflects the park's efforts over the past three decades to remove post-Civil War features from the landscape and maintain the historic agricultural use of the fields. The park has not attempted to restore landscape features that have been lost since the Civil War, such as barns, slave quarters, and gardens.

Ellwood is a part of the Wilderness Battlefield but is outside of the park tour route, and it has limited public access or connection to adjoining park lands. The visitor experience of the historic landscape is limited by entrance through a non-historic drive and by successional woods that have blocked views and altered field patterns.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The origins of Ellwood's rural landscape trace back to the 1770s, when brothers William and Churchill Jones came to the Wilderness from the Virginia Tidewater in search of land and opportunity. The only known development along the creek named Wilderness Run at the time was a clearing with a group of buildings north of the road to Germanna,

where the Wilderness Tavern was later built. When the Jones brothers arrived in the early 1770s, these buildings and most of the surrounding area were owned by Alexander Spotswood, the grandson of Governor Spotswood, the namesake of Spotsylvania County. After initially staying in these buildings, the brothers leased 642 acres from Spotswood and by 1777 built a house at or near the site of the existing Ellwood house on a ridge overlooking the Wilderness Run. This house burned down during the Revolutionary War and was rebuilt within three years. After the war, Churchill Jones settled on his own plantation, Woodville, a mile distant, leaving Ellwood to William Jones and his wife, Betty.

In 1788, the Joneses purchased the 642 acres that they had been leasing from Spotswood, and acquired hundreds of surrounding acres over the next decade, including the old Spotswood clearing with the Wilderness Tavern. They made Ellwood into a prosperous plantation, with a new or expanded house at its center, built in c.1790 (construction may have begun in 1781 and was completed by 1799). To the north of the house was a service yard with a kitchen, dairy, oven, and smokehouse, and to the rear was a barn and quarters for the plantation's slaves. These buildings were surrounded by fields and an orchard, with a springhouse and icehouse in a small ravine north of the house. The family established a cemetery in the middle of the field north of the house in c.1807 with the death of the first Jones grandchild. In 1823, Betty died and five years later William married Lucinda Gordon. The couple had one child, Betty Churchill Jones. William Jones died in 1845 and Ellwood shortly thereafter became the property of Betty and her husband, James Horace Lacy. Aside from the addition of the Orange Turnpike through its northern side in the early 1820s and sale of the Wilderness Tavern land in 1855, the Ellwood landscape remained little changed during the antebellum period. The core of the plantation surrounding the house was agricultural land where the Jones and Lacy families grew peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, and oats, and raised cows, beef cattle, sheep, and pigs. By the middle of the nineteenth century, much of the woods at Ellwood and elsewhere in the Wilderness were dense second-growth, due in large part to cutting that had taken place since the eighteenth century to fuel the area's iron furnaces.

With the outbreak of war in 1861, the Lacy family left Ellwood. The house served as a field hospital during and after the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, and because of this conflict, approximately twenty-four Confederate remains were buried at Ellwood, along with General Stonewall Jackson's amputated arm. A year later during the Battle of the Wilderness, Ellwood served as the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. Although the core of the plantation saw no fighting, the landscape was the scene of significant military activity given its location near the federal lines and at a key crossroads.

Within several years after the end of the Civil War, the Lacy family returned to Ellwood and revived its farming operation. They repaired the buildings and grounds, but probably made few improvements or additions aside from a house along the Orange Turnpike for the farm manager. Changes came mainly through the sale of land that William Jones had left to four of his oldest Lacy grandchildren once they reached adulthood in the 1870s and 1880s. These sales included the Ellwood land east of the Wilderness Run, which became a separate farm (present Lyons Farm).

In 1906, J. Horace Lacy died, followed by Betty the next year. Upon her death, the Lacy children sold the remaining 1,523-acre Ellwood property to Hugh Evander Willis, a lawyer and teacher from the Midwest, who planned to develop the property into a modern mixed livestock farm. Willis built new barns, renovated the house, and removed the service yard buildings and slave cabins. Willis's parents, Evander and Lucy Sprague Willis, ran the farm into the early 1930s. In 1931, the federal government acquired three strips of land along the old Confederate and Federal lines from the southern part of Ellwood as part of the new military park that had been authorized by Congress in 1927.

Blanche, daughter of Evander and Lucy Willis, and her husband, Leo Jones (unrelated to the original Joneses of Ellwood), took over the farm in 1933, and for the next three decades, ran what was known as Ellwood Manor Farm. They built a number of new farm buildings in the old barnyard west of the house, including a farm office, granary, and cattle barn in 1933-34, an equipment shed in c.1940, and two large laying houses, a brooder house, horse barn, and a mink sheep barn in c.1950. The Joneses also built a new tenant house at the western edge of the property. Blanche and Leo Jones continued the farm into the early 1960s, then began to shut down the operation due to their age, allowing many of the fields and pastures to lay fallow. They sold the southern property of Ellwood and transferred ownership of the remainder to their son, Dr. Gordon Jones of Fredericksburg, in 1964. Developers purchased the southern part of Ellwood and began construction of housing subdivisions in the late 1960s while other developments were occurring east of the Lyons Farm and north of Ellwood. At the same time, the state widened and realigned Routes 20 (Constitution Highway, formerly the Orange Turnpike) and 3 (Germanna Highway), which provided highway connections to the I-95 corridor at Fredericksburg.

In 1970, Dr. Gordon Jones approached the National Park Service to be the future stewards of Ellwood. In February of

that year, he and his wife Winifred Jones gave the National Park Service an easement covering sixty-five acres surrounding the Ellwood house, and two months later donated a narrow strip of land along the Wilderness Run containing three and a half acres. In April 1972, they sold the Ellwood house and surrounding ninety-seven acres to the park service for \$159,000, and a year later donated the remainder of Ellwood property south of the house. As part of the ninety-seven acre deed, Dr. Jones included a ten-year life estate to his parents for use of the house and adjoining farm buildings. They retained this right until 1975, when Dr. Jones sold rights to the remaining six years to the National Park Service for \$9,800. Despite this, Leo Jones remained at Ellwood until his death in 1977, after which the park service took over management of the house and barnyard. During this time, many of the old livestock pens and small pastures had grown up into woods, obscuring the previously open views across the landscape.

In 1978, the National Park Service began work on the Ellwood house with the intent of restoring it to its Civil War-era appearance. By c.1980, the park had demolished most of the farm buildings (none of which dated to the Civil War) and had leased the fields to farmers. Ellwood was opened to the public in 1998, made possible through the assistance of the newly formed Friends of Wilderness Battlefield. Over the next decade, the Friends maintained the grounds surrounding the Ellwood house and raised funds to complete the building's restoration and interpretation.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A and Criterion D for its recurring role in the American Civil War as a theater of military action and for its potential to yield archeological information about the associated battles. The park is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A and meets Criteria Considerations D (cemeteries) and F (commemorative properties) for its important role in the memorialization and commemoration efforts carried out by Civil War veterans, citizens, and the federal government. The park is also nationally significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the federal battlefield park development efforts carried out first by the War Department, and continued with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s, and by the National Park Service. Several of the cultural resources preserved within the park are significant on the state level under National Register Criterion C as outstanding architectural examples from the antebellum plantation period in Virginia with elements of landscape architecture from late eighteenth century and early twentieth century design traditions. The park's overall period of significance begins in 1768 with the start of construction of Chatham Manor. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (SHPO) has recommended extending the end date to 1965 for buildings completed as part of the National Park Service Mission 66 program and for monuments and other improvements in the park that resulted in the nation's commemoration of the Civil War Centennial that ended that year.

As part of the Wilderness Battlefield Unit of the National Military Park, Ellwood is nationally significant under Criterion A and Criterion D for its association with the Civil War battles at Chancellorsville and The Wilderness. Ellwood is also nationally significant under Criterion A and meets Criteria Considerations D and F for its role in memorialization and commemoration efforts carried out by Civil War veterans and citizens at the turn of the twentieth century. Ellwood possesses state significance under Criterion C as an outstanding example of architecture from the antebellum plantation period in Virginia. Built in c.1790, the house is representative of a modest late-eighteenth century Federal-period Virginia plantation manor house of timber-frame construction.

Within the overall period of significance for the park (1768-1965), Ellwood's period of significance is c.1790-1864, which begins with the construction of the Ellwood house (actual construction may have begun in 1781) and ends following the Battle of the Wilderness. The Ellwood period of significance also includes the year 1903 for a single resource, the Stonewall Jackson Arm monument.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

While the Ellwood cultural landscape today reflects many changes that have occurred over its long history, the overall rural character that existed during the Civil War remains predominant. All extant landscape features that existed at the time of the Civil War, including the house, fields, cemetery and some of the roads, contribute to the historic character of the landscape. The most notable and widespread changes since the war, especially in the core landscape surrounding the house, have been the loss of open space and views, and the removal of Civil War-era service buildings, barns, and roads. Features that do not contribute and detract from the historic character of the landscape include successional woods that have grown up in historically open fields; the two cinderblock twentieth-century outbuildings; and the west entrance road. Some non-historic landscape features are compatible with the historic character of Ellwood, notably the aged specimen trees surrounding the house.

The Ellwood landscape is in “fair” condition. As discussed in the “Cultural Landscape Report for Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park,” the most notable and widespread change since the Civil War, especially in the core landscape surrounding the house, has been the loss of open space and views due to the growth of successional woods.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

In the Cultural Landscape Inventory database, two landscapes have been identified for the park: Fredericksburg Battlefield-South, and Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Landscape. Ellwood—along with Chancellorsville Battlefield, Spotsylvania Battlefield, Wilderness Battlefield, Chatham Manor, and Sunken Road—are component landscapes of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Landscape.

Landscape Type:

Historic Vernacular Landscape
Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Ellwood	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Wilderness	Other Name Type:	Historic

Site Plan

[illegible]

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

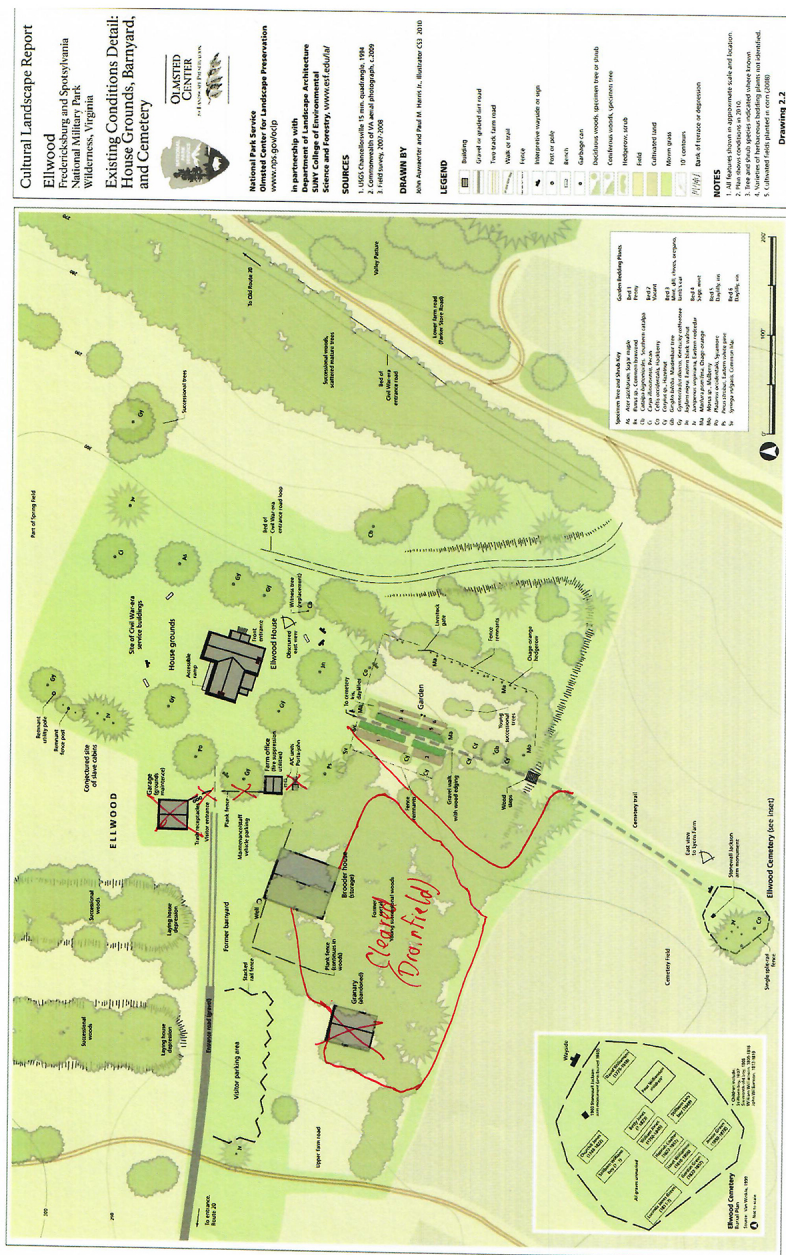
Ellwood

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park



Existing Conditions Plan for Ellwood, 2010.

Site map, 2025 edits



PEPC Removal 1978b
PEPC 78374
PEPC 86288
PEPC 1978b

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/19/2011

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Information for this Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is based on the "Cultural Landscape Report for Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park," completed in 2010 through a partnership between the National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and the Department of Landscape Architecture at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. The authors of the Cultural Landscape Report were John Auwaerter and Paul M. Harris, Jr.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Ellwood including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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 Ellwood is hereby approved and accepted.

Russell P. Smith 9/19/11
Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Park concurrence form, September 19, 2011.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Doug Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

September 2, 2010

Elizabeth Igleheart
National Register Coordinator
History Program
Northeast Region
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109

Re: Updated National Register Nomination for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Dear Ms. Igleheart:

Thank you for sending us the updated draft nomination of **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park**. I am very glad that this updated nomination has been produced and we will have a more substantial and detailed document building upon the 1966 listing/1972 nomination, referred to at that period as **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and Cemetery**. I have asked Marc Wagner, Registers Program Manager, and David Edwards, Northern Region Preservation Office Director, review the draft and provide comments. Our overall recommendation is that your nomination should go ahead (assuming our comments will be addressed). We agree with boundaries and the resources that are recommended as contributing and non-contributing in your inventory.

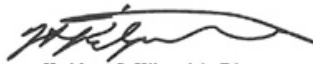
I will be sending staff comments, drafted directly on the nomination, which will also include those that result from Historian Dr. Kelly Spradley-Kurowski's review of Section 8. At present, the major points that David Edwards noted were the lack of survey forms entered into the DHR Data Sharing System database; an inventory format that is unusual for our standard nomination format; no legal notification labels and accompanying required state-level processing forms; there was no map that recorded contributing and non-contributing resources. I am aware that Marc Wagner has spoken to you about the need for notification labels for owners that may have property inside the boundaries and for owners adjacent to the boundaries. He has also mentioned the eventual need for a public hearing, following notification of all owners and adjacent owners, prior to taking the matter to our Boards for Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places consideration. We would also encourage contact and meetings with owners prior to the required Board meeting public hearing so they have an opportunity to comment early in the process.

SHPO concurrence letters, September 2, 2010 and March 9, 2011 (8 pages).

We will finish our review of the draft and send along our comments. I would ask that you work directly with David Edwards as you go forward. His address is DHR-NRPO, P.O. Box 519, Stephen's City, Virginia 22655 and his phone number is 540-868-7031.

We look forward to finalizing this greatly improved nomination. Please feel free to contact me, if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State Historic Preservation Officer



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

March 9, 2011

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

Ms. Elizabeth Igleheart
National Register Coordinator
History Program
Northeast Region
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109

RE: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Dear Elizabeth,

I enjoyed our recent conversation. Thank you for your patience awaiting our review and comments on the draft of the revised Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park National Register nomination and accompanying materials. Kelly Spradley-Kurowski of the DHR Register Program in the Richmond Office and I were the principal reviewers.

Before commenting on the document, however, as we discussed, DHR requires all historic district nominations (including battlefields) to be accompanied by survey files on all contributing and noncontributing resources within the district. DHR uses a database called Data Sharing System (DSS) to record these resources. Each survey file consists of the following: a hard-copy DSS survey form on the primary resource (also includes any secondary resources associated with the property); a simply sketched site plan of the property; black-and-white photos of all the resources associated with the property (buildings require only exterior photographs); and a photocopied section of a USGS map indicating the location of the property in relation to the district (or battlefield). Survey materials for about five properties in the proposed district are placed in large file envelopes (provided by DHR) for our Archives. DHR offers one-day (or more) training in the use of DSS in the Richmond Office of DHR and we can send more information on DSS if requested. We also have a Survey Manual that provides more detailed information on conducting architectural surveys in Virginia.

Once the survey data is entered into the DSS database, an inventory, consisting of brief information on each resource, can be generated by DSS. The inventory is a DHR requirement and it is added to the end of Section 7 in the nomination. The inventory entries are arranged in a logical sequence, usually by address if applicable, but a system

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Office
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way 2nd
Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5428
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7031

in the list of Areas of Significance in NPS Bulletin "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form" (Bulletin 16A).

Section 8 (Period of Significance): We believe a better ending date would be 1965. Although it extends beyond the traditional fifty-year period of evaluation, the period of significance should include the entire Mission 66 era because of its significant impact on the Park. We feel the buildings and structures designed in the Mission 66 architectural style are significant resources that are important to recognize as contributing resources if they retain sufficient integrity. The authors considered these resources as noncontributing. Another reason for extending the period of significance is to capture the monuments and other improvements in the Park that resulted from the nation's commemoration of the Civil War Centennial which ended in 1965.

Section 7, p. 2: "ID Tablets (NR#AU0275)" should be either individually counted as resources or not counted at all because they are not "substantial in size and scale" (see NPS Bulletin 16A, p. 17). "Museum Collection (NR#AU0276)" on p. 2, "Collection of Period Furnishings (NR#JS01651)" on p. 30, and "Authentic Jackson Items (NR#JS0165e)" on p. 30 should not be counted as resources per NPS Bulletin 16A.

Section 7, p. 15: In the second paragraph, the post-Civil War buildings constructed up to 1965 (if the period of significance is increased) that retain integrity should be considered contributing if the argument for architecture as an area of significance is strengthened and more fully developed for post-Civil War resources in the discussion of the context entitled Architecture and Landscape Architecture of the Middle Peninsula (1768-1959) beginning on p. 43. Please consider changing noncontributing buildings and sites to contributing throughout the nomination where post-Civil War resources are concerned.

Section 7, p. 22: In the discussion of the Ellwood Pump House and Outbuildings in the first paragraph, a reference is made to the Virginia SHPO recommending these post-Civil War resources as not eligible and, therefore, noncontributing. These resources should be considered contributing within the context of this revised nomination, as architecture is an area of significance (1768-1965?) that was not included in the original nomination. Other such references to the recommendations of resource ineligibility by the Virginia SHPO should be re-evaluated where relevant.

Section 8: Continuation Sheet Page Numbers should be in sequential order regardless of section; therefore, the first page of Section 8 should be Page 72 in this draft nomination. Pages in Sections 9 and 10 should be similarly numbered.

Section 8: DHR prefers endnotes rather than footnote references and references (in parentheses) within the text.

Section 8, p. 29: Make sure Chickamauga is spelled correctly.

Section 8, p. 43: The historic context entitled "Architecture and Landscape Architecture of the Middle Peninsula (1768-1959)" will have to be revised to address contributing

post-Civil War architecture (not just those of exceptional significance) and to include Mission 66-era buildings and structures if the period of significance is extended to 1965.

Section 9: Bibliography looks fine.

Section 10: The UTM references are outside the battlefield units on the USGS maps submitted. They should be located at various points along the boundaries of each battlefield unit including each discontinuous unit associated with a battlefield. Only one UTM point is necessary if the discontinuous unit is less than 10 acres.

USGS Maps: The boundaries of each battlefield unit should be clearly indicated on the USGS maps. I saw no drawn lines at all—only UTM reference points that are outside the boundaries of each battlefield unit. As stated above, UTM points should be located on boundaries of each battlefield unit and discontinuous units associated with battlefields. DHR will need a set of USGS maps in addition to those submitted to the NPS.

Maps 1 through 44:

- 1) These maps are great for showing contributing and noncontributing resources in relation to each other and to each battlefield unit; however, the district boundaries for each battlefield unit are very difficult to see in most cases. Thin blue lines that seem to indicate district boundaries on some maps need to be highlighted (bolded?) for better clarity and indicated as boundaries in a map key.
- 2) On some maps district boundaries (thin blue lines?) do not coincide with district boundaries on USGS maps (see Maps 1 and 3). Also, areas that presumably are not owned by the Battlefields Park and indicated on maps as excluded from the district need to be included within the nominated district even though they are privately owned, and perhaps noncontributing, because the National Register program does not allow “donut holes” in districts (see Maps 11, 18, 27, and 38).
- 3) It appears that some areas shaded in the National Park brochure as “Land authorized for future park acquisition”, although privately owned, should be included in the revised district boundaries. In this way some discontinuous units could then be absorbed into larger contiguous land areas of the battlefield.
- 4) Some important resources, like Brompton and Braehead on Map 5, appear to be outside district boundaries. See also Maps 1, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36 for other resources that appear to be outside district boundaries.
- 5) Two areas on Map 5 are outlined in blue lines (district boundaries?) but contain no resources according to map.
- 6) Map 8 shows CH00121, CH00122, CH00159 and CH00163, but the All Resource Inventory shows the same resources as FR00121, FR00122, FR00159,

by identification number within each battlefield might be the best way to arrange the inventory in this case. The inventory will contain similar information presented in the FSNMP-All Resource Inventory that was created by the Paula Reed & Associates and accompanied the draft nomination. We have indicated on the first page of that inventory the basic information needed for our inventory. Are the "NR #'s in this inventory assigned by the Park or a system created by the authors of the nomination? I do find them useful for identifying the resources in association with each of the battlefields.

Concerning the entire draft nomination, we agree with Patrick Andrus's findings that the documentation prepared by Paula S. Reed & Associates is of high quality and is clearly stated and articulated. For the most part, our comments, edits, and questions are directly indicated on the draft itself. More specific comments follow.

Section 1: The name of the NR listing in 1966 for the battlefields park was "Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and Cemetery". The NPS website and park brochure indicate the name of the park has not changed ("and Cemetery" was added to the name of the original nomination), so why is a new name being proposed here? I would think we should continue the same name for the revised nomination unless the NPS wants to change the name. Obviously, the name chosen will need to be correctly cited throughout the nomination. If the name remains the same as the original listing name, the abbreviation "FSNMP" may not be applicable unless it is explained in the nomination that it is a shortened acronym for the park.

Section 2: List the counties and the City of Fredericksburg where all four battlefields are located as well as their codes.

Section 5 (Classification): The "inholders" mentioned on p. 1 seems to indicate private property is included within the district. If land authorized for future park acquisition is part of the revised nomination, we know private property will also be included.

Section 5 (Related Multiple Property Listing): Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865, Historical and Archaeological Resources MPS should be indicated here.

Section 5 (Number of Resources within Property): As we have indicated in the nomination, on the maps, and in the FSNMP All Resource Inventory, these numbers should change as we have found some resources should not have been counted; others perhaps should be excluded from the district; and the contributing/noncontributing status of some resources should be changed if the period of significance is extended and the architecture area of significance is more fully developed as we recommend. Also, be sure the 24 resources previously listed in the NR are not counted in the Number of Resources within Property entries.

→ Section 8 (Areas of Significance): We believe the "Engineering" Area of Significance should either be better developed in Section 8 of the nomination or omitted. Also we prefer "Other: Commemoration" here since "Commemoration" is not among the choices

and FR00163. Which are correct? Are they associated with the Battle of Chancellorsville or the Battle of Fredericksburg?

- 7) On Map 29, FR0140 is a noncontributing site. It is not clear why the area around it is a discontinuous unit of the battlefield. Perhaps something important was standing here or happened during the Battle of Fredericksburg? If the area is to be included in the district, an explanation is necessary in the nomination.
- 8) DHR will need a final set of Maps 1-44 in addition to the set submitted to the NPS.

Photographs:

- 1) An excessive number of photographs (314) were submitted for the National Register nomination. We recommend submitting fewer photos concentrating on the principal resources within the battlefields park.
- 2) A few photographs are underexposed (such as photos FR-74, FR-83, FR-87, JS-5, JS-6, JS-7, and JS-12); others are unnecessarily repeated (photos JS-9 and JS-10; WI-5 and WI-6; CH-28 and CH-29); and others do not adequately show the resources—too far away or poorly framed and are unacceptable—such as photos CH-8, CH-10, CH-30, FR-63, FR-98, FR-100, JS-18, SP-1, SP-2, SP-4, WI-3, WI-8, WI-28, and WI-63—however, most photos submitted are of good quality.
- 3) At the top of each photo are the letters “FRSP” which I assume stands for Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania. We prefer each photo be labeled “Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park” if the original name of the nomination is still used. I realize that is a long title, so perhaps the alternative method of labeling photos, outlined in Bulletin 16A, p. 64, should be adopted here. That method involves using continuation sheets to provide information common to all photographs and focuses on the information peculiar to each photo.
- 4) DHR will need a final set of black-and-white photographs in addition to those submitted to the NPS.

Overall Boundary Map: I am unsure DHR received the “Overall Boundary Map from the FSNMP General Management Plan (1986)” that is mentioned in the Verbal Boundary Description; therefore, I cannot comment on it.

DHR Nomination Check List and Legal Requirement Form: I have enclosed a DHR Register Nomination Check List that consultants writing NR nominations are required to submit to DHR. Consultants find it very helpful in completing a nomination submission to DHR. Section E of the Check List mentions a separate Legal Requirement Form (also enclosed) that must be submitted with mailing labels for all property owners within the nominated district as well as property owners whose properties are adjacent but outside the boundaries of the proposed district. Tax parcel information is also required. This

information is needed because DHR is legally required by act of the state legislature to notify by letter all property owners within the district and adjacent to the district.

In closing, I want to thank you for allowing DHR to review and comment on this nomination. Despite the number of items needing attention from our standpoint at DHR, it is a good nomination and one that we encourage the Park Service to continue to revise and strengthen to obtain a product of which we are all satisfied.

Please call on me in the future to assist you in any way with this nomination. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me at 540-868-7030 or david.edwards@dhr.virginia.gov.

Sincerely yours,


David Edwards

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2025**

Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park
Ellwood, Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Sunken Road Landscape

Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park concurs with the updates for the following CLIs, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – Ellwood
 Good – Fredericksburg National Cemetery
 Good – Sunken Road Landscape

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 CLI Updates at Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park are hereby approved and accepted.

LEWIS ROGERS Digitally signed by LEWIS
ROGERS
Date: 2025.03.25 13:08:15 -04'00'

Superintendent, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Park concurrence form, March 25, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	03/25/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Ellwood CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Orange County
Virginia	Spotsylvania & Orange County
Virginia	Fredericksburg City

Size (Acres): 177

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

At the time of the Civil War, the landscape of the larger Ellwood plantation amounted to nearly two thousand acres. The project area of this Cultural Landscape Inventory focuses on the 177-acre Ellwood property that the park acquired between 1970 and c.1980, bordered by Route 20 on the north, Wilderness Run on the east and south, and Deerfield Creek on the southwest. The bulk of this property, amounting to 171 acres, was donated and sold to the National Park Service by Gordon Willis Jones and Winifred S. Jones in several tracts between 1970 and 1973. Other areas addressed in the report outside of Ellwood include the site of the Wilderness Tavern and the historic intersection of the Orange Turnpike and Germanna Plank Road.

Boundary Coordinates

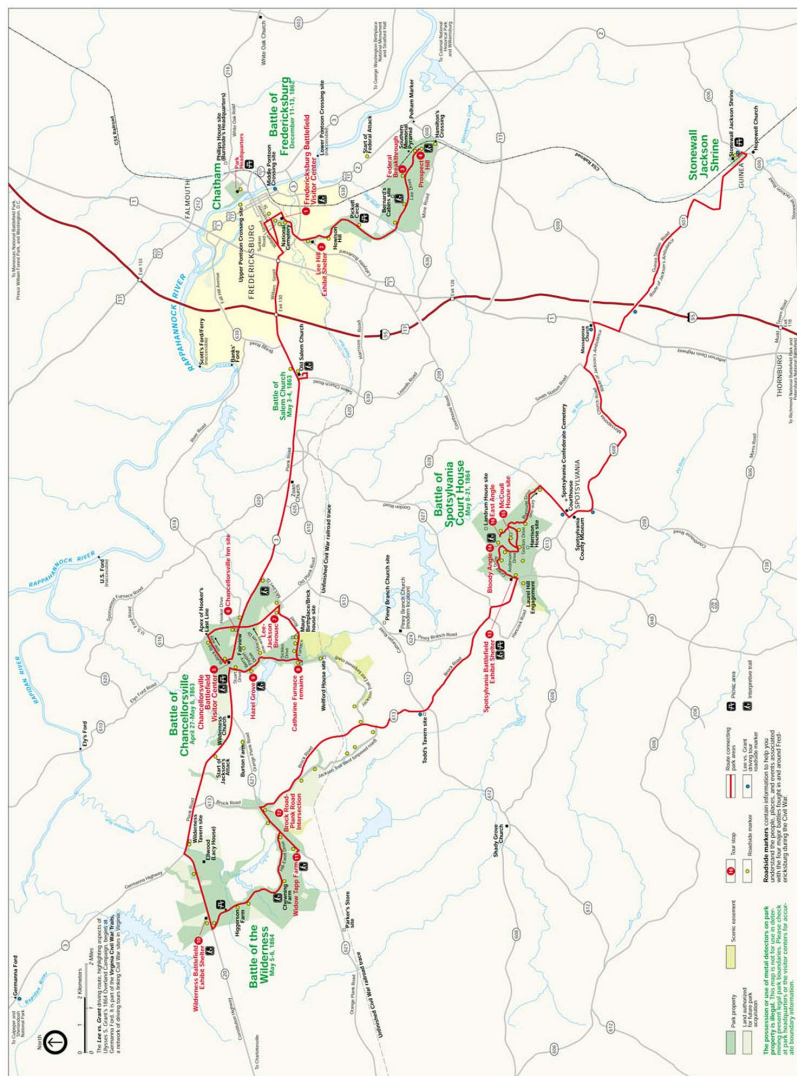
Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.7346907534238	38.3329761156355	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.6865668352726	38.3029142752085	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.6710954101739	38.258307080121	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.7057101857999	38.2580541173855	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.7699453357743	38.3245797725194	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.7346907534238	38.3329761156355	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.6868991837592	38.3119167702027	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.6710954101739	38.258307080121	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.7057101857999	38.2580541173855	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	-77.7699453357743	38.3245797725194	

Location Map:



Location Map Information. Map illustrating the regional location of Ellwood, halfway between Washington and Richmond, and fourteen miles west of Fredericksburg (SUNY ESF).

Ellwood Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park



Location Map Information. Ellwood is part of the Wilderness Battlefield, one of seven non-contiguous units that comprise Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (Inside NPS).

the

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Ellwood is located in the Virginia Piedmont, the rolling uplands west of the Tidewater halfway between Washington, D.C. and Richmond (see Regional Landscape Context graphic). The closest urban area is the city of Fredericksburg, located along the Rappahannock River in the transitional zone between the Piedmont and the Tidewater known as the Fall Line that roughly parallels Interstate 95.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

With a population of approximately 20,000 people, Fredericksburg is a small city, but is surrounded by sprawling suburban development that extends as far west as Ellwood, fourteen miles to the west on the border of Spotsylvania and Orange counties. Ellwood is near the intersection of two regional highways: Germanna Highway (Virginia Route 3) that extends from Fredericksburg west to Culpeper, and the Constitution Highway (Virginia Route 20, formerly the Orange Turnpike) that leads southwest to the village of Orange. Large residential subdivisions are a short distance north of Ellwood at Lake of the Woods, and to its south off Brock Road and Orange Plank Road. Commercial development, including a gas station, shopping strip, and a McDonald's restaurant, have been built within the past ten years at the Routes 3 and 20 intersection across from Ellwood.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Ellwood is part of the Wilderness Battlefield, one of seven non-contiguous park units that comprise Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (officially named Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park). The Wilderness unit consists of land on historic battlefields and connecting parkways primarily to the west and south of Ellwood along Route 20, Hill-Ewell Drive, Orange Plank Road, and Brock Road. These roads form the park's automobile tour route that begins in Fredericksburg and continues southwest from the Wilderness to Spotsylvania Court House. Ellwood is not an official stop on the tour route. Within the acquisition boundary of the Wilderness unit are a number of privately owned properties that are not open to the public, notably the Lyons Farm that was part of Ellwood during the Civil War and forms the eastern viewshed from the house.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/19/2011

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Ellwood meets the management category "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" because the preservation of the site is related to the legislated significance of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The park was authorized by an act of Congress on February 14, 1927 (44 Stat. 1091). The purpose of the park, as stated in the act, is "to commemorate the Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, including Salem Church...and to mark and preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, gun emplacements, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies in said battles...and together with such additional land as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for monuments, markers, tablets, roads, highways, paths, approaches, and to carry out the general purposes of this Act."

Ellwood is a key component of the Wilderness Battlefield. The main house served as a headquarters in that battle as well as a hospital during the Battle of Chancellorsville. It is the only surviving Civil War structure on the Wilderness Battlefield and as such, serves as a focal point for orientation and interpretation. With adjacent development pressures mounting, Ellwood became part of the park through the donations and acquisitions of land parcels between 1970 and c.1980. In the park's last general management plan in 1986, when Ellwood was still closed to the public, the plan called for the site to be "restored and the exterior scene [landscape] re-created as fully as possible." ("General Management Plan," 1986: 73-74.)

Management Agreements:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are defined as those outside of park boundaries. The Lyons Farm to the east of Ellwood is private property within the authorized park boundary. Part of Ellwood during the historic period, the site contributes as part of the historic rural landscape and constitutes the viewshed from the Ellwood house and cemetery. The Old Orange Turnpike (Lyons Lane) northeast of Ellwood dates to the 1820s and served as the primary access to Ellwood during the Civil War.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: SHPO Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park was established by Congress on February 14, 1927 (44 Stat. 1091), under the name Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. It was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. The National Park Service added the Ellwood property to the National Military Park in phases between 1970 and c.1980.

The National Military Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. National Register documentation for the park was approved on May 23, 1978 under the name Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and Cemetery. The documentation identified significance under Criterion A in the area of military and Criterion C in the area of architecture for 23 resources associated with the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania, including the Ellwood house (Lacy house) as a contributing structure. The period of significance was listed as 1700-1899, with a specific span of dates from December 1862 and the Battle of Fredericksburg, to May 1864 and the Battle of the Wilderness when Ellwood served as the headquarters of the Federal 5th Corps.

The National Military Park's National Register documentation is currently under revision to address park property added after 1978 and more thoroughly document the list of resources and areas of significance. In the draft documentation dated February 2010, significance is identified under four historic contexts under Criterion A in the area of military; Criterion B for associations with Lieutenant General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, General Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, Major General Joseph Hooker, and Major General Ambrose Burnside; Criterion C in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering; and Criterion D for archeology (historic—non-aboriginal). The property also meets Criteria Considerations D (Cemeteries) and F (Commemorative Properties). The overall period of significance in the February 2010 draft begins in 1768 with construction of Chatham Manor, the oldest dated architectural resource in the district, and ends in 1959 to comply with the National Register eligibility 50-year rule, 1959 being 50 years from the date of completion of this nomination. Significant dates include 1768 for the construction of Chatham, 1921 for the Chatham garden designed by Ellen Shipman, 1862 and the Battle of Fredericksburg, 1863 and the Battle of Chancellorsville, 1864 and the Battles of Wilderness and Spotsylvania, 1865 for the National Cemetery, 1927 for the year the park was established, and 1933 when construction by the Civilian Conservation Corps began. For the Ellwood site, the documentation also identifies the Ellwood house (#WI0235a), road trace in front of the house (#WI0235c), Ellwood cemetery (#WI0235f), Stonewall Jackson's Arm Monument (#WI0235g), and the Ellwood estate (buildings and grounds) (#WI0235b) as contributing resources. The pumphouse and outbuildings (granary, brooder house, garage) (#WI0235d) and a nineteenth-century support structure (#WI0235e) are listed as noncontributing.

On September 2, 2010, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (SHPO) conducted a preliminary review of the February 2010 draft of the National Register documentation and agreed with its proposed boundaries and list of contributing and noncontributing resources. However, in a letter dated March 9, 2011, the SHPO provided additional comments on the February 2010 draft and recommended extending the end date of the overall period of significance from 1959 to 1965. Extending the end date, and also revising the historic context "Architecture and Landscape Architecture of the Middle Peninsula," would recognize post-Civil War resources with architectural significance. Extending the end date would also recognize the monuments and other improvements in the park that resulted from the commemoration of the Civil War Centennial that ended in 1965. The SHPO suggested changing the draft's evaluations of post-Civil War buildings and sites from noncontributing to contributing throughout the nomination and re-

evaluating the SHPO's previous evaluations of post-Civil War resource ineligibility, where relevant. In the March 2011 letter, the SHPO recommended that the pumphouse and three outbuildings (granary, brooder house, and garage) at Ellwood should be considered as contributing resources.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the proposed areas and periods of significance for Ellwood landscape are within the overall areas and periods of significance proposed in the February 2010 draft National Register documentation that received concurrence from the SHPO on September 2, 2010 and March 9, 2011. The revised documentation also adequately describes the site's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, Ellwood is considered "SHPO-Documented." Although the SHPO recommended revising one of the context themes to address post Civil War architecture, an evaluation of architectural significance is beyond the scope of this cultural landscape inventory. As such, the evaluations of the 1934 Ellwood Pump House and Outbuildings (c.1940 frame wagon shed/corn crib, 1960 concrete block garage, and 1960 concrete block brooder house) (#WI0235d) are "Non-contributing" until such time that additional research and evaluation is completed.

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/09/2011

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

In the February 2010 draft of the National Register documentation, the park's individual historic resources are evaluated within specific periods of significance for three historic themes (and two subthemes). The park's overall period of significance begins in 1768 with the start of construction of Chatham Manor. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (SHPO) has recommended extending the end date to 1965 for buildings completed as part of the National Park Service Mission 66 program and for monuments and other improvements in the park that resulted in the nation's commemoration of the Civil War Centennial that ended that year.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is nationally significant under National Register Criteria A and D within the context "Civil War Military Action around Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House (1862-1865)," for its recurring role in the American Civil War as a theater of military action and for its potential to yield archeological information about the associated battles. The park is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A and meets Criteria Considerations D and F, within the context "Shaping the Battlefield Park Landscape, subtheme Memorialization and Commemoration on the Battlefields (1865-1942)," for its important role in the memorialization and commemoration efforts carried out by Civil War veterans, citizens, and the federal government. The park is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A, within the context "Shaping the Battlefield Park Landscape, subtheme Military Park Development by the War Department,

Civilian Conservation Corps, and the National Park Service (1927-1956),” for its role in the federal battlefield park development efforts carried out first by the War Department, and continued with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s, and by the National Park Service. Several of the cultural resources preserved within the park are significant on the state level under National Register Criterion C, within the context “Architecture and Landscape Architecture of the Middle Peninsula (1768-1965),” as outstanding architectural examples from the antebellum plantation period in Virginia with elements of landscape architecture from late eighteenth century and early twentieth century design traditions.

ELLWOOD

The February 2010 draft of the National Register documentation identifies Ellwood’s resources as having significance under National Register Criterion A for association with historic events; Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction; and Criterion D for the potential to yield information important to history. Within the proposed expanded period of significance for the park (1768-1965), Ellwood’s period of significance is c.1790-1864, which begins with the construction of the Ellwood house (actual construction may have begun in 1781) and ends following the Battle of the Wilderness. The Ellwood period of significance also includes the year 1903 for a single resource, the Stonewall Jackson Arm monument. The resources at Ellwood relate to the following three historic contexts:

Criterion A and Criterion D: “Civil War Military Action around Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House (1862-1865).”

Ellwood is nationally significant for its association with the Civil War battles at Chancellorsville and The Wilderness. While the present Ellwood site did not witness direct combat, it was the scene of critical support functions for both the Confederate and Federal armies, and was at the center of the Wilderness Battlefield.

In the spring of 1863, the forces of General Hooker and General Lee clashed a short distance east of Ellwood in the Battle of Chancellorsville (April 30-May 6, 1863). Confederate forces occupied Ellwood during the battle as a military hospital. It was during this battle that General “Stonewall” Jackson famously lost his arm due to accidental fire from his own men. Jackson’s amputated arm was buried in the Ellwood cemetery, in the field south of the house.

One year after Chancellorsville, Federal and Confederate forces converged around Ellwood in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864. Federal Generals Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, Burnside, and Sheridan, under the command of Major General George G. Meade and Lieutenant General Grant, proceeded south over the Rapidan River with their respective corps, occupying the area at the intersection two key routes, the Orange Turnpike (Route 3 and 20) and the Germanna Plank Road (Route 3). General Warren established headquarters at Ellwood (Lacy house), and Grant established the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac in woods across from Ellwood on the north side of the Orange Turnpike. Federal forces used a farm road through Ellwood to move south to the battle lines on the west and south in the dense second-growth woods where battle trenches were dug (southwest of the Ellwood site). A great deal of the Federal artillery was stationed at and near Ellwood during the battle. Bivouacs of clerks, cooks, and other servants that supported the soldiers occupied the grounds and fields surrounding the house. Some Federal casualties were purportedly buried in the Ellwood cemetery, but later reinterred elsewhere.

Criterion A, Criterion Considerations D (Cemeteries) and F (Commemorative Properties): “Shaping the Battlefield Park Landscape, subtheme Memorialization and Commemoration on the Battlefields (1865-1942).”

Ellwood is nationally significant for its role in memorialization and commemoration efforts carried out by Civil War veterans and citizens at the turn of the twentieth century. In the four decades prior to creation of the park in 1927, veterans’ groups and others had erected numerous individual monuments on the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. Of the sixteen monuments dating to 1891 and 1916, ten were erected in 1903 by James Power Smith, a member of General Stonewall Jackson’s staff present when Jackson died. Smith worked with a committee of

veterans to mark sites of historical interest. He placed one of the monuments, a small gray granite tablet following a standard design, at or near the gravesite of Jackson's arm within the Ellwood cemetery. According to National Register Bulletin #15, the cemetery itself does not need to meet Criterion Consideration D because it is part of a district, but not the focal point of the district.

Criterion C: "Architecture and Landscape Architecture of the Middle Peninsula (1768-1965)."

Ellwood is significant at the state level as an outstanding example of architecture from the antebellum plantation period in Virginia. Built in c.1790 (between 1781 and 1799), the Ellwood house is representative of a modest late-eighteenth century Federal-period Virginia plantation manor house of timber-frame construction.

Note: The SHPO has recommended extending this context theme to address and evaluate post Civil War architecture. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the 1934 Ellwood Pump House and Outbuildings (c.1940 frame wagon shed/corn crib, 1960 concrete block garage, and 1960 concrete block brooder house) (#WI0235d) requires additional research and is beyond the scope of this report. It will likely be undertaken in the the National Military Park's National Register documentation, which is currently under revision.

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
- D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

D -- A cemetery

F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1790 - CE 1864

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Georgian (1730-1780)	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	Origin And Development Of The National Park Service	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	1884-1949: Battlefield Preservation

Time Period: CE 1903 - CE 1903

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

NRIS Information:

NRIS ID: 66000046

Primary Certification Date: 05/23/1978

Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number: 111-0147

Name: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County
Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and
Cemetery

Listed Date: 01/16/1973

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1700	Inhabited	Through the eighteenth century, Ellwood is part of homeland of the Manahoac people.
CE 1716	Built	Around this time, the Germanna Road (future Route 3) is built through the Wilderness.
CE 1722	Purchased/Sold	Colonial Virginia's Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood purchases Spotsylvania Tract including Ellwood.
CE 1734	Land Transfer	Orange County formed from western part of Spotsylvania County; boundary with Spotsylvania County runs through future Ellwood site.
CE 1740	Built	Around this time, Governor Alexander Spotswood or his son establish a clearing near Wilderness Bridge, the crossing of the Germanna Road over the Wilderness Run, and there erect several buildings near the future site of the Wilderness Tavern (northeast of Ellwood site).
CE 1771	Inhabited	Around this time, William and Churchill Jones arrive in the Wilderness at the invitation of Alexander Spotswood, son of the Governor, and spend a year living at the site of the Wilderness Tavern planning their future settlement.
CE 1775	Built	The Wilderness Tavern is built (northeast of Ellwood site) around this time.
CE 1775	Built	William and Churchill Jones begin settlement of Ellwood. Churchill, William, and Betty Jones (William's wife) sign a lease agreement with Alexander Spotswood for a 242-acre tract. They construct a house, probably on or adjacent to the existing Ellwood house.
CE 1777	Land Transfer	William Jones signs a lease with Alexander Spotswood for a larger 642-acre tract, probably including the earlier 242 acres. Churchill and Betty Jones co-sign. They initially call the property Wilderness, but at some point rename it Ellwood.
CE 1778	Destroyed	Around this time, the Jones house burns.
CE 1778 - 1781	Built	Construction of a new or rebuilt house is begun and completed within three years.
CE 1788	Purchased/Sold	William Jones purchases the formerly leased 642-acre Ellwood property from Alexander Spotswood.
CE 1790	Purchased/Sold	William Jones purchases another 100 acres of Spotswood land that probably included the Wilderness Tavern and old Wilderness clearing. Jones purchases another 1,163 acres of Spotswood land later in the decade.
CE 1790	Built	Based on archeological testing beginning in the 1970s, the variety of suggested construction dates for the current Ellwood house warrants a c.1790 estimated date of construction (National Register, draft February 2010, Section 7, pages 56-57).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1799	Built	Work is completed on the Ellwood house, most likely consisting of renovations to the house rebuilt in 1781. By this time, there is a kitchen, dairy, and smokehouse forming a service yard north of the house, and a series of slave cabins to the west.
CE 1807	Established	The first burial is made in the Ellwood cemetery, a stillborn grandson of William and Betty Lacy.
CE 1820	Built	Around this time, construction of the Orange Turnpike (future Routes 3 and 20) is completed through the Wilderness. The road is laid out in front of the Wilderness Tavern and through the Ellwood plantation.
CE 1823	Memorialized	Betty Churchill Jones dies and is buried in the Ellwood cemetery.
CE 1845	Memorialized	William Jones dies and is buried in the Ellwood cemetery; he deeds Ellwood to daughter Betty subject to the life estate of Lucinda in her widowhood.
CE 1855	Purchased/Sold	The Lacys sell the Wilderness Tract, a 200-acre parcel northeast of the original 642-acre Ellwood tract that included the Wilderness Tavern.
CE 1857	Purchased/Sold	J. Horace Lacy acquires Chatham as the family's primary home; Ellwood serves as a summer home and continues as an income-producing plantation.
CE 1861	Inhabited	Beginning of Civil War; J. Horace Lacy joins the Confederate army. The Lacys leave Ellwood under the charge of a caretaker named Mr. Jones (no relation).
CE 1863	Military Operation	Ellwood is vacated prior to the Battle of Chancellorsville; the house serves as a Confederate field hospital during the battle.
CE 1863	Memorialized	Amputated arm of Confederate General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson is buried in the Ellwood cemetery.
CE 1864	Military Operation	Battle of the Wilderness; Ellwood serves as the headquarters of the Federal 5th Corps; grounds are used as camps and to move troops to the battle lines south and west; the Wilderness Tavern is destroyed.
CE 1865	Inhabited	End of the Civil War. Around this time, a carpetbagger moves into Ellwood. The Lacys move back to Chatham.
CE 1866	Altered	Around this time, the Lacy family recovers Ellwood and rents the farm; war-time damages are repaired.
CE 1872	Built	The Lacy family returns to Ellwood as a summer home around this time. The house is repainted in a new color scheme and a picket fence is built along the perimeter of the house grounds.
CE 1875	Purchased/Sold	Around this time, the Lacys sell the portion of Ellwood east of the Wilderness Run, which becomes a separate farm owned by the Tanner family (present Lyons Farm). The family also sells their land north of the Orange Turnpike, which becomes a separate farm owned by the Jennings family.
CE 1877	Purchased/Sold	The Lacys sell Chatham and make Ellwood a year-round home.

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1883	Established	Around this time, J. Horace Lacy establishes the Alexander Cemetery on one acre of Ellwood land bordering the Orange Turnpike.
CE 1884	Memorialized	The first burial is made in the Alexander Cemetery: the Lacy's twenty-eight year-old son, William Jones Lacy.
CE 1896	Inhabited	J. Horace and Betty Lacy move to Fredericksburg; Ellwood is run by a tenant, Robert C. Duval.
CE 1903	Memorialized	A stone marker is placed in the Ellwood cemetery to mark the burial site of Stonewall Jackson's arm by James Power Smith, a veteran of Stonewall Jackson's staff who was married to Horace and Betty Lacy's daughter.
CE 1907	Purchased/Sold	The Lacy children sell the 1,524-acre Ellwood property to Hugh Evander Willis, who plans a model farm and summer home there.
CE 1908	Built	Hugh Willis builds a piggery in the southern part of Ellwood and a gambrel-roof sheep barn attached to a preexisting cattle barn west of the pre-Civil War barn.
CE 1909 - 1908	Built	Around this time, Hugh Willis's parents, Evander and Lucy Willis, move from North Dakota to Ellwood to run the farm. The house is painted a new color scheme and a north wing is added, two sheds are added north of the house, and a concrete box is built near the old springhouse.
CE 1908	Removed	The old service buildings and slave cabins are removed.
CE 1921	Altered	Around this time, the state improves the Orange Turnpike east of the Wilderness Run and the Germanna Road to its west into Route 3.
CE 1921	Memorialized	Military exercises are held by the Marines in and around Ellwood in part to commemorate the Battle of the Wilderness.
CE 1925	Built	The state complete reconstruction of the Orange Turnpike south of Route 3 as Route 20; the improvements included a new intersection with the Germanna Road west of the Wilderness Run.
CE 1927	Established	Congress establishes the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial National Military Park under the jurisdiction of the U. S. War Department.
CE 1930	Planned	Plans are finalized for development of the national military park lands in the Wilderness.
CE 1930	Destroyed	Around this time, the icehouse collapses.
CE 1931	Purchased/Sold	Lucy Willis dies; the War Department acquires two strips of land from Ellwood along the Union and Confederate lines through eminent domain, leaving Ellwood as four separate tracts (outside of existing Ellwood site).
CE 1933	Land Transfer	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial National Military Park is transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
CE 1933	Purchased/Sold	Hugh Evander Willis sells the four Ellwood tracts totaling 1,442-acre to his sister Blanche Willis Jones and her son, Gordon Jones, for \$1.00.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1933	Built	Leo Jones begins work on improving Ellwood as a livestock farm, known as Ellwood Manor Farm. He builds a gambrel-roof cattle barn south of the house grounds on the north side of the cemetery field. The family moves to Ellwood from Richmond.
CE 1934	Built	Leo Jones builds a stone building at the rear of the house grounds as a farm office; around this same time, he builds an equipment shed and granary in the barnyard, a new entrance road from the Orange Turnpike, and a log cabin in the woods south of the Wilderness Run.
CE 1935	Removed	The orchard is removed around this time.
CE 1940	Built	Around this time, a concrete-block tenant house is built in the west woods.
CE 1940	Altered	The garden is redesigned with two axial grass walks and a birdbath at the center.
CE 1950	Built	Around this time, Leo Jones builds a horse barn, brooder house, mink and sheep barn, and two large laying houses in the barnyard, and a cattle barn south of the spring.
CE 1950	Altered	A boxwood hedge is added along the central walk of the garden and the picket fence around the house grounds is replaced with a barbed-wire fence.
CE 1960	Built	A concrete-block garage is built in the barnyard around this time.
CE 1962	Abandoned	Leo and Blanche Jones begin to shut down the Ellwood Manor Farm operation around this time.
CE 1962	Abandoned	The state realigns Route 20, abandoning the intersection on the west side of the Wilderness Run adjoining Ellwood.
CE 1964	Purchased/Sold	Blanche Jones transfers her interest in the northern tract of Ellwood including the house to her son Gordon Jones; Gordon Jones transfers his interest in the southern part of the property to his mother. Blanche soon sells her property to developers.
CE 1968	Built	The state completes work on widening Route 3 into a divided highway.
CE 1970	Developed	A large suburban housing development is being constructed on Ellwood lands south of the Wilderness Run; additional developments underway north of Route 20 and along Brock Road.
CE 1970	Purchased/Sold	In February, Gordon Jones sells an easement on sixty-five acres of Ellwood surrounding the house to the National Park Service; the easement restricts use of the property to half-acre residential development.
CE 1970	Purchased/Sold	In April, Gordon Jones sells a three-acre strip of land along the Wilderness Run to the National Park Service.
CE 1971	Purchased/Sold	Gordon Jones sells ninety-seven acres containing the house and northern part of tract 4 to the National Park Service, reserving life estate in the house and surrounding acre to his parents, along with a right-of-way along the west entrance road.
CE 1972	Purchased/Sold	Gordon Jones sells seventy-one acres, the south part of tract 4, to the National Park Service.

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1975	Purchased/Sold	Gordon Jones sells the life estate in the house to the National Park Service, but Leo Jones remains in the house.
CE 1977	Purchased/Sold	Leo Jones dies; the National Park Service takes over management of the property and leases the fields to a neighboring farmer.
CE 1977	Altered	The west entrance road is surfaced in gravel around this time.
CE 1977	Removed	Many of the fences are removed from the fields.
CE 1978	Stabilized	The park begins planning for the restoration of Ellwood house to its Civil War-era appearance with structural stabilization.
CE 1980	Purchased/Sold	Around this time, the National Park Service acquires a five-acre tract in the west woods from the Bailey family (final part of existing 177-acre Ellwood site).
CE 1980	Demolished	The park begins demolition of the barns and outbuildings except for the farm office, brooder house, garage, granary, and equipment shed.
CE 1980	Altered	Ellwood cemetery is cleared of overgrowth and a split-rail enclosing fence is added.
CE 1980	Naturalized	Successional vegetation is allowed to grow up in the old corrals.
CE 1980 - 1982	Restored	The exterior of Ellwood house is restored.
CE 1984	Altered	The farm office is rehabilitated to house the fire suppression pumps for the house.
CE 1995	Developed	Founding of the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield; Ellwood is opened to the public for the first time with the help of the Friends.
CE 1998	Removed	Around this time, the equipment shed is removed.
CE 1998	Built	A turf visitor parking area enclosed by a stacked rail fence is built at the site of the equipment shed.
CE 1998	Built	The Friends of Wilderness Battlefield fund installation of interpretive waysides in the house grounds and cemetery.
CE 2000 - 2009	Restored	Restoration of the interior of Ellwood house is begun around 2000. Phase 2 of the interior restoration is completed.
CE 2006	Destroyed	Collapse of the so-called witness tree, a catalpa, the only tree believed to have stood during the Civil War.

Physical History:

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. Information is extracted from the 2010 report, "Cultural Landscape Report for Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park," by John Auwaerter and Paul M. Harris Jr. Graphics associated with this section are located at the end of the report.

BEFORE ELLWOOD, Pre-1770

The origin of Ellwood's cultural landscape is in the natural environment, shaped by the gentle topography of the Piedmont plateau, the central upland region of Virginia west of the Tidewater and east of the Appalachian Mountains. The existing ecology dates back in large part to the post-glacial period beginning approximately 12,000 years ago, when conifer forests gave way to a mixed broadleaf deciduous forest of predominantly oak and chestnut. Other forest communities included oak and hickory in upland areas; beech, oak, and tulip-tree in ravines; and forests of silver maple, box elder, sycamore, and American elm on valley floors. Young, second-growth forests were usually dominated by Virginia (loblolly) pine, eastern red-cedar, and tulip-tree. Openings in the forest along waterways and wetlands, and in grasslands may have originated as clearings made by people. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009.)

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in the seventeenth century, American Indian settlement followed the physiographic boundary of the Fall Line, the boundary between the Piedmont and the Tidewater, with Algonquians in the Tidewater and Siouans in the Piedmont. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Siouans numbered more than 10,000 people, and lived in palisaded villages of dome-shaped houses sheathed in bark and reed mats. They practiced agriculture and also hunted and gathered. The region from Ellwood east, along the Rappahannock River, was the homeland of a tribe of Siouans known as the Manahoac. The Ontponea, a subtribe of the Manahoac, lived in present Orange County, west of Ellwood. (Prince William Network/Virginia Department of Education, 2009; Mansfield, 1977:1; Hodge, 1910:136.)

In the decades following the first permanent English colony in Virginia established at Jamestown in 1607, European settlement spread across the Tidewater, flourishing in large part on tobacco agriculture and slave labor. While the Manahoac's homeland was not taken initially by the English, their population plummeted by the middle of the seventeenth century resulting from conflicts with neighboring tribes and contact with European diseases to which they had no immunity. Other tribes soon laid claim to their homeland. In 1644, the Powhatan Confederation, a group of Algonquian tribes, signed a treaty agreeing that all land east of the Fall Line belonged to the English, and all land to the west was Indian territory. By the end of the century, however, American Indians across Virginia had become decimated by European diseases, war, and cultural pressures. The so-called Indian Line gave way in 1690, allowing for settlement to spread westward from the Fall Line. (Craven 1971:61,65; Briceland 1987:11.)

After 1690, the region of the upper Rappahannock River including the future site of Ellwood was claimed by Europeans, although settlement remained sparse for much of the century (Figure 1). One of the leading figures behind the settlement of this region was Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740), who served as colonial Virginia's lieutenant governor from 1710 to 1722 and was responsible for overseeing completion of the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg. Spotswood acquired vast expanses of Piedmont territory for mineral deposits and other natural resources, amounting to 85,000 acres by 1722. Part of these land holdings included the 40,000-acre Spotsylvania Tract that included the future Ellwood site. He acquired this tract, which stretched westward from the Fall Line, in 1722 at the time of his retirement as lieutenant governor. Spotswood established a settlement on the tract known as Germanna, approximately four miles northwest of Ellwood, to guard the frontier and work his silver and iron mines. He also built himself a manorial home there. (Rubin, 1977:30-31; Dodson, 1969:278,282; Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Inc., 2009; Mansfield, 1977:38.)

In 1720, the Virginia assembly chartered Spotsylvania County, and seven years later, the city of Fredericksburg located at the head of navigation on the Rappahannock River along the Fall Line. As with many of its sister Fall Line cities such as Richmond and Petersburg, Fredericksburg grew into the region's center of trade and transportation. In 1734, the western part of Spotsylvania County was split to form Orange County, named after William, the Prince of Orange. The boundary between the two counties, based on an earlier parish boundary, ran through the land where Ellwood would be settled later in the century. (Shibley, 1976:11-12,393; Scott, 1870:chapter 2.)

The settlement of Germanna and development of iron industries led to the building of roads through the Piedmont wilderness. Unlike the Tidewater, rivers in the Piedmont, including the Rapidan, had limited use for transportation due to rapids and shallow waters. The earliest road in the vicinity of Ellwood was the Germanna Road, built by 1716 along portions of the existing Route 3 west of the Wilderness Run and extending to the southeast toward the Tidewater. Baylor's Road, later known as the Orange Plank Road, was laid out in 1725 to the south and west of Germanna Road to connect what would become Orange County with the Tidewater. (Mansfield, 1977:134-139.)

Many European colonists of middle means were drawn to the Piedmont in the eighteenth century to establish farms of their own. They were motivated by the lack of available land in the Tidewater, which was typically worn out from intensive tobacco farming, or was held by wealthy owners in large plantations. In the Wilderness, however, settlement expanded slowly because much of the area was tied up under Spotswood ownership. After Governor Spotswood's death in 1740, vast tracts remained held by his heirs, who continued to operate the family furnaces and mining operations in the Wilderness. (Williss, 1980:7; "Spotswood's Furnace, J-42.")

Around the year 1770 on the eve of its settlement by the Jones family, the Spotsylvania Tract surrounding Ellwood known as the Wilderness remained a remote place, but was no longer virgin territory as its name implied. Four miles west on the Germanna Road was the old settlement of Germanna (Figure 2). Although it remained the seat of the Spotswood family, the town had declined since the days of Governor Spotswood. Six miles to the northeast was the Tubal iron furnace, and to the south was Baylor's Road leading to Orange County. Tracts of woods in the larger region were being cleared for agriculture, primarily tobacco farming, and many other parts of the forest had been cut during the previous five decades to fuel the Spotswood iron furnaces. (Scott, 1870:chapter XI.)

In 1770, the site of the Ellwood plantation was owned by Alexander Spotswood, the grandson of Lieutenant Governor Spotswood. The most notable natural feature was the creek called Wilderness Run, which had been named as early as 1730. The crossing of the creek by the Germanna Road was known as Wilderness Bridge. Adjoining the bridge to the east was a clearing with several buildings that had supposedly been constructed by Governor Spotswood (see Figure 2). The buildings occupied a rise north of the Germanna Road, where the Wilderness Tavern would later be built. South of the Germanna Road, the future Ellwood site had not been settled. It was probably forested, although timber may have been harvested from the land to fuel iron furnaces. (Williss, 1980:9; Scott, 1870:chapter II; Smith, Jr., 1936:12.)



Figure 1. A 1719 map of European settlements along the lower Rappahannock River, and the unsettled region to the west (Detail, John Senex, "A New Map of Virginia, Mary-Land, and the Improved Parts of Pennsylvania & New Jersey," 1719).

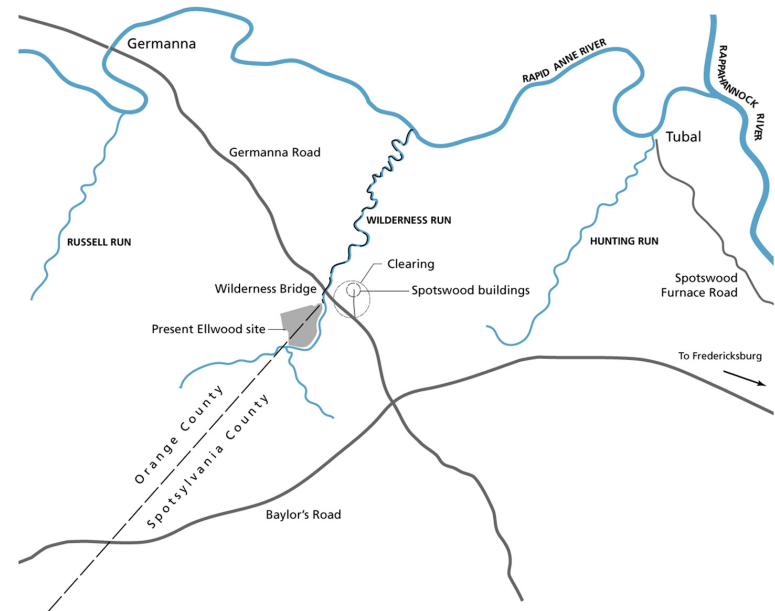


Figure 2. Map showing relationship of existing Ellwood site to cultural and natural features in the Wilderness area in c.1770 (SUNY ESF).

ANTEBELLUM ELLWOOD, 1770-1861

In the early 1770s, William Jones and his brother Churchill arrived in the Wilderness to establish plantations of their own. The brothers were descendants of an old and wealthy Tidewater family from Middlesex County at the mouth of the Rappahannock River along the Chesapeake Bay, but were orphaned in 1758 when William was eight and his brother, ten. They subsequently grew up with a relative, William Churchill. (Williss, 1980:8.)

According to Jones and Spotswood family legend, the story of the brothers' arrival in the Wilderness traces back to an encounter in c.1771 between William Jones and Alexander Spotswood, the grandson of the Governor, on the Germanna Road where Jones was returning from a business matter for William Churchill. Spotswood admired Jones's horse and purchased it on the spot, providing him in return a carriage and servant for his trip back to Middlesex County. William Jones was impressed by the appearance of the Wilderness and asked Spotswood about the price of land. Spotswood extended an invitation for Jones to spend some time on his land near Wilderness Bridge. A year or two later, William returned to the Wilderness with his brother Churchill, accompanied by two associates, Benjamin Grimes and Dudley Digges. The four lived in one of the Spotswood buildings at the Wilderness clearing, across the valley from the present Ellwood house, where, according to historian James Power Smith, Jr., they spent a year "living the life of young pioneers." (Smith, Jr., 1936:4.)

William and Churchill ultimately decided to move permanently to the Wilderness. They reached an agreement with Alexander Spotswood to lease the land south of Germanna Road across from the Wilderness clearing to establish plantations of their own. The brothers began improving the land at some point in 1774 or 1775, and constructed a house, probably on or adjacent to the site of the existing Ellwood house. With the new house presumably complete, the brothers brought their wives, sisters Betty and Judith Churchill, to the Wilderness by 1775. Within a short time, Churchill's wife Judith died, and soon thereafter, on September 13, 1775, he executed a lease with Alexander Spotswood for a 242-acre tract. This may have formalized the earlier gentleman's agreement for the land at Wilderness Bridge, or been a lease for a different property that Churchill later settled. William and Betty Jones were assignees to the lease. (Smith, Jr., 1936:5; Rockwell, 1978:12; Geier et al, 2008:113-114; Williss, 1980:8.)

Eighteen months later on February 17, 1777, William Jones signed his own lease with Alexander Spotswood for a larger tract of 642 acres that included the existing Ellwood site and land east of the Wilderness Run and south of Germanna Road (present Lyons Farm), plus additional land to the south. The lease referred to buildings and fences already on the property—the Joneses' recently built house and outbuildings—and also included stipulations that additional improvements be made to the property within four years, including the planting of a fenced apple orchard. Spotswood also reserved his right to mine the property, reflecting his family's long-time use of their lands. Shortly after the Joneses arrived in the Wilderness, a tavern was built at the Spotswood clearing (see Figure 2). It is not known if Alexander Spotswood was responsible for construction of the building, or tenants. The tavern served travelers along Germanna Road. (Deed, Spotswood to Jones, 1777, book J, part 1:125-128.)

By the late 1770s, the Joneses' landscape at Wilderness Bridge was beginning to take on the appearance of a plantation, which at some point they named Ellwood. The Jones house was accessed by a long drive from Germanna Road that paralleled the west side of the Wilderness Run before ascending a low ridge to the house. Probably a small and minimally appointed building, this first house most likely faced east across the Wilderness Run, where the brothers had cleared the land for agriculture. A kitchen, dairy, smoke house, and well—staple outbuildings of plantations—most likely existed to the north of the house. In typical fashion, these outbuildings created a yard where household chores were carried out. A large orchard of three hundred trees, which the Joneses would have planted within four years of their 1777 lease, was probably north of the house. The brothers planted fields in timothy and oats, and may have raised wheat and tobacco as a cash crops. The plantation also would have included fenced pastures for livestock and domestic vegetable gardens near the house. (Gordon Jones, c.1985:1; Basalik et al, 1985:84-86; Weyss map, 1867; Betty Lacy, 2004:6.)

During the Revolutionary War, hostilities did not extend to the Wilderness, but the Jones family was

impacted nonetheless. Churchill left to join the patriots in their fight for independence, while William Jones remained at home, a Loyalist who purportedly avoided the upheaval. During the early years of the war, the Jones house burned and William and Betty moved into what James Power Smith called the "lower house," perhaps one of the old Spotswood buildings adjacent to the Wilderness Tavern. The burned house was rebuilt within three years by the time of Major General Marquis de Lafayette's march through Virginia near the end of the war. His forces camped on a hill across from Ellwood near the Wilderness Tavern. (Betty Lacy, 2004:5; Williss, 1980:12; Smith, Jr., 1936:5.)

After the Revolutionary War, Churchill Jones returned to the Wilderness, but settled at his own separate plantation, Woodville, a mile away from Ellwood in Orange County. William Jones remained at Ellwood, improving the plantation and expanding his agricultural enterprise. In 1788, he purchased the 642-acre tract that the family had been leasing from Alexander Spotswood for the past eleven years. The reasons for the change from lease to ownership are not known; perhaps Spotswood lost interest in mining the property, or maybe William Jones had attained sufficient wealth to make purchase possible. Two years after this purchase, he acquired another hundred acres from Alexander Spotswood, most likely comprising the Wilderness Tract that included the Wilderness Tavern and the old clearing. William Jones made two additional purchases of 1,163 acres later in the decade, enlarging Ellwood to nearly two thousand acres. Much of his property consisted of forest and small tenant farms. It is estimated that he did not improve more than four hundred acres, most of which would have been the fields within the original 642-acre Ellwood parcel. (Smith, Jr., 1936:4; Williss, 1980:12.)

Aside from the addition of land, the most notable of William Jones's post-war improvements was a new house completed by 1799, which was either a modification of the house rebuilt after the fire, or a new building. The house maintained the same orientation on a prominent rise facing east across the expanse of the plantation. The two-story building used a common eighteenth-century center-entrance plan with a symmetrical five-bay façade and side-gable roof, set on a high brick foundation with interior end chimneys (Figure 3). The Federal-period house reflected a late Georgian style in its tall proportions, modillioned eaves, and a pedimented entrance porch with columns. A two-story wing, flanked by corner porches, extended perpendicularly to the rear of the house, giving the building a "T"-shape plan, as shown on an insurance survey completed in 1805 (Figure 4). (Halda et al, 1992:23-62,227.)

The landscape immediately surrounding the house was most likely maintained as lawn with scattered specimen trees, perhaps oaks from the native forest, some of which shaded the house and outbuildings. A walk probably led from the front door to the entrance road. The family maintained ornamental and kitchen gardens near the house, as did most plantation owners at the time. The gardens may have been on the terrace south of the house where there were no buildings. This site would have provided a southern exposure and views out across the surrounding countryside. (Smith, 1936:7.)

North of the house were the Ellwood service buildings in the area typically known as the yard. These buildings were arranged without geometric formality or relationship to the house. The 1805 insurance survey documented the one-story frame kitchen as the largest building in the complex at forty by sixteen feet, positioned fifty-four feet from the side of the house (see Figure 4). North of the kitchen was a small brick oven and a frame smokehouse. West of the kitchen was a dairy, and between the house and the dairy was a frame storehouse. Aside from the dimensions and construction materials, little is known about the appearance of these outbuildings. To the rear (west) of the yard, there was purportedly a line of small buildings used as slave quarters, often known as cabins. William Jones had slaves from an early date, and by 1799, he owned twenty-nine. In typical plantation fashion, the cabins were out of sight from the façade of the main house, but provided ready access to the yard and farm. (Vlach, 1993:21,33-34; Williss, 1980:336,62.)

Beyond the slave cabins and yard were buildings serving the agricultural operations of the plantation that surrounded a barnyard, a large utilitarian area where farm chores took place. The buildings included a main barn due west of the house that was approximately twenty by forty feet in size, and a series of smaller barns and sheds along the north side of the barnyard. The dates of construction for these buildings are not known, but barns of some type would have been a necessary feature of the

plantation from an early date. William Jones also owned the Wilderness Tavern and its associated complex of buildings, outside of the existing Ellwood site. (Basalik et al, 1985:85-86.)

In the years following his initial development of the Ellwood plantation, William Jones became one of the wealthiest men in Spotsylvania County, with seventy-three slaves by 1810. At more than four hundred improved acres, Ellwood was a large farm in the South during the early nineteenth-century. Jones's agricultural enterprise raised crops typical for the region, including wheat, corn, potatoes, hemp, flax, and tobacco. If William Jones was like other plantation owners in the region, tobacco was his staple cash crop. Ellwood also included herds of cattle and sheep, along with pigs, horses, and oxen. Other income sources included real estate, rent, and timber, probably sold in part to the local iron industry that enjoyed a modest resurgence in the early nineteenth century. This latter use may have resulted in extensive areas of cut-over woods characterized by dense second-growth vegetation. (Williss, 1980:12,36-37; Harrison, 1986:204.)

While William Jones was responsible for most of the changes to the Ellwood landscape through the early nineteenth century, one notable exception was the construction of a new road, the Orange Turnpike, running from Fredericksburg west to Orange. Begun around 1810, the thirty-five mile turnpike was completed through the Wilderness in c.1820. At Ellwood, the turnpike crossed in front of the Wilderness Tavern, an alignment that William Jones undoubtedly influenced to increase traffic to the business and allow him easier access to Fredericksburg markets. From here, the turnpike crossed Germanna Road and then turned southwest toward Orange, crossing the Wilderness Run across a new bridge south of the old Wilderness Bridge on Germanna Road. (Harrison, 1986:340.)

After a lifetime of improving the Ellwood plantation, William Jones's personal life changed in 1823 with the death of his wife of nearly fifty years. Betty Churchill Jones was buried in the family's small cemetery that had been established in c.1807 in the field south of the house. The first known burial there had been William and Betty's first grandchild, the son of Hannah and her husband David Williamson, who was stillborn in May 1807. A second grandson was buried here in August of the following year when he survived just six weeks. A decade later, Hannah's husband was buried in the cemetery when he died at age forty-two in November 1818. Two of the couple's young sons died shortly thereafter: nine-year-old William Churchill Williamson in December 1818 and six-year-old John James Williamson in April 1819. Churchill Jones was buried in the cemetery upon his death at age seventy-eight in 1822. (Seville burial record and plot map, 1890.)

Five years after Betty's death, seventy-eight-year-old William Jones married Betty's sixteen-year-old grandniece, Lucinda Gordon. The couple soon had a child, Betty Churchill, born in 1829. By this time, his first daughter Hannah had remarried and moved with her husband, John Coalter, to Chatham in Fredericksburg. There is little evidence that William Jones's new marriage coincided with major changes to the Ellwood landscape. Tax records indicate that he constructed four buildings on his property during this time, but whether they were within the Ellwood core or at the Wilderness Tavern or other outlying properties is not known. (Williss, 1980:12,14,39.)

In 1845, ninety-five-year-old William Jones died after years of frail health. He was buried in the family cemetery at Ellwood alongside his first wife, brother, grandchildren, and son-in-law. In his will, William Jones left the core of Ellwood—the original 642-acre tract minus two acres that may have been taken for the Orange Turnpike—to his widow until she remarried. In 1848, eighteen-year-old Betty Jones married J. Horace Lacy and became the new owner of Ellwood following her mother's remarriage the previous year. After their first child was stillborn and buried in the Ellwood cemetery, the young couple raised eight children born between c.1851 and 1868. The Lacys lived at Ellwood year-round until 1857, when they purchased Chatham upon the death of its owner, Hannah Coalter, Betty's half-sister. The Lacys made Chatham their primary home, but kept Ellwood as a working plantation and summer home. (Will of William Jones, 1843; Williss, 1980:15.)

Much of the Wilderness remained forested in the mid-nineteenth century, with Ellwood largely an isolated clearing (Figure 5). Much of the forest was dense second growth, due in part to continued clear-cutting over the previous century to fuel the area's iron industry. The younger second-growth woods generally had a dense, tangled character. During the 1850s, cutting lessened with demise of the industry. Only one iron furnace was still operating in 1856. (Harrison, 1986:204.)

Although a large part of the Lacys' acreage at the Wilderness was woods and leased land, they maintained much of the original 642-acre tract bordering the Germanna Road in agricultural use, with a listed cash value of \$4,500 in the 1860 Orange County census. Agricultural products produced at Ellwood at this time included peas, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat, oats, butter, and wool. According to the census, there was no tobacco grown at Ellwood by this time. The plantation also tended a variety of livestock including dairy cows, meat cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, oxen, and mules. To support this livestock, a large area of the plantation was devoted to pasture, most likely fenced with post-and-plank and stacked split-rail types that extended along the roads and other edges of the pastures. The fields and woods were crossed by a number of farm roads, with the primary entrance off the Orange Turnpike that paralleled the Wilderness Run. This road continued south through the plantation to the Orange Plank Road, near Parker's Store (see Figure 5). (Orange County agricultural census, 1860.)

As in William Jones's lifetime, the main house continued to be the focal point of the Ellwood landscape on its ridge above the Wilderness Run, adjoining the complex of service buildings to its north and barns to the rear, set within expansive pastures and cultivated fields framed by woods. The house and yard were shaded by mature trees, with the garden probably south of the house. There is little record of the Lacys making significant improvements to the buildings and grounds; their move to Chatham after just nine years at Ellwood suggests they did not intend to make the plantation into any kind of showplace. At the house, they added a small wing at the rear and made minor modifications to the interior and porch of the house. In the yard, the Lacys may have added a wing to the kitchen in the yard, and a covered way to connect it with the house. North of the house and down the hill, there was a large icehouse with an ice pond on the Spring Creek, and farther upstream was a small springhouse. These buildings may have been erected during William Jones's lifetime. (Batcheler et al, 1985:6; Weyss survey book, 1867; Williss, 1980:39; Geier et al, 2008:12.)

During their first decade at Ellwood, Horace and Betty Lacy also sold off some of the extensive holdings that Betty's father had amassed. In 1855, they sold two hundred acres known as the Wilderness Tract, property that included the Wilderness Tavern, north of the original 642-acre Ellwood parcel. In 1859, the two-hundred-acre tract was acquired by the Simms family, who operated the Wilderness Tavern and a store in an adjoining building at the outbreak of the war. (Harrison, 1986:265-266.)

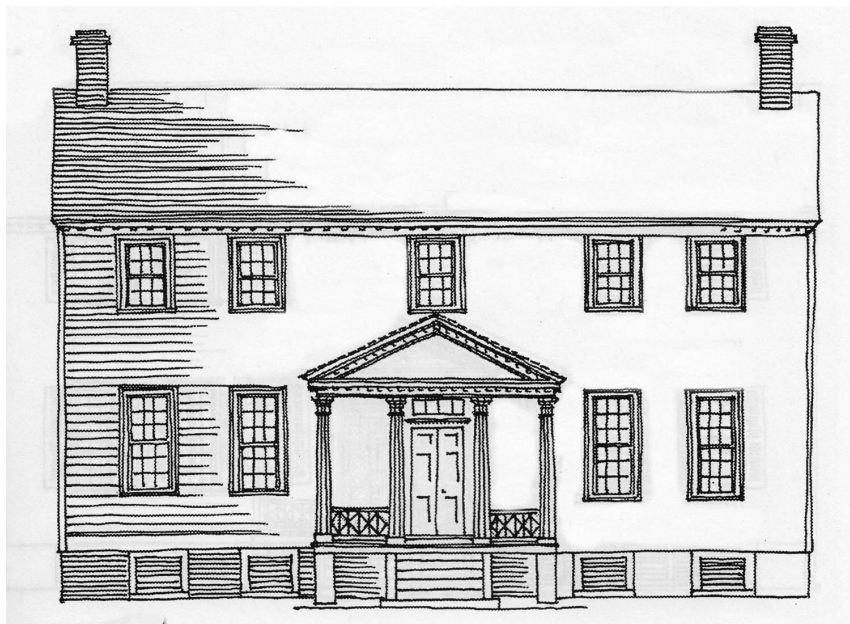


Figure 3. Contemporary drawing of William Jones's Ellwood house as completed by 1799 (Halda, Batcheler, and Engle, "Historic Structure Report for Ellwood," National Park Service, 1992, 23).

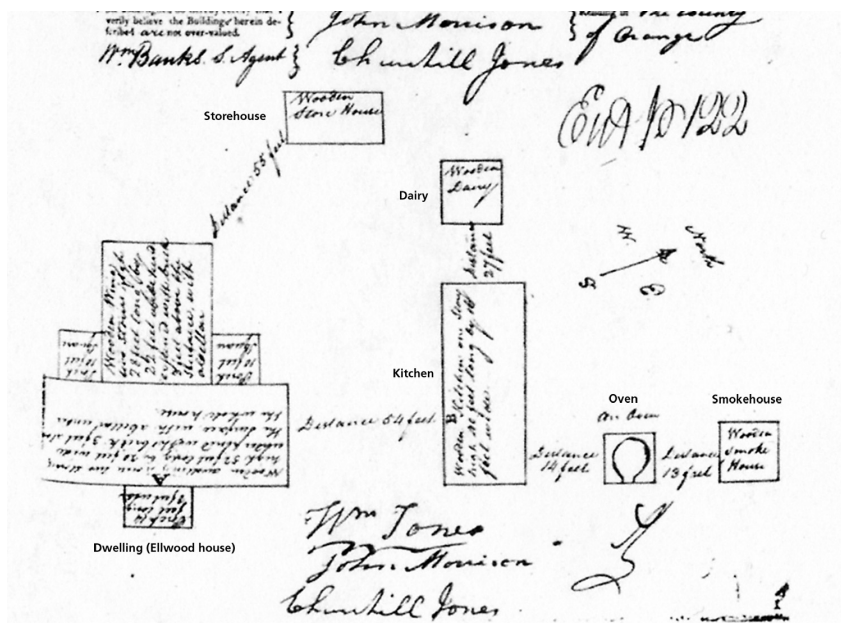


Figure 4. Survey of the Ellwood buildings in 1805 (Mutual Assurance Society Revaluation no. 567, August 7, 1805, VA State Library, reproduced in Halda, Batcheler, and Engle, "Historic Structure Report for Ellwood," NPS, 1992, 229, annotated by SUNY ESF).

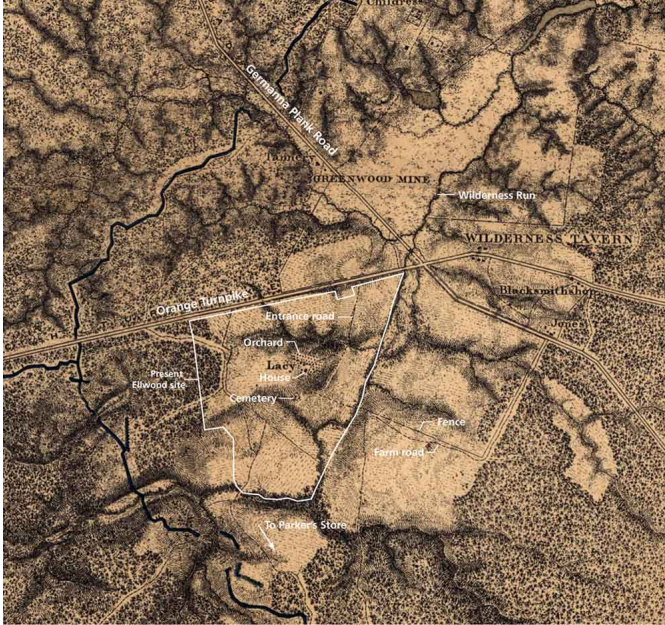


Figure 5. Map of Ellwood and nearby features (J. E. Weyss, "The Wilderness, From surveys under the direction of Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. Michler," NY, 1867. Library of Congress American Memory Collection, digital ID g3884w cw0665800, annotated by SUNY ESF).

ELLWOOD IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

In April 1861, Horace Lacy joined the Confederate Army, beginning a tumultuous four years for the Ellwood plantation. His wife Betty and their four children left Chatham and Ellwood to stay at the home of a friend in Fredericksburg. With evacuation of the city prior to outbreak of hostilities in December 1862, the family relocated and moved several more times during the war, finally ending up in southwestern Virginia until war's end. (Williss, 1980:17.)

Hostilities did not reach the Wilderness until the spring of 1863 when the forces of General Joseph Hooker and General Robert E. Lee clashed at nearby Chancellorsville on April 30. Although fighting remained some distance from Ellwood, it came as close as Wilderness Church on the Orange Turnpike west of the plantation, where General Stonewall Jackson made a surprise attack against the Federal forces. Ellwood was sufficiently close to the hostilities to serve as a Confederate field hospital, set up in and around the deserted main house. Prior to taking the house, General Lee ordered the Lacy possessions removed and transported south for safekeeping. (Smith, Jr., 1936:10.)

The hostilities at Chancellorsville ended on May 6, 1863, but Ellwood and several other field hospitals remained in use for months afterwards. In a field hospital north of the Wilderness Tavern, General Stonewall Jackson had his arm amputated following injuries he received from accidental fire on May 2. Horace Lacy's brother, the Reverend Beverley Tucker Lacy, a Confederate chaplain in the campaign, buried the arm in the Ellwood cemetery, in the field south of the house. Approximately twenty-four casualties of Chancellorsville were also buried at Ellwood, a captain in the cemetery and the remainder in the field west of the main barn. (Williss, 1980:17-19; J. Horace Lacy, c.1866.)

One year after Chancellorsville, Federal and Confederate forces once again converged at the Wilderness in early May of 1864. General Warren established headquarters of the Federal Fifth Corps at the Ellwood house, while fellow Generals Grant and Meade established their headquarters in the woods nearby on the north side of the Orange Turnpike. On May 5, Grant and Meade watched as their troops advanced across Ellwood's fields toward the front lines to the south and west (Figure 6). That day, the Battle of the Wilderness commenced along the Orange Turnpike in Saunders Field, about a mile west of Ellwood (Figure 7). On May 5, the Confederates reached Ellwood's outer fields.

(Willis, 1980:24; Rhea, 1994:164.)

Much of the fighting took place in the rolling, dense second-growth woods south, west, and northwest of the Ellwood fields. The battlefield became notorious for its arduous and deadly conditions created by the scrubby oaks and pines with thick, tangled undergrowth that made movement difficult and visibility poor. The Federal forces built trenches and other defensive works in jagged and discontinuous lines that encircled Ellwood to its south, west, and north (see Figure 5). The Confederate lines formed an outer arc about a half mile to the west and south. The Ellwood house remained in Federal-controlled area well behind the front lines. While no fighting took place close to the Ellwood house, the landscape still witnessed significant military presence. The entrance road and its southern extension, known as the road to Parker's Store, served as a main artery to the southern Federal lines. The Wilderness Tavern, which had been sold out of the Lacy family in 1855, served as a landmark in the battle in its prominent location at the crossroads of the Orange Turnpike and Germanna Plank Road. Troops probably used the tavern and several other buildings surrounding it. Although the tavern was not in the front lines of the battle, it was destroyed by fire at some point during the war, leaving just the brick foundation and chimney. (Williss, 1980:24; Rhea, 1994:336.)

Edwin Forbes, a special artist for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, sketched the scene around the Ellwood house a day after the battle ended, with troops bivouacked in the surrounding fields, and wagons on the entrance road (Figure 8). His sketch showed an open landscape with fields that were becoming scrubby from lack of use since the outbreak of the war two years earlier, along with specimen trees surrounding the Lacy house and yard, the main barn at the rear, a grove of trees at the cemetery, and woods in the distance.

On May 7, 1864 after two days of heavy fighting in the Wilderness, General Grant gave orders for the troops to disengage, with neither side claiming a clear advantage. Both sides had suffered heavily: the estimated losses on the Federal side, including both dead and wounded, was nearly 18,000 men, on the Confederate side, more than 10,000. In contrast to Chancellorsville, none of the Wilderness casualties were buried at Ellwood, although some may have been temporarily interred there. The Federal troops soon left the Wilderness and marched to the southeast, where they engaged the Confederates at the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse between May 8 and 21. For the remaining year of the Civil War through Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865, Ellwood lay abandoned, although squatters may have inhabited the house and planted some of the fields. (Williss, 1980:25-26.)

In 1865 at the end of the Civil War, Ellwood remained as Federal soldiers had described it—a worn-out farm in a barren domain—and most likely in even worse condition after an additional year of abandonment. The plantation was in dire need of repair and refurbishment, reflecting the state of the South after a long and brutal war. Lying in its fields and the family cemetery were approximately two dozen war casualties from the Battle of Chancellorsville. The empty house undoubtedly had broken windows and worn floors, but remained standing, as did most of the outbuildings, although a barn that may have been used as a signal station collapsed, as depicted on a sketch by Alfred Waud (Library of Congress, digital ID 3a17395). The grass around the house was probably high and little remained of the garden, while many of the fields were covered in scrub. The Wilderness Tavern lay in ruins, although a dependency across the turnpike remained standing. The dense woods in the region showed the effects of heavy fighting with scattered human remains and broken trees, crisscrossed by defensive works including trenches and mounds.

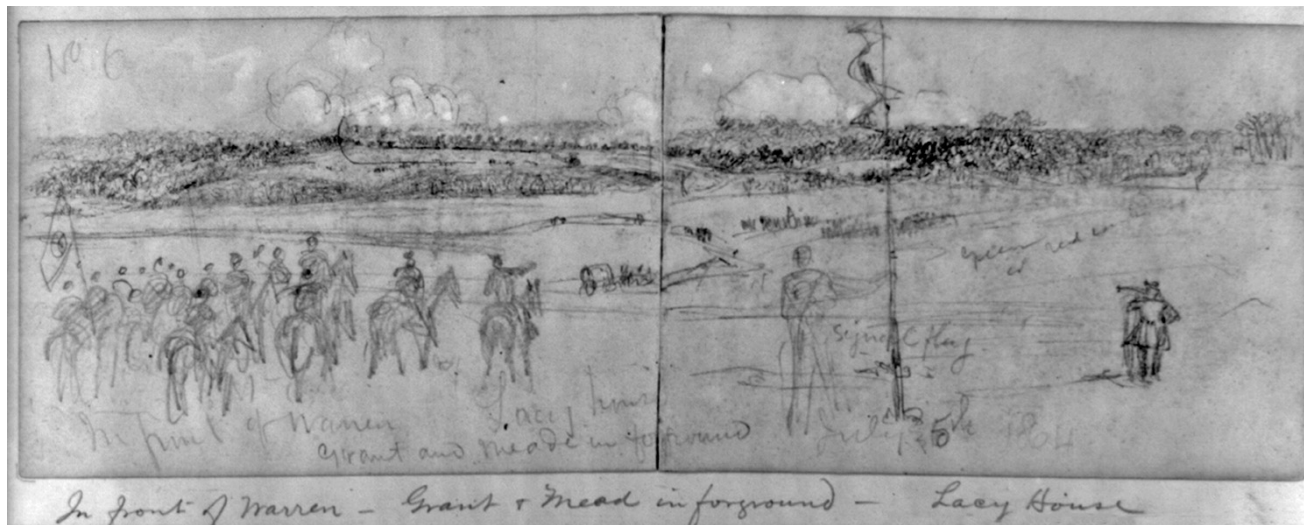


Figure 6. Sketch of the Wilderness Battlefield on the first day of hostilities, with Generals Grant and Meade in the foreground (Alfred Waud, "In front of Warren, Grant and Meade in foreground," May 5, 1864. Library of Congress, digital ID ppmsca 22397).

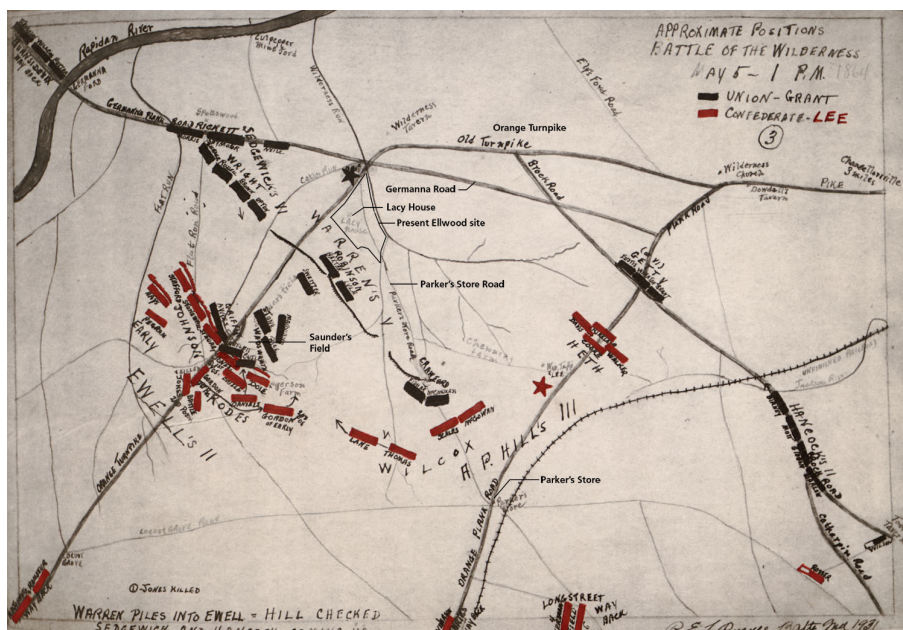


Figure 7. Troop movement during the Wilderness Campaign (Robert E. Lee Russell, "15 Pen and Ink Maps of the Battle of the Wilderness," map 11, 1931, annotated by SUNY ESF. Library of Congress American Memory Collection, digital ID g3884wm gcw0668000).

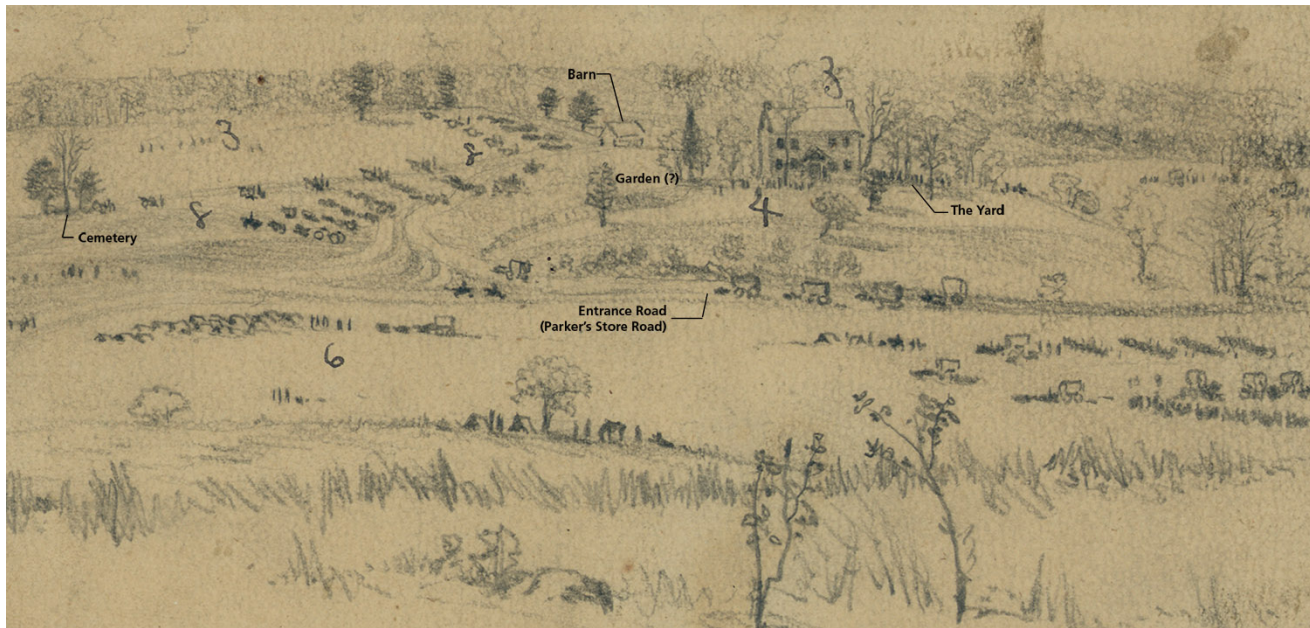


Figure 8. Panoramic sketch of Ellwood looking west from Wilderness Run, May 7, 1864. Key: 3. Fifth Corps; 4. Lacy House; 6. Rebel prisoners; 8. Artillery (Edwin Forbes, Library of Congress, Morgan Collection of Civil War Drawings, digital ID cph 3c09429).

ELLWOOD FARM, 1865-1970

After Confederate surrender in 1865, the Lacy family returned from their war-time retreat to Fredericksburg, where they found Chatham in shambles. Ellwood had likewise suffered damage from war-time occupation and abandonment over the previous four years, but remained intact, with the main house standing along with the adjoining service buildings. The house, which Betty Lacy remembered as being uninhabitable, was purportedly occupied by a Northerner who was under the assumption that rebel property would be confiscated by the government and redistributed to carpetbaggers such as himself. Horace, Betty, and their children settled back into Chatham in November 1865 while repairs were underway, and rented Ellwood to a tenant farmer once they evicted the squatter. The tenant purportedly plowed over some of the approximately twenty-four Confederate graves that were in the field west of the house and main barn. In c.1866, Horace Lacy inventoried these remains that dated to Ellwood's use as a field hospital during the Battle of Chancellorsville. Shortly thereafter, the remains were removed and reinterred elsewhere. (Betty Lacy, 2004:22; J. Horace Lacy account, c.1866.)

With the Lacys' move back to Ellwood in c.1872, they repaired and improved the house, and painted it a two-tone scheme with dark trim and added jigsaw skirting to the porch (Figure 9). They retained the outbuildings around the yard, including the old slave cabins. A three-plank fence separated the house grounds from service buildings and barns at the rear, while a picket fence with log posts completed the enclosure of the rectangular area on the north, south, and east sides. These grounds were kept as lawn with old oaks and a Norway spruce. There were no foundation plantings around the house. The Lacys at some point added a pine near the entrance road, next to a catalpa that existed during the war. The garden was probably in the same general area, south of the picket fence at the south side of the grounds. The Lacys maintained the original entrance road from the tree-lined Orange Turnpike that led south to the remote parts of the plantation near the Orange Plank Road and Parker's Store. (Halda et al, 1992:7; Vogt, 1974; Gordon Jones interview, 1978.)

The Lacy family continued to keep the Ellwood fields in agricultural production. If they followed the practices of other farmers in the area, they probably raised corn, wheat, oats, hay, and forage. They replanted the orchard north of the house grounds. The barnyard remained in the same location to the rear (west) of the house, oriented along a road extending on axis with the house. At some point, the

Lacys built several small barns west of the old barn. The main tenant or farm manager probably lived in the Ellwood house prior to the family's return in 1872, but after this point, the Lacys needed separate quarters. Since the slave cabins were most likely out of the question, they erected a separate house on the north side of the Orange Turnpike. (Hendrickson, 1927:26; Gordon Jones interview, 1978; aerial photograph, 1921; Hurt, 1955.)

Some of the most significant changes to Ellwood during the Lacys' post-war years occurred through the sale of estate lands. In c.1883, Horace Lacy subdivision a one-acre plot along the south side of the Orange Turnpike for establishment of the private Alexander Cemetery. Per William Jones's will, four of his oldest Lacy grandchildren received tracts of the Ellwood plantation upon reaching adulthood. By the 1880s, one of these tracts, comprising 190 acres on the east side of the Wilderness Run (present Lyons Farm), was sold to the Tanner family, who built a farmhouse and barns on the ridge southwest of the Ellwood house, accessed by a road that paralleled the east side of the Wilderness Run. The Lacys sold the part of Ellwood north of the Orange Turnpike around the same time. By c.1900, the Jennings family had developed this property into another farm, with the farmhouse and barns opposite the entrance road to Ellwood. Together with the farm on the former Wilderness Tract built prior to the war, the old Ellwood plantation had become part of a small cluster of farms bordering the Wilderness Run by the end of the nineteenth century. (Rokus, 2007:1; Ellwood survey, 1907.)

By 1890, Horace, then in his early eighties, and Betty, in her late seventies, considered selling Ellwood, which remained a large property at more than 1,500 acres. Their children were grown and had left home, none apparently willing or able to continue the Ellwood farm. The family delayed a decision on the sale, and six years later in 1896, Horace and Betty left Ellwood to move into a house on Washington Avenue in Fredericksburg. For the next decade, the house was occupied by a succession of tenant farmers. During this time, there were most likely few improvements made to the landscape, although several trees may have been planted on the house grounds around the turn of the century. (Betty Lacy, 2004:26; Williss, 1980:28.)

In January 1906, J. Horace Lacy died, and upon Betty's death in May 1907, ownership of Ellwood passed to the Lacy children, who quickly began planning for sale of the entire property. By the fall of 1907, they had a purchaser and proceeded to survey the property, which included just over 1,523 acres between the Orange Turnpike on the north and the Orange Plank Road on the south (Figure 10). On December 19, 1907, the Lacy children signed a deed transferring ownership of Ellwood to Hugh Evander Willis for \$5,000, ending 130 years of Jones-Lacy family ownership in the Wilderness. Hugh Willis was born in Stratton, Vermont and attended college in South Dakota, and was teaching law at the University of Minnesota at the time of the Ellwood purchase. According to family history, Willis bought Ellwood to establish a model farm and summer home. Willis's father, Evander Highland Willis, a veteran of the Battle of Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley, helped finance Hugh's purchase of Ellwood. (Deed, Lacy to Willis, 1907; Williss, 1980:29-30; Gordon Jones, c.1985:1-6.)

Hugh Willis soon began to improve Ellwood into a modern livestock farm raising pedigree hogs, cattle, and sheep. At the old barnyard at the rear of the house, he built a new gambrel-roofed barn along the south side of the farm road that extended on axis from the rear of the house (Figure 11). A number of other barns lined the south side of this road to the east and west of the new barn, along with chicken houses adjoining the garden south of the house. Willis initially hired the Lacy's former tenant to run the farm, but after discovering problems in the summer of 1909, had his parents, Evander and Lucy Sprague Willis, take over the farm. That summer, Hugh Willis renovated the Ellwood house and grounds to get it ready for his parents. He removed the old yard and service buildings north of the house, including the kitchen, dairy, smoke house, shed, and slave cabins. He kept the cleared areas as open lawn. A cook's house, a small building probably added after the Civil War, was retained for a few years before being demolished. Two small sheds were built at the northwest corner of the grounds, along the road that connected to the entrance road from the Orange Turnpike. Willis retained or rebuilt the plank and picket fences around the grounds, and was probably responsible for removing the orchard. He kept the exterior of the house largely intact, but painted it a Colonial Revival-style white with dark shutters and sash, and installed a metal roof (Figure 12). (Williss, 1980:62; Gordon Jones, c.1985:6,9-10,25,28; aerial photograph, 1921.)

Hugh Willis hoped to retire to Ellwood to run the farm, but in the meantime, his parents kept it a small operation during their two decades of management that lasted into the early 1930s. Evander and Lucy Willis kept horses and small herds of cattle, Jersey cows, and sheep, along with chickens, guinea hens, and turkeys, but discontinued the piggery that Hugh had begun. They maintained flower and vegetable gardens south of the house grounds, and reestablished the apple orchard north of the house. The icehouse along Spring Creek remained standing for a time until it collapsed in the late 1920s, after which its foundation was used as a dump. The springhouse located farther upstream disappeared by the early 1930s. (Gordon Jones, c.1985:24; Jones, map of Ellwood, c.1935.)

During the Willis family's tenure, the remote character of the Wilderness began to change as the state implemented highway improvements to accommodate the growing number of automobiles. In c.1921, the state began construction on Route 3 connecting Fredericksburg with Culpeper. The new road followed the Orange Turnpike east of Wilderness Run and the old Germanna Plank Road to the west. Soon after this road was completed, the state rebuilt the section of the Orange Turnpike west of the Wilderness Run as Route 20, completing it by c.1925. This project abandoned the old intersection of the two Civil War-era roads, and realigned the turnpike to create a "T" intersection west of the Wilderness Run. Part of the old turnpike alignment became a farm road that accessed the Tanner farm (present Lyons Farm). (Aerial photograph, 1921; Virginia Department of Transportation, 2006:23; Hendrickson, 1927:map.)

Changes to the setting of Ellwood also occurred through development of a national military park. In 1927, Congress passed legislation establishing the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial National Military Park under the jurisdiction of the U. S. War Department. In 1930, plans for development of a component of the park at the Wilderness Battlefield were finalized. In 1931, the War Department acquired two strips of land from Ellwood (south of the existing Ellwood site) along the Union and Confederate lines through eminent domain, leaving Ellwood as four separate tracts. (Willis to Jones, 1933.)

With the death of his mother Lucy in 1931, Hugh Willis, then living in Indiana, was faced with a dilemma at Ellwood. By this time, his father Evander Willis was eighty-six and could not maintain the place by himself. Hugh Willis had lost interest in retiring to Ellwood to farm. Hugh's sister Blanche, then living in the Richmond area with her husband, Leo, expressed interest in Ellwood. Hugh offered to give the property to Blanche and her son Gordon provided Leo would run the farm. He also offered to finance an Aberdeen Angus beef herd for Leo, but reserved his right to the timber on the southern three Ellwood tracts. On January 28, 1933, Hugh signed a deed giving the 1,442-acre property to Blanche and Gordon Jones. (Gordon Jones, c.1985:21-22; Deed, Willis to Jones, 1933; Williss, 1980:30.)

Leo Jones left his job in Richmond and began work on making the property into a modern livestock operation called Ellwood Manor Farm. After a year of improvements, Blanche and Leo Jones moved to Ellwood in 1933. Initial changes included renovation of the house with a new exterior color scheme consisting of white trim and unfinished exterior wood shingles over the old clapboards. The house grounds remained much as they had been, with scattered specimen trees and an enclosing white picket fence. In the garden along the south side of the house grounds, the Joneses initially kept an old grape arbor that spanned a wide grassy walk on axis with a side entrance of the house. Within several years, however, they designed the garden with narrower grass walks that met on axis at a concrete birdbath, flanked by rectangular flowerbeds (Figure 13). The area south of the garden was probably used to grow vegetables, while the land to the north into the barnyard contained fenced pens for chickens. (Hurt, 1955; Williss, 1980:30; Gordon Jones, c.1985:25.)

Outside of the house grounds, Leo Jones built a gambrel-roof cattle barn for his Angus herd to the south of the garden, along the northern edge of the cemetery field. In the barnyard at the rear of the house, he removed some of the old barns and sheds along the south side of the barnyard road, but kept the main gambrel-roofed barn built in 1908 with its earlier east wing, and added a granary. He also added a small stone building in 1934 to serve as the farm office, located on the boundary between the house grounds and the barnyard, with its entrance door facing the house. Jones accessed the barnyard from a new road that entered the west end of the property off Route 20

(Orange Turnpike), and then joined the old farm road to the barnyard. This road, built of two stone-lined tracks, provided more direct access to the farm buildings and avoided the Spring Creek crossing and steep slope that the old entrance road traversed to the east of the house. Beyond the core of Ellwood at the house and farm buildings, the Joneses maintained the fields, which they used for growing hay and forage crops, and as fenced pasture (Figure 14). The western edge of Ellwood, known as the West Woods, remained forested, as did most of the property south of the Wilderness Run where Hugh Willis retained rights to the timber. (Jones, map of Ellwood, c.1935; Williss, 1980:62; Elstner interview, 2007; Gordon Jones, c.1985:27; aerial photograph, 1937.)

By the late 1930s, Ellwood Manor Farm had grown to support the addition of two new buildings: an equipment shed, a long building east of the 1908 barn, and a concrete-block tenant house at the west end of the new entrance road, adjoining the West Woods. After World War II, Blanche and Leo Jones continued to enlarge and modernize Ellwood as a mixed livestock operation that included poultry, mink, sheep, cattle, and horses. To accommodate this growing operation, they added a number of large farm buildings. Most of these were clustered along the entrance road in the barnyard, lined by white plank fences that enclosed adjoining livestock pens (Figure 15). Buildings constructed during this time, as inventoried by an insurance company in 1955, included two large laying houses on the north side of the barnyard road; a horse barn, brooder house, and mink-sheep barn south of the road; and a third cattle barn north of the barnyard near the site of the old springhouse. The last building the Joneses added was a concrete-block garage on the north side of the entrance road, adjoining the house grounds, in c.1960. (Hurt, 1955; Williss, 1980:62.)

At the house grounds, Blanche and Leo Jones made only some minor changes to the landscape in the years after World War II. These included replacement of the picket fence around the house grounds with a wood post and barbed-wire fence, and planting of deciduous shrubs and beds of daylilies and German iris around the house. In the garden, a boxwood hedge was planted along the central north-south walk. Peonies were maintained in the west half of the garden, and mixed perennials on the east side, with lilacs along the northern edge. Wooden, barbed-wire, and snow fences enclosed the garden to keep out livestock and pests, replacing the earlier picket fence. The land east of the house, encompassing the Valley Pasture, remained largely open during this time, with scattered groves of Eastern red-cedar and deciduous trees lining the Wilderness Run. These conditions preserved the expansive eastern views from the house, across the Tanner Farm, then owned by the Lyons family. (Elstner interview, 2007; photograph of Ellwood, c.1965.)

Leo and Blanche Jones continued the livestock operation at Ellwood Manor Farm into the early 1960s, but began to shut down the farm by the middle of the decade because of their age. In February 1964, Blanche Jones transferred her interest in the northern Ellwood tract, containing the house and barns, to her son, Dr. Gordon Willis Jones. He in turn transferred his interest in the southern tracts to his mother. At this time, the state was expanding highways, including realignment of the Route 20 (Orange Turnpike) and Route 3 intersection along the northeastern corner of Ellwood. Between 1966 and 1968, the state widened Route 3 into a divided four-lane highway to a point just west of Route 20, which allowed for quick access to Fredericksburg and Interstate 95, connecting Washington and Richmond. This highway construction raised property values and encouraged suburban development in the area surrounding Ellwood. By 1970, developers were beginning work on a large subdivision across the former southern tracts of Ellwood between the Confederate and Federal lines that Blanche Jones had sold in the mid-1960s. (Elstner to Auwaerter, 2010; Gordon Jones, c.1985:43-44; aerial photograph, 1962; USGS Chancellorsville Quadrangle map, 1966, 1973.)



Figure 9. Photograph of the Ellwood house taken in c.1895 looking northwest showing 1870s improvements (Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, original from collection of Dana and Scott Lacy, Greensboro, NC).

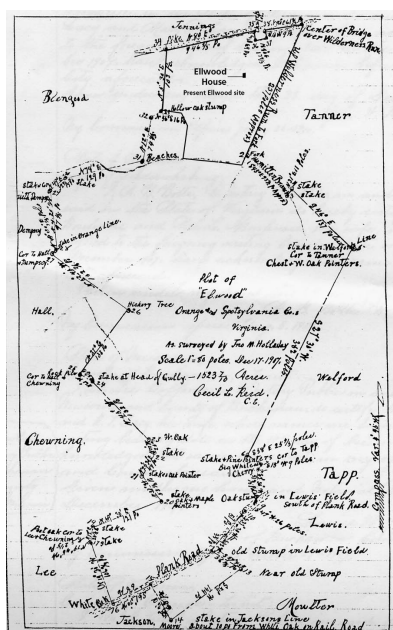


Figure 10. Survey of the Ellwood property completed in December 1907 in preparation for sale of the estate. (J. Horace Lacy [Jr.] to Hugh E. Willis, December 19, 1907, Spotsylvania County Land Records, liber AU, 262-266, annotated by SUNY ESF.)

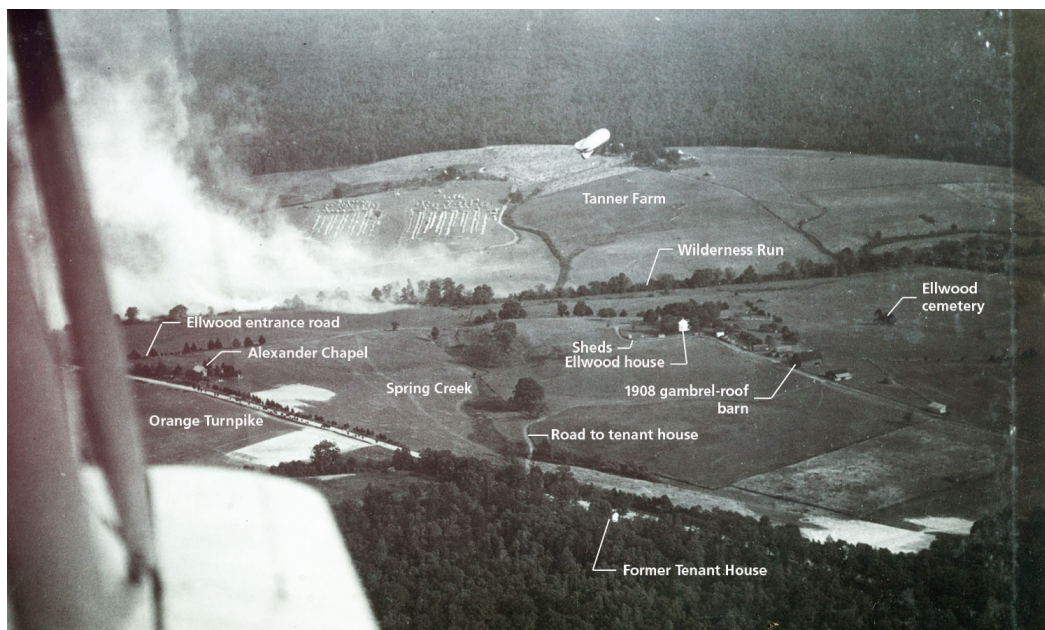


Figure 11. Aerial photograph looking southeast across Ellwood taken during a 1921 military exercise, thirteen years after Hugh Willis purchased the property (Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, annotated by SUNY ESF).



Figure 12. Looking southwest across the front yard and former service yard toward the Ellwood house, c.1910. This photograph shows changes made by Hugh Willis (Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park).



Figure 13. Blanche Jones in the garden, view looking south toward the Ellwood cemetery, c.1940. The garden had been redesigned with two cross axis grass walks, flanking beds, and a concrete birdbath in the center (Collection of Carolyn Elstner).



Figure 14. Cattle grazing in the Spring Field pasture at Ellwood Manor Farm, looking northeast from the house grounds, c.1940 (Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park).



Figure 15. Looking west through the barnyard along the entrance road showing plank fences and buildings constructed after World War II, photographed c.1955 (Collection of Carolyn Elstner).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1970-PRESENT

In the 1960s, the National Park Service began to purchase land to preserve entire battlefield landscapes, following initial acquisitions during the 1930s along Confederate and Federal defensive lines. At the Wilderness Battlefield, suburban development pressures in the late 1960s and 1970s caused the agency to take concerted action on land acquisition. Ellwood, with its elderly occupants, dormant livestock operation, location at two main highways, and nearby large subdivisions, was undoubtedly a high priority.

Following his acquisition of full ownership in the core of Ellwood in 1964, Dr. Gordon Jones began to plan for the property's future use, recognizing that it was not feasible for him to hold on to it due to his busy medical practice and his parents' declining health. He first gave the National Park Service an easement to avoid what he considered inappropriate development of the property. On February 11, 1970, he and his wife, Winifred Jones, signed a scenic easement deed granting the National Park Service limited control over development of 64.55 acres surrounding the Ellwood house that still allowed for single-family residential development. Park officials undoubtedly considered this easement inadequate. Two months later, Gordon and Winifred Jones donated a narrow strip of land along the Wilderness Run, containing 3.45 acres, to the federal government. This was the first step toward National Park Service ownership of Ellwood. A year later on April 26, 1971, the Joneses sold 97.137 acres including the Ellwood house to the National Park Service for \$159,000. This 97-acre tract included the northern portion of Ellwood bordering Route 20 encompassing the house, barns, and Ellwood cemetery, but excluding the East and West Meadows, southern Upland Field, and part of the West Woods. Gordon Jones donated this second half of Ellwood, amounting to seventy-one acres, to the National Park Service eight months later in October 1972. The final piece of the existing 177-acre Ellwood site to be acquired by the National Park Service was a five-acre parcel in the West Woods, purchased from the Bailey family in c.1980. (Scenic easement, Jones to USA, 1970; Jones to USA, 1971; Jones to USA, 1972.)

As part of the sale of the main ninety-seven-acre Ellwood parcel, Gordon Jones reserved a ten-year life estate for his mother and father, Blanche and Leo Jones, to the use of the house, garage, farm office, brooder house, well, and approximately one acre surrounding the house. The deed also included a right-of-way for the twentieth-century entrance road from Route 20 to the house. During this ten-year period, Gordon Jones was responsible for the upkeep of the reserved property, while the

park was responsible for the surrounding fields. The park did not open the property to the public, but did conduct junior ranger summer camps, which made use of the tenant house in the West Woods. (Jones to USA, 1971; Elstner to Auwaerter, 2010.)

Blanche and Leo Jones remained together at Ellwood until 1974, when Leo's health began to fail and he could no longer care for Blanche following her series of minor strokes. That year, Blanche went into a nursing home, but Leo stayed at Ellwood. The family soon decided that Leo should move out as well, and on October 21, 1975, they sold his remaining life estate at the house, amounting to six years, to the National Park Service for \$9,800. Despite this, Leo remained at Ellwood for another two years until his death in 1977, after which the National Park Service took over management of the property. By this time, many of the farm buildings were in poor condition and the adjoining pens and pastures had grown up in a tangle of vegetation. The surrounding fields had remained dormant since the park's acquisition of the property. Even the Ellwood cemetery had become overgrown with vegetation. Within a few years of acquiring full interest in Ellwood, the National park Service began to lease the fields to farmers to return them to agricultural use, and by c.1980, removed six farm buildings that had no practical use or historical associations. The park also removed most of the overgrown plank and barbed wire fencing from the property, but left the successional vegetation in the old pens and pastures that was growing into young woods. In the house grounds, the park retained the specimen trees and garden, and removed the perimeter fence. The old pine tree next to the catalpa was removed. The Ellwood cemetery was cleared of overgrowth and maintained as mown grass, and enclosed by a single-rail split-rail fence. (Elstner to Auwaerter, 2010; Jones to USA, 1975; Freeland to Jones, 1975.)

In 1978, the park began work on the house to restore it to its pre-Civil War appearance. Initial construction included structural stabilization, followed by replacement of the roof in wood shingles. In 1983-84, the remainder of the exterior was restored. Around this time, the foundation shrubs were removed and the daylilies and German iris moved to the garden. Plans for the house were to open it to the public as a visitor contact station for the Wilderness Battlefield, but funding was inadequate to complete the interior and necessary site improvements. (Halda et al, 1985: 8; Elstner interview, 2007; National Park Service General Management Plan, 1986:73-74.)

The Ellwood landscape, which stayed closed to the public despite the restoration work on the house, remained largely unchanged for the next two decades, except for the continued growth of successional woods in the old livestock pens and in the Valley Pasture below the house. Concerned over the future of the site, a group of ten residents from the area and Carolyn Jones Elstner, daughter of Dr. Gordon Jones, formed the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield in 1995 to assist the park with maintaining and improving Ellwood and other parts of the battlefield. At Ellwood, the Friends worked with the park to open the site to the public for the first time in 1998. The Friends assumed maintenance of the grounds around the Ellwood house, provided guided tours, and installed five interpretive waysides in the landscape. The park continued to lease the outlying fields to farmers, and made some improvements to the core landscape, including demolition of a c.1935 equipment shed, construction of a turf parking lot in its place in c.1998, and installation of a portable toilet adjacent to the stone farm office building. Work was begun on restoring the interior of the house and installing new utilities, with the mechanicals housed in and adjacent to the old farm office. While funding ran out for completion of the interior, the park and Friends kept Ellwood open to the public on a limited basis during weekends and holidays between May and October. The park did not make Ellwood an official stop on the Wilderness Battlefield tour route, but allowed visitors to access the grounds during off hours with a special pass. In 2009, restoration of the interior of the Ellwood house was completed. ("Historic Home to Open its Doors to Public for First Time," c.1996; Ellwood Manor, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park webpage.)

As of 2010, the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield are continuing to work with the National Park Service on maintenance, physical improvements, interpretive exhibits, and public tours at Ellwood. A team of volunteer members continues to maintain the house grounds and garden, and other volunteers staff the house during its public open hours. The park is also undertaking a new General Management Plan that will set forth future management to enhance Ellwood's historic Civil War-era character and contemporary function as a historic site.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Barn	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Livestock	Livestock	Yes	No	No
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	Yes
Funerary	Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	No	Yes	Yes
Landscape	Natural Area	Forest	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Museum (Exhibition Hall)- Other	No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

Ellwood is open to the public between May and October, but is not an official stop on the Wilderness Battlefield tour route. Visitors approach Ellwood off contemporary Routes 3 and 20 by an early twentieth-century driveway, rather than from the historic entrance road east of the house. Parking is in a small grass lot in the former barnyard. To access the house, visitors pass the c.1950 brooder house and a c.1960 garage. Tours are provided by Friends of Wilderness Battlefield volunteers, and there are four interpretive waysides around the house grounds and one at the Ellwood cemetery. Interpretive displays were installed inside the house in 2010. The Friends and a local garden club maintain the twentieth-century garden south of the house. Aside from the trail to the cemetery, there are no pedestrian connections between Ellwood and adjoining Wilderness Battlefield lands, which include the site of the Wilderness Tavern, the historic crossroads of the Old Orange Turnpike and Germanna Road, the site of Grant's Headquarters, and the Federal Line Trail.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

While the Ellwood cultural landscape today reflects many changes that have occurred over its long history, the overall rural character that existed during the Civil War remains predominant. All extant landscape features that existed at the time of the Civil War, including the house, fields, cemetery and some of the roads, contribute to the historic character of the landscape. The most notable and widespread changes since the war, especially in the core landscape surrounding the house, have been the loss of open space and views, and the removal of Civil War-era service buildings, barns, and roads. Features that do not contribute and detract from the historic character of the landscape include successional woods that have grown up in historically open fields; the two cinderblock twentieth-century outbuildings; and the west entrance road. Some non-historic landscape features are compatible with the historic character of Ellwood, notably the aged specimen trees surrounding the house. (CLR, 2010: 9.)

INTEGRITY

According to the National Register of Historic Places, integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey significance; however, not all seven must be present for a property to retain integrity. A basic test of integrity is whether a participant in the historic period—in this case, perhaps a Civil War soldier—would recognize the property as it exists today.

The following section evaluates each of the seven aspects of integrity as applied to cultural landscapes, comparing Ellwood at the end of the period of significance in 1864 with existing conditions. Overall, the Ellwood cultural landscape retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association, but has lost integrity of workmanship and feeling. This evaluation does not consider integrity of interior spaces, archeological sites, or other resources that do not shape the character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010: 115-116.)

Location:

Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where the historic event occurred. All existing property and contributing resources at Ellwood were historically part of Ellwood during the period of significance.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. Design has been diminished with the loss of outbuildings and changes to roads. Despite this, the overall vernacular design of the cultural landscape with its house as the centerpiece overlooking the Wilderness Run valley and surrounded by open farm fields remains intact.

Setting:

Setting refers to the physical environment within and adjoining the cultural landscape. Overall, Ellwood retains its historic rural setting characterized by broad farm fields framed by woods. The setting has been altered along Route 20 (Orange Turnpike) and Route 3 (Germanna Plank Road) through the growth of successional woods, highway realignment and widening, and suburban development in the woods and along the highways. This development is not visible from the Ellwood house. The setting has also changed with the growth of successional woods on historically open fields and pastures. Despite these changes, overall Ellwood retains integrity of its rural setting.

Materials:

Materials are the physical elements, both natural and constructed, that existed historically within the cultural landscape. Ellwood retains built materials of wood and brick at the Ellwood house and granite at the Stonewall Jackson arm monument, and natural materials of deciduous trees and woods around the house and at the west and south ends of the property. Changes in built materials include cinderblock, stone, and sheet metal in the outbuildings, and changes in vegetation species. Despite these changes, the landscape overall retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship:

Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts in the construction of and use of the landscape. While Ellwood retains integrity of workmanship in the Ellwood house and Stonewall Jackson arm monument, the remainder of the cultural landscape no longer retains the evidence of a working, pre-Civil War agricultural operation. The loss of all outbuildings also detracts from integrity of workmanship.

Feeling:

Feeling is an expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time in a cultural landscape. In its eighteenth-century house, active agricultural fields, and rural setting, Ellwood recalls the rural character of an antebellum plantation. However, the presence of twentieth-century outbuildings, growth of successional woods, and approach along a twentieth-century entrance road, along with loss of the plantation garden, barns, and service buildings detract from the feeling of Ellwood as it existed in 1864.

Association:

Association refers to the direct link between the important historic event or person and the cultural landscape. Ellwood retains the key features of the Ellwood house, cemetery, and agricultural fields that clearly evoke its association with the Civil War and commemoration at the turn of the century. Evaluation: Retains integrity of association.

The following 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 periods (c.1790-1864 and 1903), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

This characteristic refers to the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and includes geology, hydrology, climate, flora, and fauna. Examples of natural features at Ellwood are the Wilderness Run and successional woods.

Historic Conditions:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), the Ellwood cultural landscape was dominated by natural landforms, creeks, and dense woods surrounding the core agricultural fields. The primary landform was the shallow valley of the Wilderness Run with its elevation change of approximately fifty feet. It was upon a ridge along the west side of the valley that William Jones built the existing Ellwood house between 1781 and 1799, with its panoramic views looking eastward. By the time of the Civil War, most of the extensive woods in the area had probably been cut over for fuel and building materials, but had grown back in many areas as oak or younger succession forests of loblolly pine and Eastern red cedar with dense undergrowth. (CLR, 2010:119.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

After the historic period, the natural systems within and adjoining the Ellwood site persisted in the same general character, except for changes in the composition and limits of the woods. Today, most of the woods have matured to the extent that they no longer exhibit the dense and tangled underbrush that made fighting in the Battle of the Wilderness so difficult. In addition, portions of once open fields were left fallow beginning in the 1960s and grew into woods by the late twentieth century, altering the open rural character of the landscape surrounding the Ellwood house. Strips of woods have also grown up along old fence lines. These successional woods today cover approximately twenty percent of the open land that existed at the end of the historic period in 1864. As a result, natural systems and features today are more dominant in the Ellwood landscape than they were in 1864 (see Site Plan for locations). (CLR, 2010:119.)

Wilderness Run.

The creek continues to flow as it did during the Civil War. The name Wilderness Run traces back to the earliest history of the site, probably named around the time of the Germanna settlement in 1714. Wilderness Run is named on the 1751 Jefferys map of Virginia, and the crossing of Germanna Road, known as Wilderness Bridge, served as a place name as indicated on a 1781 map of Lafayette's trip through the region. Originally a meandering forest creek, the Wilderness Run was exposed with the settlement of Ellwood in the 1770s, and served as the spine of the plantation. During the Civil War, the creek ran through Ellwood's open fields, with only low brush and scattered small trees along its banks. Most of the wartime maps and many accounts mention the Wilderness Run. In c.1875, the Wilderness Run became a boundary when the Lacy family sold the Ellwood land to the east (present Lyons Farm). At some point after the Civil War, a bend in the creek south of Ellwood house was straightened to enlarge an adjoining pasture. By the mid-twentieth century, the Wilderness Run was lined by the narrow band of deciduous trees that exists today. (CLR, 2010:119-120.)

Spring Creek.

Spring Creek is an intermittent tributary of the Wilderness Run that originates north of Route 20 and has changed little since the Civil War. The name Spring Creek is first documented in c.1935, but was probably in use during the historic period. Prior to Ellwood's settlement in the 1770s, Spring Creek was a forest creek through a shallow ravine, with a natural spring along the south side of the ravine. During the historic period, the creek ran through open fields. The spring was contained within a springhouse, and a section of the creek along its lower course was dammed to create a small ice pond. The pond was removed prior to 1930, and the spring today is not evident. The setting of the creek has changed since the Civil War with the growth of adjoining woods. (CLR, 2010:120.)

Deerfield Creek.

Deerfield Creek is an intermittent tributary of the Wilderness Run that has probably changed little since the historic period. The name Deerfield Creek is first documented in c.1935; it is not known

whether this name was in use during the historic period. The creek originates in the area west of Ellwood and flows through the southwest corner of the site. The creek was probably along the edge of woods during the Civil War, but by the 1930s, it had been exposed through clearing of the woods. These woods later grew back, and the creek today runs through the edge of the West Woods. (CLR, 2010:121.)

West Woods.

The West Woods is a predominantly oak and hickory forest on the west side of the site and existed during the Civil War, with later changes in species composition and limits. The name West Woods is first documented in c.1935; it is not known if this name was in use during the historic period. Prior to the settlement of Ellwood, these woods were part of a vast forest probably consisting of oak and chestnut, along with hickory, beech, and tulip poplar. Much of these woods in the region were cut to fuel the Spotswood iron industries and to establish plantations. By the time of the Civil War, the West Woods were probably second-growth, perhaps consisting of a dense undergrowth and preponderance of successional trees such as loblolly pine and Eastern redcedar. According to Civil War maps, the edge of the West Woods may have extended into the existing Upland Field. After 1950, the southern parts of the West Woods were logged, leaving strips of trees. Today, these areas are reforested. (CLR, 2010:121.)

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
Wilderness Run	153191	Contributing					No
Spring Creek	153193	Contributing					No
Deerfield Creek	153199	Contributing					No
West Woods	153211	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

The three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual association in a landscape creating ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Fields are an example of landscape spaces at Ellwood.

Historic Conditions:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), the Ellwood landscape was defined in large part by its spatial organization. The landscape was open fields surrounded by woods, an organization that traced back to the site's settlement by the Jones family in the 1770s. At the time, the Wilderness was heavily wooded, with a clearing along Germanna Road east of the Wilderness Run that Governor Spotswood had made earlier in the century (later site of the Wilderness Tavern). Upon receiving a lease for 642 acres south of the clearing and Germanna Road, the Jones brothers began to transform what was most likely a virgin forest into a rural landscape, centered at a house built on a ridge west of the Wilderness Run. The core of the Ellwood plantation consisted of a yard to the north of the house around which the service buildings were clustered, and a barnyard to its rear or west. An orchard was north of the house. The landscape included manicured grounds around the house with specimen trees and a garden (exact location unknown). Surrounding this core area were agricultural fields that were separated by creeks and fence lines, and bordered by woods. A small cemetery was established in the field south of the house. William Jones acquired the land that included the old Spotswood clearing by the late eighteenth century, and there

maintained a second cluster of plantation buildings that included the Wilderness Tavern. After his death, Horace and Betty Jones sold this property, but the fields east of the Wilderness Run (today's Lyons Farm) remained part of Ellwood at the time of the Civil War. The landscape during the war was overall open with few hedgerows or trees except those around the house. A line of widely spaced specimen trees bordered the north side of the site, along the Orange Turnpike. (CLR, 201:121-122.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

After the Civil War, the Lacy family maintained the same spatial organization to the landscape, but may have expanded the barnyard to the west with the addition of more barns. Following the sale of the property to Hugh Willis in 1907, the house grounds were altered with the demolition of the service buildings and loss of the yard in c.1909. The Willis-Jones family changed the barnyard considerably in the mid-twentieth century through new construction and removal of barns and sheds. In the surrounding farmland, the open spatial character present during the Civil War remained largely intact during this time, although the divisions between fields changed over time and woods grew in along the creeks. Although the Lacy family sold the farmland east of the Wilderness Run in c.1875, that landscape retained its open spatial character. With the decline of agriculture at Ellwood by the mid-1960s, the spatial character of the landscape began to change more dramatically as successional vegetation grew in along fence lines and in old fields. (CLR, 201:122.)

With National Park Service management of Ellwood after 1977, the spatial organization of the landscape changed further with the removal of some of the post-Civil War farm buildings, continued growth of successional woods, and removal of fences in the fields and barnyard. This growth has continued to alter the open character of the landscape that existed during the Civil War. (CLR, 201:122.)

Valley Pasture.

The Valley Pasture, occupying the lowlands and adjoining slopes bordering the west side of the Wilderness Run, is part of the open agricultural landscape that existed during the Civil War. The name is first documented in c.1935; it is not known if it was used during the historic period. Probably cleared in the initial settlement of Ellwood in the late eighteenth century, Valley Pasture was used for raising crops and livestock, and was the site of a military wagon park and a temporary rebel prisoner camp during the Civil War. Of all the fields, Valley Pasture has been most impacted by the growth of successional woods in the late twentieth century. Most of the section east of the house and half north of Spring Creek are covered in dense Eastern redcedar woods. Successional woods have also grown up on the slope below the house where there were historically only widely scattered trees. These successional woods detract from the historic open spatial character of the landscape (Figure 16). (CLR, 2010:122-123.)

Spring Field.

Spring Field, located in the area south of Spring Creek north of the house, is part of the open agricultural landscape that existed during the Civil War. The name is first documented in c.1935; it is not known if it was used during the historic period. In the initial settlement of Ellwood up through the Civil War, the Spring Field was the site of an orchard, which may have once contained upwards of 300 trees. An orchard existed here through c.1930. Other parts of the field were used as pasture up until the 1960s, and since that time the size of the field has been diminished by the growth of woods bordering Spring Creek. A hedgerow has also grown up since the 1960s, dividing the field in two. The loss of the orchard and changes in the field's size detract from the historic character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:123.)

Chapel Field.

This triangular area located between Spring Creek and Route 20, is part of the open agricultural landscape that existed during the Civil War. The name of this field, first documented in c.1935, originated after 1883 with the founding of the Alexander Cemetery along its north side and construction of a chapel within it. During the Civil War, there was little separation between this field and the adjoining Valley Pasture and Spring Field. A line of roadside trees marked the field's northern boundary adjoining the Orange Turnpike. The establishment of the Alexander Cemetery

removed approximately one acre from the field. In the mid and late twentieth century, the Chapel Field became enclosed by successional woods along its periphery. These successional woods detract from the historic open spatial character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:123.)

Upland Field.

The Upland Field, occupying much of the site west of the house to either side of the west entrance and barnyard roads, is part of the open agricultural landscape that existed during the Civil War. The name is first documented in c.1935; it is not known if it was used during the historic period. During the Civil War, this field was continuous open space from the Orange Turnpike south to the East and West Meadows and east to the Cemetery Field. The Upland Field was bordered by the West Woods and roadside trees along the Orange Turnpike but was open to the east and south. In the twentieth century, the field may have been expanded westward into the West Woods, and successional woods grew up along fence lines, separating the field into north and south parts along the west entrance road. Successional woods also grew in along Route 20 to the north and in a pen along the entrance road. These successional woods detract from the expansive spatial character of the landscape that existed during the Civil War (Figure 17). (CLR, 2010:124.)

Cemetery Field.

Cemetery Field is south of the house surrounding the Ellwood cemetery and part of the expansive agricultural landscape that existed during the Civil War. The name has been created for this report; the field may have historically been considered part of the Upland Field or East Meadow. During the Civil War, this field was the site of the Fifth Corps camp, west and north of the cemetery. It was then an open field with a grove of trees in the cemetery. In 1933, the Jones family built a large cattle barn along its northern side. In the mid and late twentieth century, the field became separated from the East and West Meadows to the south by a tall hedgerow. After National Park Service management began in 1977, the cattle barn was removed, but the field remained separated from the house grounds by successional woods. Aside from the growth of woods along its south and north sides, the spatial character of the Cemetery Field has remained largely intact since the Civil War (see Figure 17). (CLR, 2010:124.)

East Meadow.

The East Meadow, the field at the southeast corner of the site, is part of the open agricultural landscape that existed during the Civil War. The name is first documented in c.1935; it is not known if it was used during the historic period. Since the Civil War, the enclosure of the East Meadow has changed with the growth of woods along the Wilderness Run and along a hedgerow on its north side. The East Meadow was once part of a larger open field that extended onto the hills to the south that are now wooded. The field is part of the same open space that includes the adjoining West Meadow. While more enclosed than it was, the East Meadow retains much of the spatial character it had during the Civil War. (CLR, 2010:124-125.)

West Meadow.

West Meadow is the field at the southwest corner of the site and part of the open agricultural landscape that existed during the Civil War. The name is first documented in c.1935; it is not known if it was used during the historic period. The field is part of the same open space that includes the adjoining East Meadow. Since the Civil War, the enclosure of the West Meadow has changed little, except through the growth of a hedgerow along its north side. (CLR, 2010:125.)

House Grounds.

The house grounds, a rectangular area of lawn and specimen trees surrounding the house, is a defining feature of the Ellwood landscape. The origin of the house grounds probably traces back to construction of the first Jones house on the site in c.1775. By 1799, with completion of the existing house and five outbuildings defining a service yard north of the house, the grounds had taken on the character that would persist until the Civil War: a cluster of buildings surrounded by specimen trees and lawn and open to the surrounding farmland. The grounds were probably fenced to keep livestock out, but there is no documentation on their location or style. During the Civil War, the house grounds were the scene of military activity associated with the use of the house as the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. In the late nineteenth century, a picket fence was added to the perimeter of the house grounds, possibly where an earlier fenced existed, and in c.1909 the yard

and service buildings were removed, leaving an open lawn. Aside from the addition of two sheds at the northwest corner around the same time, the spatial character of the house grounds remained largely unchanged until the mid twentieth century with growth of vegetation along the perimeter fence and woods to the south and east. The National Park Service returned some of the open spatial character when it removed the overgrown fence in c.1980, but left the adjoining successional woods. These woods detract from the open spatial character of the house grounds that existed during the Civil War. (CLR, 2010:125.)

Ellwood Cemetery.

The Ellwood cemetery, a small family burial ground located on a knoll in the middle of the Cemetery Field, is a defining feature of the Ellwood landscape. Established in c.1808, the cemetery at the time of the Civil War had an open character defined on the west side by a grove of trees and most likely by mown ground. There is no documentation on whether the cemetery was enclosed by a fence or whether its graves were marked aside from the monument added in 1903 to mark the grave of Stonewall Jackson's arm. (According to Barbara Yocum at the New England Region's Historic Architecture Program, the investigations at the grave-marker site have found no physical evidence of the arm). The cemetery was abandoned in the twentieth century, and after 1977 the National Park Service removed overgrowth and added a post-and-rail fence enclosure. Aside from the addition of a perimeter fence, the Ellwood cemetery retains its grove and open spatial setting that characterized it during the Civil War (Figure 18). (CLR, 2010:126.)

Garden.

The garden is a small rectangular area south of the house grounds containing ornamental plantings and dates to the twentieth century. The garden measures approximately 40 feet wide by 120 feet long and is open to a small field to its east that was probably used during the early twentieth century as a vegetable garden and livestock pen. To the north, the garden adjoins successional woods that have grown up in former livestock pens. The garden is oriented along a gravel walk lined by eight-foot-high boxwood hedges that extend south from the house grounds. Flowerbeds are located to either side of the central walk in an asymmetrical layout. Wood posts border the garden from a fence that the park probably removed after 1977. A garden may have existed on or near the site of the garden at the time of the Civil War, but there is no documentation on its exact location and appearance (Figure 19). (CLR, 2010:125-126.)

Barnyard.

The barnyard is a loosely defined space along the west entrance road at the rear of the house grounds and dates to the twentieth century. Oriented along the barnyard road, the space is defined by the garage and laying house sites to the north, and the farm office, brooder house, and granary to the south. The barnyard was the center of the agricultural operations at Ellwood since its settlement, but has changed considerably since the historic period due to demolition of buildings and growth of successional woods in former pens. While the barnyard was historically an important part of the Ellwood landscape, the existing space detracts from the historic character of the landscape due to the successional woods and character of the remaining twentieth-century farm buildings (Figure 20). (CLR, 2010:126.)

Visitor Parking Area.

The visitor parking area was built in c.1998 on the site of a c.1934 equipment shed within the barnyard. With its stacked-rail fence and turf surface, the parking area is inconspicuous when empty, but the presence of cars in close proximity to the house detracts from the landscape's historic rural character (Figure 21). (CLR, 2010:127.)

Items noted in the table below with an (*) are described in National Register documentation.

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
Valley Pasture	153213	Contributing					No
Spring Field	153215	Contributing					No
Chapel Field	153217	Contributing					No
Upland Field	153637	Contributing					No
Cemetery Field	153229	Contributing					No
East Meadow	153231	Contributing					No
West Meadow	153233	Contributing					No
House Grounds	153235	Contributing					No
Ellwood Cemetery (#WI0235f) *	153247	Contributing					No
Garden	153249	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Barnyard	153251	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Visitor Parking Area	153253	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. Valley Pasture north of Spring Creek looking east toward the Wilderness Run, August 2007. This view shows successional woods in the foreground and cultivated land in the background (SUNY ESF).



Figure 17. Looking south along the two-track upper farm road with the Upland Field to the right and the cemetery field to the left, August 2007. This road historically continued south toward the Orange Plank Road and Parker's Store (SUNY ESF).



Figure 18. The Ellwood cemetery looking southeast showing the fence, uneven surface, and Stonewall Jackson arm monument, January 2007. All other graves are all unmarked (SUNY ESF).



Figure 19. The garden looking south along the gravel walk flanked by boxwoods, August 2007. To the right are peonies and to the left are beds of iris and herbs (SUNY ESF).



Figure 20. The entrance road looking west from the house grounds through the former barnyard, August 2007. In the left background is the turf, fence-enclosed parking area, and beyond that, the Eastern redcedar grove (SUNY ESF).



Figure 21. The abandoned c.1934 granary looking southeast across the visitor parking area, October 2007 (SUNY ESF).

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Land Use describes the principal human activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape. While land use is a characteristic in the Ellwood landscape, there are no associated land-use features. An example of a land use feature would be a picnic area.

Historic Conditions:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), agricultural, domestic, and military uses were defining characteristics of the Ellwood landscape. Agricultural and domestic uses began with settlement by the Jones family in the 1770s. The family lived at Ellwood full time; after 1857, the second generation, Horace and Betty Lacy, lived there during the summer and maintained a winter home in Fredericksburg known as Chatham. Slaves were housed near the service yard northwest of the house, probably in a series of cabins. A small part of the landscape was reserved for burial of family members. (CLR, 2010:127.)

Prior to the Civil War, the family used Ellwood to raise a variety of crops and livestock using slave labor. Crops included timothy and oats for fodder, and wheat, corn, potatoes, hemp, flax, and tobacco as cash crops. Ellwood also included herds of cattle and sheep, along with pigs, horses, and oxen. There was also a garden near the house, probably used for growing ornamental plants and vegetables for domestic consumption (the exact location of this garden is unknown). The woods on the plantation were probably harvested for timber to be sold to the area iron furnaces. The Jones and Lacy families also rented parts of Ellwood to tenant farmers, and prior to 1855, owned the Wilderness Tavern and an adjoining complex of buildings along the Orange Turnpike and Germanna Plank Road (outside of study area). (CLR, 2010:127.)

For much of the Civil War, Ellwood stood vacant, its fields growing up in scrub and the grounds falling into disrepair. During the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, the Ellwood house was taken over by the Confederate army as a field hospital, a use that continued into the fall. A year later during the Battle of the Wilderness, the house became the headquarters of the Fifth Corps and the grounds and fields were used as military camps and routes for moving troops to the front lines south and west. (CLR, 2010:127.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

After the war, Ellwood was purportedly occupied by a carpetbagger, who probably revived agricultural use of the site, planting corn in the field east of the house. The Lacy family subsequently regained control of the site and hired tenants to manage the farm. After selling Chatham, they moved back to Ellwood full time in 1872 and stayed there through the mid-1890s. The second owners, the Willis-Jones family (no relation to original Jones-Lacy family) continued the agricultural and domestic uses of Ellwood following their purchase of the property in 1907. Hugh Willis established a hog farm in the southern part of the property in 1908, but discontinued it after c.1910. His parents subsequently ran a small-scale livestock farm. Their daughter, Blanche, and Leo Jones transformed Ellwood into a modern livestock operation beginning in 1933 and maintained it into the early 1960s. After this time, the farming operation declined. Domestic residential use of Ellwood ceased in 1977 upon the death of Leo Jones and subsequent transfer of the property to the National Park Service. The park revived agricultural use of the Ellwood fields by leasing them to a nearby farmer. Public use of the house and its surrounding grounds as a historic site did not begin until the late 1990s with the assistance of the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield. (CLR, 2010:127-128.)

While Ellwood has lost its historic domestic use, the agricultural uses continue, although the crops grown (2008) are a corn monoculture as part of a dairy operation and do not reflect the variety of crops and livestock that existed prior to the Civil War. With loss of the service buildings and barns, the landscape also no longer reflects the economy of an antebellum plantation. Existing public use as an historic site is compatible, although the loss of agricultural and domestic uses surrounding the house grounds and barnyard has resulted in growth of successional woods that detract from the historic character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:128.)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

This characteristic refers to the elements that constitute systems of movement in the landscape. Circulation at Ellwood includes the entrance drive, farm roads, and trail to the cemetery.

Historic Conditions:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), circulation was a defining characteristic of the Ellwood landscape and key to the site's military use during the Civil War. When the Jones family settled Ellwood in the 1770s, they built an entrance road extending south from Germanna Road, just west of Wilderness Bridge. This road ran south parallel to the Wilderness Run and included a loop up a ridge to the house and back down. The loop also connected to a road that extended around the service yard and barnyard. Another road ran west from the entrance road through a ravine or hollow along Spring Creek to an icehouse. South of the house, the entrance road tied into several farm roads, including two that continued south to the Wilderness Run, where they converged into a road that continued through the southern part of the plantation, ending at Orange Plank Road near Parker's Store. The farm roads were probably two-track earthen roads, while the entrance road and loop had a graded bed approximately ten to twelve feet wide. In c.1820 with completion of the Orange Turnpike, the main entrance to Ellwood shifted south from Germanna Road. (CLR, 2010:128.)

Civil War maps of the Wilderness show these Ellwood roads, although they do not agree on their alignment. The military used the Ellwood roads to access the front lines to the south and west from the Orange Turnpike and Germanna Plank Road. The entrance road (also referred to today as the Parker's Store Road) served as a main route to the Ellwood house and points south; it is unclear which of the farm roads to the south served as the primary route to Parker's Store. The one parallel to the Wilderness Run would have provided the most direct access from the Ellwood house. In addition to roads, there was also a brick walk that led from the loop road to the front entrance of Ellwood. (CLR, 2010:129.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

After the Civil War, Ellwood circulation probably remained largely unchanged until the early twentieth century with the advent of automobiles and modern farm machinery. This was the same time that the state was paving and realigning Orange Turnpike (Routes 3 and 20) and Germanna Highway (Route 3), which resulted in abandonment of the Civil War-era intersection east of the Wilderness Run by 1925. The section of Orange Turnpike along the northeast side of Ellwood was abandoned in c.1962 when the state undertook a second realignment, moving the intersection with Germanna Highway (Route 3) farther west. (CLR, 2010:129.)

Changes to circulation during the early and mid twentieth century resulted in large part from reorientation of the entrance road from the west and abandonment of the old entrance road near the Wilderness Run. This led to loss of the entrance road loop in front of the house, the connecting road to the barnyard, and the brick front walk to the house. With subdivision of the Ellwood lands to the south beginning in the 1960s, the southern farm road that extended to the Orange Plank Road and Parker's Store was abandoned and probably obliterated in large part. The existing two-track farm roads appear to date from the time the park began leasing the fields to a nearby farmer in the late 1970s, following a period of disuse. (CLR, 2010:129.)

While the existing circulation within Ellwood has changed considerably since the Civil War, the roads reflect the general patterns of circulation that existed historically. Traces of the old roadbeds remain in places, and the farm roads remain unpaved. The most significant change has been the reorientation of the primary access to Ellwood from the original entrance road at the northeast corner of the site, to the existing entrance road built at the northwest corner. (CLR, 2010:129.)

Barnyard Road.

The barnyard road was built prior to the Civil War as a farm road extending west from the barnyard at the rear (west) side of the Ellwood house. During the historic period, the roadbed probably was

indistinct at its eastern end within the barnyard. In c.1934, the road was extended west to Route 20 (see west entrance road). It was resurfaced in gravel by the National Park Service west of the former barnyard, and within the barnyard is a two-track road. Despite these changes, the road retains the circulation pattern that existed during the historic period. (CLR, 2010:130.)

West Entrance Road.

The west entrance road, the current vehicular entrance to the site from Route 20 to the barnyard road, was built after the historic period. The road was probably extended by Hugh Willis or Leo Jones in the early 1930s to provide more direct access to the farm buildings and avoid the hill and wet areas along the old entrance road east of the house. The new entrance road was built as two stonelined tracks. The National Park Service resurfaced the approximately twelve-foot wide road, along with the barnyard road, in gravel. While the west entrance road is inconspicuous in the landscape, its current use as the main entrance alters the historic approach to Ellwood (Figures 22 and 23, see also Figure 20). (CLR, 2010:129-130.)

Lower Farm Road.

The lower farm road is a two-track road that parallels the Wilderness Run south of the old Orange Turnpike and was added after the historic period. The road probably originated in the late 1970s by the tenant farmer to provide access to the leased fields in the Valley Pasture and on the Sciafe Tract north of the old turnpike. The lower farm road parallels the bed of the old Ellwood entrance road north of the house, and may follow the historic alignment to the south, although cultivation may have obliterated the old roadbed. Because the road is inconspicuous and follows the general alignment of the historic road, it is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:130-131.)

Upper Farm Road.

The upper farm road, a two-track road that extends through the middle of the site from the East and West Meadows to the Chapel Field, was added after the historic period. The road probably originated in the late 1970s by the tenant farmers to provide access to the leased fields. The road follows the alignment of an early twentieth century farm road and may in part follow the alignment of the main farm road used to access the southern part of Ellwood, known as the Parker's Store Road. Its northern section parallels a road that went to the springhouse and continued northwest toward the tenant house across Route 20. Because it is inconspicuous and maintains an earth surface, the upper farm road is compatible with the historic character of the landscape (see Figure 17). (CLR, 2010:131.)

Garden Walk.

The garden walk, a gravel path through the center of the garden south of the house grounds, was added after the historic period. The walk dates back to a c.1940 redesign of the garden that included two cross-axis grass walks meeting at a central birdbath. The existing walk is the north-south axis; the other walk has been lost. The gravel surface was added after the park service took over Ellwood in 1977. The walk was extended to the south to provide visitor access to the Ellwood cemetery in c.1990. The walk is generally compatible with the historic character of the landscape due to its inconspicuous appearance (see Figure 19). (CLR, 2010:131.)

Cemetery Trail.

The cemetery trail is an unsurfaced footpath connecting the house grounds and garden walk with the Ellwood cemetery and was added after the historic period. The trail was built in c.1990 according to the recommendations of the 1986 General Management Plan to provide visitor access to the cemetery. The trail is a southern extension of the garden walk, and includes a flight of wooden steps over the steep embankment of the house grounds terrace. The trail consists of a mown corridor through the cultivated Cemetery Field. Because it is inconspicuous, the cemetery trail is compatible with the historic character of the landscape. It is not known if there was a path between the cemetery and the house during the historic period (Figure 24). (CLR, 2010:131-132.)

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
Barnyard Road	153657	Contributing	82110		Location	24014	No
West Entrance Road	153661	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Lower Farm Road	153685	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Upper Farm Road	153687	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Garden Walk	153881	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1320825	Yes
Cemetery Trail	153933	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 22. The current Ellwood entrance looking south from Route 20 into the West Woods, August 2007. The entrance gate was added in 2003 (SUNY ESF).



Figure 23. The entrance road looking east through the Upland Field, August 2007. The tree line at left grew up along a former fence line (SUNY ESF).



Figure 24. The cemetery trail looking north toward the house grounds, January 2007. The wooden steps leading to the garden are visible in the distance (SUNY ESF).

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by built changes. Topographic features at Ellwood include the earthen terrace that surrounds the Ellwood house.

Historic Period:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), the Ellwood landscape consisted primarily of natural landforms with few topographic features (built landforms). In the settlement of the site, the Jones family made changes to the grade of the land to build roads and buildings, and establish ornamental grounds around the house. During the Civil War, the Federal and Confederate armies made numerous topographic changes to the landscape with construction of defensive earthworks, but none were within the current Ellwood site. (CLR, 2010:132.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

After the Civil War, the Willis and Jones families made minor changes to the topography with the construction of farm buildings, such as the laying houses in the barnyard. Historic-period roadbeds and road cuts remain visible in the landscape along the old entrance road and the entrance road loop leading up to the house. Overall, topography in the Ellwood landscape remains largely unchanged since the Civil War. (CLR, 2010:132.)

House Grounds Terrace.

The house grounds terrace was most likely constructed at some point between the settlement of Ellwood in c.1775 and completion of the house in 1799. The terrace is a generally rectangular plateau measuring approximately 500 feet by 200 feet. At the north side of the house, the terrace blends in with the natural grade, but becomes more pronounced at the south end where the natural grade slopes down. Here, the terrace is bounded by a four-foot-high bank south and east of the garden. The bank tapers into the natural grade in front of the house. The south side of the terrace probably contained Ellwood’s antebellum garden. There is no record of changes to the terrace since the end of the historic period (Figure 25). (CLR, 2010:132.)

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
House Grounds Terrace	153749	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. The house grounds terrace surrounds the Ellwood house, built in c.1781-1799, view looking west, January 2009 (SUNY ESF).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

This characteristic refers to deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants introduced in the landscape. Examples of vegetation at Ellwood include the plantings in the garden, crops in the leased fields, and hedgerows.

Historic Conditions:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), vegetation (managed plant materials) characterized much of the Ellwood landscape. Specimen trees and lawn surrounded the house, herbaceous and ornamental plants were in the garden, an orchard was north of the house, a grove of trees shaded the cemetery, and various crops and grasses spread across the fields and pastures (see Land Use and Natural Systems and Features characteristics for documentation on natural vegetation). Little documentation, however, exists on the species and varieties of vegetation that existed historically. (CLR, 2010:132-133.)

The orchard was a requirement of William Jones's 1777 lease for the Ellwood property. It was supposed to contain 300 trees, one-third of which were to be apples, and be enclosed by a fence. The orchard appears north of the house on the Civil War-era map of the Wilderness Battlefield by General N. Michler. (CLR, 2010:133.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

The orchard was removed by c.1909, but was replanted in the 1920s and remained until c.1950. During his youth in the 1920s or 1930s, Dr. Gordon Jones remembered the orchard with green apple varieties, in the same general location as shown on the Civil War maps. (CLR, 2010:133.)

After the Civil War, most specimen trees at Ellwood changed both in species and location. The only tree believed to have existed during the Civil War, a catalpa, fell in 2006. Crops changed, and ornamental plantings and hedges in the garden were altered or removed. While the existing vegetation has changed in detail from the historic period, overall the trees at the cemetery and house grounds retain the general character of the historic period. (CLR, 2010:133.)

Catalpa Witness Tree.

The young catalpa tree off the southeast corner of the house is an offspring of a tree that purportedly stood during the Civil War. Known as a witness tree, the aged catalpa fell in November 2006 and was replaced by stock grafted from the historic tree, planted on the same spot. Although the parent tree is gone, the existing tree perpetuates its historic genetic lineage. As the new tree ages, it will assume the character of the tree that presumably existed during the Civil War. (CLR, 2010:133.)

Cemetery Grove.

The grove of Eastern redcedar and hackberry trees is in the Ellwood cemetery. A sketch of Ellwood made at the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864 showed a grove of deciduous and evergreen trees at the cemetery. The grove is also shown in a 1921 aerial photograph. The existing trees reflect the same character that existed historically: an isolated grove of deciduous and evergreens trees in the middle of the cemetery field. While the historic species are not known, the existing cluster of five trees may be the offspring (see Figure 18). (CLR, 2010:134.)

House Grounds Specimen Trees.

The existing collection of specimen trees on the house grounds were planted after 1864 using different species in different locations. The Jones and Lacy families maintained a variety of specimen trees on the house grounds. By the time of the Civil War, mature specimens included a tree, probably a white oak, directly in front of the south parlor windows, a catalpa near the entrance road loop, and an evergreen—probably a Norway spruce—on the south lawn adjoining the probable garden site. The service buildings and yard north of the house were shaded by trees. Oaks were a native tree in the region and some of the specimens may have been retained in the Jones's initial settlement. In the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, new specimen trees were planted on the house grounds, including sugar maple, Kentucky coffeetree, pecan, black walnut, sycamore, and white pine. While not from the historic period, these aged trees are compatible with the historic character of the landscape and convey the feeling of a shaded lawn that existed historically (Figure 26). (CLR, 2010:133-134.)

Garden Plantings.

The existing ornamental plantings in the garden date to the twentieth century. Nothing is known about the plants in the garden during the historic period, although there may have been boxwood hedges. During the Civil War, there was probably little left of the plantings due to the lack of maintenance and use by the troops. The Lacys presumably resurrected the garden after the war. Hugh Evander Willis's parents kept a garden on the site with a rose-covered trellis and beds of vegetables. The existing peonies, roses, and lilacs were probably added by Blanche Jones after 1933. The boxwood hedges along the central path, ginkgo tree, mulberry, and hazelnut shrubs were planted after World War II, while the daylilies and iris were moved from the foundation of the house after 1980. The existing herbs have been maintained since 1995 by the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield and the Fawn Lake Garden Club. Although the antebellum garden was probably larger, symmetrical, and more highly maintained, the existing garden is compatible with the historic character of the landscape and recalls the garden that may have existed here prior to the Civil War (see Figure 19). (CLR, 2010:134.)

Osage-Orange Hedgerow.

The overgrown Osage-orange hedgerow south of the garden was planted after the historic period. Planted as a living fence after 1900, this hedge was probably intended to keep livestock out of the garden. By the mid twentieth century, the hedge had grown into trees. The hedgerow detracts from the historic open spatial character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:134-135.)

West Entrance Road Trees.

The line of trees along the north side of the west entrance road did not exist during the historic period. The trees are from successional vegetation that grew up along a fence beginning in the 1960s. After the park took over Ellwood in 1977, it removed the fence and thinned the vegetation into a line of trees with a mown understory. These trees, which divide the upland field, detract from the expansive character of the landscape that existed during the Civil War. (CLR, 2010:135.)

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
Catalpa Witness Tree	153757	Contributing			Asset	1320826	No
Cemetery Grove	153759	Contributing			Asset	1321025	Yes
House Grounds Specimen Trees	153775	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1320826	No
Garden Plantings	153801	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1320829	No
Osage-Orange Hedgerow	153809	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
West Entrance Road Trees	153813	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1321119	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. Aged Kentucky coffeetrees flanking the entrance to the Ellwood house (left), looking west, January 2007; and in the lawn south of the house, looking west, January 2007 (SUNY ESF).

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures are the three-dimensional constructs in the landscape; buildings are constructs for human shelter, while structures are not designed for human shelter. An example of a building at Ellwood is the house. Culverts along the lower farm road are examples of structures.

Historic Period:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), buildings were a defining characteristic of the Ellwood landscape. With few trees, the buildings stood out sharply. The first house on the site was built by the Jones family in c.1775 and burned during the American Revolution. It was rebuilt within three years and either replaced or expanded into the existing house at some point prior to 1799. A complex of service buildings was erected north of the house, forming a service area known on plantations as a yard. Service buildings constructed by 1799 included a kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, and oven. By 1805, a storehouse had been added, and by the Civil War, a shed. Aside from the brick oven, these buildings were wood frame, but little else is known about their outward appearance aside from their footprint and gabled roofs. Along the west side of the service yard, there was purportedly a row of slave cabins. (CLR, 2010:135.)

To the rear (west) of the house were the farm buildings, which included a main barn on the south side of the road extending west from the house, and a series of secondary barns and sheds on the north side, approximately one hundred feet back from the road. In addition to these core buildings, others that existed by the time of the Civil War included a springhouse and an icehouse along the south side of Spring Creek. Structures probably included small bridges or culverts over the creeks. No information on the appearance of these structures has been found. Ellwood also contained a second complex of buildings to the northeast of the house along the Orange Turnpike that included the Wilderness Tavern, but the Lacys sold this property in 1855 (outside study area). While some outbuildings may have been damaged or destroyed during the Civil War, most of the Ellwood buildings remained intact. (CLR, 2010:135.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

There is no documentation to suggest that the Lacy family made substantial changes to the Ellwood buildings prior to selling the property to Hugh Evander Willis in 1907, except for the possible addition of a few small barns or sheds west of the main barn. In c.1909, according to Dr. Gordon Jones, Hugh Willis demolished all of the service buildings to the north of the house and the slave cabins, and possibly some of the secondary barns and sheds. Willis and his parents added a gambrel-roof barn west of the old barn in 1908, along with several other smaller agricultural buildings in the barnyard. The icehouse fell down in c.1925, and the springhouse disappeared prior to 1935. When Willis's sister Blanche Willis Jones and her husband Leo acquired Ellwood in 1933, they began substantial changes to the farm buildings, removing the old main barn and adding ten new barns and two additional barns outside of the barnyard between 1933 and c.1950. They built a concrete-block tenant house along the west entrance road in the west woods in c.1940. The last building, a garage, was added in c.1960. (CLR, 2010:135-136.)

The National Park Service removed all but four of the post-Civil War buildings after 1977. Today, the only building remaining from the historic period is the Ellwood house, which is the only standing Civil War-era building in the Wilderness Battlefield. Foundations remain from the icehouse and springhouse along Spring Creek north of the house. (CLR, 2010:136.)

Overall, buildings and structures as a landscape characteristic changed markedly between 1864 and 2010. Of the five existing buildings, just one stood during the Civil War; approximately seventeen buildings that stood during the war in the core of Ellwood no longer exist. Despite this, the primary building, Ellwood house, remains standing and with much of its historic character intact. (CLR, 2010:136.)

Ellwood House.

The Ellwood house, built between c.1781 and 1799, serves as a focal point and central organizing

feature of the Ellwood landscape. While the exact date of construction is not known, the house was probably constructed in stages between 1781, to replace the first house built in c.1775 that was destroyed by fire during the Revolutionary War, and 1799, when an insurance survey indicated work underway on a porch. During the Civil War, when it served as a field hospital and headquarters for the Federal Fifth Corps, the house was damaged, but not destroyed. It was retained through successive changes in ownership with little exterior change aside from the addition of shingle siding and small additions on the north side. The National Park Service restored the exterior to its Civil War-era appearance in 1980-1982 (see Figure 25). Restoration of the interior was completed in 2009.” (CLR, 2010:137.)

Farm Office (Pumphouse).

The farm office, today known as the pumphouse, was built in 1934, after the historic period. The small, stone and gable-roof building was purportedly built by a former slave for Leo and Blanche Jones. A frame shed-roof addition was added on the south side prior to 1960, but was removed when the park rehabilitated the building in c.1982. The building presently houses the pumps for the fire suppression system in the house. Located near the site of a Civil War-era shed, the building is compatible with the historic character of the landscape through its small size and use of traditional materials. The two air-conditioning units and a portable toilet on the south side of the building detract from the historic character of the landscape (Figure 27). (CLR, 2010:137.)

Granary.

The granary is a gabled, frame barn built in c.1934, after the historic period. Although presently vacant and in poor condition, the building is compatible with the historic character of the landscape because it is located near where barns existed historically and its timber materials are similar in outward appearance to those used prior to the Civil War (see Figure 21). (CLR, 2010:137.)

Brooder House.

The brooder house, a gabled cinder-block barn, was built in c.1950. The building detracts from the historic character of the landscape because its massing and materials are incompatible with what existed during the historic period (Figure 28). (CLR, 2010:138.)

Garage.

The garage is a gabled concrete-block building designed for automobiles and constructed in c.1960. The building detracts from the historic character of the landscape because its massing and materials are incompatible with what existed during the historic period (Figure 29). (CLR, 2010:138.)

Items noted in the table below with an (*) are described in National Register documentation. Note: The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (SHPO) has recommended extending the park’s overall period of significance to 1965 and revising one of the context themes to address post Civil War architecture. An evaluation of architectural significance is beyond the scope of this cultural landscape inventory. As such, the evaluations of four resources in the table below are “Non-contributing” until such time that additional research and evaluation is completed.

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
Ellwood House (#WI0235a) *	153825	Contributing	7951		Location	7951	Yes
Farm Office (Pumphouse) (#WI0235d)	153843	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	24000	Yes
Granary (#WI0235d)	153849	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Brooder House (#WI0235d)	153863	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	53414	Yes
Garage (#WI0235d)	153867	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	24003	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 27. The 1934 farm office at the western edge of the house grounds looking southwest with the brooder house in the background, August 2007. The entrance is from the house grounds (SUNY ESF).



Figure 28. The c.1950 brooder house, presently used for storage, looking southwest, August 2007. Visible at the left of the building is a remnant of a plank fence that enclosed adjoining corrals. The vegetation has grown since the late 1960s (SUNY ESF).



Figure 29. The c.1960 garage looking northeast from the entrance road, August 2007. This building serves as a maintenance facility (SUNY ESF).

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Views are the prospect created by a range of vision in the landscape. The primary view at Ellwood is east from the house across the Wilderness Run valley.

Historic Conditions:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), views were a defining characteristic of the Ellwood landscape. The wide-open fields permitted panoramic views that were framed by the surrounding forested setting of the Wilderness. The site historically had three major internal views from the house, cemetery, and along the old approach road looking toward the house. (CLR, 2010:138.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

The panoramic views remained largely intact into the 1960s, when successional woods began to mature on old fields and along fence lines, and as mature woods encroached into fields. These woods blocked or obscured views within the site and from the site to the adjoining Lyons Farm (part of Ellwood during the Civil War), and looking toward Ellwood from Route 20 and the old Orange Turnpike. The view along the old approach road looking toward the house has been lost entirely, but the site retains views from the house and cemetery. Highways and suburban commercial and residential development in the surrounding area today remain out of view from within the core of Ellwood. (CLR, 2010:138.)

East View from House.

The east view from the house today is obscured in large part by successional woods. During the historic period, the view provided a panorama across the shallow valley of the Wilderness Run, taking in the land today within the Lyons and Link-Atkins farms, including the site of the Wilderness Tavern. The view was filtered through or beneath several specimen trees on the house grounds and on the adjoining slope. By the 1960s, the view had a more pronounced filtered character due to growth of deciduous trees on the adjoining slope and along the Wilderness Run. With the end of livestock farming, successional woods grew up on the old pens and pastures surrounding the house grounds. The view to the northeast, toward the Wilderness Tavern, became entirely obscured, but a portion to the southeast remained open. The loss of the panoramic character of this view detracts from the historic character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:138-139.)

East View from Ellwood Cemetery.

The east view from the Ellwood cemetery was established with the cemetery in c.1808. From the edge of the cemetery, the view is a panorama to the east, accentuated by the sloping topography. The view takes in the Lyons Farm and the wooded ridge to its east (the adjoining suburban development is not visible from the cemetery). The cemetery grove blocks views to the south, but this condition existed historically. The cemetery historically had a view of the Ellwood house, but this part has been lost due to growth of trees on the house grounds and successional woods in the area around the garden (Figure 30). (CLR, 2010:139.)

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
East View from House (c.1790)	153871	Contributing			Asset	1321120	Yes
East View from Ellwood Cemetery (c.1808)	153873	Contributing			Asset	1321121	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 30. View across the Lyons Farm looking east from the Ellwood cemetery, August 2007 (SUNY ESF).

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale Features are the elements that provide detail and diversity combined with functional and aesthetic concerns. At Ellwood, small-scale features include barbed-wire pasture fencing and park signs.

Historic Period:

During the historic period (c.1790-1864), wood fences were the dominant small-scale feature in the Ellwood landscape, surrounding most of the fields, house grounds, and garden. Probably made of planks and split rails, fences defined pastures and kept livestock out of cultivated land. Other small-scale features most likely included a variety of vehicles and tools in the service yard and barnyard. At the Ellwood cemetery, there is no documentation that the graves were ever marked by headstones. (CLR, 2010:139-140.)

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

After the Civil War, fences remained the dominant small-scale feature in the landscape, and increased in extent with development of the Ellwood Manor Farm livestock operation in the twentieth century. These included wood plank fences in the barnyard pens, and barbed-wire and wood-post fences around the fields and pastures (barbed wire fencing became widely available in the 1870s). Metal livestock gates were also used, including one south of the garden. The house grounds were enclosed with a painted picket fence in the late nineteenth century that was replaced with a plank fence in c.1909 and a barbed wire fence in c.1950. Wood utility poles were erected across the Chapel Field from Orange Turnpike in the early twentieth century to carry electricity and phone lines. A commemorative marker was added to the Ellwood cemetery in 1903. (CLR, 2010:140.)

After the National Park Service took over Ellwood in 1977, it removed most of the small-scale features in the landscape, notably fences, since the fields were used only for cultivation and not for livestock. Fence remnants are today scattered throughout the landscape. With opening of Ellwood to the public in 1995, the park added several small standard brown-faced park operational signs to the landscape. A small identification sign was installed on Route 20. Through the Friends of Wilderness Battlefield, wood benches and interpretive waysides were added to the house grounds in c.1998, and a stacked-rail fence was installed around the visitor parking area about the same time. (CLR, 2010:140.)

Small-scale features are today not a significant characteristic of the Ellwood landscape. Most are contemporary features added since 1977, but are compatible with the historic character of the landscape because they are generally inconspicuous. The loss of wood fences in the fields detracts from the historic character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:140.)

Stonewall Jackson Arm Monument.

The Stonewall Jackson arm monument, a small granite marker placed in the Ellwood cemetery in 1903, is significant as the only feature in the Ellwood landscape that commemorates events of the Civil War. The stone marks the approximate place where General Stonewall Jackson's amputated arm was purportedly buried. He lost his arm due to injuries he received from accidental fire on May 2 at the Battle of Chancellorsville. J. Horace Lacy's brother, the Reverend Beverley Tucker Lacy, a Confederate chaplain in the campaign, buried the arm in the cemetery. The gravesite probably remained unmarked until 1903, when James Power Smith, a veteran of Stonewall Jackson's staff who married Horace and Betty Lacy's daughter, placed the existing stone, which was made by Cartright and Davis of Fredericksburg and paid for by Thomas Fortune Ryan. It is one of a series of monuments of the same design placed around the turn of the century to mark sites of historical interest at the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse. In 1921, General Smedley Butler of the U.S. military had a plaque attached to the back of the stone, which has since been removed. There is no record of any associated plantings or other features around the marker (see Figure 18). (CLR, 2010:140-141.)

West Entrance Gate.

The west entrance gate, a ten-foot long brown-painted steel gate, was added in 2003. Its size and material detracts from the historic rural character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:141.)

Barnyard Wellhead.

The barnyard wellhead is a foot-high cylindrical concrete casing installed in front of the brooder house in c.1982. Due to its design and materials, it detracts from the historic character of the landscape. (CLR, 2010:141.)

Items noted in the table below with an (*) are described in National Register documentation.

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
Stonewall Jackson Arm Monument (#WI0235g) *	153941	Contributing	7944		Location	24037	Yes
West Entrance Gate (2003)	153945	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Barnyard Wellhead (c.1982)	153943	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological Landscape Features are the above-ground remains related to historic or prehistoric land use. Examples at Ellwood include the foundation of the ice house.

The Ellwood landscape contains numerous archeological remains from throughout its history, best documented in a 1985 report that focused on the grounds surrounding the Ellwood house. Through excavation and a geophysical survey, the investigators identified archeological deposits containing domestic and agricultural artifacts, and remains from service buildings and landscape features. The investigation located the probable brick foundation remains of the 1805 kitchen and dairy, and established a firmer association to the other eighteenth and nineteenth-century outbuildings. Two midden deposits associated with these structures were found, as well as faunal remains related to the farm's livestock operation. The report also uncovered the relatively intact herringbone-patterned brick front entrance walk. The researchers did not locate remains that established the location of the slave cabins purportedly located west of the service yard. Location of the garden was not one of the objectives of the study. (CLR, 2010:141.)

The following archeological sites are those that have above-ground remnants, or are associated with existing above-ground landscape features. None of these contributes to the historic character of the landscape, but each may be significant in their ability to provide information on the landscape's history (under National Register Criteria A or D in the area of archeology) or for its future treatment. A summary of available documentation on these features can found in the 2010 report, "Cultural Landscape Report for Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park." The features are: Ellwood Cemetery Gravesites (#WI0235f), Front Entrance Walk, Entrance Road Loop Trace, East Entrance Road Trace (#WI0235c), Icehouse Road Trace, Springhouse Foundation, Icehouse Foundation, Site of Laying Houses, and Site of Tenant House #1 (#WI0235e). (CLR, 2010:142-144.)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 03/25/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 03/25/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The growth of successional vegetation continues to impact historic open spaces and views.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/21/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/19/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Ellwood landscape is in "fair" condition. Based on the definition provided in the "Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide," the site "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."

As discussed in the "Cultural Landscape Report for Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park," the most notable and widespread change since the Civil War, especially in the core landscape surrounding the house, has been the loss of open space and views due to the growth of successional woods.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Impending Development

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Ellwood's rural setting, composed of farm fields, woods, and expansive views, is the basis of the landscape's historic character, but is threatened by suburban residential and commercial development.

Date Identified: 09/27/2011

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: The successional woods that have grown up in pens, fields, and pastures since the 1970s have altered the landscape's historic open character and views. These woods have grown on lands not actively farmed or mown. Areas most impacted by successional woods are the slope east of the house, the barnyard, Spring Field, and Valley Pasture.

Date Identified: 09/27/2011

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Document Date: 1986-08-28

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The framework for treatment of the Ellwood landscape is guided broadly by the legislation of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, which calls for the preservation and marking of sites associated with the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House for commemorative purposes (16 U.S.C., section 425). Treatment is also guided by the mission of the National Park Service "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (Organic Act of 1916). (CLR, 2010:158.)

Specific direction on the treatment of the Ellwood landscape is found in the park's planning documents, including the General Management Plan and Long-Range Interpretive Plan. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park adopted its last general management plan in 1986 at a time when Ellwood was still closed to the public. The plan called for the site to be "restored and the exterior scene [landscape] re-created as fully as possible." The plan also called for the house to serve as the Wilderness Battlefield visitor contact facility, and for construction of a twenty-car parking lot, conversion of the garage into a comfort station, and clearing of a trail to the Ellwood cemetery. An interpretive prospectus completed in c.1986 reiterated the treatment outlined in the general management plan and added a recommendation to making the east entrance road trace into an alternative entrance to the site. This report was updated in 2001 as the Long Range Interpretive Plan that continued the general management plan's recommendation that the house be made into a visitor contact center. This plan recommended that the former plantation be interpreted as a "metaphor for the South" and as a place for interpreting support efforts during the war and troop movements. It recommended that a trail be built to link Ellwood with adjoining Civil War sites, and that a "Wilderness Exhibit" be developed to illustrate the tangled nature of the second-growth woods in which much of the fighting took place. (CLR, 2010:158-159.)

The park's current work on a new general management plan is revisiting recommendations from previous park planning and will also address the findings of the 2010 report, "Cultural Landscape Report for Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (CLR)." To direct landscape treatment, the park has outlined "Criteria for Future Development at Ellwood" (see CLR, 2010:159). As reflected in previous park planning and current park criteria for treatment, the recommended primary (overall) treatment for the Ellwood landscape is rehabilitation, one of the four approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. As described in National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline (NPS-28), "Rehabilitation improves the utility or function of a cultural landscape, through repair or alteration, to make possible an efficient compatible use while preserving those portions or features that are important in defining its significance." (CLR, 2010:160.)

Overall, rehabilitation is the most appropriate primary treatment for Ellwood because of the need to adapt the site to public use, to screen surrounding modern development, to protect natural resources, and to interpret the many features that have been altered or lost since the end of the historic period in 1864. Under rehabilitation, there is a range of treatment options at the feature level that may include restoration, reconstruction, and compatible new construction. (CLR, 2010:161.)

To guide the rehabilitation of the landscape, the recommended treatment philosophy is to preserve and enhance Ellwood's built features and rural setting to reflect their character at the outbreak of the Civil War. The intent is not to recreate the war-torn landscape that existed at the end of the Battle of the Wilderness on May 7, 1864, or to restore the plantation to its antebellum heyday, but rather to convey the tragic events of 150 years ago in its surviving historic features and quiet rural setting. (CLR, 2010:161.)

As outlined in the CLR, future projects are planned to address other aspects of the Ellwood landscape. To date, there is one project related to the treatment of the Ellwood landscape currently listed in the National Park Service Project Management Information System (PMIS):

PMIS 177164, "Restore and Reclaim Historic Entrance Road To Ellwood at the Wilderness Battlefield." This project will remove vegetation from and, where needed, stabilize the historic entrance driveway to Ellwood, a 1799 plantation at the gateway to the Wilderness Battlefield. The road, abandoned since the 1930s, has become overgrown and unusable. The goal of this project is to make the roadway visible and accessible for pedestrians (\$45,427.20).

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2010-01-01

Title: Ellwood: Cultural Landscape Report, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, National Park Service

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2171679>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Yocum, Barbara A.	"Ellwood Wallpaper Investigation," Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, Fredericksburg, Virginia." Unpublished paper, National Park Service, New England Regional Office, Historic Architecture Program, Lowell, MA.	2006	n/a			
Williss, G. Frank	Historic Structure Report, Ellwood-Lacy House, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. Unpublished report, National Park Service, Denver Service Center	1980	n/a			
Weyss, Major John E.	Survey Book, 21 September – 10 October 1867. RG 77, Entry 11, National Archives, Washington, D.C.		Copy in historian's files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Par			

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Vogt, S.	"Memorandum of Visit with Dr. Gordon Jones & Father at the Lacy House 'Ellwood.' Unpublished paper, June 1974.		Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park			
Vlach, John Michael	Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery.	1993	Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press			
Virginia Department of Transportation	"A History of Roads in Virginia."		www.virginiadot.org/about/resources/historyofroads.pdf			
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service in cooperation with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State	"The Natural Communities of Virginia, Classification of Ecological Community Groups, Second Approximation (version 2.1)," section "The Piedmont Plateau."		http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/ncoverview.shtml .			
n/a	Spotsylvania County tax records.		1851-1856, reel 565, page 10			
n/a	"Spotswood's Furnace, J-42."		Fredericksburg, Stafford & Spotsylvania Historical Markers, Extended Research p			
Smith, James Power, Jr.	Notes on the Ellwood House, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.	1936	The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, XLIV, no. 1			
Shibley, Ronald E.	Historic Fredericksburg: A Pictorial History.	1976	Norfolk, Virginia: The Donning Company			

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Seville, James P.	"Elwood Burial Ground." Unpublished burial record and plot map made under the direction of J. Horace Lacy, June 17, 1890 (? Illegible).		Ellwood files, Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park			
Scott, W. W.	A History of Orange County, Virginia.	1870	Richmond, VA: Everett Wadley Co., Online edition, www.newrivernotes.com/va/orange			
Rokus, Josef W.	"The Alexander Chapel Bell Will Ring Again," 29 September 2007.	2007	The Free Lance-Star, Town & Country Section			
Rubin, Louis D. Jr.	Virginia: A Bicentennial History.	1977	New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.			
Rockwell, Tim. O.	Archeological Research and Survey, Ellwood Manor (Lacy House). Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service.	1978	n/a			
Rhea, Gordon C.	The Battle of the Wilderness: May 5-6, 1864.	1994	Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press			
Prince William Network/Virginia Department of Education	"Virginia's First People," "History, pre-1600, Piedmont Indians."		http://virginiaindians.pwnet.org/history/pre_1600.php			
n/a	Orange County agricultural census, 1860		Historian's files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park			

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

National Park Service	"General Management Plan, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park."	1986	n/a			
Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Inc.	"History of Germanna."		www.germannna.org			
Mansfield, James Roger	A History of Early Spotsylvania.	1977	Orange, VA: Green Publishers Inc.			
Lacy, J. Horace	"Buried near Ellwood House from Hospital after Battle of Chancellorsville."		Account of c.1866, transcript by Eric J. Mink, historian's files, Fredericksburg			
Lacy, Bettie [sic] Churchill, edited by K. P. Clark	Memories of a Long Life [c.1905].	2004	Fredericksburg History and Biography, vol. 3			
Jones, William	Will, November 21, 1843.		Spotsylvania County will books, liber R, 416-417			
Jones, Leo (attributed)	Sketch map of Ellwood, c.1935.	1935	Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park			
Jones, Dr. Gordon	"Ellwood: The Years of the Willis-Jones 'Dynasty.' Unpublished paper, c.1985.		Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park			

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Hurt, James W.	"Inspection and Survey Report, 'Ellwood Manor Farm, Property of Dr. Jones and Blanche Jones, Situated in Wilderness, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.'" Unpublished report prepared for Milton Graves Insurance Agency, Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia, April 1955		n/a			
Hodge, Frederick Webb, editor.	Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Part 2.	1910	Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin			
n/a	"Historic Home to Open its Doors to Public for First Time." Associated Press article in newspaper clipping, c.1996.	1996	Ellwood file, Orange County Historical Society			
Hendrickson, B. H.	Soil Survey of Orange County, Virginia.	1927	Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Harrison, Noel G.	Gazetteer of Historic Sites Related to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.	1986	Fredericksburg, VA: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park			

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Halda, Bonnie J., Reed Engle and Penelope Batcheler	"Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section." Unpublished National Park Service report, 1992.		n/a			
Geier, Clarence, Kimberly Tinkham, Laren Bangs, and Tiffane Janse	Ellwood (44OR01700): Archeological Investigation and Analysis of the Mid-19th Century Plantation Plan and Associated Circulation Features. Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 2008.		The Department of Sociology and Anthropology, James Madison University			
n/a	Freeland, Superintendent Dixon B., to Gordon W. Jones, M. D., 26 August 1975.		Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park			
Dodson, Leonidas	Alexander Spotswood: Governor of Colonial Virginia 1710 – 1722.	1969	New York, NY: AMS Press, 1969			
n/a	Deed, Hugh E. Willis and Ester DeCoster Willis to Blanche Willis Jones and Gordon Willis Jones, 28 January 1933.		Spotsylvania County Land Books, book 175, page 15			
n/a	Deed, J. Horace Lacy and Mary Lacy et al to Hugh Evander Willis, December 19, 1907.		Spotsylvania County land records, book [?], pages 262-265. Copy in Ellwood file			

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

n/a	Deed, Gordon Willis Jones and Winifred S. Jones to United States of America, 16 April 1970.		Spotsylvania County land records, book 256, pages 180-182			
n/a	Deed, Gordon Willis Jones and Winifred S. Jones to United States of America, 24 October 1972.		Orange County land records, book 331, pages 72-74			
n/a	Deed, Gordon Willis Jones and Winifred S. Jones to United States of America, 26 April 1971.		Spotsylvania County land records, book 278, pages 459-463			
n/a	Deed, Gordon Willis Jones and Winifred S. Jones to United States of America, 21 October 1974.		Spotsylvania County land records, book 377, page 500			
n/a	Deed, Alexander Spotswood to William Jones, 17 February 1777.		Spotsylvania County land records, liber J, 257			
n/a	Deed, Alexander and Elizabeth Spotswood to William Jones, 1 April 1788.		Spotsylvania County land records, liber L, 535-37			
Craven, Wesley Frank	White, Red, and Black: The Seventeenth-Century Virginian.	1971	Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press			
Briceland, Alan Vance	Westward from Virginia: The Exploration of the Virginia-Carolina Frontier, 1650-1710.	1987	Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia			

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Basalik, Kenneth J., Wendy Bacon, Christopher Dore, and Thomas Lewis	Archaeological Investigations, Ellwood-Lacy House. Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, December 1985.		n/a			
Auwaerter, John and Paul M. Harris, Jr.	"Cultural Landscape Report for Ellwood, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park."	2010	Boston, MA: National park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Elstner, Carolyn (granddaughter of Blanche and Leo Jones).

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Site visit with Paul Harris and John Auwaerter, 1 August 2007.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Elstner, Carolyn e-mail to John Auwaerter.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

17 January 2010.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Jones, Dr. Gordon (son of Blanche and Leo Jones).

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Interview, 27 February 1978. Transcript, Ellwood files, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
FRSP_Ellwood-Cemetery-Sunken Road_CLI Update Notes_2025.pdf		

Source